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Sravana 10, 1899 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 1, 1977/Sravana 10,
1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Questions.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Before you take up questions, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question Hour.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This relates to question. I put the question in English; the answer is in Hindi. How can I correct it?

MR. SPEAKER: You can meet me in my Chamber.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My question is No. 720 and I do not think it will be reached. But if you see the title given to the question and the question given under that title, they are different because what I asked had been removed from the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is desirable that you meet me in my chamber and discuss it; I shall get it corrected.

श्री रामजी लाल मुमन : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि 20 सवाल इस में आते हैं और जब कभी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जबाब देने खड़े

होते हैं तो दो सवाल हो पाते हैं, बाकी जितने सवाल होते हैं उन के जबाब हमें नहीं मिलते । जो लिखित सवाल हैं उन के जबाब तो मिल जाते हैं लेकिन इन सवालों के जबाब हमें कहीं नहीं मिलते । तो मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि चाहेभले ही दो ही सवाल इस में आएँ लेकिन जितने सवाल आएँ उन का जबाब हमें यहाँ मिलना चाहिये । जितने सवालों का जबाब मिल सके उतने ही सवाल आप इस में रखें लेकिन जिनको रखें उन का जबाब हमें दिलवाएं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please come and meet me in my Chamber.

अजन्ता तथा एलोरा के गुप्त चित्र

* 705. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजन्ता तथा एलोरा गुफाओं के चित्र अब विकृत होते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन चित्रों के परिरक्षण के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) (ख). चित्र अब विकृत नहीं हो रहे हैं । भारतीय तथा यूनेस्को के विशेषज्ञों से प्राप्त परामर्श के अनुसार भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अजन्ता के चित्र संसाधित और संरक्षित किये जा रहे हैं । एलोरा के चित्र भी संसाधित और संरक्षित किए जा रहे हैं ।

श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अजंता और एलोरा में जो गुफाएं हैं उन में जो मूर्ति चित्र बने हुए हैं विश्व विख्यात हैं और दुनिया के लोग इन चित्रों को देखने के लिए आते हैं। इससे हमें बहुत बड़ी विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। लेकिन आए दिन समाचार पत्रों के द्वारा हमें यह जानकारी मिलती है कि ये चित्र खराब हो रहे हैं। दीवारों से पानी गिरता है और इस के अलावा ऐसे बहुत से तत्व हैं जो इन की नकल करते हैं, इनकी फोटो लेते हैं और इन की चोरी करने का प्रयास करते हैं। तो क्या शासन के पास इन की जानकारी है कि इस तरह महत्वपूर्ण और अनुपम कला जो हमारी संस्कृति की प्रतीक है इसकी ऐसी हालत हो रही है और यदि है तो इस के बारे में शासन की ओर से क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह सही बात है कि कभी कभी अखबार में इस तरह के समाचार आ रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके संरक्षण के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी जुलाई 1971 में डा० मोतीचंद, डायरेक्टर प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स स्मृतिभवन को अध्यक्षता में। उस में और भी बहुत से आदमी थे। उन के बाद वह कमेटी बदली गई, बहुत से लोग उस कमेटी के बाद में बदल दिए गए। उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। उन सुझावों पर बराबर हम काम कर रहे हैं और यूनेस्को से दो एक्सपर्ट आए थे डा० पावलो मोरा और डा० मिसेज लोरा मोरा, उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि अभी जिस तरह से यह संरक्षण हो रहा है वह सही है। एक नॉनरे एक्सपर्ट और आए थे प्रोफेसर लारेंस जे माजेविस्की, चेयरमैन आफ द कंजर्वेशन सेंटर फार फाइन आर्ट्स, न्यूयार्क यूनिवर्सिटी, उन्होंने इस संरक्षण को सही मंजूर किया।

श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह : जिस तरह की यह अजंता और एलोरा की गुफाएं हैं इसी तरीके

की देख में और भी अनेक महत्वपूर्ण गुफाएं हैं। क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि शासन के पास उन की सूची है या नहीं यदि नहीं है तो क्या इस तरह की सूची बना कर सरकार उन को अपने हाथ में लेगी ताकि देश की यह महत्वपूर्ण कला जिस को देखने के लिये दुनिया के लोग आते हैं इस का संरक्षण हो सके ? क्या इस संबंध में जैसी आपने जानकारी दी कमेटी बनी है ? यदि नहीं बनी है तो क्या ऐसी एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बना कर उसके जरिए समय समय पर सलाह लेकर उन के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह सुझाव हम सोच कर देखेंगे।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि ये खराब नहीं हो रहे हैं तो मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के रख रखाव और देख रेख पर पिछले तीन सालों में कुछ खर्च हुआ है या नहीं ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, इस पर बहुत रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। अजंता के लिये 1974-75 में सालाना मरम्मत के लिये 90399 रुपये, स्पेशल रिपेअर्स (विशेष संरक्षण) के लिए 1,10,102 रुपये खर्च हुए। 1975-76 में सालाना मरम्मत के लिए 83,813 रुपये विशेष मरम्मत के लिए 1,19,828 रुपये खर्च हुए। 1976-77 में सालाना मरम्मत के लिये 1,02,468 रु० और विशेष मरम्मत के लिये 1,55,501 रुपये खर्च हुए इसी तरह से एलोरा पर भी काफी रुपया खर्च हुआ है।

SHRI G. S. REDDI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the amount allotted for the repairs and maintenance of these caves is not

sufficient and whether he is going to allot more funds for the preservation of these ancient monuments?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Actually this year more funds have been allotted for Ajanta; for annual repairs we have provided one lakh of rupees and for special repairs Rs. 2,63,500. This should be compared with last year's figures which were Rs. 1,02,000 and Rs. 1,55,000 respectively.

Similarly for Ellora, this year there is a provision for Rs. 1,50,000 as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 1,02,000 for the annual repairs and as for special repairs, the allotment is almost the same for Ellora—a little more, about Rs. 23,000 more.

श्री धर्म बोर बशिष्ठ : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इन चित्रों की डिस्किंगरिंग या चुराने की जो कोशिशें की जा रही हैं, उन से बचाने के लिये प्रोटेक्शन के कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, चोरी तो नहीं हो पाती है, क्योंकि ये चित्र दीवार पर बने हुए हैं, इसलिये उन को निकाला नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन इन के संरक्षण के लिये जो धादमी काम कर रहे हैं उन की संख्या 10 है । इन में कैमिकन एसिस्टेंट है, एटेंडन्ट्स हैं वे इन की देख भाल कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Has the Government got an estimate prepared for the comprehensive requirements of the repairs to these various ancient monuments?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: That is a very wide question.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the paintings which are there in the Ajanta cave are not brought to the

original level and the repairs, etc. are much more sub-standard and not to the original level.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is very difficult to say what is meant by original level because we are in the 20th century. Even then, I can say that these three experts whom I have already named, have checked the type of repairs that are being done and have approved of it.

Sale of Janta Flats

+

*707. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the D.D.A. has sold Janta flats to the allottees for three times more than the original price;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's opinion thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such complaint has been received.

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

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, is it not a fact that the Welfare Association of those who are occupying the DDA flats in Prasad Nagar have brought to the notice of the Government through the press—may be, I am not sure whether it has gone to the Government because the Minister at that time was not well; so, perhaps, his department has just put all the files on his table—the fact that these particular DDA flats which the Central PWD valued at about Rs.

10,000, they have sold it to the low income group people at prices varying from Rs. 28,000, Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 25,000 and at the same time the plaster is falling off and they have been left vacant for a long time—is it not a fact, and what the Government proposes to do in order to set right what is obviously wrong?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I cannot derive the question from all this. What is her question?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The question is whether there has been overcharging?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There has been no overcharging. I am afraid the hon. member is not seized of all the facts. Originally when this plan was conceived, in the layout plan it was decided that they will be Janata flats. But when this scheme was advertised, it was advertised as LIG and not Janata. Whatever was the original cost of the flat determined, the Government is sticking to those costs. There has been no change. The misconception might have arisen out of this that the Janata flats in the beginning in 1971 in Madipur were costing Rs. 8000, but the cost of these flats has been gradually rising. The hon. Member is absolutely right that the costs of ground floor, first floor and second floor flats are Rs. 28,300, Rs. 26,300 and Rs. 25,400 respectively.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Is it not a fact that the CPWD worked out the cost, including the premium on land at Rs 10,000?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is not a fact.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Since there have been a number of complaints from those who have purchased not only the Janata but also LIG and MIG flats in areas like Munirka and so on that there has been excessive charging for these

flats, will the minister institute a probe into this whole matter not only of costing and overcharging but also of irregularities and malpractices in the allotment of the flats?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I do not know whether this arises out of this question....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is he laughing?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What is the joke in it? I asked, why not have a probe into it? It is no joke for the people who invest their hard-earned money into it.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The pricing policy of DDA is being reviewed. So, only after that it will be clear whether there has been any overcharging or not. At the moment we do not have any such fact.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि अधिक मूल्य नहीं लिए गए हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब फ्लैट्स का निर्माण हुआ था तब उनका क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया था और जब उन फ्लैट्स का आवंटन किया गया तब किस मूल्य पर उन को दिया गया ? अन्त में जो मूल्य में वृद्धि की गई वह किस आधार पर की गई ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : जिस वक़्त स्कीम का एलान हुआ उस वक़्त यही मूल्य था जो मैं ने बताया है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं दोहरा सकता हूँ ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I share with the other Members the concern that there is something wrong with the way the DDA has been organising the housing scheme particularly. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact

that one of the reasons is that the previous Chairman, Mr. Jagmohan, has got a terrible reputation of his association with Sanjay Gandhi and therefore, would he give an assurance that the newspaper reports that he is being rehabilitated are wrong and he will see to it that such people are not brought back either by the front door or the back door to the position of importance.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, has this question anything to do with the original question? I ask.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, whenever a lady Member puts a question, he laughs. When I put the question does he not laugh?

MR. SPEAKER: She has more parliamentary experience than most of us have.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I would like to know whether these janata flats were contemplated by this Government or the previous Congress Government and whether Mr. Jagmohan should not be brought from either the front door or the back door, but he should be brought by the middle door. I want to know this from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not answer this question. This does not arise from the main question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Would you tell me why he cannot give this much assurance?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the janata flats are developing cracks immediately after the Janata Party has taken over? May I know from the hon. Minister what was the cost of construction in 1971 and what is the cost of construction today per square foot and whether there has been cost escalation and the reasons for this escalation?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am not in possession of these details just now.

MR. SPEAKER: You want notice?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice.

श्री शिव नारायण : अब जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट है। इसलिए अब इन की रेस्पॉसिबिलिटीज ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए जो सवाल श्री जगमोहन के बारे में उठाया गया है, उसका जवाब आना चाहिए।

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Unfortunately the Janata Government does not proceed in an ad hoc manner. The enquiry is going on with DDA. The Fact Finding Committee was to submit its report on the 31st July, i.e., yesterday was the last day for the Fact Finding Committee to submit its report. The fact is that he has not been rehabilitated and Mr. Jagmohan continues to be where he was. Unless there are cases against him, the Government cannot proceed against him. Something has got to be proved against him. Some evidence has got to be obtained. The Fact Finding Committee is looking into all the affairs of DDA and immediately after the report is received, the Government will take necessary action.

Seed Certification and Production

*708. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1976-77 there was substantial reduction in the seeds certification programme by the National Seeds Corporation as a result of the State Government taking over the Seed Production and Certification Programme;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in deterioration in the quality stand-

ard of seed and shortfall in production of certified seeds and also substantial reduction in the earnings of National Seeds Corporation; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1976-77 there was reduction in the seed certification work of the National Seeds Corporation to the extent of 5159 hectares as a result of the Government of Punjab having established a seed certification agency in the State.

(b) No case of deterioration in the quality standards of certified seed as a result thereof has come to notice nor has there been a shortfall in the overall production of certified seed on this score. During the year 1976-77 the income of the Punjab State Seed Certification Agency was Rs. 3,86,393. Correspondingly therefore, the National Seeds Corporation's income from certification declined to this extent.

(c) In order to offset shortfalls in its earnings on account of certification and production of seeds being progressively undertaken by State level agencies the National Seeds Corporation is diversifying its production programme and strengthening its marketing set-up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, both the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee in their reports had pointed out that the seed production in the country is going down. In their Report the Estimates Committee of 1974-75 had pointed out that there has been a shortfall in the seed production. As far as the Fifth Five Year Plan is concerned, it was visualised that the seeds production would go up from the base level of 25 million hectares in 1973-74 to 40 million hectares by the end of 1978-79. I would like to know, therefore, from the hon. Min-

ister what the present programme is and the estimated target of seed production of all the three varieties, the breeder seed, the foundation seed and the certified seed and how much have they achieved throughout the country through various agencies.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the Report of the Estimates Committee is concerned, it is not before me just now. But regarding the production of certified seeds etc., I would be able to tell you that about 1.45 lakh tonnes is sufficient to cover the demand of the areas now and by 1981 we will be requiring about 30 lakh quintals, that means 3 lakh tonnes of seed, and we are trying to produce that much of quantity of seeds by that year. So we are proceeding in that direction.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are your agencies?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The National Seeds Corporation, the State Seeds Corporations and State Farms Corporation of India etc.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In yesterday's newspaper it was pointed out that according to a press release, the total availability of wheat seed for the next sowing season is only about 140,000 quintals. Against a firm demand of 400,000 quintals, a seed shortage of 260,000 quintals would mean a fall in the grain of 650,000 tonnes, the release added. This is the press release. These are the facts. In the light of this, I would like to know this particularly—it must be to your knowledge also that there are private agencies like All India Seed Growers, Merchants and Nurserymen's Association and All India Crop Improvement and Seed Producers Association. This is from the Report of the Estimates Committee, page 35. These private agencies are allowed to produce seeds which are of sub-standard, as pointed out by both the Committees. I would say that the farmers are cheated. I would like to

know what is the policy of the Government to ensure quality of seeds and seed certification.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as seed certification is concerned, formerly it used to be done entirely by N.S.C. Then there was a diversification and State Seed certification agencies grew up. In many States they have come up and in some States they are trying to come up. But there is a programme that almost all the States will have their own seed certification agencies. So far as the quantity of seeds is concerned, I would inform the hon. Member that the reports he is referring to were not the official reports from our Department at least. We have enough seeds for catering to the needs of the growers for the coming season. For wheat at least we have got 2,81,000 quintals from the NSC. Then, we have got about 1,20,000 quintals from the DDC. Due to untimely rains in the Punjab areas about 40,000 quintals of seed was spoiled. They were thinking of producing 90,000 quintals of seeds. Now they have been able to have only about 50,000 quintals of seeds. Similarly Harvans have 50,000 quintals of seed which they will supply to those areas which require them.

MR. SPEAKER: He referred to private agencies.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Some private agencies are in existence. But they do not keep certified seeds. Some individuals purchase from them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That gross as certified seed. What action are you taking under the Seed Act?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It does not go into the market as certified seed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I know it is a fact that it is going into the market as certified seed. That is how the mischief has started.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Not as certified seed. It goes under various labels. In the Seeds Act there is a provision with the heading "Regulation and Sale of Seed of notified kinds or varieties". Section 6 says:

"No person shall himself, or by any other person on his behalf, carry on the business of selling or keeping for sale or offering for sale, barter or otherwise seed of any notified kind or variety unless:

(a) the seed is identifiable as to its kind or variety;

(b) such seed conforms to the minimum needs of germination and purities specified under clause (a) of section 6...."

MR. SPEAKER: So, if they sell, it is a breach of the law?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It comes under section 7.

श्री हुकम देव नागयण यादव : मैं सरकार मे यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा जो बीज बहुगुणन परिक्षेव बनाये गये हैं, खास कर बिहार में जो सरकारी फार्म हैं, उन के द्वारा उत्पादित बीज, साधारण किमान द्वारा उत्पादित बीज से अति घटिया किसम का होता है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि जो निजी बीज उत्पादन करने वाले हैं, उनका उस एजेंसीज मे सम्बन्ध रहा है. और वह उनसे बीजों को खरीद कर प्रमाणीकृत करते हैं ? जैसे बिहार के समस्तीपुर में मशीना फार्म के जरिये मकई के बीजों का उत्पादन होत है और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की मुहर लगा कर उन को प्रमाणीकृत कर दिया जाता है । उस बीज के सफलता पूर्वक न उगने से किसानों की सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन पड़ती रह जाती है ।

तो इस तरह के जो थोड़े हो रहे हैं, क्या सरकार इसकी उच्चस्तरीय जांच करायेगी ताकि इस तरह से किसानों के गले पर जो छुरी चलाई गई है, उसमें जो लोग दोषी हैं, उनको सजा दी जा सके? तैयार है? क्या इस तरह की छुट, बेइमानी और शैतानी की जांच एक उच्चस्तरीय कमेटी बना कर सरकार करायेंगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो सरकारी सर्टिफिकेट्स एजेन्सीज हैं, उन के नियम यह तरीका इस्तेमाल किया जाता कि खास किस्म का बीज किसान लेता है और वह बीज उनके इन्सपेक्टर के सामने खेत में बोया जाता है। उस के बाद जब क्राप बढ़ी होती है, उसको भी दो तीन बार इन्सपेक्ट किया जाता है। अगर क्राप में कोई मिलावट हो, दूसरे किस्म का पौधा उग आता है तो उसको उखाड़ दिया जाता है, ताकि सही किस्म का सीड मिल सके। फिर उसके बाद उस खेत से बीज लिया जाता है, जिसे सर्टिफाइड बीज का नाम दिया जाता है। इस तरह किसी और से बीज लेकर उसको सर्टिफाई नहीं किया जाता है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: This year in Andhra Pradesh the Government was not able to supply groundnut seeds. Therefore, there was great loss to the farmers. When the State Government failed to supply, is it not the duty of the Central Government to supply the seeds?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was not brought to our notice. Otherwise, we would have made arrangements.

श्री हारिका नाथ तिवारी : सीड के प्राइवकन के लिए दो एजेंसियां हो गई हैं: नेशनल सीड कॉर्पोरेशन और स्टेट सीड प्राइवकन एंड सर्टिफिकेशन एजेंसी। क्या नेशनल सीड कॉर्पोरेशन का इन स्टेट

एजेंसीज पर कोई कंट्रोल है या नहीं; यदि है, तो वह क्या है? सीड्स के सर्टिफिकेशन का क्राइटेरियन क्या होता है? जो सीड दूसरे पैदा करते हैं, उन को सर्टिफाई करने में क्या तरीका अपनाया जाता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी उन सीड्स को मंगा कर देखा है? मैंने मंगा कर देखा है, और मैं अपने बंगले में बोता भी हूँ। अनाज और सब्जी दोनों के बीज इतने घटिया किस्म के होते हैं कि जैसा कि श्री यादव ने कहा है, खेत परती पड़ जाती है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है कि दूसरे का पैदा किया हुआ सीड सर्टिफाई नहीं होता है। हमारे को शुरू से ही एग्नाई करना पड़ता है कि मैं सर्टिफाइड सीड पैदा करना चाहता हूँ, इनने एकड़ जमीन में और इस किस्म का बीज पैदा करना चाहता हूँ। उस की एप्लिकेशन पर गौर करने के बाद उस से फ्रीम ली जाती है। फिर इन्सपेक्टर जा कर उसकी कन्टीवेनशन को देखता है। उस के बाद जब सीड तैयार हो जाता है, तो खेत से ही उसे ले कर फिर सर्टिफाई किया जाता है। किसी में दो, चार या दस क्विंटल ले कर उस को सर्टिफाइड सीड कह दिया, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I wanted to know what control the National Seeds Corporation has got over the State agencies.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The National Seeds Corporation has no control over them. They can only guide and provide them aid whenever necessary. The State agencies are independent agencies.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: After the National Seeds Corporation started certifying seeds in 1963-64, the farmers developed faith in the seeds and they took to them, and a part of the green

revolution took place in this country. Has it come to the notice of Government that later on when the private agencies' and even some State agencies entered the market, deterioration in the quality of the seeds took place ruining many farmers in this country and bringing many diseases because of adulteration of the seeds, so that the farmers are losing faith? Secondly, hybrids are evolved only in jowar, maize and bajra in India. In these cases, as also in cotton, cross breeding is necessary. If there is any defect in the foundation or mother seed, Government would be faced with a very critical position. So, I want to know whether Government would consider both the aspects and examine the whole situation now.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

We constantly keep an eye on the availability of mother seed. The production of hybrid seed is necessary because that seed is used only for one year. So, every year, new seed has to be produced.

So far as the other question is concerned, there are certainly some private agencies. But we advise the farmers that if they purchase seeds from these agencies, we will not be responsible for that seed. Our responsibility is only for the certified seed which they are supplying to the farmers.

जोधरी बलवीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय के सामने यह बान है कि एक ही बीज दो तीन साल तक बोने से उस की उपजाऊ शक्ति कम हो जाती है ? यदि हां, तो सरकार उसके लिए नया बीज हर साल दो साल के बाद देने की कोशिश करेगी ? जो हाईब्रिड बेराइटी के सीड्स हैं उनको तो अगर अगले साल बोया जाये तो भी उस की उपज कम होती है । तो क्या सरकार किसानों को नया बीज हर साल या दो साल बाद देने के लिए इंतजाम करेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने पहले ही बताया कि हाईब्रिड सीड तो हर

साल के साल नया बोना पड़ता है । वह दो तीन साल तक नहीं चलता । गेहूं और चावल का बीज भी हम चेंज करते रहते हैं । जो सर्टिफाइड बीज होता है वह बदल कर दिया जाता है ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री को यह जानकारी है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले साल नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन या स्टेट सीड कारपोरेशन के जरिए जो बीज दिए गए जिन पर लिखा था कि 90 प्रतिशत जमिनेशन है उनका जमिनेशन 30 प्रतिशत हुआ ? उस के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज की गई । उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह जो प्रमाणिक बीज की दुकानें हैं उन से जो बीज मिलता है वह प्रमाणिक नहीं होता और प्रमाणिक होने पर भी, अगर प्रमाणिक है तब भी उस में गिरावट आती है । इस के अलावा गेहूं का बीज नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन जो बेचता है वह 2 रुपया 70 पैसा प्रति के० जी० बेचता है और जो बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के द्वारा बेचा जाता है वह 6 रुपया प्रति के० जी० होता है । तो बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से जो गेहूं पैदा होता है उसका अलग से कोई मूल्य दिलाने की कृषि मंत्री जी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां तक शिकायत का ताल्लुक है जहांसे शिकायत आती है फौरन सरकार उस को एग्जामिन करती है और उस की जगह बदल कर नया सीड दे दिया जाता है । . . . (व्यवधान) . .

ऐसी कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई यू० पी० से ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 90 परसेंट की जगह 30 परसेंट जमिनेशन

हुआ, क्या आप उसकी जांच करा कर उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : उसी का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से इस तरह की कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई। अगर मेरी नोटिस में आप लाएंगे तो मैं जांच करवा लूंगा।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जो 6 रुपया प्रति के० जी० बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ने बेचा क्या उस का अतिरिक्त दाम कृषि मंत्री जी दिलवाएंगे और यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि यह 2 रुपया 70 पै० और 6 रुपया प्रति के० जी० तो दो तरह के भाव हैं वह एक समान हो जायें ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as variation in the price at two places is concerned, we will go into the matter and find out why the price is so high there. I will check it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody putting one question will not be getting another chance on the same day. The same person cannot go on every day. (Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that case, I think, the Question Hour should be increased to two hours. In that case you make it two hours. One hour is not at all adequate.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: While endorsing your suggestion that every Member should have a chance to put questions, may I join with Mr. Bosu to request you and through you to the Leader of the House that the Question Hour should be increased to two hours.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not possible. (Interruptions.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will put it to you straight. The question is that the National Seeds Corporation of India is not functioning properly because of many reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a subject matter of not only corruption charges levelled regarding the distribution of seeds and catering to the needs of the farmers of this country but also supplying sub-standard seeds to the millions of our farmers. (Interruptions) The certification system which is now introduced is not controlled by the... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There are other questions also. There are a large number of Members who want to put questions. Will you kindly come to the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The certification system evolved by the National Seeds Corporation of India is one of the reasons for the supply of sub-standard seeds—because it is not controlling it properly.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, Mr. Lakkappa?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is also a large scale adulteration in the seeds which are supplied to the farmers. Then they are cheating the farmers. These are the aspects. (Interruptions) Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going into the comprehensive question that has been put to him today to streamline the entire system of functioning of the National Seeds Corporation of India which has to cater to the needs of millions of farmers of this country. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has answered the question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already answered this question. (Interruptions.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Minister is not going to evade it; he should answer this question. I am requesting him through you to answer this comprehensive question he cannot evade the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any answer? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is more a speech than a question. That is why I thought I had answered it earlier also. I do not agree with the hon. Member when he says that the seeds issued by the certifying agencies or the seeds certified by the NSC or the State certifying agencies are not good seeds. It is because of these good seeds that the production in the country has gone up. And you cannot say that the bad seeds have been supplied all the time. This is wrong absolutely and I am not willing to accept it. If any specific instances are mentioned, I will look into them. (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on disturbing. It is not a debate.

श्री भारत भूषण : यद्यपि मंत्री जी ने अभी तक कोई सीड बांटा नहीं है जिसके पैदा होने में कोई शिकायत पैदा हो लेकिन पुराने अनुभवों के आधार पर जो भी शिकायतें आ रही हैं उनकी निश्चित रूप से वे देख-भाल करेंगे किन्तु एक प्रश्न है जिसको उन्होंने भी स्वीकार किया है कि इस वर्ष वर्षा हो जाने के कारण सीड उत्पादन में कमी आई है. गेहूं का बीज भीग जाने के कारण वह सीड बनने के काबिल नहीं रहा। स्वयं मैंने 10 एकड़ पर सीड उत्पन्न किया है और तराई डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन से मेरा बीज रिजेक्ट हुआ है।

इस लिए यह कहना गलत है कि सीड कारपोरेशन खराब बीज का भी प्रमाणीकरण कर देता है। मेरा बीज रिजेक्ट हुआ है, यह उस का प्रमाण है। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस वर्ष वर्षा के कारण जो कमी उत्पन्न होगी उस को कैसे पूरा किया जायगा ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—बहुत सी प्राइवेट एजेंसीज स्टेट कारपोरेशन या राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन से बिना प्रमाणीकरण करा ये

हुए बिज बाजार में बचती है और भोले किसान उस से ठगे जाते हैं, इस को रोकने के लिए आप को कोई उपाय करना ही चाहिए, वरना चालाक व्यापारी इस तरह का खिलवाड़ करते रहेंगे और उन्हें अशुद्ध बीज देते रहेंगे।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question raised by the hon. Member is, in fact, a certificate to the seed certification agency: the seed produced by a Member of Parliament in his own 10-acre field was rejected by the certification agency; this shows that there are no favours for anybody, even for Members of Parliament; and he had to suffer for it.

There has been, as I have stated earlier, reduction in production in some areas, but there has been also increase in production in other areas from which seeds can be provided.

Memorandum from Kerala Kera Karshaka Sangam

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

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum dated the 22nd July, 1977 from the Kerala Kera Karshaka Sangam and addressed to the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation signed by its President and forwarded by a large number of M.Ps. from Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Andamans and Goa and Maharashtra;

(b) the demands put forward in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken to meet those demands?

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

(b) The main points raised in the memorandum are as follows:—

“(i) To take steps for the immediate constitution of an All India Coconut Board;

(ii) To restore the import duty on coconut products to the original level to avoid the fall in prices; and

(iii) To exempt coconut oil from the category of edible oils.”

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

Statement

Action taken on the suggestions is as follows: (i) *Suggestion regarding Constitution of a Coconut Board:* Views of major Coconut growing States in regard to the proposal for the constitution of a Coconut Board have been ascertained by the Government of India and the proposal is being further processed with a view to taking a final decision.

(ii) *Suggestion regarding restoration of import duty on Coconut products to the original level:* Regarding liberalisation of imports of Coconut oil and restoration of import duty, inclusion of copra/coconut oil under the free licensing policy for import of edible oil seeds/oils for direct consumption, has been made. The quantum of import duty on coconut oil has been kept at a level as would ensure that the sale price would be on par, or near par, to that of indigenous coconut oil. The import duty originally prevalent on Copra still continues to be operative. Further in order to safeguard the interests of Coconut growers in Kerala, it has been decided to allow imports of Coconut oil into the country on a restricted basis. The Government is constantly reviewing the situation so as to ensure that the import policy does not clash with the interests of the coconut growers.

(iii) *Exemption of Coconut oil from the category of edible oils:* Coconut oil is used as raw-material in soap and

toiletory industries. This does not, however, detract from its importance as an edible oil. In the industrial sector the demand for coconut oil tends to be elastic depending on the price level. Use of coconut oil for edible purposes is, however, inelastic, and has, therefore, a significant role in the economy of the country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the statement the hon. Minister has stated that the Government has already got the reports from various States in regard to the formation of the Coconut Board and that Government is processing these for a final decision. In view of that, I would like to ask the Minister to tell us what is the opinion expressed by the various major Coconut-producing States in regard to the setting-up of the Coconut Board and also in what direction Government is trying to take a final decision, whether we can hope that a Coconut Board will be set up.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have received the proposal from various States, from Kerala....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister need not read out the whole thing. He may only indicate which are the States which are in favour and which are the States which are against....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are controlling.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not controlling him; I am merely pointing out to him what Mr. Chandrappan wanted to know namely, which are the States which are in favour and which are the States which are against. That is all that Mr. Chandrappan wanted to know.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: All the coconut-producing States are in favour of it. Now the matter is under the consideration of the Government to set up this Board.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the last part of the statement Government

has stated that it cannot consider coconut oil as a non-edible oil because use of coconut oil for edible purposes is inelastic. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that 80 per cent of the coconut oil produced in the country is used for non-edible purposes and only 20 per cent is used for edible purposes. If that is so, will the Government consider coconut oil as a non-edible oil?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is very difficult to assess how much is used as non-edible because there are some States where coconut-oil is used as edible oil almost by the entire population. Therefore, no proposal is under the consideration of Government to treat it as a non-edible oil.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Is it not a fact that the manufacturers of coconut-oil and other coconut products stand in the way of the coconut production being given a fair price? When the prices of coconut fall, they do not reduce the price of the coconut products correspondingly but when it rises, they raise the prices of their products so much so that the agriculturists alone have to suffer losses while the manufacturers reap the benefit: is this not so?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is mainly a question for the Civil Supplies Department and I am not in a position to answer it just now.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The Minister has said that he is not certain about the date on which they will be taking a decision on the formation of the Board and also the location of the Board. May I know if Karnataka will be considered for the location of the Board as it happens to be the second largest coconut growing State?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The matter has to be referred to various Ministries. It has to go to the Law Ministry and then to the Ministry of Finance also; then a decision of the Cabinet has to be taken and then a Bill has to be prepared and brought

before Parliament. All this will take some time.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: On account of import of coconut oil and its products from other countries, the local people are very much affected and are not being encouraged. In this context may I know whether it is not possible to stop import of coconut-oil and other coconut products? Secondly what is the total production of coconut oil and other coconut products in this country? Is it on par with the requirements of the country?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Imports cannot be stopped altogether, but they have been restricted.

I am not in a position to supply the figure of the total requirements of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked whether the production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No sir, it is not.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The Minister has said that coconut oil is used as edible oil in certain States. May I know which are the other States which use coconut oil as edible oil, apart from Kerala?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A part of the population of Karnataka also uses it as edible oil.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED: Are there any definite criteria for deciding whether a particular oil is edible or non-edible or is it decided on an *ad hoc* basis?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether it is on an *ad hoc* basis or on a scientific basis that coconut-oil is treated as edible oil. Am I right?

DR. V. R. SEYID MUHAMMED: Not only coconut oil but other oils also in general.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
Whichever is used as edible oil is treated as edible oil.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम

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

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा चलायी जा रही पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और देश में रह रहे ऐसे अहिन्दी भाषी भारतीयों तथा विदेशों में रह रहे ऐसे हिन्दी प्रेमियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दाखिला लिया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं के जरिए हिन्दी को पढ़ाने के लिए एक योजना भी शुरू की है अथवा शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

अहिन्दी भाषी भारतीयों तथा विदेशियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन किया जाता है :—

(क) सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम

- (i) हिन्दी प्रवीण : (पढ़ाई शुरू करने वालों के लिए दो साल का एक प्राथमिक पाठ्यक्रम)
- (ii) हिन्दी परिचय : (हिन्दी प्रवेश के बाद दो साल का एक उच्च पाठ्यक्रम)

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए तैयार किये गये विशेष पाठ्यक्रम

- (i) प्रबोध : (एक साल का प्राथमिक पाठ्यक्रम)
- (ii) प्रवीण : (प्रबोध के बाद एक साल का पाठ्यक्रम)
- (iii) प्राज्ञ : (हिन्दी प्रवीण के बाद एक साल का उच्च पाठ्यक्रम)

गत तीन सालों में विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिलों का विवरण निम्न लिखित है :—

वर्ष	भारतीय	विदेशी	कुल
1974-75	5,941	245	6,186
1975-76	6,951	325	7,276
1976-77	15,430	411	15,841

(तमिल माध्यम वाले विद्यार्थियों को शामिल करते हुए)

तमिल के माध्यम से हिन्दी के प्रशिक्षण को जूलाई, 1976 में हिन्दी प्रवेश पाठ्यक्रम से प्रारम्भ किया गया था, जिसमें 3,723 छात्रों ने दाखिला लिया है।

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण को दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से चरण-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के रूप में प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें मालूम पड़ता है कि 15430 भारतीयों और 411 विदेशियों ने 1976-77 में पाठ्यक्रम को ग्रहण किया है। स से पता लगता है कि यह पाठ्यक्रम बड़ा लोकप्रिय है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से अखबारों में कोई ऐसी चीज निकाली है जिस से लोगों को मालूम पड़े कि इस पाठ्यक्रम के लिए कितना धन देना पड़ता है और किम तरह से प्रार्थना-पत्र देने पड़ते हैं?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : अभी हम वह सोच रहे हैं कि किस तरह से और बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी 15,000 लोग आ रहे हैं और दक्षिण में तमिलनाडु से 3,700 से ज्यादा आ रहे हैं।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी फीस ली जाती है और क्या कोई अखबारों में निकाला गया है कि किस तरह से एप्लीकेशन दी जाती है?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : वह सब अखबारों में प्रचार हो रहा है और 20 रु० फीस है साधारण के लिए।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : तमिल भाषा में हिन्दी पढ़ाने का जिस तरह से कार्य चल रहा है क्या अन्य भाषाओं में भी कोई रूप रेखा बनाई है जिस से उनके जरिये

से हिन्दी को पढ़ाने के कार्य को बढ़ाया जाय ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम से यह चल रहा है। अभी जुलाई 1978 में मलयालम माध्यम से होगा। फिर जुलाई, 1979 में तेलगू से, उसके बाद कन्नड़, बंगाली 1980 में और असामीय और उड़िया जुलाई, 1981 में।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: While this Government is providing facilities to teach Hindi through Indian languages will the Government come forward to teach Tamil, one of the richest languages of the nation, through Hindi in Hindi areas?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Some books have been published by the Directorate of Education, under the self-taught series and we have books like Hindi Tamil Swayamshikshak, price Rs. 3.80, Hindi Telugu Swayamshikshak, price Rs. 1.50 etc. Tamil and Telugu languages can be taught through Hindi medium and that is being done through the special books published under the self-taught series.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, जितने गैर-हिन्दी भाषियों ने परीक्षायें दी हैं या जानकारी प्राप्त की है, वह प्रान्तवार आंकड़े क्या हैं और इस हिन्दी को जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है अधिक से अधिक प्रसारित करने के लिए जो इसके लिए फीस ली जाती है क्या उस फीस को आप माफ़ करने के लिए तैयार हैं, बिना फीस इस का प्रचार किया जाय इस पर विचार करेंगे?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र: The fee is very small. Actually it covers the postal charges for students residing in India. The fee is Rs. 20/-.

यह बहुत कम ले रहे हैं 20 रु० और डाक का खर्चा इसमें शामिल है।

MR. SPEAKER: His question is: Are you willing to exempt them?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: That can be considered.

श्री उपसेन : इस बात को देखते हुए कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का विकास हो दक्षिण के लोग उत्तर की भाषाओं को सीखें और हम लोग तमिल, तेलगू, कन्नड़ सीखें क्या मंत्री जी इसी विभाग के द्वारा दो महीने का रिक्रेशन कोर्स पढ़ाई के लिए हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को दक्षिण भेजेंगे और तमिल, तेलगू, कन्नड़ के जानकार लोगों को यहां उत्तर में भेज कर विशेष कर हिन्दी भाषा को पढ़ाई करायेंगे, और खासकर संसद् सदस्यों के लिए कोई विशेष मुविधा देंगे कि अगर हम तमिल, तेलगू, कन्नड़ पढ़ना चाहें तो हमको यहीं मुविधा दिलायेंगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : 3 रु० 80 पैसे की किताब खरीदने से काम पूरा हो सकता है ।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : सेंट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट इस काम को कर रहा है, उसके अलावा और हिन्दी एजेन्सियों को भी इस तरह की इजाजत मिलेगी ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि पिछले दो साल में सेंट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है, उसका कितना इस्तेमाल हुआ है और पुस्तक प्रकाशन के लिए कितना हिस्सा दिया गया है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह पत्राचार के बारे में जो सवाल है, इस पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि 1974-75—outlay Rs. 8 lakhs; income—Rs. 1,46,381 and expenditure—Rs. 3,88,918. इस तरह से और भी हैं । आप चाहे तो मैं दे सकता हूं, लेकिन इसके अलावा जो हैं, वह अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Effect of Phenformin, Drug on Health

SNQ. 28. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Phenformin, a drug used for diabetes constitutes an imminent hazard to the public health;

(b) whether it is a fact that this drug is being widely used in India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prohibit the use of this medicine?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) हाल ही में प्रेस में निकले इस समाचार की जानकारी सरकार को है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और कल्याण विभाग मधुमेह में सेवन की जाने वाली फेनफार्मीन नामक एक दवा पर इसलिए प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहा है कि उस सरकार ने यह देखा कि यह दवा जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक आसन्न खतरा है ।

(ख) इस देश में फेनफार्मीन का उपयोग मधुमेह के इलाज के लिए हो रहा है किन्तु मधुमेह की खाई जाने वाली अन्य दवाइयों की तुलना में इसका उपयोग अधिक नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) फेनफार्मीन के सेवन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाण या नहीं इस प्रश्न पर सरकार इस क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श करते हुए विचार कर रही है ।

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Before putting my supplementary I have got a submission to make.

My question was tabled in English....

MR. SPEAKER: This is being raised every day. Please put your question.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can he put his supplementaries unless he understands the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: The written answer is given in English.... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: The vital question is that it is the convention of the House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The answer is supplied to you in English.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Yes, it has been supplied but what about the supplementary answers?

MR. SPEAKER: He is entitled to answer in Hindi. The interpretation is there.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: The interpretation is there; I do not deny that. But when the hon. Minister replied there was a lot of noise in the House and I was not able to hear what he said. I was not able to hear the interpretation properly. He knows English very well...

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday it is coming up.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: It is not coming every day. It is the right of the members to know what exactly the Minister says, in whatever language he says. We must be able to hear what he says.... (Interruptions)

श्री राम प्रबोध सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट बाफ बाउंडर यह है कि इस सदन की भाषा हिन्दी भी है, और मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकते हैं तो कोई भी सदस्य यह बात यहाँ नहीं कर सकते हैं कि किसी मंत्री द्वारा जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया जाए। इस तरह कह कर वह सदन का समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। इनको अनुवाद तुरन्त मिल जाता है।

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MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled. I am not allowing any further debate on the matter. Under the Rules, it is provided that a Minister can reply either in English or in Hindi. If there is any mistake in the interpretation, the mistake is due to not having proficient interpreters. We are trying to get as many good interpreters as possible. I know English, and Hindi speeches are not properly interpreted. I am trying my best to remedy it.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: The question is not whether they are interpreting properly or not. (Interruption) I have one submission to make before I put my question. Unless I am able to know what the Minister says, how can I put a supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: The same difficulty arises for others. Please sit down. When a person speaks in English, there may be persons who may not understand English. They also have the same difficulty.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I respectfully submit one thing! You were just now pleased to observe that the interpretation is not satisfactory. Sir, may I tell you that the interpretation which has been going on for the last several years in this honourable House is quite satisfactory? There is always a case for improvement or betterment, but, because of the noise, the interpretation of Hindi or English is not coming properly and correctly. If there is complete silence in the House the interpretation can be heard well, and it is good. Let us not blame the interpreters.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I support him. I know both English and Hindi. I can tell you that the interpretation from English to Hindi is very good. There is no need for complaining.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: There is no question of any

bad interpretation or that interpretation is not good. Only I am not able to hear because of the noise. That is my difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you—the main difficulty is, when somebody puts a question, others go on talking. He is not allowed to put the question. If they keep silence, then, everybody will be able to follow the proceedings.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: May I respectfully submit one thing? The interpretation is all right and is helpful. We are not able to hear it because of the noise here. So, we want that something has got to be done about the machine also. Even when there is no noise, because of defect in the machine—even when there is absolutely pin-drop silence—we are not able to hear the translation. Therefore, something will have to be done about the machine's defect also. I am not an expert. But, I am telling this out of commonsense.

MR. SPEAKER: You are correct. We shall see what can be done about it.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has given in his reply that phenformin is being used in India for the treatment of diabetes. He has also accepted the need for the minimum use of this drug in this country. The question is—not whether it is used by minimum number or maximum number of people—but it concerns the lives of the people of this country.

I would like to know whether this drug has been banned in the U.S.A. without even consulting the manufacturers as to its adverse effect? Do we have any machinery to assess whether this drug helps or harms the users? I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take in safeguarding the lives of our people? The Government has not

taken any action yet in the matter; it seems they are still sleeping. The Minister says that he is just considering this. I am not able to understand why it should take so long. I want to know now whether Government has got any body or any machinery to check such hazardous types of drugs so that the lives of the people of this country can be saved. Why should there be so much delay at all in taking action? Sir, some time back, when the question about the use of mexaform and other drugs came up....

MR. SPEAKER: You will please put your question. He will answer.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: I have not completed that.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put two questions. Let him answer that.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Sir, this concerns the lives of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you another chance.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: They have not taken any action so far. Some time back when a question regarding the use of mexaform and other drugs was put to him, he said....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. You have already put a question. Let him answer that.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Such an evasive reply should not come from the hon. Minister. His reply should be correct and that should be replied in the interest of the country and the interest of the lives of the people of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have the chance of putting your second supplementary.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Sir, the Minister said that a minimum number of people only are using this. I want to know how many of them are using that drug in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let him answer that. I would request the Minister to answer that in simple Hindi so that everybody may understand that. Also you will please be brief.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा सम्मानित सदस्य श्रीर सदन के अन्य सम्मानित सदस्यों से निहायत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सो नहीं रही है। हमारी सरकार मजग है और समय पर जो उचित कदम है, वह बराबर उठाती रही है, उठा रहा है और उठाएगी। अमेरिका में भी माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि जो प्रतिबन्ध लगा है वह 25 जुलाई को लगा है और आज हैं पहली अगस्त। समझ लीजिए कुल 6 या 7 दिन हुए हैं। यह जो दवा है यह मही है कि भिन्न भिन्न क्लाइमेट—भिन्न भिन्न इमान और भिन्न-भिन्न प्रभाव—इन तीन बातों का मटेनजर रखें, तीनों जगह खूटा गाड़ दें। भिन्न-भिन्न क्लाइमेट, भिन्न-भिन्न इन्सान और भिन्न-भिन्न प्रभाव। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को ज़रा खूबी के साथ मुता जाय, क्योंकि बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इन्सान की जिन्दगी से तान्लुक रखता है और इस की पूरी जानकारी कर लेनी चाहिए।

यह जो फेन-फार्मिन दवा है, वह किस को नहीं खानी चाहिए, वह मैं बता देता हूँ। जो शराब पीते हैं उन को यह दवा नहीं खानी चाहिए, क्योंकि उन पर इस का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। अगर लम्बे अर्से तक कोई भूख-हड़ताल करता है तो उस के ऊपर भी इस दवा का बुरा असर पड़ेगा। गुर्दे की

बराबी में भी यह दवा नहीं लेनी चाहिए। जिस का लीवर खराब हो उस को भी यह दवा नहीं लेनी चाहिए। जिस को दिल की बीमारी हो, उस को भी फेन-फार्मिन नहीं लेनी चाहिए। जिस को उल्टी आती हो, मचली आती हो, उस को भी इस दवा का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। छोटी उम्र में भी दवा का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। बच्चों को तो यह देनी ही नहीं चाहिए। वहाँ इन्सूलीन सूई से ही काम निकालना चाहिए। यह तो मैंने बताया कि किन-किन लोगों को यह दवा नहीं लेनी चाहिए

श्रीमन्, वर्तमान अल्प सूचना प्रश्न 27-7-1977 के "दि टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया" में प्रकाशित प्रेस रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है। यह प्रेस रिपोर्ट जिस पर वाशिंगटन—26 जुलाई, 1977 की डेट-लाइन पड़ी हुई है। उस रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलेगा कि अमरीका सरकार के स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और कल्याण विभाग के सचिव ने 25-7-1977 को घोषित किया था कि वह मधुमेह (डायबिटीज) के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही —फेन-फार्मिन नाम की एक औषधि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहे हैं, क्योंकि अमरीका सरकार ने यह देखा कि इस से जन-स्वास्थ्य को खतरा है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि काफी लम्बे समय से फेन-फार्मिन के कारण लेक्टिक-एसिडोसिस नामक कभी-कभार किन्तु भयंकर अहित प्रभाव होता बतलाया जाता है। यानी खून में एक ऐसी चीज़ बढ़ जाती है जिस से सांस का आना-जाना रुक जाता है। इस लिए इस को नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

फेन-फार्मिन एक ऐसी औषधि है जिसे मधुमेह के इलाज के लिए खाने के रूप में सेवन किया जाता है। मधुमेह के लिए जिन औषधियों का इस समय उपयोग में

नाम जा रहा है, उन को मुख्यतः दो बर्गों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है—
अर्थात् क—विभिन्न प्रकार की इन्सूलीन दवाइयां जो अलग अलग ढंग से और अलग-अलग समय तक क्रिया करती हैं। ये दवाइयां केवल इन्सुलिनो के रूप में सेवन की जाती हैं। ख—मधुमेह की खाई जानेवाली औषधियां—ये दो प्रकार की होती हैं (1) सल्फोनिन यूरिया जैसे टालब्यूटामाइड, क्लारटोपामाइड, ग्लाइबेक्लामाइड, आदि (2) बाईग्वानाइड्स, जैसे फेनफार्मिन और मेटफार्मिन।

MR. SPEAKER: These details may not be necessary.

श्री राज नारायण : यह तो मैंने एलोपैथी के बारे में बतलाया, लेकिन एक बात मैं माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए बता देना चाहता हूँ—एलोपैथी का ही ज्यादा सेवन न करें, आयुर्वेद के बारे में भी जानना चाहें तो आयुर्वेद में भी बहुत सी दवाइयां हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: What he wants to know is: Are you going to take immediate steps to consider its ill-effects and stop it?

श्री राज नारायण : अभी तक हमारे यहां जितनी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, उस में इन दवाओं के इस्तेमाल से कोई मृत्यु हुई हो या कोई भयंकर ढंग से रोगग्रस्त हुआ हो—ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। कि दो मुल्कों में—अमरीका और नार्वे—इस पर हाल ही में प्रतिबन्ध लगा है, इस लिए हम ने भी अपने सभी एक्सपर्ट्स को हिदायत दी है कि वे इस की जांच-पड़ताल मुस्तंदा से करें और यदि हमारे यहां कहीं से भी कोई शिकायत आये तो हम भी अपने यहाँ इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकते हैं।

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Minister gave a long reply. A part of it I was able to hear, but a major portion of his speech I was not able to hear because there was a lot of noise in the House. Moreover, the translation is very slow. If this type of thing is going to happen, what is the use of putting our questions to the hon. Minister? It is better we do not put questions at all. I do not know why we should have such a system here. I can understand English to a certain extent; I can understand Tamil very well. If the Hon'ble Minister has taken a vow not to speak in English, then he can speak in Tamil, the language in which he spoke in Madras during the election time. During the election time, he spoke in Tamil for a short duration.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly come to the question?

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Moreover, Sir, he spoke in English also at some of the meetings. Now, the hon. Minister has said that the drug is harmful only to a certain type of people and it is used by a minimum number of people. But my previous question has not been answered. (1) What is the number of persons using this drug in this country? (2) How many persons had died due to use of this medicine in this country? Has the Government got any figures for this? Will the Government see to it that all these things are taken care of. In the case of Family Planning, the hon. Minister has assured that an award of Rs. 5,000 would be given to the deceased family. Whether the hon. Minister would consider similar type of award to the family members of the deceased due to consumption of this drug?

SHRI S. C. DAS: Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Member has sought your protection. We also seek protection from you. The hon. Member must not put a question in such a way that he makes a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा आप से विनम्र निवेदन है कि मंत्री बन जाने मात्र से हमारी जुबान बन्द न कीजिए। हमने कभी भी पार्लियामेण्ट्री लाइफ में नहीं देखा कि मंत्री उत्तर देता हो, तो बीच में रनिंग-कमेण्ट्री होती रहे, जो यहां पर बराबर होती रही है और आप रोक नहीं पाते हैं। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ अपने जज्बात का इजहार करना पड़ रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody prevents you. We want you to be brief and precise.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, अब प्रश्न यहां पर फेनफार्मीन का है और जबर्दस्ती नसबन्दी का सवाल यहां पर उठा दिया गया कि 5 हजार रुपया उस के लिए जो कहा गया है तो क्या इसके लिए भी दिया जाएगा। इस के बाद यहां पर भाषा का प्रश्न भी आ गया कि मैं जब मद्रास गया था, तो वहां पर तमिल में बोला था। इस संबंध में मैं यह बता दूँ कि मैं इस बात की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि अपने विभाग में दो अच्छे जानकार तमिल के रखूँ। हम दो आदमी तमिल के रखना चाहते हैं जो हमारे उत्तरों को तमिल में लिख दिया करें और मैं देवनागरी लिपि में उन को पढ़ दूँ। हो सकता है कि एक महीने या 15 दिन में हमारी यह कोशिश कामयाब हो जाए। मैं सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की इज्जत करता हूँ और सभी भारती की भाषाएं राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं। तमिल भी है, तेलगू भी है, उड़िया भी है, कन्नड़ भी है, बंगला भी है, मराठी भी है, गुजराती भी है, उर्दू भी और हिन्दी भी है। ये सभी बहनें हैं। (व्यवधान)... आसामी भी है, सिंधी भी है, मगर कोई मुझ से यह कहे कि मैं अंग्रेजी को राष्ट्र भाषा मान लूँ तो मैं राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा को तकलीफ नहीं दे सकता। यहां पर जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे जानते

हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यादू भाषा में बहस करने के लिए मुझ को 3 दिन जेल में रहना पड़ा था।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है कि फेनफार्मीन खाने से किसी की मृत्यु हुई है। ऐसी सूचना हमारे विभाग में नहीं है मगर क्योंकि अमेरिका और नावों में इस दवा पर एक हफ्ता पहले प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है, तो हमने एक्सपर्ट्स को इस बात की हिदायत की है कि वे अच्छे तरीके से छानबीन करें और जब छानबीन पूरी तरह से हो जाएगी, तभी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात हो सकती है वरना नहीं।

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प्रो० पी० जी० माबलंकर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में मधुमेह के रोगियों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रही है और उसके बढ़ते जाने की वजह से इस प्रकार की जो दवाइयां हैं उन का इस्तेमाल भी स्वाभाविक रूप से बढ़ता जा रहा है? क्या इस सिलसिले में माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि केवल यही दवाई नहीं बल्कि और भी जो एलोपैथिक की दवाइयां हैं, जिनके इस्तेमाल से मधुमेह के रोगियों पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है, उन के बारे में भी जांच करवायेंगे और उन पर रोक लगायेंगे? स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि नावें और अमेरिका में इस दवाई पर एक हफ्ता पहले ही प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, तो क्या वे इस की भी जांच करवायेंगे कि जिन कारणों से वहां पर इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, वे कारण यहां पर मौजूद हैं या नहीं? उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि आबोहवा का भी आदमी पर असर पड़ता है, वगैरह वगैरह। तो आखीर में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डाइबिटिक एसोसिएशन आफ इण्डिया जो है, जिस का हैडक्वार्टर मेरे ख्याल से बम्बई में है, उसके

प्रेसीडेंट और एक्सपर्ट्स वगैरह से भी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय सलाह मश्विरा करेगा या नहीं ?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमान्, जितने भी लोग मुझे सलाह देने के लिए आयेंगे, मैं सबसे सलाह लूंगा, मगर मैं डाइबिटीज का खुद मरीज हूँ और इसलिए इसकी पूरी जानकारी रखता हूँ। पहले मैं रेस्टानान खाता था। फिर बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों और सिविल सर्जन ने कहा कि आप चार साल तक इसे खा चुके हैं, इसलिए अब इस को इफेक्ट आप पर नहीं होता होगा। अब दूसरी दवा फेनफार्मीन जिस को डी० आई० वी० टी० डी० कहते हैं, खाता हूँ, और अब इस को भी छोड़ने वाला हूँ। क्योंकि श्रीमान्, कांग्रेस राज्य में हर साल करीब करीब हम को जेल जाना पड़ा है और किसी किसी साल में तो दो, दो और तीन तीन बार जेल गया हूँ। इस तरह से कांग्रेस राज्य में 15 साल का हमारा जेल का पीरियड है और 58 बार हम जेल गए हैं। अंग्रेजी राज्य में चार बार जेल गये हैं और चार साल का कुल पीरियड है। तो मैं अब लोगों को यह सलाह दे रहा हूँ, जैसा कि हम ने देखा कि इन दवाईयों को खाने से हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर अच्छा प्रभाव कभी कभी नहीं पड़ता, कि वे करेले का रस इस्तेमाल करें। जब मैं जेल में था, तो मैं ने करेले का रस पीना शुरू कर दिया और उस के पीने से हमारी डाइबिटीज बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई। जामुन, और उसी के साथ साथ बेल की पत्ती, नीम की कोपल का रस। जरा अपनी स्वदेशी दवाओं को भी इस्तेमाल करें, इन सब झंझटों से बच जाओगे।

श्री उपसेन : माननीय मंत्री जी की चैम्बर में जा कर पूछ लें।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please ask him to answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete the answer. (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, otherwise you will be advertising a particular medicine.

(Interruptions)

श्री राज नारायण : जब सदन में इतना शोर होगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा। सदन की शराफत का सदन के कुछ सदस्य नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। लाकप्पा साहब ने क्या सवाल किया। मैं ने नहीं सुना।

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से हिन्दी में संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछा था आप कृपया उत्तर दीजिये।

श्री राज नारायण : आप लाकप्पा साहब को ब्रैठायें और माननीय मावलंकर जी फिर मे अपना सवाल कर दें।

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में कह रहा हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि हमारे देश में मधुमेह के रोगियों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है? यदि हां, तो उसके लिए रांगी हर तरह की दवाओं का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय क्या स्टैप्स ले रहा है जिससे यह रोग कम हो। और साथ ही डायबेटिक ऐसोसियेशन आफ इंडिया, जिसका हेडक्वार्टर बम्बई में है, उसके साथ माननीय मंत्री जी सलाह मश्विरा करेंगे कि नहीं?

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे पास इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि जिस से हम कह सकें कि हमारे यहां डायबिटीज के मरीजों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that there are

some medicines available for the diabetic patients. In view of that, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that these medicines are very costly and the poor people cannot afford and whether the Government is taking some steps to reduce the prices of these medicines.

श्री राज नारायण : बहुत ही मौजूं सवाल है। मुझे मालूम नहीं क्यों इतना हल्ला इस सदन में होता है? सदन के प्रति रेस्पेक्ट शो कीजिये। अगर सब लोग शोर करेंगे तो सदन कैसे चलेगा। अगर मैं ही तय कर लूँ कि मैं आज सदन नहीं चलने दूँगा तो क्या सदन चल सकता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक आदमी भी अगर चाहे कि वह इस सदन को न चलने देगा, प्रतिज्ञा कर के आ जाये, तो वह नहीं चलने देगा। इसलिए सदन में शांति रहनी चाहिये।

इन्होंने जो प्रश्न किया है, दवायें मंहगी होती जा रही है। इंसुलीन की मुई काफी मंहगी है, डायबोलीन की एक टेबलेट 54 पैसे में मिलने लगी है। इसलिये हम ने पहले ही बताया कि अपोजीशन में भी कम से कम कुछ बुद्धिमान सदस्य ऐसे होंगे ही जा चाहेंगे हम से कि मस्ता नुस्खा दे दें। इसीलिए हम ने उन को बताना शुरू किया कि आप इन दवाओं को ओडिये और ये औषधियां लें—वसन्त कुसुमाकर रस, चन्द्र प्रभावटी, त्रिवंस भस्म, वंस भस्म, लव भस्म, यशद भस्म, शिलाजीत, तारकेश्वर रस, वृहद बंकेश्वर रस, वसन्त तिलक रस आदि इन रसों को लीजिये। मस्ती दवायें हैं और फर्स्ट क्लास हैं। इससे पुष्ट रहोगे, मस्त रहोगे।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि मधुमेह उन रोगों में से एक है, जिसका कोई इलाज अभी तक ऐलोपैथी में नहीं है। मेरे प्रश्न के दो भाग हैं—एक तो यह कि जो ऐलोपैथी में दवायें दी जा रही हैं, उन से नुकसान होने का खतरा है जिस का कि इस प्रश्न के जवाब में जिक्र है। मैं मंत्री

महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि सैकरीन ऐसी चीज है जिसका हमारे इस सदन के बहुत सारे सदस्य भी उपयोग करते हैं। इस के विषय में अमेरिका और अन्य देशों में।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is a drug for diabetes.

मेरी विनती है कि सैकरीन से भी लोगों पर बुरा असर पड़ता है, इस पर भी विचार-विमर्श हुआ है, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आप जानकारी देश के लोगों को देंगे कि सैकरीन का उपयोग करना खतरे से खाली है या नहीं है? ऐसा न हो कि 20 साल के बाद पता लगे कि सैकरीन खाने से भी बुरा असर पड़ता है।

दूसरा जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि ऐलोपैथी के अलावा नैचुरोपैथी, योग और आयुर्वेद आदि से भी मधुमेह का इलाज हो सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इसका बहुमुखी प्रचार इस देश में हो, मंत्री महोदय इसके प्रचार के लिये क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं माननीय डा० कर्णसिंह जी का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ, अभी एक प्रश्न हुआ है जो समुचित विषय को छूता है। इसीलिये मैं अपनी बगल में बैठे हुए सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री श्री अडवाणी जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि सैने जिन दवाओं का नाम लिया है, इनका पूरा प्रसारण वह रेडियो से करवायें। जो दवायें बाकी हैं, उन को भी मैं इस में जोड़ देता हूँ। शिलाजीत, देवदारु, कुड़ची, सप्तरंगी।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. minister is suggesting some medicines. But he is not a doctor and he has no licence.

मंत्री महोदय जो दवाएं और औषधियां यहां कह रहे हैं, वह अखबारों में छपेंगी और

उस आधार पर अगर कोई औषधियां ले के और उस को नुकसान हो जाये तो उस की जिम्मेवारी किस पर होगी ? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दवाएं क्या हों, यह केवल डाक्टर को अधिकार होना चाहिये, मंत्री महोदय को नहीं, जिन के पास कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Under law, no one can prescribe a medicine unless he has a registration certificate. I do not think the minister has a certificate. Therefore, he cannot prescribe any medicine.

श्री राज नारायण : हमारी तरफ अध्यात्म महोदय, एक कहावत है कि रोगिया वैद्य, अर्थात् जो रोगी होता है, वही वैद्य हो जाता है । तो मैं रोगी हूं, इसलिये मैं इस का वैद्य हूं ।

डा० कर्णसिंह जी का सब से अच्छा प्रश्न है, उस का उत्तर सुना जाये ।

इन का कहना सही है कि सैकरीन का सम्बन्ध भी डायबेटोज से होता है, क्योंकि जो इस के रोगी हैं वह शूगर, चीनी नहीं लेते हैं, और उस की एवज में सैकरीन लेते हैं । माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी आज से 6 महीने पहले स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे । अमेरिका में एक समय ऐसा आया कि एकदम सैकरीन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया और सारी दुकाओं का सैकरीन का स्टॉक बन्द कर दिया गया । यह कहा गया कि सैकरीन एनज्यूरियस टु हेल्थ है और कोई इसे इस्तेमाल न करे । मैंने तो पांच साल पहले सैकरीन का इस्तेमाल कतई छोड़ दिया था । इसलिये मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर सभी को सलाह देता हूं कि अगर वे सैकरीन का इस्तेमाल न करें तो अच्छा है । फीकी चाय पियें । कभी कभी थोड़ी बहुत चीनी ले लिया करें ।

मगर सैकरीन के बारे में भी दो राये हैं । अमेरिका में कुछ समय बाद सैकरीन पर से प्रतिबन्ध हट गया और वह वहां चालू है ।

हमारे यहां सैकरीन पर कभी भी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा । माननीय श्री कर्ण सिंह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं । मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर उन के पास पहले की कोई गोपनीय जानकारी हो तो उसे मेरे पास भेज दें, हम उसका इस्तेमाल कर लेंगे ।

हम बारे में सजग हैं । यह सही है कि अभी तक डायबेटोज का पूर्ण रूप से निराकरण करने का कोई इलाज नहीं निकला है । इस बारे में लगातार खोज हो रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : योग-क्रिया को अपनायें ।

श्री राज नारायण : हम उसे चालू कर रहे हैं, लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष, कांग्रेस चालू करने दे, तो । एक तरफ हम योगी हैं, दूसरी तरफ बैठे हैं भोगी । चले तो कसे चले ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee on Expansion of Drought Prone Area Programme..

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

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a Committee to expand Drought-Prone Area Programme while considering the 6th Plan and to consider resources, criteria period of selection of these areas; and

(b) since the drought pattern is changed, whether the definition of small and marginal farmers for Centrally administered sponsored schemes in the selected areas is being reconsidered?

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

(b) The definition of small and marginal farmers in Drought Prone

Areas has been recently revised to enlarging its scope. A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The revised definition of small and marginal farmers is operative in seven

states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan out of 13 states covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme. Revised definition of small farmers as a result of which the scope has been enlarged, is as follows:—

(in hect.)

State	Irrigated areas	Dry areas
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.50	3.00
2. Gujarat		
(a) Arid areas—Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana	1.50	7.00
(b) Semi arid areas—other DPAP districts of Gujarat	1.50	3.00
3. Haryana—All DPAP district	1.50	7.00
4. J. & K. Do.	1.50	3.00
5. Karnataka Do.	1.50	3.00
6. Maharashtra Do.	1.50	3.00
7. Rajasthan		
(a) Arid areas—(Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, [Nagaur, Churu, Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali)	1.50	7.00 (10.0 in Jaisalmer)
(b) Semi arid-areas—other districts of Rajasthan	1.50	3.00

For purposes of marginal farmers, half of the holding size identified as small holding will be treated as marginal holding for the purposes of the subsidy under the programme.

In other D.P.A.P. states, small farmers include farmers with land holdings only upto 2 hectares in terms of dry land or 1 hectare of class irrigated land. Cultivators with 1 hectare of dry land or $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare of class I irrigated land are classified as marginal farmers.

सहकारी क्षेत्र में बिलम्बित बकाया
घनराशि

* 712. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर

विलम्बित बकाया घनराशियों का बढ़ना भी एक समस्या बन गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इनके कारणों का अध्ययन किया है और उन कमजोर किसानों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक योजना बनाई है जो निरन्तर सूखे तथा अभाव की परिस्थिति के कारण ऋणों की अदायगी के वायदेपूरा करने में असमर्थ हैं ?

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

(ख) सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र में अतिदेयों की स्तर की समय समय पर समीक्षा की गई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किए गए

अनेक अध्ययनों ने अतिदेवों के कारणों का पता लगाया है और उपाय सुझाए हैं। उन किसानों, जो अपने नियंत्रण से बाहर के कारणों से सहकारी सोसाइटियों की बकाया किस्तों की वापसी अदायगी करने के योग्य नहीं हैं, के लिए अनुशंसित तथा उपलब्ध मुख्य राहत ये हैं : (क) अल्पकालीन कृषि उत्पादन ऋण को 3 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि में वापसी—अदायगी योग्य मध्यकालीन ऋणों में परिवर्तित करना, (ख) मध्यकालीन ऋणों को दीर्घ कालीन अवधि में परिवर्तित करना, और (ग) दीर्घकालीन ऋणों को पुनः सूचीबद्ध करना। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण लगानार फसल खराब होने के मामलों में सहकारी सोसाइटियों द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों को दिए गए अल्पकालीन उत्पादन ऋणों को बट्टे-खाते में डालने के लिये कृषि ऋण राहत निधियां स्थापित करें। उन उधार लेने वालों, जिन्होंने प्रशासनिक असफलताओं के कारण पहले यह सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं की थी, को परिवर्तन की सुविधायें दे कर पुनर्स्थापन—कार्यक्रम की भी सिफारिश की गई है।

Violation of Delhi Master Plan

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

(a) whether any violation of Delhi's Master Plan by official agencies during the emergency came to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, how many such violations have taken place, their places, time and the officials responsible for it be mentioned; and

(c) is the Government contemplating to take any action against the officials or agencies responsible for such violation?

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

(a) A statement indicating the place, time and agencies responsible for such violations is attached. The responsibility for violations would ordinarily be that of the agency concerned, unless otherwise established.

(c) No action is contemplated at present.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Area/Scheme	Time	Official Agency
1	<i>Resettlement Colonies (in agricultural green belt):</i>		
	(i) Patparganj complex (Kalyanpur, Khichripuri, Trilokpuri and some group housing pockets)	1976-77	D.D.A.
	(ii) Sultanpuri in the north of Railway line from Delhi to Rohtak.		
	(iii) Khanpur in the south of Mehrauli-Badarpur Road.		
	(iv) Gokalpur complex in the north of Wazirabad Barrage.		
2	<i>Commercial Development:</i>		
	(i) Underground shopping centre in Connaught Place (inner circle) area, earmarked for recreational and under-ground parking in the zonal development plan	1976-77	N.D.M.C.

S.No.	Name of Area/Scheme	Time	Official Agency
(ii)	Hotel-cum-inn in the north of Mandir Marg adjoining Birla Mandir, in the area earmarked for religious institutions	1977	N.D.M.G.
(iii)	Sidharatha Enclave (near Sunlight Colony) in the area earmarked for residential use & neighbourhood parks and educational purposes	1976	D.D.A.
(iv)	Shopping complex in front of Jama Masjid in the area earmarked for recreational use.	1976	D.D.A.
(v)	Shopping Centre under the Defence Colony Bridge	1976	D.D.A.
3	<i>Transport Centres-cum-Commercial Schemes:</i>		
(i)	Transport Nagar-cum-Commercial Scheme in the north of Wazirabad Barrage Road in agricultural green belt area.	1976	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
(ii)	Transport Nagar-cum-Commercial Scheme in Samalka village (Rural area).	1976	Do.
4	Change of land use from 'special industries' to 'institutional use' (IIT)	1976-77	D.D.A.
5	<i>Zoning & Sub-division Regulations:</i>		
	Certain instances of the violations of the sub-division regulations, permitting more storeys, coverage etc. against the provisions of the Master Plan were noticed. The above violations/changes were contemplated between 1975 and March 1977.	From 1975 to March 1977.	D.D.A.
6	<i>Motia Khan & Jhandewalan Areas:</i>		
(i)	Change of land use in Jhandewalan area from "flatted factories" to "commercial" area (about 9 acres)	1976	D.D.A.
(ii)	Change of land use from flatted factories to "residential" (area 18.5 acres) and from "truck terminal" to "residential" (7 acres) in Motia Khan area.	1976	D.D.A.

Job Oriented Higher Education in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether Government have decided to give assistance to selected Colleges and Universities for making higher education job-oriented in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the method adopted for selecting Universities and Colleges for the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, a scheme for restructuring first degree courses to make them more relevant to the rural environment and to the developmental needs of the community, and

to link education with work and practical as well as field experience has been formulated by the Commission. The essential features of the scheme include combining the academic component of courses with some applied components suited to the real problems and work situations. This would require the introduction of relevant applied disciplines related to basic subjects or subject groups and re-orienting conventional courses in such a manner that students can apply theoretical knowledge to the problems of the region through field work, project work, extension etc. The Commission would provide assistance for purchase of equipment, books and journals, setting up of workshops and laboratories, pilot plants, etc. and for appointment of additional staff. In the first phase, the Commission proposes to identify 100 Colleges in consultation with Universities and experts where the scheme of restructuring of course could be tried out.

Plan for Tapioca Cultivation in Tribal Areas

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

(a) whether a scheme for Rs. 18 lakhs for the promotion of Tapioca cultivation in the Southern and Northeastern regions have been approved by the Ministry, as reported in the *Times of India* dated 16-7-77;

(b) whether the Tribal belts of Kerala are included in the schemes; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The proposal is still in the formulation stage.

Aid to Public Schools by Foreign Agencies

*716. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain public schools are getting aid from certain foreign agencies; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

Admission of Trainees in National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun

*717. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) whether no trainee has been admitted into the National Centre for the Blind and its Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun for the last two years; if so, the reasons for stopping admission;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on the Centre during these two years, while there were no trainees; and

(c) how many blind persons are still awaiting admission on the Centre's waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The National Centre for the Blind consists of Schools for Blind and Partially Sighted Children, a Workshop for Making Braille Appliances, Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Sheltered Workshop, Central

Braille Press and National Library for the Blind. Separate figures of expenditure for each unit are not maintained because of many common staff members, services etc. However, expenditure on the whole Centre in the last two years was as follows:—

1975-76 : Rs. 24.17 lakhs.

1976-77 : Rs. 22.74 lakhs.

(c) A somewhat unusual practice of maintaining a sort of a waiting list of all those who applied for admission on their own had been adopted. In March, 1977, when the Centre was ready to recommence admissions, 214 persons who had earlier applied and were on the list, were asked to send in their revised applications. 89 of them have responded. Their cases, along with other fresh applications received by the Centre, will be considered and admissions made according to available vacancies.

Statement

The Training Centre for the adult Blind is the only unit of the National Centre for the Blind which admits trainees for training in engineering and non-engineering crafts. The task of this Centre is purely to offer training and not secure employment. The trainees are provided free board, lodging, clothes, tuition and medical facilities.

2. By January 1975, a number of trainees had refused to leave the centre after the completion of their training, unless provided suitable employment of their choice. Even when jobs were offered to some of them, they declined to accept these jobs as they did not come up to their expectations.

3. The overstaying persons and those under training resorted to a number of strikes, disturbances and demonstrations, disrupting the normal functioning of the Centre. After January 1975, therefore, it was not possible to admit fresh trainees till all the overstaying persons had left.

The last overstaying person left after the middle of September, 1976.

4. The Government have since revised the prospectus and fresh admissions are expected to be made shortly in occupations that offer better employment prospects. This is being done in the light of the recommendations of a technical group which has also recommended that this Centre should be reorganised into a National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, carrying out research, training personnel and providing certain crucial services like the production and distribution of books and aids and appliances. The Institute is expected to be set up in the Fifth Plan period.

Financial Assistance to States for Housing the Rural Poor

*718. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will

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

(a) whether any State Government has sought financial assistance from the Centre for constructing houses for the poor in the rural areas on a massive scale as the one lakh house scheme of Kerala;

(b) if so, the extent of assistance sought and the main details of the scheme submitted by the States; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) At the time of the Annual Plan discussion for 1976-77 in November-December, 1975, the Government of Orissa submitted to the Planning Commission an Integrated Housing Scheme for implementation with financial assistance from the Centre.

(b) The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 75.00 crores, out of which Rs. 42.75 crores was required during the Fifth Plan period. Out of Rs. 42.75 crores required during the

Fifth Plan period, the State Government mentioned that a sum of Rs. 10.00 crores was available under the Minimum Needs Programme. For the balance of Rs. 32.75 crores, the State Government proposed sharing of two-thirds of the amount by the Centre and one-third by the State Government. The State Government suggested that its share of one-third of the amount of Rs. 32.75 crores should be provided by LIC as a loan to the State Government.

The cost of a house was estimated at Rs. 1800. This estimate had an unskilled labour component of Rs. 400 out of which the beneficiary was expected to contribute Rs. 300 in the form of labour. Thus, the net cost worked out to Rs. 1500 per house. The standard of accommodation visualised was a room measuring 14'x9' and a kitchen measuring 8'x6' along with a verandah; the total covered area would be 350 sq. ft. The scheme envisaged construction of houses for five lakh landless families in the State over a period of six years ending 1980-81.

(c) The scheme was examined in the Planning Commission which found it difficult to accept the proposal for two reasons. In the first place, the Rural House-sites Programme which was approved by the National Development Council did not provide for construction of houses/huts and any modification in the Programme would require the approval of the N.D.C. Secondly, all the resources available with the Central Government as also those of the LIC had been taken into account while formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan. As such there was no surplus fund available either with the Central Government or the LIC.

Reorganisation of Central Universities

*719. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been urged that all the Centrally run Universities

should be reorganised and commission of enquiry appointed to go into the working of each University;

(b) if so, how far it has been approved; and

(c) when the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from the Delhi University Teachers' Association, Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union and some sections having interest in the Banaras Hindu University for inquiry into certain irregularities alleged to have been committed by the authorities of the University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Banaras Hindu University respectively. The representations are being examined.

Alleged Politics in Sports and Athletics Activities

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

(a) whether special efforts regarding training, funds etc. are made available to potential and talented players in different games to qualify and enhance their skills and techniques so that they would effectively and successfully participate in Olympic and other international championships and competitions; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Training and selection of teams for participation in international competitions falls within the purview of the respective National Sports Federations/Associations which are autonomous bodies. However, this Ministry provides, on request, facilities for training of teams for international competitions under the supervision of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, and ex-

penditure on board and lodging of players, sports equipment, and medical aid during the period of training, is met by Government. Subject to availability of funds and recommendations of the All India Council of Sports, passage cost of the teams for participation in important international sports events abroad, is also met by Government.

Kangra Art

*721. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of ancient Kangra art;

(b) whether Government have ever undertaken a study of the Kangra School of Art;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to revive and popularise the Kangra School of Art?

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

(c) and (d). Steps have been taken for the collection and preservation of the products of the Kangra School of Art and for dissemination of knowledge about them through the publication of books, picture post-cards, reproductions and holding of exhibitions, through various museums and the Lalit Kala Akademi.

खुला विश्वविद्यालय (ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी)

*722. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा :

श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक 'खुला विश्वविद्यालय' स्थापित करने का निर्णय

किया है जिस से संबंधित प्रस्ताव पिछली सरकार के विचाराधीन था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विश्वविद्यालय में काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह विश्वविद्यालय न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रतापचन्द्र चन्दर): (क) से (ग). प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Package Deal with Farmer

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

(a) whether there is a system of package deal with the farmer requiring him to sell to procurement agencies a stated quantity of food-grains at a fixed price against supply of inputs at fair prices;

(b) the essential features of the system; and

(c) the extent to which it has been adopted and the success achieved?

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

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

घड़ियाल, नाका, काला हिरन तथा कस्तूरी मृग की नस्ल को लोप होने से बचाने के लिए संरक्षण दिया जाना

*724. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घड़ियाल की नस्लों की वृद्धि के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ब) काला हिरन, बड़ियाल और नाका कस्तूरी मृग की नस्ल को बचाने के लिए संरक्षण देने हेतु क्या तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बड़ियाल की तीन नस्लों के संरक्षण तथा प्रजनन के कार्यक्रम को उत्तर प्रदेश में कथरानियाघाट, उड़ीसा में भीतरकनिका तथा सतकोशिया, पश्चिम बंगाल में सुन्दरवन, तमिलनाडु में सुतनूर, गुजरात में गिर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हैदराबाद तथा राजस्थान में रावत-भाटा में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ब) काले हिरन और बड़ियाल की नस्ल की नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने गुजरात के बेलावदार नामक स्थान पर काले हिरन के आश्रय-स्थल के विकास के लिए गुजरात सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता दी है। भारत सरकार ने आन्ध्र, गुजरात, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में बड़ियाल सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले में कस्तूरी-मृग फार्म की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव की राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार विमर्श करके जांच की जा रही है। नाका भारत में किसी भी स्थान पर नहीं पाया जाता।

Compulsory work by Scientists in backward areas

5490. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE-GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to depute scientists in the Agricultural Research Service, to work compulso-

ly in the backward areas of the country for certain period; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal and objections, if any, thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the rules for the Agricultural Research Service, the scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be required to serve a minimum period of time in a backward or comparatively less developed area of the country.

(b) The question of laying down suitable guidelines for posting of scientists to those areas and of granting them compensatory benefits for working there is under consideration of the Council. No objection has been raised to the posting of scientists to such areas.

Students passed in Class X under 10+2+3 System of Education

5491. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of students who appeared at Class X examination 1977 under the new 10+2+3 pattern in Delhi;

(b) what is the total number of such students who have been detained;

(c) what is the total number of such students who have passed but having secured marks in certain subjects between 30 to 40 per cent and as such ineligible for admission in Class XI;

(d) whether certain students who have failed in Class X are being denied admission in Class X itself as regular students in their parent institution; and

(e) when the Central Board of Secondary Education has not declared any students as "Pass" or "Fail" how have they "detained" number of students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) 47012 candidates appeared at the Delhi Secondary School Examination, 1977.

(b) and (c). As per the present criteria, students securing 30 per cent and above marks in all the subjects are eligible for admission in one or the other course to Class XI. 29594 candidates fall in this category. The students getting less than 30 per cent marks in one or two subjects are eligible for Compartmental Examination to be held on 10th August, 1977. 9669 candidates are eligible for one subject Compartment and 5765 for two subjects Compartmental Examination. These candidates on securing 30 per cent or more marks in the Compartmental Examination in one or two subjects, as the case may be, will become eligible for admission to Class XI. As such out of 47012 candidates who appeared at the 1977 Examination only 2984 candidates are not eligible for admission to Class XI.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The candidates were not declared pass and fail but the criteria was laid down only to have a uniform policy of minimum standard for admission.

भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड

5492. श्री मीठालाल पटेल:
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को राज्यों में भूमि उपयोग बोर्डों की स्थापना करने का परामर्श दिया है; और

1877—LS3

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने राज्य उक्त बोर्डों की स्थापना के लिए सहमत हो गये हैं और इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

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

(ख) अब तक 22 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भूमि उपयोग बोर्डों की स्थापना कर चुके हैं। (विवरण संलग्न है) :

इनके अलावा —

(1) गुजरात सरकार ने मृदा तथा जल प्रबन्ध निदेशालय की स्थापना की है जो उनके कथनानुसार राज्य में भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड का कार्य करेगा।

(2) आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार "आंध्र प्रदेश भूमि सुधार" योजना सम्बन्धी विधेयक की तैयारी के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, जिसमें "राज्य स्तरीय बोर्ड" की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था है जो भारत सरकार द्वारा सुझाए गए सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी मामलों को भी निपटाएगा।

(3) उड़ीसा और राजस्थान की सरकारें भूमि उपयोग बोर्डों की स्थापना करने के लिए सहमत हो गई हैं।

विवरण

राज्य/संघराज्य क्षेत्र जहां भूमि उपयोग बोर्ड स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं —

1. हिमाचल प्रदेश
2. महाराष्ट्र
3. उत्तर प्रदेश
4. मध्य प्रदेश
5. हरियाणा
6. तमिलनाडु

7. मणिपुर
8. केरल
9. बिहार
10. कर्नाटक
11. असम
12. मेघालय
13. प० बंगाल
14. नागालैण्ड
15. पंजाब
16. त्रिपुरा
17. जम्मू व काश्मीर
18. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव
19. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
20. दिल्ली
21. पांडिचेरी
22. मिजोरम

गुजरात में छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

5493. श्री चौधरी मोती भाई द्वार :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कितने विद्यार्थियों
को मान्यता प्राप्त रिहायशी माध्यमिक
स्कूलों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत
1975-76 और 1976-77 में छात्रवृत्तियां
मंजूर की गईं और उनमें कितनों को वस्तुतः
छात्रवृत्तियां मिलीं ;

(ख) गुजरात में मान्यता प्राप्त
रिहायशी माध्यमिक स्कूलों की संख्या
कितनी है और उनमें से कितने स्कूलों में
शिक्षा का माध्यम गुजराती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार गुजरात
में गुजराती माध्यम के स्कूलों को भी मान्यता
देने का है क्योंकि इस प्रकार के स्कूलों के
न होने के कारण छात्रवृत्ति धारियों को
छात्रवृत्ति के लाभ से वंचित होना पड़ता
है ;

(घ) क्या गुजराती माध्यम के
अच्छे स्कूलों को भी मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही
है; और

(ङ) क्या छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले छात्रों
को गुजराती माध्यम वाले माध्यमिक स्कूलों
में तब तक पढ़ने की अनुमति दी जाएगी जब
तक वे स्कूल मान्यता नहीं प्राप्त कर लेते ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क)
अनुमोदित रिहायशी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में
भारत सरकार की छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन
1975-76 के दौरान गुजरात में छात्रों
को 20 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गईं, जिसमें
से 18 ने लाभ उठाया। दो छात्रवृत्तियों को
रद्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि चुने हुए विद्यार्थियों
के माता पिता की आय योजना के अन्तर्गत
निर्धारित आय से अधिक थी। 1976-77
में 10 छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गईं
और सभी ने उनका उपयोग किया।

(ख) तीन। गुजराती माध्यम वाला
कोई नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

मंत्रालय ने गुजरात सरकार से कुछ अच्छे
गुजराती माध्यम के रिहायशी स्कूलों की
सिफारिश करने का अनुरोध किया है और चार
ऐसे स्कूलों से अनुमोदित स्कूलों की सूची
में शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से, कुछ आवश्यक
सूचना भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

(घ) केवल उन्हीं स्कूलों का अनुमोदन
किया जाता है, जो योजना की आवश्यकताओं
को पूरा करते हैं। किसी भी अच्छी

अवस्थिति वाले गुजराती माध्यम के स्कूल ने मंत्रादय में मान्यता रदान करने के लिए सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं किया है।

(३०) जी नहीं।

चुने हुए छात्र तभी छात्रावृत्तियों के लिए प्राप्त होते हैं, जब उनका योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित रिहायशी स्कूलों में नामजद तथा दाखिल किया जाता है। तथापि चुने हुए छात्रों को वर्तमान अग्रेज/हिन्दा माध्यम वाले अनुमोदित स्कूलों में नामजद किया जाता है।

Allotment of developed land to Group Housing Co-operative Societies in Delhi

5494 SHRI DURGA CHAND WILL the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1973 the Delhi Development Authority made a commitment to the Group Housing Co-operative Societies for allotting them developed land; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Co-operative Group Housing Societies are being asked to develop land allotted to them at their own cost; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the price of land allotted to Co-operative Plot Housing Societies in Pritampura and the price of land allotted to the Group Co-operative societies in that locality;

(d) whether it is proposed to allot fully developed land to the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Pritampura, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether it is also proposed to allot land to the Group Housing Societies in Pritampura at cheaper rate; if so, what are the details thereof?

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

Housing Co-operative Societies were informed that they will be allotted developed land at the provisional rate of Rs. 54 per sq. meter.

(b) Yes, Sir. The D.D.A. only carries out development upto the periphery of the land allotted to the society. The internal development of land including the link roads, sewer, water-supply connection are the responsibility of the societies themselves.

(c) Undeveloped land has been allotted to Co-operative House Building Societies at Rs. 9.50 per sq. yd. as advised by the Delhi Administration. Developed land is being allotted to Group Housing Societies at a provisional rate of Rs. 54 per sq. meter (Rs. 45 per sq. yd.).

(d) It is proposed to allot developed land, as explained in answer to part (b) above

(e) Not envisaged at present.

Sites ear-marked for Janakpuri Residential Scheme

5495 SHRI MOHAN JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sites ear-marked for (i) housing, (ii) schools, (iii) community cum-commercial centres and (iv) places of worship in A-2 and A-3 Blocks of Janakpuri residential scheme in New Delhi which have not been allotted or sold so far;

(b) the number of such sites in these Blocks which have been disposed of but on which no permanent structures have come up so far;

(c) the number of such sites which have remained undeveloped or under developed so far in these blocks and the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps that the Delhi Development Authority proposes to take with a view to ensuring fuller utilisation of such vacant sites and when?

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

Crushing capacity Sugarcane crushed, recovery and Sugarcane Price

5496. **SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the crushing capacity, total number of tons crushed, total number of working days, average recovery, actual sugar produce, statutory minimum price per quintal of sugarcane and actual price paid including harvest, transport or any type of incentives given by the sugar factories, factory-wise, in each State on account of sugarcane for the seasons 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The installed sugar factories in the country during 1975-76 and 1976-77 crushing seasons are 260 and 277 respectively, out of which 252 worked in 1975-76 crushing season and 270 worked in 1976-77 crushing season.

A statement showing the daily cane crushing capacity, cane crushed, duration, recovery, sugar produced, statutory minimum price and actual price paid for the seasons 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-878/77].

Resentment among Scientists of I.C.A.R.

5497. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a widespread resentment among scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research over injustice and discriminatory application of rules adopted by the authorities;

(b) if so, whether the Scientists Welfare Fund had submitted a memorandum to the Union Minister in the month of July, 1977;

(c) if so, the main demands; and

(d) to what extent they have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Scientific and Technical Staff Association of I.A.R.I. and a few other recently formed unrecognized Associations of ICAR Scientists, have, of late, been representing in regard to various matters connected with their service conditions under the Council.

(b) No Memorandum appears to have been received from the Scientists Welfare Fund in the month of July 1977. However, a Memorandum was submitted by them earlier in May, 1977.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the demands made by the Scientists Welfare Fund in that Memorandum and the action taken thereon by the ICAR is attached.

Statement

Demands of the Scientists Welfare Fund	Action taken/proposed to be taken by the I.C.A.R.
1. All M. Scs. presently placed in "S" Cadre (dying Cadre of ICAR) should directly be inducted into their proper Cadre of S-1 (Rs. 700—1300)	1. Grade "S" (Rs. 550—900) of the Agricultural Research Service has been formed by the induction of scientists already working in the grade, as also of scientists employed in the lower grade

1

2

from where the actual ARS Services starts. There must not be any "S" on the scene.

of Rs. 425-700. This grade has been retained in the Agricultural Research Service only for the existing incumbents, and is to be abolished gradually over a period of years after it has been vacated by the present employees as a result of their promotion or retirement. No fresh recruitment to this grade is envisaged in the Service Rules.

Such of the incumbents of this grade as have put in five years of service in the grade including the service rendered by them in the lower scale of Rs. 425-700 are being promoted to Grade S-1 of the Service, if they are, on assessment by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, found suitable for such promotion. The existing incumbents of Grade "S" were also allowed to compete in the ARS Examinations for Grade S-1 held last year and this year, irrespective of their age and of their length of service in the grade.

Immediate abolition of Grade "S" and wholesale promotion of the existing incumbents of that grade to Grade S-1 will not be in the interest of the Service.

2. Fresh recruitment should totally be stopped till the fate of the existing scientists is decided.
2. The number of vacancies in Grade S-1 to which 'direct recruitment' is being made through competitive examinations conducted by A.S.R.B. has been decided after setting apart sufficient number of vacancies for promotion. The existing Grade "S" Scientist should have, therefore, no apprehension that adequate vacancies will not be available for them in the event of their promotion to Grade S-1 of the Service. The representatives of the Scientists have already been informed of this position.
3. There should be an automatic promotion after five years in all cadres, irrespective of vacancies.
3. Automatic promotions would seriously impair the efficiency of the Service. The ICAR do not consider it desirable to change the existing system under which promotions of scientists from one grade to the next higher grade are made on the basis of their assessment of performance, by a procedure prescribed in consultation with the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board. Rule 19(1) of the ARS Rules already provides that such promotions will be irrespective of the occurrence of vacancies in the higher scale.

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों द्वारा धरना

5498. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग के किन्हीं अध्यापकों ने जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, श्री चन्द्र शेखर के निवास-स्थान

पर 3 जुलाई, 1977 से तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के कार्यालय के सामने 7 सितम्बर, 1977 से धरना देने का नोटिस 1 जून, 1977 को दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अध्यापकों की मांगें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार केवल एक शिक्षक ने घरना देने की सूचना दी थी लेकिन उसने ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। उसने प्रशासन के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाए थे। वे निराधार पाए गए और सक्षम प्राधिकारी के आदेश से शिकायत फाइल कर दी गई थी।

Appraisal of National Seed Project

5499. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the large scale espionage activity as reported in May issue of Vikrant monthly, if so, enquiries in this regard made and the results achieved;

(b) as this information is being collected by the World Bank while formulating N.S.P. whether this information was passed on and action contemplated against such officials;

(c) whether the Government of India is aware that the Planning Commission opposed the National Seeds project but the bureaucrats in the Ministry are rushing through the project; and

(d) will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation place on the table of the House the appraisal report of the Planning Commission dated 25th October, 1976, so that the House has an opportunity to discuss the whole issue before a decision is taken by the Government on such a vital issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A careful reading of the report in the May 1977 issue of 'Vikrant' does not indicate if any classified information has been passed on to the so called top international organisation. Government are of the view that only routine information which is commonly avail-

able has been provided to the World Bank. Therefore, the question of investigation or action against officials does not arise.

(c) and (d). The project proposal was considered by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. In the light of their views, the project details were further discussed with their representatives and now the revised Project is under consideration of the Government of India. It would be appropriate for the Government to take a view on the issue before the matter is debated on the Floor of the House.

Indian Institute of Management Bangalore

5500. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report appearing in Indian Express (Bangalore) and Kanadaprabha news papers from 7th to 14th June, 1977 regarding working of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, has come to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the steps his Ministry has taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, why action has not been taken?

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

(b) and (c). The matter has been brought to the notice of the Institute for appropriate action.

Acquisition of India Office Library in London

5501. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what remains to be done by Government of India and Pakistan in-

dividually and/or collectively in the direction of acquisition of India Office Library in London;

(b) what are the difficulties which are still unsolved and efforts being made to solve them; and

(c) by what time the proceedings or acquisitions of the library are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c): The matter has been under negotiation with the Government of United Kingdom since 1947. Various implications regarding the issue of ownership of India Office building and its contents, including the Library have been under examination by the Government concerned. A draft Arbitration Agreement was received from the Government of the United Kingdom in 1968, but is still very much the subject of discussions. Government of India have been of the view that it would be helpful if a common approach is taken by the countries of the sub-continent in respect of this draft Arbitration Agreement. Efforts to arrive at an approach acceptable to the countries concerned have been resumed, but no concrete results have emerged so far.

**Complaints Against M/s. Jotindra Steel and Tubes Ltd.
New Delhi**

5502. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints against M/s. Jotindra Steel and Tubes Ltd., New Delhi for not supplying goods according to the specifications and supplying non-marked goods to various Government departments and particularly to sub-stores of various State Electricity Boards;

(b) whether the goods supplied is inspected by the team of D.G.S.&D. Inspectors;

(c) whether the goods are not supplied even after two months of the inspection by the Inspectors of D.G.S.&D.; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the firm for not supplying goods as per specifications?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Against supply of Galvanised Iron Pipes made by the firm to various Indentors for the period 25th October, 1975 to 31st March, 1976, four complaints were received. Three of these complaints were subsequently withdrawn and one complaint is under investigation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No case has come to the notice of the Government where the goods were not supplied after two months or more from the time of inspection, though there was one separate case where seven weeks' delay was noticed which is being pursued with the firm.

(d) Does not arise.

गुजरात में चीनी के कारखानों की स्थापना

5503. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में कितने और किन-किन स्थानों पर छोटे तथा बड़े चीनी कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये अब तक मंजूरी दे दी गई है और किन-किन स्थानों पर ये कारखाने स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं और कहाँ कहाँ काम चल रहा है और कहाँ अब तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) चीनी कारखानों की स्थापना की मंजूरी के लिये 31 मार्च, 1977 को कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन थे और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्रों को कब तक निबटा दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) गुजरात राज्य में अब तक 10 चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित की गई हैं (सूरत जिले में 3, बुलसर जिले में 2, अमरेली जिले में 2, जूनागढ़ जिले में 1, कैरा जिले में 1 और राजकोट जिले में 1)

गुजरात राज्य में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां लगाने के लिए जारी किए गए छः लाइसेंसों को अभी कार्यान्वित करना है (सूरत जिले में 2, बुलसर जिले में 1, जूनागढ़ जिले में 1, अहमदाबाद जिले में 1 और भावनगर जिले में 1)

(ख) : कोई आवेदन विचारार्थ नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assistance for Industrial Housing States in West Bengal

5504. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested the Central Government for financial assistance for setting up industrial Housing Estates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Loan Paid to Agriculturists of Flood and Drought Affected States

5506. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rehabilitation loans paid to agriculturists by the Central Government in flood or drought prone areas of different States remained unpaid for years together;

(b) if so, break-up of the amounts of the loans remained unpaid in regard to agriculturists in the different States; and

(c) whether the Government propose to announce remission of such arrear of unpaid loans given to poor sections of agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c): The Central Government does not grant rehabilitation loans to agriculturists. In view of this, the question of either furnishing a State-wise amount of over-due loans or remitting such loans does not arise.

Production and Consumption of Masoor Dal

5507. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Masoor Dal during the crop season of 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) how much quantity is yearly required for normal consumption of the dal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) All-India estimate of production for Masoor Dal is not issued separately. The production of Masoor Dal is included in the All India estimate of other rabi pulses. A statement showing estimates of production of Masoor Dal for 1974-75 and 1975-76 for the States for which this information is available is enclosed. Similar information for 1976-77 has not yet been received from all these States.

(b) The yearly demand of pulses including Masoor Dal depends on a number of factors like availability of other pulses as well as substitutable foodgrains and foodstuffs, the level of their prices, the level of income of the consumers, population growth, etc. In view of this, it is difficult to frame an estimate of normal consumption requirement of Masoor Dal. It may, however, be stated that during the three year period 1974-76, the average annual quantity of all pulses available for human consumption was 9.7 million tonnes.

Statement

Estimate of production of Masoor dal during 1975-76 and 1974-75 for selected States.

(Thousand tonnes)

State	1975-76	1974-75
Assam	4.7	5.5
Bihar	88.6	98.3
Haryana	11.9	11.3
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	156.3	149.5
Maharashtra	5.9	5.1
Punjab	9.0	9.0
Rajasthan	6.5	9.1
Tripura	0.2	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	104.2	93.8
West Bengal	74.0	74.0

Source:-- All India Final Estimates of Rabi pulses (Other than gram and tur) 1975-76.

Shortage of Sugar

5508. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of sugar in the country

during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in the price of this commodity?

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

(b). Des not arise.

(c) Free-sale sugar prices registered an upward trend during the first half of May, 1977. With a view to bringing down the prices, Government increased the releases of free-sale sugar from 90 thousand tonnes in May, 1977 to 120 thousand tonnes during June and July. The same quantity has now been released for August, 1977 also. This had a salutary effect on the market as sugar prices showed a declining trend in the principal markets in the country which are generally ruling lower by Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per quintal in most parts of the country at present as compared to those at the end of May, 1977.

उचित दर की दुकानों में नियंत्रित गेहूं
चीनी के वितरण में गोलमाल

5509. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या 1,86,000 से अधिक है तथा नियंत्रित गेहूं और चीनी के वितरण में भारी घोटाला होता है और अधिकतर जनता को इसकी उचित मूल्य पर आपूर्ति नहीं हो पाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें गुणात्मक सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . इस समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों, चीनी आदि

का वितरण करने के लिए लगभग 1.87 लाख उचित मूल्य की दुकानें काम कर रही हैं। राज्य के अन्दर खाद्यान्नों और चीनी के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की होती है। ग्रामीण दुकानों में कुल मिलाकर उचित मूल्य की दुकानें संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही हैं और उन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को गेहूं और चीनी न मिलने के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायत को सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार को उस पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए भेजा जाता है। सभी राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की अचानक जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिए और कसूरवार पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को कठोर सजा दी जानी चाहिये।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए बैंकों का योगदान

5510. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई भी बैंक ग्रामीण विकास के लिए अधिक धन राशि का योगदान नहीं दे रहा है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान सरकार की नीति प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ग्रामीण विकास सुनिश्चित करने तथा युवकों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की है; और!

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सहकारी सोसायटियां कृषि ऋण की व्यवस्था के लिए मुख्य संस्थागत स्रोत बनी रहीं। सहकारी वर्ष 1974-75 (30 जून, 1975 को समाप्त होने वाले)

के दौरान सहकारी बैंकों तथा प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटियों द्वारा दिया गया अल्प तथा मध्यकालीन ऋण क्रमशः 781.00 करोड़ रुपये तथा 118.00 करोड़ रुपये था। आशा है कि वर्ष 1975-76 में यह क्रमशः 870.00 करोड़ रुपये तथा 110.00 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगा। कृषि के लिए दीर्घकालीन विकास वित्त के क्षेत्र में भूमि विकास बैंक ऋण के प्रावधान के लिए मुख्य स्रोत बने रहे। जबकि सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा वर्ष 1960-61 में दिए गए नए दीर्घकालीन ऋण केवल 12.00 करोड़ रुपये के थे, ये वर्ष 1974-75 में बढ़ कर 181.00 करोड़ रुपये के हो गए और आशा है कि वर्ष 1975-76 में ये ऋण 193.00 करोड़ रुपये के हैं।

किसानों को कृषि ऋण सुलभ करने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंक दूसरे अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण संस्थागत स्रोत के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। 30 जून, 1976 को कृषि कार्यों के लिए अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा सीधी दी गई धन राशि के बकाया 648.43 करोड़ रुपये के थे। यह उत्तरोत्तर रूप से महसूस किया जा रहा है कि कृषि के लिए सीधे ऋण देने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में सीमाएं हैं; अतः वे कृषि ऋण को पूरा करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर सहकारी पद्धति का उपयोग करेंगे।

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से चलाई जा रही संस्थाओं का एक नया समूह हैं। वे ऐसे क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं जहां विद्यमान संस्थागत ढांचा अपर्याप्त है और कृषि विकास के लिए सम्भाव्यता अच्छी है। समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को वित्त सुलभ करने के लिए उनका विशेष उत्तरदायित्व है। मार्च, 1977 तक 47 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किए गए हैं। इनमें से 45 ने उस तारीख तक 13.09 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण दिए और 10.25 करोड़ रुपये के डिपॉजिट जुटाए।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ग्राम विकास को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दे रही है। पिछले वर्ष में विभिन्न ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सुलभ कराए गए लगभग 94 करोड़ रुपये के मुकाबले में वर्तमान बजट में 168 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि सुलभ हो गई है। विशिष्ट रूप से, लघु तथा सीमान्त किसान विकास एजेंसियां, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम आदिवासी क्षेत्र तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम जैसे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों के लिए पिछले वर्ष के लगभग 64 करोड़ रुपये के मुकाबले में इस वर्ष 99 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि सुलभ की गई है।

समन्वित ग्राम विकास का एक कार्यक्रम गत वर्ष आरम्भ किया गया तथा इसके लिए 20 जिले चुने गए थे। इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य 'गरीब ग्रामीण' तथा 'लाभहीन वर्गों' के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना है, जो नयी दिशा दी गई है ताकि यह एक निश्चित समय में गरीब ग्रामीणों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए वास्तव में साधन बन सके। वर्तमान सरकार विद्यमान 20 जिलों के अलावा और अधिक क्षेत्र में विभिन्न ग्राम विकास योजनाओं की पहुंच तथा पद्धति में एकता लाने के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है।

सरकार रोजगारी तथा अल्प-रोजगार की समस्याओं से भी गंभीर है और बजट प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय इस विशेष पहलू को ध्यान में रखा गया था। चालू कार्यक्रमों के अलावा, इस वर्ष ग्रामीण इलाकों में सम्पर्क सड़कें, ग्रामीण बाजारों का विकास तथा रेगिस्तान विकास जैसी तीन नई योजनाएँ शुरू की जा रही हैं जिससे कि ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जा सके और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक असुविधाओं से पीड़ित क्षेत्र में विकास की गति में तेजी लाई जा सके। ग्रामीण इलाकों में अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करने हेतु भालू स्टोक से खाद्यान्नों का उपभोग करने की भी एक योजना आरम्भ की गई है। इस

तरह, चल रहे विभिन्न ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा शुरू की जा रही नई योजनाओं का मुख्य बल समग्र ग्राम विकास करने तथा ग्रामीण इलाकों में विशेषकर 'गरीब ग्रामीणों' तथा अन्य 'लाभहीन वर्गों' के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने पर है।

विकलांगों को ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

5511. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विकलांगों को ऋण सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना आरम्भ की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ सम्मिलित की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) भारत सरकार (वित्त मंत्रालय) ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को लाभकर व्यवसाय चलाने के लिए तथा विकलांग व्यक्तियों से संबंधित संस्थाओं को लाभकर व्यवसाय चलाने हेतु टिकाऊ उपकरणों तथा/या कच्चा माल खरीदने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कर्ज देने के लिए "डिफेंसिवल रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट स्कीम" नामक एक योजना तैयार की है। ये कर्ज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों तथा प्रमुख उत्तरदायी अराष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) और (ग) . वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा "डिफेंसिवल रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट स्कीम" के सम्बन्ध में जरूरी की गई मार्गदर्शक बातों

की एक-एक प्रति अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 910, 957 तथा 842 के उत्तर में 17 जून, 1977 को सभा के पटल पर रख दी गई थी।

बिहार के लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं

5512. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य की सिंचाई सम्बन्धी कितनी और कौन कौन सी योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वीकृति के लिये विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) उन स्वीकृति सिंचाई योजनाओं की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये मांगी गई संपूर्ण धन राशि आवंटित की गई है और प्रत्येक स्वीकृत सिंचाई योजना के लिये कितनी कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ;

(ग) कितनी और किन किन स्वीकृत योजनाओं के लिये कितना आंशिक धनराशि आवंटित की गई; और

(घ) आवंटित धन राशि के उपयोग, समपयोग और दुर्ूपयोग के सम्बन्ध में अद्यतन व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बिहार की 16 बृहद् और 30 मध्यम नई सिंचाई स्कीमों पर इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में विभिन्न चरणों में तकनीकी समीक्षा की जा रही है; यह तकनीकी समीक्षा राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से परामर्श करते हुए की जा रही है। इन स्कीमों की सूची उपाबंध एक में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालया में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी- 879/77]

(ख) और (ग) इन स्कीमों का व्यौरा उपाबंध-दो में दिए गए विवरण में दिया गया है।

(घ) 1976-77 के लिए बृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए 51.00 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया था और

यह राशि उस वर्ष पूर्ण रूप से खर्च कर ली गई थी। 1977-78 में 71.61 करोड़ का अनुमोदित परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसके पूरी तरह से उपयोग कर लिए जाने की संभावना है

Soil Survey in Major Projects

5513. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil survey was done in the Ayacut of Nagarjunasagar and other major projects in the country; and

(b) if not, whether that survey is to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Soil Survey has already been done in Nagarjunasagar Project. Since these surveys were not being carried out by the States in respect of irrigation projects earlier, Planning Commission have issued in March 1974 a directive to the State Governments that major Irrigation Project Reports to be submitted to Central Water Commission from 1st March, 1975 onwards should include report on soil surveys of the Command Areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Shop Plots in Lawrence Road, New Delhi

5514. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority gave an advertisement in 'The Statesman' dated 6th July, 1977 for the allotment of shop plots in Lawrence Road, New Delhi;

(b) is it also a fact that the size of the plot is 13.5 sq. mt. and the price for corner and non-corner plot is Rs. 12,900/- and 9,000/- respectively;

(c) is it also a fact that the allotment of these plots will be made to fruit, vegetable sellers and Rehri-walas, etc.; and

(d) if so, what is the reason for charging Rs. 1000/- per sq. mt. from the allottees and what steps Government propose to take to stop profiteering by the D.D.A.?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, as published in the advertisement.

(d) The Government have stayed further action on this Scheme by the Delhi Development Authority, pending a detailed review.

Marketing of apples by Himachal Agricultural Marketing Corporation

5515. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Agricultural Marketing Corporation have proved to be an effective weapon for breaking the monopoly of private traders in various parts of the country particularly in Delhi in marketing apples from Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, number of apple boxes handled by this agency out of the total number of boxes marketed from these two States during 1976; and reasons for shortfall, if any, and less sale proceeds; and

(c) steps taken to improve the functioning of this agency during the coming apple season?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation deals with Himachal Pradesh apples only. The Corporation has become an

effective agency in the apple trade of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation handled 9 lakh boxes in 1976. It was nearly 20 per cent of the total number of boxes marketed from Himachal Pradesh during that year.

(c) The Corporation is being provided assistance under a World Bank Project for the development of apple marketing facilities. This project provides both for strengthening the Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing Corporation as well as infrastructural facilities for marketing of apples which will benefit apple growers of the State. This project is under implementation and is expected to be completed by December, 1978.

भूमि अर्जन

5516. **श्री लाल जी भाई :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने वर्ष 1974 से 1976 तक वर्षवार कुल कितनी एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की ; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को वर्ष वार, कितने एकड़ भूमि उनके नाम पर पट्टे पर दी गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). अवधि वार, जानकारी राज्यों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Discontinuation of Services of Employees on Contractual Basis by F.C.I., Bombay

5517. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to discontinue the services of employees on contractual basis by F. C. I., Bombay;

(b) if so, the number of such employees; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to absorb such employees elsewhere in the F. C. I.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India have reported that the F.C.I., Bombay had engaged some employees on purely temporary basis for 89 days only. All possible efforts have been made by the Corporation to renew the appointment of as many of these employees as possible. However the services of 149 such employees had to be terminated as per terms of the contract.

Strike by the Staff of Slum Deptt. of D.D.A.

5518. SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 110 employees of the Slum Department of the DDA are on strike from 2nd of July, 1977 to press for their demands, as a result the lives of the inhabitants of the resettlement colonies of DDA has become miserable because of unhygienic conditions created all over the area;

(b) if so, what are the demands of these employees and what action Government propose to take for their redressal; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the living condition of the resettlement colonies such as Tirlokpur, Kalyanpur, Khitchripur, Govindpur etc.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) The staff of the Slum Department of the D.D.A. was on pen down strike for the period from 1st July, 1977 to 8th July, 1977.

(b) (i) The demands made by the staff as reported by D.D.A. are contained in the Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/77].

(ii) Action proposed to be taken by the Delhi Development Authority/ Municipal Corporation Delhi in this regard as reported by D.D.A. is contained in the Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/77].

(c) Most of the basic amenities like roads, storm water drains, lavatory blocks, water supply arrangements and street lighting have already been provided for in the colonies of Tirlokpur, Kalyanpur and Khichripur as per the provisions made in the sanction schemes. In addition, Dhobi Ghats provision of dust-bins, urinal blocks, adult literacy centres, TV centres and Bal Baries have also been provided for in these colonies for improving the living conditions of the residents. Further, the work relating to construction of school buildings, milk booths and local shopping centres are in Progress and are likely to be completed soon. One 28 bed-hospital at Tirlokpur colony is also under consideration.

Govindpur is not a resettlement colony but is an unauthorised colony where some improvement works are in progress.

Opening of Central Schools in A.P.

5519. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of great demand for Central Schools Government propose to open more such schools in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of such schools to be opened and names of the cities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) During the academic year 1977-78 there is no proposal to open a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Script for Bodo Language

5520. SHRI CHARAN NARZARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Bodo people in Assam have adopted Devnagari script for the Bodo language in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the implementation of Devnagari script for the Bodo Language is not going on very smoothly in spite of the rousing enthusiasm among the Bodo people; and

(c) what concrete steps the Government propose to take for successful implementation of Devnagari script for the Bodo Language?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to available information Devnagari script has been adopted in 1364 Bodo medium primary schools. Lack of trained teachers is one of the difficulties being faced in adoption of Devnagari. However 1731 teachers have so far been trained in Devnagari script. The schools are also receiving text books free of cost. The State Government have asked the Assam State Text Book Production and Publication Corporation to prepare and publish text books in Devnagari script. The Government have also a proposal for setting up a Centre for training Bodo teachers in Devnagari script at Kokrajhar.

ग्राम गोधना व लरवाह में प्राचीन मंदिर

5221. श्री द्वार० एन० राकेश : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में पझवा विकास खंड के ग्राम गोधना तथा लरवाह में ऐसा कोई प्राचीन मंदिर है जिसमें भारत सरकार की सम्पत्ति होने का बोर्ड लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति है तो क्या सरकार ने पुरातत्व विभाग को कोई आदेश जारी किया है कि उस पर अंकित लिपि एवं स्थान के ऐतिहासिक महत्व के बारे में अनुसन्धान किया जाये; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा मंदिर के ऐतिहासिक महत्व के बारे में अनुसन्धान करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण, तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी नहीं, ग्राम गोधना व लरवाह में कोई मंदिर केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में नहीं है ;

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता

पुनर्वास बस्तियों में डी० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत मरम्मत और रखरखाव कार्य

5522. श्री मही लाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के बाद से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के गंदी बस्ती 'विंग' के अन्तर्गत आने वाली पुनर्वास बस्तियों में रख-रखाव के कार्य बहुत ही असन्तोष-

जनक हो गये हैं तथा मरम्मत आदि के लिये आवश्यक सामान इन बस्तियों के स्टोरों पर प्रायः उपलब्ध नहीं होता ; और

(ख) क्या इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिये प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इन कॉलोनीयों का अनुरक्षण सन्तोषजनक ढंग से रखने के लिए लगानार प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

Power in regard to land acquisition in respect of Inter-State Projects

5523. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from any state that the power in regard to land acquisition, etc. in respect of Inter-State projects should vest in the Central Land Acquisition Authority; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi

5524. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi who have been allotted plots by the Society and the

years in which they were registered with the Society and the year when they were allotted plots;

(b) how many members of the Society are yet to be allotted plots by the Society and when they were registered with the Society and reasons for delay in the allotment of plots to them;

(c) whether Government do keep records of registration of members of the House Building Co-operative Societies; and

(d) if not, what are the safeguards provided to ensure that no alterations or additions are made by the Co-operative Societies in the list of members registered with them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 602 members of the Society are reported to have been allotted plots in 1968-69. They were reported to have been registered between 1957-1966.

(b) 63 members who are reported to have been registered between 1957-1966 are yet to be allotted plots by the Society as reported. In addition one member is stated to be a defaulter. The reasons for delay in allotment of plots to them are reported to be as follows:—

(i) the members insisted on bigger plots being allotted to them and

(ii) delay in the allotment of additional land by Delhi Administration.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that such records are maintained by them.

(d) Question does not arise.

Cost of Shop in New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi

5525. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) what was the cost of each small shop allotted in New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur showing the cost of land and cost of construction separately;

(b) what was the cost intimated to the allottees when decision to construct the shops by D.D.A. on behalf of allottees, was taken;

(c) whether the size of land of the shops is not the same for which the money has been charged;

(d) whether D.D.A. would refund the excess amount charged; and

(e) whether Government propose to re-consider the representation made by the allottees of small shops for reducing the amount charged from them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Small shops allotted in Azadpur fall under seven different sizes. The cost of land and the tentative cost of construction of these shops are indicated in the statement attached herewith.

(b) The cost intimated to the allottees was Rs. 5000. It was subsequently revised to Rs. 8,000 after the provision for the basement was also made at the request of the allottees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The present pricing policy in respect of allotment of commercial plots is under review by the Government. In that context the points raised in the representation will be considered.

Statement

S.No.	Size		Tentative cost of Construction demanded (Rs.)	Cost of land		
	in sq. ft.	in sq. yd.		Cat. 'A' Reserve rate @ Rs. 75/- per sq. yd.	Cat. 'B' Commercial rate @ Rs. 100/- per sq. yd.	Cat. 'C' Commercial + 20% @ Rs. 120 per sq. yd.
1.	80	8.89	5867/-	666.75	889.00	1066.80
2.	150	16.16	11000/-	1212.00	1616.00	1939.20
3.	170	18.88	12467/-	1416.00	1888.00	2265.60
4.	180	20.00	13200/-	1500.00	2000.00	2400.00
5.	210	23.33	15400/-	1749.75	2333.00	2799.60
6.	240	26.66	17600/-	1999.50	2666.00	3199.20
7.	252	28.00	18480/-	2100.00	2800.00	3360.00

Reduction in Levies on Plant Protection Chemicals

6526. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to the Finance Ministry for 1877 LS—4.

the abolition of or reduction in levies imposed on plant protection chemicals;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Finance Ministry; and

(c) whether they have also suggested the Ministry to control the retail

prices of various pesticides under Essential Commodities Act so that the proposed price relief can be passed on to farmers in toto?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और उन के स्नातक

5527. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों से बाहर आने वाले स्नातकों की संख्या कृषि तकनीक में हुए विकास का प्रयोग करने और कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये काफी नहीं है ; और

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

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस समय देश में 22 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिनमें भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान भी सम्मिलित है जिसे "डीम्ड यूनीवर्सिटी" का दर्जा दिया गया है ।

(ख) वर्तमान कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों से आने वाले स्नातकों की संख्या, बड़े कृषि उत्पादनों के सम्बन्ध में, चलाये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । तथापि यह संख्या, ज्ञात कृषि तकनीक की देश के समस्त किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को सुदृढ़ कर रही है तथा कृषि विकास हेतु प्रशिक्षित कार्मिकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान कर रही है ।

Special Pay/Allowance for Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers, C.P.W.D.

5528. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether special pay/allowance is proposed to be given only to the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers working in the Central Design Organisation of Central P.W.D. and not to the Assistant & Junior Engineers working in the same organisation; and

(b) if so, why such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No Sir, there is no proposal now, to give any special pay to the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers in the Central Design Organisation. They are already in receipt of a Headquarters special pay since 1st May, 1974, on the basis of a recommendation of the Third Pay Commission.

S. N. Bose Institute of Physical Science

5529. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Institute of Physical Science has been set up at Calcutta in the memory of Late National Professor Satyendra Nath Bose;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry will provide financial assistance to the S.N. Bose Institute of Physical Sciences, Calcutta; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Calcutta University had set up the Institute to create facilities for advanced studies and basic researches in physics, to organise short Post-M.Sc. courses in some branches of physics and mathematics, to publish journals and research papers and to provide consultancy and Advisory Services to industries, research institutions, etc.

(c) and (d). Proposals for financial assistance made by the Calcutta University in respect of this Institution are considered by the University Grants Commission. According to the information furnished by the Commission, they have already agreed to provide financial assistance for equipment, books and journals and the creation of additional teaching posts for the Department of Applied Mathematics which forms part of the Institute.

Class III and IV Scheduled Caste Employees of Rehabilitation Department

5530. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many permanent Class III and IV Scheduled Caste employees were declared surplus and were sent to Home Cell on 1st September, 1976 in the Settlement Wing, Jaisalmer House, New Delhi;

(b) whether Non-Scheduled Caste Temporary Ex-employees have been retained against the Permanent Posts of Scheduled Caste;

(c) if so, their number and reasons therefor;

(d) whether some permanent S.C. Employees declared surplus on 1st September, 1976 have applied for calling them back in the Department of Rehabilitation (Settlement Wing), Jaisalmer House, New Delhi and their request turned down; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Ten permanent Class III Scheduled Caste employees were declared surplus and transferred to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. There was no Scheduled Caste Class IV employee so rendered surplus.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Three permanent Scheduled Caste employees requested for their return to the Department of Rehabilitation. However, their request could not be acceded to due to non-availability of regular vacancies in their grade.

INTUC Union of Government Press, Koratty

5531 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demands received from the INTUC Union of the Government Press, Koratty (Kerala); and

(b) if so, what are the demands and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). India Government Press Employees Union, Koratty

which is affiliated to I.N.T.U.C. has made a demand that the Pay and Allowances for the month of August, 1977 might be paid to the Press employees on 25th August, 1977 on the eve of the Onam festival. Their request is being examined.

इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली में महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा लगाया जाना

5532. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि इंडिया गेट पर ब्रिटिश सम्राट, जार्ज पंचम की प्रतिमा के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा स्थापित की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त स्थान पर प्रतिमा की स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त):

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग): प्रतिमा का प्रकार और टाईप, उसके सही स्थान के बारे में व्यौरों के कतिपय मामलों पर वार्तालाप चल रहा है। उसके बाद प्रतिमा को स्थापित करने के कदम उठाए जाएँगे। इस समय कोई निश्चित तारीख बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Suggestion by F.A.O. to avoid Wastage of Foodgrains

5533. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of grain destroyed every year due to rotting or insect or rodent infection;

(b) whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation experts have calculated that nearly 50 per cent of this wastage can be saved merely by storing the grain in covered godowns and taking minimum protection against pests; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to save the wastage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). It is not possible to make any precise estimate of the quantity of foodgrains destroyed by moulds, insects and rodents. However, by providing suitable storage structures, the losses can be cut down to 50 per cent and even more. Eleven Central Teams of the Department of Food under Save Grain Campaign are educating and motivating the farmers to adopt scientific storage structures to minimise storage losses. For handling foodgrains at large scale by organisations like F.C.I. and C.W.C., more scientific storage structures are being constructed.

Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

5534. CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large sum of money is being spent by the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi on welfare and beautification schemes of Part I and Part II of the colony;

(b) whether Government are also aware that about 63 members registered with the society during 1959-1964 are yet to be allotted land which is yet to be developed by the society and for that a good sum of amount is required; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue directive to the society not to spend any amount on welfare and beautification schemes till all the members have been allotted plots and brought on par?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The society has intimated that no expenditure is being incurred on the welfare and beautification scheme of Part I and Part II of the colony.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view to answer to part (a), question does not arise.

सी० एस० आई० आर० के कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी आवास

5535. श्री बी० तुलसी राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० एस० आई० आर० के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों सहित सभी स्थाई कर्मचारी सरकारी आवास प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या सी० एस० आई० आर० के कर्मचारियों को, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर सरकारी आवास को बदलने की अनुमति है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास बदल सकने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा सी० एस० आई०

आर के कर्मचारियों की तरह सी० एस० आई० आर० के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को भी आवास बदलने की अनुमति देने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) नई दिल्ली मुख्यालय में कार्य कर रहे सी० एस० आई० आर० के सभी स्थायी कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल के वास के आवंटन के लिये पात्र हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). टाइप I वास के दखल के अलावा सी० एस० आई० आर० के कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक एक रिहायश बदलने की अनुमति है । टाइप I वास के आवंटनों को कुछ अंश व्याख्या के कारण परिवर्तन की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही थी ।

(घ) जी हां ।

Percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in Central Schools in Bihar

5536. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in the Central Schools in Bihar;

(b) the number and location of such Schools in Bihar; and

(c) whether the Government propose to establish a Central School exclusively for the Harijans and Adivasis in the Dhanbad-Hazaribagh Tribal belt?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students study in Central Schools in Bihar during academic year 1976-77 was 3.6.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) There is no proposal. The Central Schools are primarily set up for the benefit of transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel.

Statement

Location of 19 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) functioning in Bihar

1. Dhanbad
2. Dinapore Cantt.
3. Bokaro Steel City.
4. Gaya.
5. Jawahar Nagar.
6. Patna.
7. Hinoo, Ranchi.
8. H. E. C. Ranchi.
9. Ramgarh Cantt.
10. Jamalpur.
11. Singharshi.
12. Bhurkunda.
13. Ghatshila.
14. Barauni.
15. Meghaturuburu Iron Ore Project, Kiriburu.
16. Amjhore (Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.).
17. HEC Ranchi (2nd School).
18. Bokaro (Bokaro Steel Ltd.).
19. Barauni Refinery Township (Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.).

Foodgrains with F.C.I. at Madras

5537. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 22.5 million tonnes of foodgrains are lying with the Food Corporation in Madras;

(b) whether it is properly stored or lying in the open; and

(c) whether this stock is for repayment of the wheat loan to the Government of U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 0.35 million tonnes of foodgrains are stored in Madras including Avadi, Sholavaram, Egmore and Harbour. The total quantity of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India in the South Zone is about 3.2 million tonnes. Out of this about 1.9 million tonnes is stored in covered storage accommodation and the balance in CAP storage. Adequate arrangements have been made to the extent possible to minimise damage to the grains stored under CAP.

(c) The quantities of wheat to be shipped from different Indian Ports including Madras, would be decided after an agreement has been reached in principle to return the wheat loan in the form of wheat to U.S.S.R.

पेराल कोट क्षेत्र में बसाये गये पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

5538. श्री सुभाष आहजा :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या दंडकारण्य योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये 6500 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पेरालकोट क्षेत्र में दंडकारण्य विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बसाया जाना है ;

(ख) क्या डी० डी० ए० द्वारा जो भी भूमि तैयार की जाएगी उसमें से 25 प्रतिशत भूमि स्थानीय आदिवासियों को आवास के आवंटित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में कितने आदिवासियों को बसाया जा चुका है तथा क्या दिए गए आश्वासन के अनुसार ये बसाये गये परिवारों में से 25 प्रतिशत स्थानीय आदिवासी हैं;

(घ) वहां अभी कितने आदिवासी परिवारों को बसाया जाना है और उन्हें कब तक बसाया जाएगा;

(ङ) क्या आदिवासी परिवारों को वही सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं जो विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को उपलब्ध हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्लु) : (क) मई, 1977 के अन्त तक भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के 7,663 परिवार दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के परलकोट क्षेत्र में पुनर्वास स्थलों पर थे।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ). आदिवासियों को बसाने के लिए उद्धार की गई भूमि में से 25 प्रतिशत भूमि के आवंटन का आधार परिवारों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित नहीं है बल्कि उद्धार की गई भूमि से सम्बन्धित है। दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के मध्य प्रदेश में आने वाले परलकोट और कोंडागांव जोनों में 31 मार्च, 1971 तक उद्धार की गई कुल 59,576 एकड़ भूमि में से राज्य सरकार को आदिवासियों को बसाने के लिए 14,894 एकड़ भूमि दी जानी थी। इसके विपरीत आदिवासियों को बसाने के लिए 9945 एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध की गई है। शेष भूमि नहीं दी जा सकी क्योंकि परलकोट क्षेत्र में बसाने के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास भूमिहीन आदिवासी नहीं थे। मध्य प्रदेश

की बीजापुर तहसील में 2400 एकड़ भूमि के उद्धार के लिए 18.24 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक योजना मंजूर कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकार को यह भी विकल्प दिया गया है कि यदि उसके पास बसाने के लिए कोई भूमिहीन आदिवासी नहीं हैं तो राज्य सरकार भूमि उद्धार लागत के बराबर धनराशि ले सकती है।

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा उद्धार की गई 25 प्रतिशत भूमि पर आदिवासियों को बसाने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की ही है। दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा दी गई भूमि पर बसाये गये आदिवासी परिवारों की संख्या के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी है और न ही यह बताया गया है कि उनके बसाने में कितना समय लगेगा परन्तु पहले दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राज्य सरकार द्वारा 7,554 एकड़ भूमि पर 858 आदिवासी परिवारों को बसाया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा परलकोट में 292 आदिवासी परिवारों को भी बसाया गया है।

(ङ) भूमि और भूमि उद्धार की लागत के अतिरिक्त दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा गृह निर्माण, बैलों की खरीद, बीज और कृषि के औजार, मेंड बन्दी आदि के लिए 2850 रुपये प्रति परिवार की दर से राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है। आदिवासी परिवारों को दी जा रही वित्तीय सहायता विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी जा रही वित्तीय सहायता की तुलना में पूर्णतया अनुकूल है क्योंकि आदिवासियों को वित्तीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है जब कि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का अधिकांश भाग ऋण के रूप में होता है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश को शिक्षा के लिये
दी गई धन राशि

5539. श्री गोबिन्द राम मिरी :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र
सरकार ने शिक्षा मद के लिए मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार, को कब कब और कितनी धनराशि
अनुदान के रूप में दी है ; और

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78
के लिए राज्य सरकार की शिक्षा मद के लिए
कितनी धनराशि अनुदान के रूप में दी और
यह धनराशि कब दी गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) राज्य
योजना कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
विकास के विभिन्न शीर्षों के लिए प्रदान न की
जाकर, सम्पूर्ण योजना के लिए प्रदान की
जाती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Non-Payment of Agreed Prices of
Sugarcane by South India Steel
and Sugar Ltd., Mundiampakkam**

5540. SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUN-
DER: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South
India Steel and Sugar Ltd., Mundiamp-
pakkam, South Arcot District do not
pay the cane growers the agreed
prices for cane as fixed by Govern-
ment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
the company delays payments to the
farmers in respect of the cane sup-

South India Steel & Sugar Ltd. Mundiampakkam.

plied and also keeps payments pend-
ing for a very long time; and

(c) if so, the action taken or pro-
posed to be taken to ensure that the
cane growers do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes,
Sir. A statement showing the mini-
mum statutory notified price, the
State advised price and the price ac-
tually paid by the factor during the
years 1973-74 and 1975-76 is attached.
In the years 1972-73 and 1974-75 the
factory did pay the state advised
price.

(b) Cane price arrears on the part
of this factory are small, with refer-
ence to the position as on 30th June,
1977.

(c) With reference to (b) no action
is called for. With reference to (a)
it is stated that the Central Govern-
ment fixes the minimum cane price in
respect of each sugar factory every
year under clause 3 of the Sugarcane
(Control) Order, 1966. Therefore,
these prices are statutory and are le-
gally binding on all factories. The
cane price recommended by the State
Government for being paid by the fac-
tories are extra-statutory. Their pay-
ment can be ensured only by persua-
sive methods. This factory has ex-
pressed its inability to pay more than
what they have already paid. So long
as the factory has paid not less than
the statutory notified minimum cane
price, no penal action can be taken
against it.

Statement showing the minimum
statutory modified price the State ad-
vised price and the price actually paid
by the factor during the year 1973 to
1976.

(Price per tonne)

Year	Minimum notified Price	State advised Price	Actual price paid
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1973-74	83.80	104.75	97.00
1975-76	90.00	105.00	100.00

राजघाट बांध के बारे में प्रगति

5541. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बनाये जा रहे राजघाट बांध के निर्माण कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस बांध के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस बांध के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस बांध के उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर तथा झांसी जिलों में तथा मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़, गुना, शिवपुरी तथा दतिया जिलों में पृथक्-पृथक् कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई हो सकेगी ;

(ग) उक्त जिलों में कितनी लम्बी नहरों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(घ) इसी प्रकार इनमें से प्रत्येक जिले को, पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी बिजली सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). अभी राजघाट बांध पर कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है।

राजघाट बांध परियोजना में मूलतः मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों के क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बेतवा नदी पर राजघाट में एक बांध के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई थी। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री के साथ 17-8-76 को हुई बैठक में यह फैसला किया कि बिद्युत् उत्पादन भी राजघाट बांध परियोजना का एक अभिन्न अंग होना चाहिये और राजघाट बांध पर बिजली घर के निर्माण को शामिल करने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट संशोधित की जानी चाहिये, परियोजना की लागत एवं उसके लाभों को दोनों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर भाग में बांटा जाएगा। अभी संशोधित रिपोर्ट

को तैयार किया जाना है तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत किया जाना है।

इस परियोजना रिपोर्ट के तैयार किये जाने के पश्चात् ही मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचित होने वाले क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादित की जाने वाली बिजली की मात्रा एवं इन दोनों राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों को सपनाई की जाने वाली बिजली की मात्रा का व्यौरा उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

नहरों के विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। सर्वेक्षण-कार्य पूरा होने पर ही नहरों की लम्बाई का पता लग सकेगा।

ए० एन० एम० प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाली महिलाओं के वेतनमान

5542. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जब तक नियुक्ति अधिकारी निदेशक था तब तक ए० एन० एम० प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाली महिलाओं के वेतनमान समान थे परन्तु जब से जिला अधिकारियों को नियुक्ति अधिकारी बना दिया गया है तब से जूनियर हाई स्कूलों और हाई स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान अलग-अलग हो गये हैं जब कि काम और अर्हतायें एक जैसी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समान काम और समान अर्हताओं के आधार पर समान वेतन-मान कब से दिए जाने लगेंगे ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ए० एन० एम० की नियुक्तियां राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए, उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन की जाती हैं।

उनके वेतनमान एक राज्य में दूसरे राज्य से भिन्न होते हैं। प्रशिक्षण लेते समय प्रशिक्षार्थी

केवल बजीफा पाते हैं और उनके लिए वेतन के कोई काल-मान नहीं हैं।

जूनियर हाई स्कूलों/हाई स्कूलों के अध्यापक और ए० एन० एम०, स्टाफ की दो भिन्न श्रेणियों में आते हैं जो दो भिन्न-भिन्न प्रशासकीय विभागों से सम्बन्धित हैं। अतः ए० एन० एम० और अध्यापकों के भर्ती नियम, वेतनमान और सेवा शर्तें भी भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली तक के विकास पर व्यय

5543. डा० राम जी सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने दिल्ली एवं वृहत् दिल्ली के विकास पर जो व्यय किया है क्या वह देश की निर्धनता को ध्यान में रखते हुये अधिक नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे व्यय में कमी करके इस प्रकार बचाई गई राशि को 5 लाख गांवों में कच्ची सड़क को बनाने पर व्यय करने का है ?

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

(ख) गांवों में कच्ची सड़कों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था उनसे सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्रों के द्वारा की जानी है।

Yoga Assessment Committee

5544. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAM-ATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1837 on the 27th June, 1977 regarding Yoga Assessment Committee and state:

(a) whether the main Committee has met in compliance with the direc-

tive of the S.N.I.P.E.S. Board of Governors;

(b) whether the recommendations have been reviewed; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. It has not been possible for the Committee to meet because the office of its Chairman has fallen vacant and a new Chairman has yet to be appointed by the Board of Governors of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports.

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

Re-Employment of University Teachers after age of Superannuation

5545. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had issued any directive relating to the appointment of teachers re-employed after attaining the age of superannuation;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi University has violated the directive and heads of many departments are re-appointed after attaining the age of superannuation; and

(c) if so, the names of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission advised the Central Universities, including the University of Delhi in May 1975 that though the age of superannuation of teachers shall be 60 years, it would be open to a University, if it so desires, to give re-employment to a talented teacher for

a limited period beyond the age of 60 years. The University Grants Commission subsequently advised all the Central Universities including the University of Delhi in July, 1976 that the teachers, who are re-employed after attaining the age of superannuation, should not hold appointments as Heads of Departments or Dean of Faculties or any other such administrative responsibility and desired that the Universities may amend their Statutes/Ordinances, wherever necessary.

The University of Delhi has informed that it has set up a Committee to examine the question of amendment of the Statutes/Ordinances of the University relating to appointment of Heads of Departments in the light of the advice given by the University Grants Commission.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, appointment of Heads of Departments are being made in accordance with the Statutes/Ordinances of the University.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान
आयोग के वेतन मान लागू करने हेतु योगदान**

5527. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतनमान लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अपना अंश (80 प्रतिशत) दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि किस उद्देश्य पर व्यय की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सूचना दी थी कि 31 मार्च, 1977 तक राज्य

के विश्वविद्यालयों और गैर-सरकारी कालेजों में अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन पर किए गए अतिरिक्त खर्च के 80% के आधार पर उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता को देय राशि 3,37,22,560/-रुपए थी। तननुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को 'अंतरिम भुगतान' के आधार पर 21 मार्च, 1977 तक 3,08,98,400/-रुपये दिये हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अध्यापकों को किए गए वास्तविक भुगतान के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Master Plan for Drainage in Subarnarekha River Basin

5548. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Master Plan for drainage of flood and rain water in the Subarnarekha and Budabalang River basin of the district of Balasore in the coastal area of Orissa have been drawn up;

(b) whether any survey for this purpose was done;

(c) if so, when was it, the cost of the estimate and whether it has been implemented; and

(d) if not, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The State Government of Orissa, in November 1970, had prepared a scheme consisting of embankments and drainage improvements in the lower reaches of Subarnarekha covering areas in Balasore District at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.48 crores to benefit an area of 0.81 lakh hectares. After examination of the scheme in the Central Water Commission and taking into account the increase in the depth of inundation and the problem of rehabilitation of the population of 52,800 in 173 villages lying within the embankments it was suggested that the

possibility of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches for moderation of floods lower down should be investigated. The Subernarekha Committee constituted by the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power *inter-alia* examined this aspect and recommended provision of flood storage in the proposed dam at Chandil in Bihar on Subernarekha; construction of embankments in West Bengal and Orissa; and improvement of drainage in lower reaches in Orissa. The revised scheme of construction of embankments in Orissa on the basis of recommendations of the Subernarekha Committee has not so far been received at the Centre. However, a project report for Chandil Dam prepared by the Government of Bihar have been received at the Centre and is under examination.

No Master Plan for flood control and drainage in the Budabalong River Basin has been prepared by the Orissa Government so far.

Sugar on Ration Cards in Urban and Rural Areas

5549. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that levy sugar is allotted to the States on the basis of population; and

(b) if so, the reasons of disparity from State to State in its distribution/rationing with regard to rural and urban population?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The allocation of levy sugar to the States depends not only on the population of the State but also on (i) consumption pattern in the past, and (ii) the policy of ensuring minimum *per capita* availability of 300 gms. per month in any State on the basis of projected population as on 1st July, 1975.

(b) The actual scale of allocation to various sections of the population (in-

cluding allocation between rural and urban population) is left to the discretion of the State Governments, with reference to local conditions. This is, however, subject to the broad guidelines issued by the Central Government that no individual should get more than 1 kg per month or a family less than 1 kg per month.

Damage of wheat stock at Dobala

5550. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that out of a total of 84,000 bags of wheat stored by the FCI at Dobala, District Agra a major portion of it has been spoilt by rains and storm due to the fact that they were stored in an open space;

(b) whether the Government have assessed the loss thus sustained in this storage arrangement; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the erring authorities of the Food Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At Bodla (not Dobala) Distt. Agra the Food Corporation of India have stored 8746 tonnes on open plinths. Due to cyclonic storms and torrential rains on the night of 27th May, 1977, 17 stacks of wheat collapsed and 1700 bags were affected by water. These bags were immediately salvaged and reconditioned. About 20 tonnes of wheat became unfit for human consumption due to this natural calamity.

(c) As the damage occurred due to factors beyond human control, no action is proposed to be taken against the staff.

Recommendations of Sampath Commission

5551. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Sampath Commission are not beneficial to the new sugar factories;

(b) whether Government have considered these problems of new sugar factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. The recommendations of the Sampat Committee are beneficial to the new sugar factories.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A scheme for the grant of higher percentage of free sale sugar quota and excise duty rebate to compensate the sugar factories for the high capital cost has been sanctioned. The free sale quota ranges from 40—100 per cent, depending on capital cost, recovery percent of sugar, and the year of operation. On the additional free sale quota the excise duty levied is at the rate applicable to levy sugar.

Potable Drinking Water in Villages of District Garhwal, U.P.

5552. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of villages and the population to be covered in District Garhwal of Uttar Pradesh under the World Bank Drinking Water Programme for the drinking water supply and when this programme is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Under the World Bank Programme so far water supply schemes of 38 villages, covering a population of

8026 (1975 basis), have been approved for District Garhwal. These schemes are scheduled for completion by the end of June, 1978. Water Supply Schemes for 21 more villages, covering a population of 3736 (1977 basis), of this District are in process. These schemes are scheduled for completion by the end of September, 1979.

Amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act to stop rising rents

5553. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Rent Control Act has succeeded in controlling rents of houses in Delhi;

(b) whether the D.D.A.'s policies of quick enhancements of cost of flats as also the auctioning of plots (residential) have produced the desired results of making the houses within the reach of fixed and modest income groups;

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in negative, what fresh steps Government propose to make it prohibitive for the landlords to evict tenants for higher rents even on the ostensible grounds of personal requirement and rebuilding, the provisions of the Act notwithstanding; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) be in the negative, when will the Government reverse the unpopular trend?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The fixation of standard rent as provided in the Delhi Rent Control Act is not applicable to buildings constructed after 9th June 1955 for the first five years of their being let out. In such cases, the standard rent for the first five years is the same as the rent agreed to between the landlord and the tenant. To that extent, therefore, the Act has not been able to control rents.

(b) It is a fact that the total demand for housing from fixed and modest in-

come groups has not so far been possible to be met by D.D.A. alone. Increase in the cost of construction, which is not a policy as such of D.D.A. is one of the factors inhibiting larger construction of houses due to limited resources. Residential plots, however are allotted to persons belonging to middle and low income groups only by draw of lots and at pre-determined rates which are lower than the auctioned rates, as per Government policy.

(c) The Delhi Rent Control Act is under review.

(d) The pricing policy of D.D.A. houses and the auctioning policy in general are under review.

कटरा गढ़

5554. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में एक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक और संस्कृतिक स्थान कटरागढ़ (कटरा किला) जहां थाने और प्रखंड कार्यालय स्थित है तथा उक्त गढ़ की चारदीवारी के अवशेष अब भी मौजूद हैं ;

(ख) कटरागढ़ का पुराना नाम चौमंडा है और वह प्राचीन मिथिला साम्राज्य की राजधानियों में से एक था और वहां के श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को गुप्तकालीन ताम्रपत्र दिया गया था जिसे उन्होंने तत्कालीन कमिश्नर श्रीधर वासुदेव साहनी आई० सी० एस० को सौंप दिया था—तथा श्री सोहनी ने वह ताम्रपत्र इस अनुरोध के साथ सरकार के सम्बन्ध विभाग को भेज दिया था कि इस स्थान की खुदाई करायी जाए और उसका संरक्षण कराया जाये ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) कटरा गढ़ का स्थानीय नाम चौमंडा गढ़ है । मिथिला की प्राचीन राजधानी के रूप में इस स्थान का दावा किसी भी तरह अभी तक सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है । श्री जय प्रकाश द्वारा श्री एस० बी० सोहनी को दिया गया गुप्त काल का उत्तरकालीन ताम्रपत्र आजकल पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय निदेशालय द्वारा संचालित पटना संग्रहालय में संरक्षित है । राज्य का पुरातत्व निदेशालय, 1975 से कटरा गढ़ का उत्खनन कर रहा है ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग ने इस स्थल को अपने संरक्षण में लेने तथा आगामा कार्यकाल में और आगे उत्खनन करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

Chambal Bridge on the Agra-Bombay Highway

5555. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that defective and sub-standard work at the Chambal Bridge on the Agra-Bombay Highway was reported as early as 1959 by a Junior Engineer, Shri Gurdayal Upadhyaya, supervising the work to his superior;

(b) whether the same piers 14 to 19 collapsed in 1973 about which the report was made;

(c) whether Shri Gurdayal was subjected to various types of harassments and placed under suspension in July, 1960 and has remained so far the last 17 years, to cover up the malpractices in the department and large scale pilferage of cement and other material; and

(d) whether in view of the seriousness of the allegations and the

enormous loss involved Government propose to institute an impartial enquiry or hand over the case to the CBI before whom Shri Upadhyaya is able to substantiate his allegations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It is a fact that Junior Engineer Shri Gurdayal Upadhyaya had sent a report to his superior officer in 1959 alleging sub-standard work by the contractor. This report had been thoroughly examined not only by the Central Public Works Department officers but also by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Ministry. However the allegations were not substantiated and the work was not found to be of sub-standard quality.

(b) It is true that the piers which collapsed were amongst the various piers which were being constructed by the contractor who had been reported against by Shri Upadhyaya. A High Level Technical Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Transport, C.P.W.D., D.G., Border Roads, Railways, Rajasthan P.W.D. and Geological Survey of India was constituted by the Ministry of Transport to examine the collapse. The defective workmanship or the substandard work was not one of the causes identified by the Committee for the collapse.

(c) Shri Upadhyaya had been charge-sheeted and suspended in 1960, on several charges but not with a view to harassing him. Shri Upadhyaya moved the local court at Agra for a declaration that the suspension was illegal and also claimed damages. Thereafter, he went on moving the High Court on several occasions and the lower court has not yet been able to dispose of the original suit. Disciplinary proceedings have been kept suspended following some observations of the High Court and as the original case has not yet been disposed of, the suspension continues.

(d) As the allegations of Shri Upadhyaya had not been found substantiated by the departmental

superiors as well as by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Ministry and as the High Level Technical Committee also did not find any fault with the workmanship but attributed the collapse to other reasons, Government does not propose to institute any other enquiry, nor does it propose to hand over the case to the C.B.I.

Allotment of Land in Narela Industrial Area

5556. **SHRI GYANESWAR PRASAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 acres of land was allotted to some persons in Narela Industrial-Area;

(b) whether no applications from public were invited for allotment of these plots and the same were allotted to some favourite persons without any criteria;

(c) what were the sizes of the plots and the names of the allottees alongwith their relationship with Ministers, political leaders and officials, if any;

(d) whether there was a difference of Rs. five lakh per acre in the market rate and allotment rate of these plots thereby putting the exchequer to the loss of Rs. 2 crores; and

(e) what action Government propose to remedy the situation and to take action against persons found guilty in the whole deal?

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

(b) The Delhi State Industrial Corporation Ltd., invited applications by issuing open advertisement in leading Newspapers of Delhi for the allotment of land in Narela in response to which 450 applications have been received by the Corporation. The work of

allotment has not been commenced as yet.

(c) to (e). The question does not arise as no allotment has been made so far.

Project under Book Writing Scheme

5557. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project, under the Book Writing Scheme was assigned to the present Chairman by the U.G.C. during his tenure as Chairman and Deputy Chairman;

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned/provided for the same; and

(c) the details in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, prior to his appointment as Vice-Chairman, U.G.C. and during the period when he was employed in the Jawaharlal Nehru University as Dean, School of Social Sciences, Prof. Satish Chandra submitted to the U.G.C., on 30th June, 1972, a project entitled "Social and Cultural conditions in Northern India during 18th Century". The project was accepted by the Commission on the recommendation of the Selection Committee and the following grants were, in all paid by the Commission to Jawaharlal Nehru University and utilised upto December, 1974 for the project:—

Fellowship	Rs. 10,694/-
Contingencies	Rs. 1,928.90

Memorial to Freedom Fighter Shri Shamji Krishna Verma

5558. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the action taken to create a

memorial for late freedom fighter Shri Shamji Krishna Verma in his birth place Kutch Mandvi (Gujarat State) and to preserve his house as a national memorial?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The required information is being obtained from the Government of Gujarat and other Ministries of Central Government, likely to be concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Operation of Major and Minor Irrigation Projects

5559. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many major and minor irrigation projects are in operation in the country now;

(b) how many new major and minor irrigation projects have been taken up during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans and what are the target years for their completion;

(c) how many of them have been completed as per the time schedules; and

(d) what are the reasons for the delay in the case where time schedules have not been kept up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 448 major and medium irrigation projects, executed since the start of planned era in 1951, are at present under operation in addition to the schemes existing during the preplan period. Many others, though not finally completed are giving partial benefits. Minor schemes in operation include surface water storage and diversion schemes, tubewells, dugwells, tanks, pumpsets etc. and are numerous in number.

(b) and (c). Besides a number of minor schemes, 75 new major and medium schemes were taken up for execution

during the IV Plan. The number of new major/medium Schemes approved/cleared so far during the Fifth Plan is 235.

Irrigation is a State Subject and irrigation schemes are planned, and executed by the State Governments within their developmental Plans. In addition, minor schemes are also executed by the Panchayats and individuals. Minor Schemes generally require small outlays and are completed within 1—3 years. Major and Medium Schemes require large outlays and the programmes for their construction generally depend on the availability of funds, labour, construction material, land acquisition with consequential rehabilitation problems geology of the foundations of various structures etc. The schedules for their construction are, therefore, revised frequently depending on these factors and it is difficult to pin-point original schedule dates of completion. In case of most of the major projects started during the Fourth Plan period it was originally stipulated that these would be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan. On many of these projects the completion is likely to be delayed. As per present assessment, four of the major schemes started in the Fourth Plan period are expected to be completed by the end of the current Plan. In case of new schemes taken up during the Fifth Plan period so far, it is too early to predict whether there would be delay in their execution or not.

(d) The main reasons for delay in construction have been the non-availability of requisite funds and other necessary inputs resulting in long gestation period during which prices rise; inadequate investigations, change in scope and design during execution, land acquisition and rehabilitation problems etc.

Cashewnut area of Kandarkottai

5560. SHRI V. S. EIANCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of Kandarkottai in

Pudukotiah district as a cashewnut producing area;

(b) whether Government have proposals to promote, foster and encourage cashewnut processing industries in that area so as to utilise the considerable production of cashewnut and also to generate employment opportunities; and

(c) if so, the particulars in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Cashew is grown in Kandarkottai area of Pudukottai district.

(b) Government have no proposal nor are they contemplating any increase in the processing industry, since there is already a very big gap between the installed processing capacity of cashewnuts and the availability of rawnuts for processing in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त कालोनियाँ

5561. श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन में से उनके द्वारा अतिरिक्त की गई कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन कालोनियों में, जिन्हें अतिरिक्त किया जा रहा है, मकान बनाने वाले निवासियों से सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित शुल्क क्या हैं और कहाँ पर पानी तथा बस

की सुविधा कब तक दी जाएगी ; तथा हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल और अस्पताल की व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने काफी दूर के क्षेत्रों में बसाए गए इन झुग्गी निवासियों को अच्छी बस सुविधा दी है ताकि वे सुबह और शाम अपने काम पर आ जा सकें और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या बसाये गए इन सभी व्यक्तियों के पास प्लाट की पंचियां थीं और ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन के पास प्लाट की पंचियां थीं लेकिन उन्हें अलाटमेंट नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दो सूचियां, दिल्ली में अनुमोदित कालोनियों की एक सूची तथा अनुमोदित कालोनियों की दूसरी सूची इसके साथ सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एस. टी 881/77]

(ख) नियमित की जाने वाला कालोनियों में जिन लोगों ने मकान बना लिए हैं उनमें वमूल किये जाने वाले प्रभार अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किये गए हैं

32 अनुधिकृत कालोनियों में पानी के नल (वाटर मेन्ज) लगाये जा चुके हैं।

जहां तक बसों, हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों और हस्पतालों की सुविधा का संबंध है, डी० टी० सी० तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है क्योंकि इन मामलों का उन्हीं से संबंध है। इन सभी बस्तियों में, पानी, बस, स्कूल तथा हस्पताल की सुविधायें कब तक दे दी जायेंगी इसके लिये इस समय कोई समयसीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती।

(ग) डी० टी० सी० से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि जिन लोगों को इमारत गिराने की पंचियां दे दी थीं उन्हें सफाई की कार्रवाई के दौरान उसी समय पुनर्वास कालोनियों में प्लाट आवंटित कर दिये गये थे। जिन लोगों ने आवंटन के प्रस्ताव अथवा पुनर्वास कालोनियों के अन्य किसी स्थान पर वैकल्पिक प्लाटों के प्रस्ताव का लाभ नहीं उठाया तथा इमारतों को गिराने की पंचियों को अपने ही पास रख लिया उनका व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, जब कभी कुछ लोग जिनके पास इमारतों को गिराने की पंचियां होती हैं, उन्हें प्रस्तुत करता है तो उन लोगों को उन पुनर्वास कालोनियों में जिनमें प्लाट उपलब्ध है स्थान दे दिया जाता है।

Stock Problem of Rice and Sugar

5562. SHRI HOPINGSTONE LYNGDOH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of rice and sugar at the Central Godown ready for distribution to the different States as on the 30th June, 1977;

(b) the stock position at the Shillong godown as on 30th June, 1977; and

(c) whether it is a fact that sub-standard rice and sugar were sent to Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The stock held by the Food Corporation of India on Central Account as on 30th June, 1977 was about 37.85 lakh tonnes of rice and about 1.5 lakh tonnes of sugar.

(b) The stock at Shillong godowns as on 30th June, 1977 was 850 tonnes of rice and 87 tonnes of sugar.

(c) No, Sir.

New appointment for Former Vice-Chairman, D.D.A.

5563. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the former D.D.A. Vice-Chairman Shri Jagmohan has been appointed in-charge of the National Institute of Urban Affairs;

(b) whether Shri Jagmohan, along with Shri Sanjay Gandhi was one of the Chief architects of New Delhi's "beautification programme" in the months of emergency, which programme had struck fear into the hearts of the people, and left thousands of them embittered and homeless; and

(c) if so, whether the new appointment is given to Shri Jagmohan as a reward for what he did in emergency?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Shri Jagmohan has been appointed as Senior Research Fellow and not as in-charge of the Institute.

(b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs have set up a Fact Finding Committee in respect of programmes for slum clearance, removal of encroachments, demolition, beautification etc. carried out in the Union Territory of Delhi during the emergency following its proclamation on the 25th June, 1975. One of the terms and reference of the Fact Finding Committee concerns "Beautification Programme". The finding of the Committee will have to be awaited on this point.

(c) It is not correct to say so.

Social Work in Rural Areas by Students

5564. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to close down educational institutions for a couple of years to enable students to do social work in rural areas, particularly to create mass literacy etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is going to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के एक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा आत्म हत्या

5565. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 20 जुलाई, के 'नव भारत टाइम्स' में 'फांसी लगाकर आत्महत्या' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इसके पहले भी भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के दो वैज्ञानिक आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं तथा क्या वहां कर्म-चारियों और वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा बार-बार आत्महत्या किए जाने के कारणों की जांच कराने के लिए सरकार एक संसदीय आयोग नियुक्त करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् । आई० ए० आर० आई० के एक विरुद्ध लिपिक श्री ए० डी० ग्रोवर ने अपने घर रानी बाग, शकूरबस्ती में दिनांक 13-7-77 को आत्म हत्या की ।

(ख) आत्महत्या के कारणों का पता नहीं चला । श्री ग्रोवर ने अपने पीछे अपना कोई नोट नहीं छोड़ा । उनका अपनी सबसे संबंधी कोई समस्या भी नहीं थी ।

(ग) और (घ). जब से 1929 में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थापना हुई है, 3 विज्ञानिकों तथा 2 दूसरे कर्मचारियों द्वारा आत्महत्याएं करने का पता चला है । उनमें से तीनों की आत्महत्याओं के कारणों का पता नहीं चल सका । शेष दो में से एक मामले की जांच खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के एक उप-सचिव द्वारा की गयी थी और बाद में उसका परीक्षण तत्कालीन मंत्रीमण्डल सचिव द्वारा किया गया था । डा० विनोद शाह के मामले की जांच भारत सरकार द्वारा, 1972 में नियुक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की जांच समिति द्वारा की गयी, तथा इस समिति की सिफारिशें इस प्रकार के संशोधनों के साथ कार्यान्वित की गयी हैं जो सरकार द्वारा जरूरी समझे गये थे । अतः इन मामलों की जांच करने के लिए एक नये आयोग की नियुक्ति करना व्यासंगत प्रतीत नहीं होता है ।

Damages due to Floods in Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)

5566. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight villages were washed away by floods in Balaghat Parliamentary Constituency (Madhya Pradesh) in which standing crop in twenty thousand acres of land was damaged, more than hundred cattle

heads were lost and thousands of people were ruined; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide Central assistance to the State at this hour of distress so as to provide relief to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that as a result of heavy rains from the 4th to 6th July, 1977 in the Balaghat District, eight villages were affected, 102 houses were damaged and 69 cattle were lost. There was no loss of human lives. The damage to crops is being assessed by the State Government.

(b) The State Government have informed that they have so far provided a cash grant of Rs. 10.950 to flood affected people and free supply of timber has been arranged for repair of houses. However, with effect from 1-4-1974 no central assistance of non-plan nature is admissible to States for financing relief expenditure on natural calamities, which is to be met by the State Governments from the enhanced margin money provided to them by the Centre and from their own resources.

Bungalows allotted to Political Parties in New Delhi

5567. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bungalows and other buildings together with the plinth area allotted to the new Congress, the Congress Organisation and the Janata Party in New Delhi for carry on the Party work; and

(b) whether the above allotment is in proportion to the representation of the Parties in Parliament and elsewhere, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-BILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT):

(a) :	Name of the party	No. of units	Effective living area in square Metres
1. All India Congress Committee	.	4	1424.30 Type-I
2. Congress (O) party in Parliament	.	2	73.00
3. Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	.	2	166.00
4. Congress party in Parliament	.	2	7328.00 Type-I

No unit has been allotted to the Janata Party as such but 11 single suites in Vithalbhai Patel House are in occupation of the parties which have now merged to form the Janata Party.

(b) Allotment to the Parliamentary Parties are to be made on the basis of the strength of their employees and not on the basis of the number of their representatives in Parliament. The question of retention by the Congress Party in Parliament of the quarters allotted to it and the allotment of additional quarters to the Janata Party in Parliament in accordance with this criterion is under consideration.

Prosecution of Doctors running Nurs- ing Homes and Clinics in Residential Areas

5568. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-BILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has decided to prosecute doctors running nursing homes and clinics in residential areas;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardship likely to result to the citizens if doctors, clinics and nursing homes are removed from residential areas; and

(c) the proposed steps if any to check it?

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

(b) and (c). In order to avoid hardships, it has been decided by Delhi Development Authority as under:—

(i) **Clinics.**—Residential premises may be used as clinics if the area for such use is 500 sq. ft. or 25 per cent of the covered area of the premises, whichever is less, and the doctor lives in the same premises.

(ii) **Nursing Homes.**—These are ordinarily not to be allowed in residential premises. In individual cases however, temporary permission may be granted for a limited period upto 2 years on certain conditions, till such Homes can shift to a conforming building/area.

Master Plan for Development of Goa, Daman and Diu

5569. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-BILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have consulted the Central Government on a Master

Plan for the development of that territory;

(b) if so, when was the plan submitted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu asked for technical assistance in the preparation of a Regional Plan for the development of Goa District.

(b) and (c). The plan was prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of Government of India and sent to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu in April, 1977. The Plan is being processed by the Union Territory Government for publication under its Town and Country Planning Act.

कम्पों में रह रहे शरणार्थियों के लिए भारतीय नागरिकता

5570. श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के भिन्न-भिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों में ऐसे कितने शरणार्थी हैं जिन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान नहीं की गयी है और वे कितने वर्षों से शिविरों में रह रहे हैं;

(ख) उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च किया जाता है और इस मद पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हो चुका है ;

(ग) इन शरणार्थियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ; और

(घ) उन्हें शीघ्र भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) शिविरों में रह रहे शरणार्थी परिवारों की कुल संख्या 14,671 है, इनमें 1970 में से भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए प्रवासियों के 4,485 परिवार है और भारत-पाक संघर्ष 1971 के दौरान भारत में आए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों के 10,186 परिवार है ।

(ख) इन पर प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 376.00 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जाते हैं जिसमें से प्रवासियों पर 126.00 लाख रुपये और पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों पर 250.00 लाख रुपये हैं । 1976-77 तक इस मद पर किया गया कुल खर्च 15,329.82 लाख रुपये है जिसका विभाजन इस प्रकार है—प्रवासियों के लिए 14,284.00 लाख रुपये और पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों के लिए 1,045.82 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) जहां तक प्रवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें नागरिकता प्रदान करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है क्योंकि भारतीय नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 में दी गई शर्तों के अनुसार, वे पंजीकृत किए जाने के पात्र हैं ।

जहां तक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर इस पहलू से अभी तक विचार नहीं किया है ।

(घ) गृह मंत्रालय तथा पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार पात्र प्रवासियों को शीघ्र नागरिकता प्रदान की जाए ।

Intensive Rural Development Scheme for Cannanore District of Kerala

5571. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cannanore District of Kerala is one of the districts selected

under the intensive rural development scheme; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof and progress, if any, made so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Cannanore District of Kerala is one of the Districts selected under the 'Integrated Rural Development programme', and not Intensive Rural Development Programme as there is no programme by this name.

(b) The programme aims at generation of employment opportunities for 'rural poor' and 'disadvantaged groups' through optimum use of local resources setting up agro-based, forest-based and village and small industries in rural areas, intensification of agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy, poultry and piggery, taking up meaningful programme for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, share croppers and tenants and rural artisans and encouraging self employment schemes.

The programme consists of two phases viz., (i) preparation of resources inventories and action plans for selected districts and (ii) implementation of the programme. Work on the preparation of Integrated resources inventory for Cannanore District has been entrusted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the Water Technology Centre, I.A.R.I. who are doing it with the cooperation of the State Government. This exercise is likely to be completed soon. The analysis of resources, inventory would throw up a series of action plans which will be finalised in consultation with the State Government.

Development of Hot Pressed Garnets

5572. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay has successfully developed hot pressed garnets;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the technique developed is expected to meet the country's requirement?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) These garnets are used in high power ferrite devices like isolators and circulators which are, in turn used in satellite, radar and other microwave communications. These garnets are comparable favourably with similar material available at present from advanced countries.

(c) According to the IIT, Bombay, if production agencies adopt the technique which has been developed, it should not be difficult to meet the current requirements of the country.

राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले की रिजानी
पहाड़ी में छिपी धन सम्पत्ति

5573. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले की रिजानी पहाड़ी में अथाह धन-सम्पत्ति छिपी पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या पहाड़ी की एक ऊंची चट्टान के भीतर एक शिलालेख उत्कीर्ण है जिस पर लिखी भाषा पढ़ी नहीं जाती ;

(ग) क्या इस पहाड़ी पर कुछ व्यक्तियों को प्राचीन सिक्के प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनसे पहाड़ी में छिपे धन की पुष्टि होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) ऐसा प्रमाण अभी तक भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) ऐसी सूचना भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के ध्यान में नहीं लायी गयी है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central aid to States for Production, Processing Marketing and Export of Cashewnuts

5574. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide aid to different States annually for improved production, processing marketing and export of cashewnuts;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the break-up of figures of the Central aids received by different States;

(c) whether Midnapur District of West Bengal also produces cashewnuts; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not extending Central aid for the production of cashewnuts there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government provides aid to different States annually through Centrally Sponsored Schemes for improved production of Cashewnut. No Central aid has been given for processing and marketing of Cashewnuts. However, the Government of India provides import replenishment of five per cent on export of cashew kernels.

(b) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Cashewnut development are being implemented during the V plan.

Name of the Scheme

Objective of Scheme

1

2

1. Laying out of Demonstration plots on growers orchards.

The Scheme is intended to demonstrate the efficacy of adoption of improved farm techniques i.e. manuring and plant protection measures in the same plot.

2. Improvement of Cashew by vegetative propagation.

The scheme intends to improve the newly raised cashew plantation which are stocked with seedling progenies of low yielding nature by adopting techniques of vegetative propagation by insitu, patch budding or veneer grafting, or side grafting so as to convert them into higher yielding trees.

3. Establishment of progeny orchards.

The object of the scheme is to establish clonal orchards of cashew raised from superior seeds evolved at Research stations and high yielding trees of merit located in the private orchards in the country, to serve as large scale unit for propagation materials in future.

4. (i) Special scheme for package programme in Departmental areas. The object of the scheme was to increase productivity of the cashew plantations.
- (ii) Maintenance of 4000 ha. cashew planted during IV plan. The scheme intends maintenance of the fresh plantings of 4000 ha. undertaken under the special area expansion programme implemented during the IV plan and in the V plan as well.
5. Subsidised plantation of cashew in Departmental & non departmental areas (Total area proposed to be planted is 1,45,000 ha. and the subsidy component is Rs. 5.5 Crores). Improving the output for existing plantations and planting superior quality plant material in new areas.
6. Collection & distribution of pedigree cashew seeds in Andhra Pradesh. Under this Scheme it is proposed to collect and utilize nuts from high yielding mother trees for raising seedling progenies.

Details of Central aid sanctioned to different Cashew growing States, during V plan are as follows :--

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Total fifth plan outlay	Year wise details of amount sanctioned			
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Kerala .	112.553	6.392	7.597	25.442	25.693
2. Karnataka	56.619	6.775	5.087	12.587	12.532
3. Andhra Pradesh . . .	28.002	7.392	5.027	7.671	15.482
4. Tamil Nadu .	82.208	8.293	9.687	18.648	21.921
5. Orissa .	130.348	8.683	7.867	27.522	30.648
6. Maharashtra .	47.458	1.949	4.237	11.322	12.303
7. Goa	29.931	0.764	1.200	6.232	5.892
8. West Bengal .	1.048	—	0.450	0.272	0.372

Figures of Central aid released to different Cashew growing States during V plan period are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Year-wise details of amount released			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78*
1. Kerala	..	3.12	16.84	25.693
2. Karnataka	5.16	2.77	7.79	12.532
3. Andhra Pradesh	6.86	3.59	8.31	15.482
4. Tamil Nadu	7.70	7.01	13.1	21.921
5. Orissa	7.00	7.54	9.55	30.648
6. Maharashtra	0.86	1.34	2.15	12.303
7. Goa		0.17	0.73	5.892
8. West Bengal			0.25	0.372

*Approved outlay for 1977-78

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Cashewnut Development have been sanctioned during the V plan for West Bengal State:

(i) Laying out of Demonstration plots on growers orchards and

(ii) Establishment of progeny orchard.

Implementation of the Schemes at District level is a matter with which the State Government is concerned.

State-wise Requirement of Fertilizers

5575. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of the country for fertilizers per year, State-wise; and

(b) what is the total production of fertilizers expected during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement indicating State-wise requirement of fertilizers for Kharif 1977 as estimated in the Zonal Conference is enclosed. Similar figures for Rabi 1977-78 are being worked out.

(b) Production of fertilizers during the year 1977-78 is estimated to be of the order of 22 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 7.20 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ Potash is not produced in the country.

Statement

REQUIREMENTS OF FERTILIZERS—KHARIF 1977

(As estimated in the Zonal Conferenc):

(Tons)

State/U.T./Commodity Board	N	P	K	Total
SOUTH ZONE				
Andhra Pradesh	160000	54000	15000	229000
Kerala	20800	15500	14600	50900
Karnataka	100000	36000	25000	161000
Tamil Nadu	122000	35000	35000	192000
Pondicherry	2900	1300	1200	5400
Coffee Board	9700	4500	6500	20700
Rubber Board	3000	2900	2600	3500
Cardamom Board	600	1200	600	2400
Tea Board	6000	2000	4000	12000
Total:	425000	152400	104500	681900

WEST ZONE

Gujarat	76544	44837	14937	136318
Madhya Pradesh	52000	24000	4000	80000
Maharashtra	130000	60000	65000	225000
Rajasthan	31000	6000	1200	38200
Goa, Daman & Diu.	2000	1200	800	4000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80	25	5	110
Total	291624	136062	85942	513628

NORTH ZONE

Haryana	60000	8000	3000	71000
Punjab	100000	42500	6000	148500
Uttar Pradesh	243000	38000	19000	300000
Himachal Pradesh	4500	1200	850	6550
Jammu & Kashmir	8000	2100	600	10700
Delhi	940	152	68	1160
Chandigarh	507	39	26	572
Total :	416947	91991	29544	538482

State/U.T./Commodity/Board	N	P	K	Total
EAST ZONE				
Assam	3000	1000	800	4800
Bihar	61000	14000	6000	81000
Orissa	31000	10000	5000	46000
West Bengal	52000	12500	12000	76500
Manipur	2000	1000	500	3500
Meghalaya	800	400	100	1300
Nagaland	80	50	50	180
Tripura	325	150	150	625
Arunachal Pradesh	500	250	250	1000
Mizoram	11	10	1	22
West Bengal Tea	4880	290	872	6042
Asam Tea	10935	608	5467	17010
Bihar Tea	17	2	6	5
Tripura Tea	204	18	54	276
Sikkim	300	150	80	530
Andaman & Nicobar	10	5	3	18
Total	167062	40433	31333	238828
ALL INDIA:	1300633	420886	251319	1972838

सामुदायिक विकास और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम

5576. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 तक सामुदायिक विकास और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) इससे धनी लोगों तथा गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को अलग अलग कितना लाभ हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि इससे अमीर लोगों को अधिक लाभ हुआ है, तो साधारण कोटि के लोगों को इसका लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या योजना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**आदिवासी तथा सामुदायिक विकास
खण्ड**

5577. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में चल रहे सामुदायिक विकास खंड तथा आदिवासी विकास खंडों की कार्यप्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान विकास खंडों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों में गति लाने हेतु विकास खंडों को अधिक वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार किया जा रहा है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सामुदायिक विकास राज्य का विषय है । सरकार की सामुदायिक विकास खंडों की कार्यप्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाने की अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं है । जहां तक आदिवासी विकास खंडों का सम्बन्ध है, इन्हें बंद कर दिया गया । इन खंडों के बजाय, विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा आदिवासी उप-योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं जिससे कि 50 प्रतिशत की आदिवासी जनसंख्या वाले इलाकों को इनके अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके । आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत, आदिवासियों के विकास की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए 155 समन्वित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ।

(ख) इस वर्ष निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है :

(i) ग्रामीण सम्पर्क सड़कों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए ;

(ii) ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपए ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं के लिए राज्यों में 155 समन्वित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं के विकास हेतु 190 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ।

Central School at Koraput

5578. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry propose to open Central School in the District of Koraput, Orissa for the benefit of Central Government Employees of Sunabeda and Koraput; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) in the District of Koraput (Orissa). No such proposal has been sponsored by the State Government or any Central Government Department or a Public Sector Undertaking as per norms fixed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Opening of Colleges at Koraput

5579. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. studied the problems of the colleges which are managed by the private organisation particularly in the backward and tribal areas of the Orissa State;

(b) if so, how many of them identified to qualify for the grant from the U.G.C.; and

(c) whether the U.G.C. considered the colleges to be taken up for development in the district of Koraput, Orissa?

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

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Government of Orissa was requested to indicate as to which of the colleges in the State should be developed during the Fifth Plan period from the point of view of meeting the educational needs of the backward and tribal areas of the State. The State Government has recommended 19 colleges for this purpose. The Commission has so far agreed to assist six such colleges.

(c) The State Government recommended four colleges in Koraput District. One of these is not covered by Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act and therefore is not eligible for assistance from the Commission. The proposals of three remaining colleges are under consideration.

World Bank Aid for Development of Forest Animal Husbandry and Irrigation in Koraput, Orissa

5580. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa asked loan from the World Bank for the development of Forest, Animal husbandry and all types of irrigation projects for district Koraput in that State;

(b) if so, whether the loan has been sanctioned by the World Bank; and

(c) when the execution of the programmes is to be started?

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

(c). The Government of Orissa have not asked for any loan from the World Bank for development of forestry, animal husbandry and irrigation projects for district Koraput.

However, the Government of Orissa have executed a Project Agreement entitled "Orissa Agricultural Development Project", under which the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, would give a total credit of twenty million dollars. The Project extends to the entire State of Orissa and is not restricted to any one district. The main components of the Project are as follows:—

(a) reorganisation and strengthening of agricultural extension and its link to agricultural research;

(b) strengthening and reorientation of agricultural research, including adaptive research and field trials;

(c) pre-service training for extension workers and training for cooperative personnel;

(d) improved and accelerated land surveys and land records systems, to establish land ownership and tenancy more efficiently as a basis for farm credit;

(e) support for the design, testing, demonstration and distribution of improved animal-drawn farm implements;

(f) ground water survey and monitoring; research, design, installation and field testing of alternative types of shallow tubewell and pumping techniques;

(g) support for farm management data collection and evaluation and strengthening of agricultural statistics and data processing.

The agreement has become effective from June 28, 1977.

विश्व विद्यालयों तथा कालेजों के
व्यापार शिक्षा के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान

5581. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें आल इंडिया फेडरेशन
आफ यूनिवर्सिटी एंड कालेज टीचर्स
आफ फिजीकल एजुकेशन से कोई ज्ञापन
मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि उन्हें
वेतनमान के मामले में पांच वर्गों में बांटना
भेद-भाव मूलक है ; और

(ख) क्या अन्य विषयों के शिक्षकों
को भी इसी आधार पर कई वर्गों में बांटा
गया है ; और यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और
(ख) . जी, हाँ । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान
आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने
विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के सभी लेक्चररों
के लिए 700-1600 रुपये का एक समान
वेतनमान अनुमोदित किया है । शारीरिक
शिक्षा निदेशकों/प्रशिक्षकों के मामले में
सरकार में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सेवाओं में
उन्हीं के समान वेतन मानों के लिए तीसरे
केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए
गए केवल प्रतिस्थापन वेतन मानों की स्वीकृति
दी थी । 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को विश्वविद्यालयों/
और कालेजों में शारीरिक शिक्षा निदेशकों।
प्रशिक्षकों के पांच भिन्न भिन्न वेतन मान थे,
सरकार ने उसमें से प्रत्येक के बराबर पांच
संशोधित वेतनमान अनुमोदित किए हैं । तथापि,
शारीरिक शिक्षा कामिक संघ द्वारा दिए
गए अध्यापकों की जांच विश्वविद्यालय
अनुदान आयोग के परामर्श से की जा रही है ।

‘मानस चतुषशती’ और सूर ‘पंचशती’
मनाने वाली संस्थाओं को अनुदान

5582. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने ‘मानस चतुषशती’
मनाने वाली किसी संस्था को कोई अनुदान
दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस संस्था को तथा
उसके पदाधिकारी कौन-कौन है और उसे
कितना अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उस अनुदान
के खर्च का ‘आडिट’ किया हुआ हिसाब प्राप्त
हो गया है ; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय को ‘सूर पंचशती’
मनाने वाली किसी संस्था से अनुदान के लिए
कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र मिला है, और यदि हाँ, तो
तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सरकार को सूर पंचशती से संबंधित
विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए निम्नलिखित
संगठनों से वित्तीय सहायता हेतु अनुरोध
प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

- (i) सूर पंचशती राष्ट्रीय समारोह समिति,
मथुरा
- (ii) सूर स्मारक समिति, सिही
- (iii) सूर स्मारक मण्डल, आगरा ।

सूर पंचशती राष्ट्रीय समारोह समिति,
मथुरा को पहले ही महाकवि सूरदास की
कृतियां अंग्रेजी तथा गुजराती में छापने
के लिये अनुदान दिया गया है तथा हिन्दी
और और तेलुगु भाषा में कृतियां प्रकाशित
करने के लिए उनका अनुरोध विचाराधीन है ।

जहां तक पंचशती मनाने के लिये अन्य
कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने का प्रश्न है, यह
मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Supply of Goods by M/s Jotindra Steel and Tubes Limited

5583. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jotindra Steel & Tubes Limited is on D.G.S. & D. list for supplying goods to Government departments;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that this firm without manufacturing the item manipulated the Inspection Note from the Inspectors of D.G.S. & D. in May, 1977 and also got 98 per cent advance from the Bank against the supplies but the supplies have so far not been made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken against Jotindra Steel and Tubes Limited for these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The firm is registered with D.G.S.&D. and is on Rate Contract for the supply of G.I. & Black MS Tubes.

(b) No, Sir. No instance of manipulation of Inspection Note has come to the notice of the Government. Government have also no knowledge of any advance obtained by the firm from a Bank, as D.G.S.&D. as purchaser is not concerned with the relationship of the firm with its Bankers.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

5584. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance provided to Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore;

(b) whether there is any charge of misuse of funds by the Management; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The following grants were sanctioned during the last three years:

1974-75	Rs. 41.92 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 55.25 lakhs
1976-77	Rs. 54.50 lakhs

(b) and (c). The Accountant General, Karnataka in its Inspection Report on the Accounts of the Institute for 1974-75 and 1975-76 has referred to certain lapses and irregularities in regard to the financial and other transactions of the Institute. The Institute has prepared explanatory notes in respect of the various points which will be submitted to the Accountant General Karnataka in accordance with the relevant procedure.

Facilities to Handicapped Persons

5585. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have felt the necessity to devise ways and means of providing education, training and rehabilitation facilities to handicapped persons in their own environment, rather than compelling them to migrate to cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). It is presumed

that the Question relates to physically handicapped persons. Relief of the disabled and unemployable is a State subject. However, Government of India also encourages the development of essential services for the physically handicapped through the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped, under which financial assistance is given to voluntary organisation for taking up programmes in the field of education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Voluntary organisations under the scheme are welcome to seek financial assistance for the welfare of the physically handicapped in their own environment. Presently most of the Voluntary Organisations are located in cities, but Government of India have been trying to extend the area of coverage of the scheme by exhorting the State Governments to arrange for extension of the benefits of the Scheme to areas hitherto uncovered or partially covered. The problem of migration to cities is one which concern all sections of the rural unemployed.

पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों में सुधार

5587. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटकों की रुचि के पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार की योजनाएँ हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने स्मारकों में, राज्यवार सुधार करने की योजना है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर, राज्यवार कितना खर्चा होगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) सभी पुरातत्वीय स्मारक, जिनमें पर्यटकों की रुचि के स्मारक भी सम्मिलित हैं और जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के घोषित किये गये हैं ; पुरातात्विक-संरक्षण के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार सुरक्षित हैं, जो किसी भी तरह के पुनरुद्धार की अनुमति नहीं देते ;

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Elimination of Middlemen in Marketing of Agricultural Products

5588. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) whether the Government are committed to eliminate middlemen in marketing of agricultural products and perishable fruits for ensuring remunerative and better returns to the cultivators for the cash crops;

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider adoption of monopoly purchase scheme on uniform pattern throughout the country for cash crops; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government of India that cultivators should be enabled to obtain remunerative and better returns and to encourage the producers to market their products directly or through producers co-operatives. The Plan programmes include development of regulated markets with the objective of eliminating unfair trade practices. Central assistance is provided for development of regulated markets including markets for cash crops. To safeguard the

interests of producers price support operations are also undertaken by Government of India, and the State Governments for certain commodities. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for adoption of monopoly purchase scheme on uniform pattern throughout the country for all cash crops. The co-operatives and other special corporations like the Jute Corporation of India, the Cotton Corporation of India, the Himachal Pradesh Horticulture produce and Marketing Corporation help the producers in marketing their produce and obtain fair prices.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संगीत शिक्षकों को बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान

5589. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आठ वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे संगीत शिक्षकों को वेतनमानों के पुनरीक्षण के कारण हुई बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया है ; और

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान इस ओर कुछ शिक्षकों ने दिलाया है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वेतनमानों के संशोधन के कारण बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान सभी बरिष्ठ संगीत शिक्षकों को कर दिया गया है। कनिष्ठ संगीत शिक्षकों के बारे में मामला विचाराधीन है और शांति हा उस पर निर्णय ले लिए जाने की संभावना है।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की गई मध्य प्रदेश की मुख्य परियोजनाएं

5590. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश की कौन-कौन सी मुख्य परियोजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ख) कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है और कौन-कौन सी मुख्य परियोजनाएं निर्धारित अवधि में पूरी हो जाएंगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की छः निम्नलिखित बृहद्/बहुदेशीय अनुमोदित स्कीमों में जो पहले की योजनाओं से आगे लाई गई थीं, पांचवीं योजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

1. चम्बल चरण-एक
2. चम्बल चरण-दो
3. महानदी जलाशय
4. तवा
5. बर्ना
6. हसदेव—दाएं किनारे की नहर

चम्बल परियोजना (चरण एक और चरण-दो), कुछ विस्तार और सुधार कार्यों को छोड़कर जिन पर काम चल रहा है, लगभग पूरी हो चुकी है। अन्य स्कीमों में निर्माण की प्रौढावस्था में है और उनसे आंशिक लाभ प्राप्त होने शुरू हो गए हैं। इनमें से बर्ना और हसदेव की दाएं किनारे की नहर परियोजनाओं के भी पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

**मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे किसानों के
विकास के लिए एजेंसी**

5591. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे किसानों के विकास के लिए कितनी एजेंसियां हैं और वे कब से वहां कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) मार्च, 1977 तक इस के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय हुआ और सतना जिले में इन पर कितना व्यय हुआ और उक्त जिले में ऐसी कितनी एजेंसियां हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 12 लघु किसान विकास एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं। ये नीचे दी गई तारीखों को गठित की गई थीं :—

एजेंसी का नाम	पंजीकरण की तारीख
1. दुर्ग	3-2-1971
2. रायसेन-सेहोर .	5-3-1971
3. बिलासपुर	17-7-1970
4. छिंदवाड़ा	मार्च, 1970
5. रतलाम-उज्जैन .	20-6-1970
6. जबलपुर .	19-3-1975
7. मंदसौर	19-3-1975
8. राजनन्द गांव .	19-3-1975
9. शाहडोल .	19-3-1975
10. सागर .	19-3-1975
11. सतना .	19-3-1975
12. सरगूजा .	20-3-1975

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उपर्युक्त 12 एजेंसियों को प्रारम्भ से लेकर मार्च, 1977 तक 715.34 लाख रुपए का सहायक अनुदान दिया था। सतना जिले में एक लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्य कर रही है। 31 मार्च, 1977 तक इस एजेंसी को 24.40 लाख रुपए का सहायक अनुदान दिया गया था।

**Prices of Jute, Tobacco, Coconut,
Cotton and Groundnut**

5592. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) price of agriculture produce like jute, tobacco, coconut, groundnut, cotton in the market at present; and

(b) whether the prices of the above mentioned items are at present more than the prices of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SUJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the whole-sale prices of jute, tobacco, coconut, groundnut and cotton for selected important centres for the latest week ending 22nd July, 1977 and the corresponding prices for the last three years is placed below. It will be seen that the latest wholesale prices of groundnut and jute are higher than the corresponding prices during the last three years. Latest prices of coconut are higher than the corresponding prices during 1976 and 1975 but lower than the corresponding prices during 1974. Latest prices of cotton and tobacco are generally higher than the corresponding prices during the last three years, but the latest prices of some varieties at certain centres are lower than those during 1976.

Statement

Wholesale prices of Groundnut, Coconut, Cotton (Lint), Jute and Tobacco

Commodity	Centre	Variety	Prices as on			
			Latest week	A Year ago	Two years ago	Three years ago
			22-7-77	23-7-76	18-7-75	19-7-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Groundnut</i>	Rajkot	With shell big	243	189	197	283
(Rs. Per Quintal)	Bombay	Bold Kernel	486 (8/7)	288	306	394
	Hyderabad	Seed	456	293	313	385
	Villipuram	Spreading (without shell)	453 (8/7)	280	317	333
<i>Coconut</i>	Cochin	With Husk	900	700	625	975 (12/4)
(Price in Rs. per 1000)	Calcutta	With Shell	1050	1000	900	1150
	Bangalore	Big size	950 (15/7)	750	N.R.	1350
<i>Cotton (lint)</i>	Bombay	H. 4	1518	1758	1020	1469
	Bombay	320-F American	1301	1125	720	1040
	Bombay	L-147	1378	1336	801	1206
<i>Jute</i>	Newgong	W-5	213 (15/7)	148	145 (Bottom)	120 (Bottom)
(Rs. per quintal)	Calcutta	W-5	225	190	174 (Assam bottom)	149 (Assam bottom)
<i>Tobacco</i>	Guntur	LBY*	9.50 to 10.00	8.50 to 9.00	6.50 to 7.50	6.00 to 7.00
(Guntur—price in Rs. per Kg.)	Guntur	LBY2*	7.00 to 8.00	6.00 to 6.40	5.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 4.50
	Warrangal	Natu 1st Sort	1200	1400	800	760
	Mangalore	Chewing (Sanded)	1250	1300	1150	900

N.R.—Not reported.

*Flue Cured Virginia.

**Central Cotton Research Institute,
Central Soil Survey Institute and
Central Agricultural Marketing
Project**

5593. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved establishment of Central Cotton Research Institute, Central Soil Survey Institute and Central Agricultural Marketing Project with headquarters at Nagpur;

(b) if so, main features of the projects approved with total 5th Plan outlay and financial break-up Area of coverage and the objective etc.;

(c) the outlay approved till 1976-77 and the achievement in terms of financial expenditure on these projects and physical achievements; and

(d) the provision made for these projects separately for the current year and steps taken to ensure speedy implementation of these projects?

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

(b) to (d).

Central Institute for Cotton Research

This Institute was established at Nagpur (Maharashtra) with effect from 1st April 1976. The Institute has a Regional Sub-Station at Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), which was previously the Regional Station of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The objective of the Institute is the improvement of the cotton crop through fundamental and applied research involving various scientific disciplines such as Plant Breeding, Cytogenetics, Plant Physiology, Agronomy, Pathology, Entomology and

Fibre Technology so as to ultimately help the cotton grower and textile industry.

The total outlay for the five year plan is Rs. 76.76 lakhs. The outlay approved till 1976-77 is Rs. 44.27 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided during the current financial year. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is as under:—

1974-75 . . .	Rs. 6.2 lakhs
1975-76 . . .	Rs. 18.97 lakhs
1976-77 . . .	Rs. 19.10 lakhs
1977-78 . . .	Rs. 16.10 lakhs
Total . . .	Rs. 76.76 lakhs

Achievements

Although the Institute has been established recently, the work of this Institute is a continuation of the previous work being done under the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project and the Regional Station at Coimbatore. The following are the salient achievements:

From all over the world, 2163 different varieties of cotton have been collected so far. Out of these, 16 varieties are quite promising.

A new variety numbered as 1412 has been developed. It is resistant to disease, early to mature and gives high ginning out-turn besides being adaptable over many cotton growing areas under irrigation as well as rain-fed conditions.

Varieties giving high yield of Kapas of medium staple and of medium quality have also been developed.

New Egyptian cotton varieties (better than Suvin which is already released) produced by reselection and cross breeding possessing desirable fibre properties and yield of kapas are at advanced stages of testing.

An American type cotton with long staple, smaller plant structure, with 38 per cent ginning and about 5 months duration has been developed.

Two hybrids have been selected using male-sterile variety (obtained from America) so that the cost of seed production can be reduced. Attempts are underway to produce male sterile varieties with Indian background.

Work has also been done on pests and diseases of cotton.

2. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land use Planning

This Bureau has been established as an independent organisation in the 5th Plan. At present it is located in the campus of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. However, the permanent headquarters of the Bureau will be at Nagpur (Maharashtra).

The objective of the Bureau is to carry out standard soil surveys and prepare soil maps and land use plans at tehsil, district, state and country level and provide interpretive maps or users. The district-wise maps will be issued to user agencies.

The total outlay for the 5th Plan and the yearwise break-up of the expenditure is as under:—

5th Plan outlay .	Rs. 2 crores
1974-75	Nil
1975-76 .	Rs. 6 lakhs
1976-77 . .	Rs. 24 lakhs
1977-78 . .	Rs. 65 lakhs
Outlay approved till 1976-77 .	Rs. 30 lakhs
Expenditure incurred .	Rs. 0.05 lakhs

Physical achievements

1975-76 Soil survey and mapping in the States of Delhi Territory, North-eastern region, Maharashtra and Karnataka: 11.93 lakh hectares.

1976-77 Soil survey and mapping in the States of Delhi Territory, U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and North-eastern region: 16.32 lakh hectares.

The building plans for the headquarters of the Bureau and Regional Centre at Nagpur have been prepared by the CPWD. Estimates are awaited. The headquarters of the Bureau will be shifted to Nagpur as soon as this building is ready for occupation.

3. Central Agmark Research and Training Institute

The Government of India has approved the establishment of a Central Agricultural Marketing and Training Research Institute at Nagpur during the Fifth Plan.

Objective

The long-term objective of the Institute is to bring about an overall improvement in the marketing technology in developing an efficient system of marketing of perishable products like fruits and vegetables which in turn would increase and sustain maximisation of the production of these commodities in the country.

With this aim in view the proposed Institute would carry out the following activities:

(i) Applied research relating to various aspects of marketing of perishable products;

(ii) Pilot trials to test the applicability and suitability of new methods/techniques under field conditions;

(iii) Demonstrations of the improved techniques, methods and

equipment to convince the concerned agencies about the profitability of adopting the same; and

(iv) Training in the improved methods and technology so as to build up a cadre of experts.

The immediate objectives of the Institute will be as under:

(i) Providing technical guidance in the design of new market facilities for local assembling and central distribution markets.

(ii) Experimentation with the application of advanced equipment for grading, packing and related treatments in the marketing of fruits and vegetables;

(iii) Standardisation of containers and methods of packing of fruits and vegetables;

(iv) Conducting studies and demonstrations on refrigerated transport as a guide to large scale investment;

(v) Development of specialised storage techniques for a wide range of perishable products;

(vi) Providing technical guidance and assistance in the development of an integrated marketing system;

(vii) Conducting studies to identify markets and marketing channels suitable for adoption of the new marketing techniques and organising trial consignments to test and confirm the research indications; and

(viii) Providing training facilities through instructions, demonstrations and actual work experience for managers of cooperatives, public and private institutions marketing technicians and departmental personnel concerned with marketing of perishable products. Initially, the training would be designated to serve the immediate needs of the project but would subsequently lead

to a full-fledged management training and demonstration programme.

Total Outlay

The total outlay for the project works out to Rs. 111.045 lakhs, which includes Government of India contribution of Rs. 36 lakhs and UNDP assistance of Rs. 75.045 lakhs.

Outlay 1976-77

The approved outlay was Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

The scheme has not yet been put into operation. As such no expenditure has so far been incurred.

Provision for the current year

A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for the current year. Action for setting up the Institute has been initiated. Candidature of Mr. Peter Frank Pursi for the post of Project Manager was approved in 1976. Since Mr. Pursi resigned from FAO due to family circumstances the UNDP has now recommended the name of Dr. H. Steppe as a candidate for the post of Project Manager which is being considered by the Government.

Subletting of Garages in DIZ Area, New Delhi

5594. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received any representation from the residents of Sector 'D' Type I, II & III D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi regarding subletting of Garages attached to these quarters by their allottees;

(b) whether the persons living in the Garages are using the garages for all purposes like bathroom which makes the surroundings unhealthy and there is menace of spreading disease, there is plenty of Mosquitoes and Malaria is also spreading in the entire colony; and

(e) the action taken so far in the matter; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No such complaint has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत और अफगानिस्तान के बीच सांस्कृतिक करार

5595. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार और अफगानिस्तान के बीच हुए सांस्कृतिक करारों के अनुसार भारत सरकार ने कुछ पुरातत्ववेत्ता अफगानिस्तान के बामियान तथा अन्य पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी स्थलों के सुधारों तथा मरम्मतों के लिए भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा उनका लक्ष्य क्या है और अब तक उन्होंने कितना कार्य पूरा किया है और कितना कार्य पूरा करना बाकी है ?

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

बिबरण

(ख) मई से अक्टूबर तक कार्यकाल के दौरान सन्, 1969 से प्रत्येक वर्ष में भेजे

गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	बामियान के लिए	बल्ख के लिए
1969	14	—
1970	14	—
1971	18	—
1972	21	—
1973	12	—
1974	6	—
1975	11	2
1976	15	3
1977	17	—

कर्मचारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति करने का उद्देश्य, बल्ख में ख्वाजा पासा मस्जिद और बामियान में बुद्ध मन्दिरों के जीर्णोद्धार तथा संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में अफगानिस्तान सरकार की सहायता करना था ।

संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में बामियान के बुद्ध मन्दिरों के दो समूहों में से लघुकाय बुद्ध (38 मी० ऊंचा) समूह पर सन् 1969 में कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था और सन् 1973 में वह पूरा कर दिया गया । इसके पश्चात् विशाल काय बुद्ध (55 मी० ऊंचा) समूह पर कार्य आरम्भ किया गया जो कि समाप्त प्रायः है । विशालकाय बुद्ध की मूर्ति की मरम्मत का निर्माण कार्य तथा विभिन्न ऊंचाइयों पर चट्टान के लटकते हुए भागों को सुदृढ़ करने का काम अक्टूबर, 1977 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

बस में छाजा पार्सि मस्जिद के संरक्षण का कार्य सन् 1975 में आरम्भ किया गया था और नवम्बर, 1976 में इसका समस्त कार्य पूरा कर दिया गया।

दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व उपराज्यपाल द्वारा किए गए घोटाले के बारे में जांच

5596. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व उपराज्यपाल ने (जो आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान उपराज्यपाल थे) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष के रूप में मकानों और दुकानों के आवंटन के मामले में नियमों के विरुद्ध कार्य किया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान किये गए सभी प्रकार के घोटालों की जांच कराये जाने के पक्ष में हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आवास मन्त्री को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करने का है;

(घ) क्या भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी संसद् सदस्यों को रियायती दरों पर इस प्राधिकरण द्वारा जमीन और मकान भी आवंटित किए गए; थे; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो आपात-स्थिति के दौरान जिन संसद् सदस्यों को जमीन और मकान आवंटित किये गये, उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत यह आवंटन किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) निर्णय अभी लिया जा सकता है जबकि सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे विशिष्ट मामले ध्यान में लाए जायें।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार की कुछ अनुमोदित योजनाओं हैं जिनमें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विकसित रियायती प्लॉटों का 2½ प्र० श० और मध्यम आय वर्ग फ्लैटों का 3 प्र० श० संसद् सदस्यों के लिए पूर्व निर्धारित दरों पर (अर्थात् अधिग्रहण विकास की लागत तथा कतिपय अतिरिक्त प्रभार) आरक्षित किया जाता है, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों। ऐसे संसद् सदस्यों के नाम एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं और जिन्हें आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मकानों और प्लॉटों का आवंटन किया गया था।

Tibetan Refugees

5597. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Tibetan refugees in our country;

(b) their number; and

(c) whether they were rehabilitated?

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

(b) About 56,000.

(c) About 49,000 Tibetan refugees have been rehabilitated and others are in the process of rehabilitation.

Demand for parity in pay scales by Physical Teachers of Delhi University

5598. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Physical Education Teachers of Delhi University and its

Colleges have been demanding parity of Pay scales with that of Lecturers;

(b) if so, the scales of Physical Education Teachers and those of Lecturers;

(c) the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in respect of the pay scales of the Physical Education Teachers; and

(d) what action the Government have taken on the demand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The revised scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission and those approved by the Government for Directors/Instructors of Physical Education in Universities and Colleges with effect from January 1, 1973 are as follows:—

Existing scales of Pay on 31-12-1972	Revised scales of Pay recom- mended by the UGC	Revised scales approved by Government
(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(i) 700—1250 . . .	1100—50—1600	1100—50—1600
(ii) 400—950 . . .	700—40—1100—50—1300	700—40—1100—50—1300
(iii) 400—800 . . .	Do.	700—40—1100
(iv) 300—600 . . .	Do.	550—25—750—E.B.—30—900
(v) 250—400 . . .	425—15—500—EB—15—560— 20—700	425—15—500—EB—15—560— 20—700

The revised scales approved by Government for Lecturers are :—

University Lecturers Rs. 700—40—1100—50—1600

College Lecturers Rs. 700—40—1100—50—1300—Assessment
—50—1600

The revised scales of teachers in faculties of Physical Education in Universities and Colleges are the same as those approved by the Government for their counterparts in other faculties.

Representations have been made by a number of Association of Physical Education Personnel, including the Delhi University Physical Education Teachers Association, demanding parity with the pay scales of teachers in Universities. These representations are under examination in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

प्राचीन कठपुतली संघ की ओर से
सम्यावेदन

5599. श्री लाल जी भाई :
श्री के० ए० राजन :

क्या निर्माण और आवस्य तथा प्रति
और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राचीन कठपुतली संघ
जो शादीपुर डीपो के पास स्थापित था

और जिसके सदस्य राजस्थान के निवासी हैं और जो हस्तकला पर ही जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं, की ओर से सरकार को अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किये गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की मांग क्या है और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(ख) प्रश्न हां नहीं उठता।

गेहूं की लेवी वसूली

5600. श्री लाल जी भाई: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वर्ष में 30 जून, 1977 तक राज्यवार गेहूं की लेवी वसूली कितनी मात्रा में की जा चुकी है; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों का गेहूं की लेवी वसूली किये जाने का लक्ष्य क्या था?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख). 1977-78 के लिये रबी विपणन की नई नीति के अधीन गेहूं की वसूली के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया था कि वे उत्पादकों और व्यापारियों पर लेवी की प्रणाली को बन्द कर दें और केवल मूल्य साहाय्य के रूप में गेहूं की खरीदारी करें। किसी भी राज्य में उत्पादक/व्यापारी पर लेवी की प्रणाली लागू नहीं है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में 15 रुपये से ज्यादा भू-राजस्व देने वाले सभी कृषि भू-स्वामियों पर लेवी लागू है। तथापि यह लेवी धान, ज्वार, बाजरा या गेहूं के रूप में दी

जा सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में 30 जून, 1977 तक लेवी द्वारा 5975 मीटरी टन गेहूं की वसूली की गई है।

Craft Centres for poor women and children

5601. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board sanctions money to voluntary organisations to set up Craft Centres for poor women and Centres for the benefit of children in backward areas and localities;

(b) if so, the amount given to each of these organisations together with their names during last three years; and

(c) what is the basis on which these voluntary organisations are given money?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Central Social Welfare Board does not sanction grants for setting up Craft Centres as a separate scheme. However, it makes available assistance to voluntary organisations on a matching basis which have 'Craft' as part of their over-all welfare activities for the benefit of women and children in backward areas and localities.

(b) Since the grants are sanctioned for composite programmes in which 'Craft' forms only a part of the activities, no separate account of grants given to various voluntary organisations for only activities of Crafts is maintained.

(c) Registered organisations normally with three years' standing in social welfare work are considered

for such assistance on the recommendation of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. However, in cases of institutions in backward, hilly, tribal border etc., areas, necessary relaxation in the conditions of eligibility of grant is made by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Expansion programme of Government Press, Keraatty (Kerala)

5602. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of Government Press, Keraatty (Kerala) has been kept in abeyance;

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

(c) what are the improvements made in the press after commissioning it and how far it fulfilled the work and expansion of the Press according to project report?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is no expansion programme at present.

(c) A second shift has been introduced in the press by recruitment of additional staff and this has resulted in increase in production by about 60 per cent. No expansion has taken place though such expansion was envisaged in the project report. According to the project report, this Press was to have a capacity of 1,200 metric tonnes of printed forms but actually its capacity is only about 850 metric tonnes because all the printing machines have not been installed. Four machines were to be installed in the second phase but it has not been considered necessary to instal these additional machines.

Boosting up the Cost of Land and Houses by D.D.A.

5603. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the trend in boosting up costs of lands and houses making availability to rich and well-to-do class of people, not only by D.D.A. but other development bodies in the towns round about Delhi and in the periphery of the Capital townships of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, steps being taken to bring home to these bodies that their duties are not profiteering and show of inflated earnings, but to provide housing accommodation to the needy, the poor, and middle class people at cost to cost prices through easy instalment systems; and

(c) steps taken to stop such bodies to offer flats, houses to those who can pay cash either wholly or at the initial stage such sums of money which the needy persons cannot afford?

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

Ghaziabad Improvement Trust

5604. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ghaziabad Improvement Trust and similar housing agencies in other districts are selling plot of residential land and built house on lease hold basis; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue directions to such agencies to abolish the lease charge as they are selling the plots and houses at quite high prices?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Generally, all the residential plots are sold on leasehold basis by the Ghaziabad Development Authority and other housing agencies. As regards built houses, these are sold either on outright sale basis or on hire-purchase basis but the land on which the houses stand is given on a leasehold basis.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Generally, residential plots and houses are offered to the public on the basis of cost plus some nominal profit. However, in cases in which the market value of land or houses is very high, recourse is taken to auction to avoid speculation.

Consumption of Desi Liquor

5605. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how the production and consumption of Indian made English liquor compares with that of 'Desi liquor' in the country;

(b) whether Desi liquor is being distilled illicitly to much extent and its consumption is increasing among the poor and that it is proving a great menace in the society causing deaths of large number of persons now and then; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to check this, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The production of Indian made foreign liquor in the country has been lower than that of the Country Liquor (Desi liquor) in the last few years. As regards consumption, no information is available.

(b) Government has no information whether the distillation of illicit

liquor has increased. Government is however, aware of the harmful effects of such liquor.

(c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have their own excise laws to check illicit distillation.

Increase in estimated cost of Irrigation Project

5606. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the estimated cost of various large and medium scale irrigation project included in the Fifth Plan has increased from their original estimates due to the rise in cost of material and transportation charges;

(b) whether the increase in the estimated expenditure will in any way affect the completion of the projects on schedule; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At the time of formulation of the Fifth Plan, the estimated cost of the spill-over major and medium irrigations schemes was Rs. 3592 crores. The cost has now increased to Rs. 5168 crores. The increase in cost is mainly due to updating of cost estimate to current price level. Apart from escalation due to increase in cost of labour, materials, transport etc., there are number of factors such as increase in land acquisition and rehabilitation costs, changes in scope etc., which have contributed to increase in cost of individual projects. It is, however, not possible to indicate the component of increase due to cost of materials and transportation charges alone.

As regards new projects taken up during the current Plan, it is yet too early to assess the increase in costs

of these schemes, as they have been taken up recently.

(b) Yes, Sir. The available resources being limited, it is not always possible to provide the required outlays for many schemes as a result of which their completion schedule is adversely effected.

(c) Whereas it was earlier assessed at the time of formulation of the Fifth Plan that 64 major on-going schemes would get completed during the plan period, due to escalation in costs, it may be possible to complete only about 35-40 schemes as per the latest review.

Under Graduate Teaching in Jawaharlal Nehru University

5607. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to start Under-graduate teaching in Jawaharlal Nehru University in some popular social science subjects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these courses are expected to be started from the next academic year onwards?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The authority to start various courses in the Universities rests with the concerned academic bodies of the Universities themselves. However, at a meeting held on 2-7-1977 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the problem of Admissions to Delhi University Colleges during 1977-78 a suggestion was made that in order to relieve the pressure on the Delhi University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University might be requested to start under-

graduate classes. The University Grants Commission wrote to the University in the matter and asked for its views. The University has sent its views to the Commission, which is examining them.

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

Use of Additional Irrigation Potential

5608. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of additional irrigation potential created in the country so far during the Fifth Plan;

(b) what is the estimated cost for the creation of their additional potential; and

(c) how far this additional irrigation potential has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The additional irrigation potential created in the country from major, medium and minor schemes during the first three years of the Fifth Plan was of the order of about 6.9 million ha. the corresponding utilisation being about 5.2 million ha. The outlay provided during that period on these Schemes was about Rs. 2567 crores including the institutional investments.

गंगा तट पर भूमि विकास के लिए एक बोर्ड की स्थापना

5609. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा के दोनों तटों पर 1300 मील लम्बी लाखों एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि है जोकि 21 करोड़ से भी अधिक लोगों के जीवन को प्रभावित करती है अभी तक विकसित नहीं की गई है ;

(ब) क्या इस को विकसित न करने का यह कारण है कि इसे नदी काटती रहती है और इसका आकार सदा एक-समान नहीं रहता ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार "खादर" तथा "दियारा" भूमि तथा वहां के निवासियों के समन्वित विकास के लिए सन्धाल परगना, छोटा नागपुर विकास बोर्ड जैसा ही एक विकास बोर्ड स्थापित करने का है, यदि हां, तो कब ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). गंगा की बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाली समतल भूमि जिसे नदी के घुमावदार क्षेत्र में ऊंचे किनारों के बीच फैली दियारा या खादर भूमि कहा जाता है, मानसून के दौरान गंगा में अत्यधिक जल-निकास के कारण जल-मग्न होने की स्थिति में होती है। अतः सड़कों, रेल की पटरियों, नहरों और दूसरे स्थायी संरचनाओं का निर्माण जैसे सामान्य विकास कार्य नहीं किए जाते। फिर भी उपजाऊ मिट्टी के जमाव और नमी की मौजूदगी के कारण भूमि के बाढ़ से मुक्त होने पर ही कृषि कार्य संपन्न किये जाते हैं। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के दियारा क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को सीमित करने वाली समस्याओं का पता लगाने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया था। इस समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर मुंगेर जिले के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने एक प्रचालनात्मक अनुसंधान परियोजना तैयार की है, जिसके निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य हैं :—

- (1) अल्पकालीन मक्का का पता लगाना और उसका प्रयोग करना।
- (2) कुम्हरे की उन्नत किस्मों अर्थात् 'करेला', 'परमल' का प्रयोग करना।

(3) फसल प्रबन्ध की विशेषकर नेहू, प्याज आदि की बेहतर पद्धतियों का पता लगाना।

यह परियोजना अक्तूबर, 1975 से बिहार कृषि महाविद्यालय, साबोर के प्रधानाचार्य और प्रादेशिक निदेशक, द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। परियोजना के अन्तर्गत किए गए कार्य की मुख्य बात दियारा संश्लिष्ट मक्का का पता लगाना है। इस मक्का को ग्रीष्म ऋतु में बीने से औसतन 10 क्विंटल अनाज प्रति हेक्टेयर प्राप्त हुआ है। मक्का की यह किस्म बहुत ही अल्पावधि की है और 75 से 80 दिनों में पक जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, परिषद् ने सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहने वाले क्षेत्रों में फसल आयोजना की नीति का विकास करने से सम्बन्धित अपनी समिति में दियारा क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध सम्भाव्यता का निर्धारण करने के लिए सुश्रुत की विस्तृत आयोजना करने और उस प्रचालनात्मक योजनाएं बनाने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार किया। इसने हाल ही में यह सिफारिश की है कि दियारा-भूमि में उत्पादन को बनाए रखने के लिए निरन्तर आधार पर कृषि नीति बनाने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विशेष स्थानों में "दियारा विकास और प्रचालनात्मक संगठन" स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए। इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Scrapping of draw system for allotment of D.D.A. flats

5610. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has scrapped the draw system for allotment of D.D.A. flats; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Housing Committee of the DDA has in its meeting held on 5-7-77 decided to scrap the system of the general draw. The system of draw of lots however continues for the specific purposes of deciding the floor and the actual flat to be allotted.

(b) Before this decision was taken, the DDA used to hold 2 draws first, to decide as to which of the applicants are to be allotted flats, second to decide the specific flat to be allotted. It was found that this resulted in a number of persons who had registered in earlier registrations remaining unsuccessful in the general draws, whereas the new applicants who were registered subsequently were successful. To remove this anomaly, the decision to do away with the general draw of lots has been taken.

Opening of Schools in Delhi

5611. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of schools to be opened this year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration proposes to open eighteen higher secondary and ten middle schools during this year.

Increase in prices of wheat and rice

5612. **SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) since the rise of fertilizer price more than 100 per cent in 1973, how

many times the price of wheat was increased till date and the details of the price and the amount increased each time;

(b) how many times the price of rice (paddy) was increased till date and the exact amount for the above corresponding period; and

(c) if the price of rice was not increased the reasons for not increasing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). After the two increase in the prices of fertilisers in 1973 and 1974 these prices have been reduced five times since July 1975.

The procurement prices of wheat were raised from Rs. 71—82 per quintal for different varieties in 1973-74 to Rs. 105 per quintal for all varieties in 1974-75. The price has been raised again to Rs. 110 per quintal for 1977-78 season and the zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have also been abolished to enable the farmer to get even a higher price for his produce in the open market.

The procurement prices of paddy were raised from Rs. 40—58 per quintal in 1972-73 to Rs. 70 per quintal in 1973-74 and again to Rs. 74/- per quintal in 1974-75. Procurement prices of rice which are derived from the price of paddy on the basis of hulling/milling ratio and other incidents have also been correspondingly increased.

Non-implementation of Sugarcane price in Tamilnadu

5613. **SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the sugar mills managed by big and influential people in Tamilnadu persistently not implementing the price for sugarcane advised by Tamilnadu

Government ever since the dual price policy of sugar was introduced;

(b) if so, the names of the factories and also name of the Chairman of Board of Directors of the above companies and also the details total amount involved by each factory; and

(c) if so, what measures the present Government propose to take to save the poor sugarcane growers in Tamilnadu who are incurring heavy loss due to the malpractices by the above factories?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the Sugar factories are not paying the State advised prices to sugarcane growers in Tamilnadu.

(b) A statement showing the names of the factories alongwith information regarding minimum notified prices, state advised prices, prices actually paid and the names of their

Chairman is attached. The State Government have informed us that since it is not obligatory for the mills to pay the advised prices, the amount involved is not readily available.

(c) The Central Government fixes the minimum cane price in respect of each sugar factory every year under clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. Therefore, these prices are statutory and are legally binding on all factories. The cane prices recommended by the State Government for being paid by these factories are extra-statutory. Their payment can be ensured only by persuasive methods. Such persuasion by the State Government has not succeeded and the matters has been finally dropped. The mills have expressed their inability to pay more than what they have already paid. So long as these factories have paid not less than the statutory notified minimum cane prices, no penal action can be taken against them.

Statement

Name of Factory	(Price per tonne)		
	Minimum notified price	State advised price	Actual price paid
1972-73	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thiru Arooran Sugars	87.50	92.50	87.50
1973-74			
South India, Villupuram	83.80	104.75	97.00
Madura Sugars	80.00	101.12	100.00
Thiru Arooran Sugars	80.00	100.00	94.50
1974-75			
Thiru Arooran Sugars	86.00	100.00	96.00
1975-76			
Thiru Arooran Sugars	87.00	102.00	97.00
South India, Villupuram	90.00	105.00	100.00
Kothari	94.00	109.00	105.00

Name of Factory	Name of Chairman
Thiru Arooran Sugars	Thiru V.S. Thiagaraja Mudaliar
South India Steel and Sugars	Thiru M.A. Chidambaram
Madhura	Thiru T. Mani Chavasaigam
Kothari	Thiru H.C. Kothari

रामगंगा पर कालागढ़ बांध परियोजना पर व्यवस्था

5614. श्री महीलाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामगंगा पर कालागढ़ बांध परियोजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई; इस परियोजना के पूरे होने तक कितने तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारी कार्य करते रहे और वहां इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) रिहायशी बस्ती तथा विश्रामालय में कुल कितने मकान हैं, इन मकानों पर तथा वहां बनाये गये बाजार पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा अभी कितने मकान खाली पड़े हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जून, 1977 तक रामगंगा नदी के ऊपर कालागढ़ बांध परियोजना पर कुल 156.46 करोड़ रुपया व्यय हुआ है।

इस समय इस परियोजना में 241 तकनीकी, 986 गैर-तकनीकी और 750 कार्यभारित (वर्कचार्ज्ड) कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं। चूंकि इस परियोजना पर कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है इसलिए इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि परियोजना के पूर्ण होने के समय कितना स्टाफ कार्य कर रहा होगा।

(ख) कालागढ़ में 4995 रहने के मकान, 11 फील्ड होस्टल तथा मार्केट में 55 दुकानें हैं जिन्हें 1.47 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बनाया गया था। स्टाफ की आंशिक छंटनी के कारण इस समय 1900 रहने के मकान तथा 7 फील्ड होस्टल खाली पड़े हैं।

गंगा नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

5615. श्री महीलाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बिजनौर में रांवली घाट के आसपास गंगा नदी पर बांध का निर्माण हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राम गंगा परियोजना से हटाये गये प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को वहां रोजगार नहीं दिया गया तथा यह कार्य ठेकेदारों द्वारा कराया जा रहा है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मध्य गंगा परियोजना में बिजनौर जिले में गंगा नदी पर एक बराज का निर्माण करना परिकल्पित है किन्तु अभी तक बराज के वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य को आरंभ नहीं किया गया है।

राज्य सरकार से सूचित किया है कि रामगंगा परियोजना से निकाले गए ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बारे में जो नौकरी के लिए आवेदन करेंगे रोजगार देने के लिए उस समय विचार किया जाएगा जब मिट्टी उठाने-धरने की भारी मशीनों के प्रचालन एवं रख-रखाव में प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी स्टाफ को भर्ती किया जाएगा।

रंजीत नगर डी० डी० ए० पुनर्वास
कालोनी में मकानों के लिए
नालियां बिछाना

5616. श्री महीलाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के गन्दी बस्ती विंग की पुनर्वास कालोनी रंजीत नगर में ऊपरी मंजिलों के मकानों के छज्जों की नालियों से गिरने वाले पानी से निचली मंजिलों में रहने वालों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यहां भी चारों छज्जों से पानी निकालने के लिए वैसे ही पाइप बिछाये जायेंगे जैसे कि चारों स्नानागारों एवम् शौचालयों के लिए प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं तथा जैसे अन्य सरकारी कालोनियों में भी लगे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल): (क) सामान्यतः नहीं। तथापि, कभी कभार हवा के कारण, बालकनियों की ओर पानी बहने के कारण, निचली मंजिल के टैनेन्ट्स को असुविधा हो सकती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Gujaranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi

5617. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount paid by the members of Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi registered with the society during 1957—1964; and who are yet to be allotted plots by the society and when the amount was paid;

(b) what is the amount required for development of additional land given by the DDA to the society for allotment of plots to these members; and

(c) what is the share of these members out of the development fund created by the society out of the interests; sale of wood and fruits earned by the society during these years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It is understood that Rs. 5,99,025/- has been paid by the members who had registered themselves between 1957—64. This amount was received from time to time. According to information received 63 members are yet to be allotted plots by the society. In addition one member is in default.

(b) The society has intimated that the approximate amount required for the development of additional land given by the DDA would be Rs. 6.25,000/-.

(c) Information is being collected.

Lay out Plans of house building Co-operative Societies in Delhi

5618. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the House Building Co-operative Societies

in Delhi whose lay out plans were approved by the DDA—Delhi Administration during the years 1976 and 1977;

(b) the number and names of the Societies whose layout plans were returned to the Societies with objections and the nature of such objections;

(c) whether Government are aware that House Building Cooperative societies in Delhi do not make their layout plans, as submitted and as approved by them, available to their members; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Societies to have their plans approved by their members before submission to the authorities for approval?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The DDA has reported that the layout plans of the following 8 cooperative house building societies were approved:—

1. Gujarat C. H. B. S.
2. Shiva C. H. B. S.
3. Aviation Employees C. H. B. S.
4. Bharati C. H. B. S.
5. P. N. Bank C. H. B. S.
6. Gujranwala C. H. B. S. for part III
7. Central Excise Employees C. H. B. S.
8. Bhatnagar C. H. B. S.

(b) D. D. A. has reported that in no case this was done during this period.

(c) and (d). The approval of layout plans is one of the activities of the society which the Managing Committee is statutorily required to seek from the General Body of the

Society under section 29 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1976. There are a large number of cooperative house building societies that have been registered. It is therefore, rather difficult to give this information unless specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government. When any such instance is brought to the notice of the Government necessary directives will be issued.

Control of Weeds

5619. SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been asked by the Centre to give top priority to control of weeds;

(b) whether they have been told that a programme of early and effective control of weeds during the kharif season should be undertaken; and

(c) if so, main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Central Government impresses the need for weed control from time to time upon the State Governments.

(b) The State Governments in general are advised by the Central Government whenever required for early and effective weed control.

(c) There is no special scheme for the control of weeds in the kharif season. However, the Central Government is considering a scheme for the control of weeds like Phalaris minor and wild oat and also for aquatic weeds like Water hyacinth and Salvinia, with a financial outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Postal Courses for M.A.

5620. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Universities have suggested to the U.G.C. to allow postal courses for M.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, certain guidelines have been prescribed by the Commission for introduction of correspondence courses at the post-graduate level. The Commission has so far approved Correspondence courses for M. A. in the Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Punjabi and Rajasthan Universities. Proposals from Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities are under the consideration of the Commission. The Commission has not approved the proposals made by Delhi, Krukshe-tra, Karnatak and Udaipur Universities in this regard.

Demonstration of Direct Seeded rice and Top Dressing of Nitrogenous Fertilisers

5621. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Union Government has set up a programme of demonstration of direct seeded rice and top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizers have been imparted to the farmer which is considered to be an important strategy for increasing production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Yes, Sir. Government of India have initiated a pilot scheme for demonstrating the advantage of line sowing of rice. In major areas of the rice growing State of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chota Nagpur area of Bihar, rice is grown by broadcasting method. Line sowing (direct seeding) of rice with the help of bullock drawn implements helps in easy control of weeds. This facilitates top dressing of fertilisers and maintenance of optimum plant population leading to high yields.

Irrigation Facilities in Gujarat

5622. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the irrigation facilities in the State of Gujarat are very meagre as compared to the all India average;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the assistance to the Gujarat Government in their projects and schemes of canal irrigation and lift irrigation through pump-sets; and

(c) if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 19 per cent of the total cropped area in the state of Gujarat has been provided with irrigation facilities as compared to the national average of about 28 per cent.

(b) and (c). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The outlays approved for Gujarat for major and medium irrigation schemes during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been Rs. 37.50 crores, Rs. 46.63 crores and Rs. 70.13 crores respectively.

The Government of India also provided advance plan assistance of Rs. 7.30 crores and Rs. 3 crores to Gujarat during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. There is also a proposal to give advance plan assistance during the year 1977-78, but the details have not yet been finalised.

Proposal to tackle twin problem of Slum Clearance and Improvement

5623. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a comprehensive and concrete proposal to tackle the twin problem of slum-clearance and slum-improvement throughout the country,

(b) if so, main indication thereof; and

(c) when and how will such a proposal be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No comprehensive scheme for slum clearance throughout the country is at present under consideration of the Government. There was a Central Sector Scheme for slum clearance in 1956 which had been transferred to the State Sector in 1969 at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

No comprehensive slum improvement scheme throughout the country is under consideration of the Government at present. In 1972 a scheme was initiated in the Central Sector for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas in 20 cities. The Scheme has since been transferred to the State Sector. However, the Central

Government is increasingly emphasising the need for slum improvement scheme in the country.

Planning, funding and execution of both slum clearance and slum improvement schemes are the responsibilities of the State Governments.

(c) No time limit is possible to be given for the implementation of such schemes.

Financially Assisted Institutions for promoting Physical Education

5624. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assist financially and otherwise one or more institutions promoting physical education in the country;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) facts regarding such assistance given to the more important of these Physical education centres or colleges in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, which is administered by the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, was set up and is wholly financed by the Government of India. Financial assistance is extended to Physical Education Teacher Training Institutes for development of physical facilities like construction of gymnasias and swimming pools, development of playgrounds and purchase of equipment and library books. The University Grants Commission also extends assistance to universities for the Departments of Physical Education for purchase of books, equipment, and provision of teaching staff.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-882/77].

Financial Assistance to Institute of Historical Studies

5625. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Financial assistance was given to the Indian Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta for carrying on its work of research and publications during the last three years;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said Institute has completed a Dictionary of National Biography project in 4 Vols. and has asked for financial grant therefor; and

(d) Government's response to the said request so far, and whether Government propose to approve of further grant, and if so, how much and when will it be paid?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). In the year 1963-64, the institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, undertook the project 'Dictionary of National Biography' for the period 1800-1947. The project was completed in four volumes at a cost of Rs. 8.50 lakhs with Government of India contributing Rs. 2.19 lakhs spread over the years and the State Governments contributing Rs. 2 lakhs. The remaining amount was met by the Institute from its own resources.

The Institute has requested the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the supplementary D. N. B. Project, covering the period 1947-72 and for the enhancement of the existing maintenance grant. The proposals are under consideration.

The Government of India pays a yearly grant of Rs. 5,000/- (since 1970-71) to enable the Institute to meet its maintenance expenditure.

Departmental Promotion of Engineers in C.P.W.D.

5626. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the post of Assistant Engineers & Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D. yet to be filled up and when it will be filled up, if so, the reasons for the delay thereof; and

(b) whether post of Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers are being filled up without any time lag by promoting direct recruited Engineers even by relaxing their eligibility period, if so, why indifference to departmentally promoted Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are no vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineers (Civil) and (Electrical) unfilled at present. In the grade of Assistant Engineer there are 41 vacancies on the Civil side and 4 vacancies on the Electrical side. These vacancies will be filled up in due course. At present some questions relating to promotion policy are being reviewed.

(b) Posts of Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers are filled up as and when required. The question of relaxing the eligibility criteria arises when the vacancies are there but these cannot all be filled up because some of the candidates in the zone of consideration do not fulfil the eligibility criteria. Whether or not there should be any time lag in filling up a post depends on the importance of the post and whether it can be kept vacant for some time. There is no question of indifference to departmentally promoted officers.

Central aid to West Bengal for Agriculture, Irrigation, Flood Control etc.

5627. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total Central assistance granted and disbursed to West Bengal year-wise during 1972-73 to 1976-77 for the development of agriculture, irrigation, flood control etc., in the Sunderbans, West Bengal;

(b) how the financial assistance has been utilised by the State Government during the period referred to above;

(c) whether the Government are satisfied with the progress, if any, achieved so far;

(d) whether the Government has any blue print for the agricultural development of the Sunderbans; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Since the commencement of the Fourth Plan, normally Central assistance to State Governments for the State Plans is released as Block Loan and Grant for the Plan as a whole, un-related to a particular sector of development or Scheme. Accordingly, the quantum of total Central assistance given to the Government of West Bengal for development of agriculture, irrigation, flood control, etc. in the Sunderbans, West Bengal, is not separately available. However, Central assistance was given to Government of West Bengal for two specific Schemes for carrying out demonstrations on cotton cultivation in the Sunderbans of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of Cotton (from 1972-73 to 1973-74) and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Cotton District Programme (from 1974-75 onwards) to meet the entire cost of such demonstrations. The year-wise break-up of such spe-

cific assistance given is indicated below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Amount of grant released.
1972-73	25.00
1973-74	20.00
1974-75	2.00
1975-76	3.00
1976-77	1.39

The results obtained from the implementation of the above two specific programmes are not conclusive and the matter is receiving attention.

(d) and (e). There are specific Schemes except for Cotton as indicated above.

Discrepancies in Accounts of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards

5628. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious discrepancies in the accounts of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards as reported in the newspapers; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Presumably the Question is based on certain news paper reports on the Agenda prepared by the Central Social Welfare Board for its Fourteenth Conference of Chairmen of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards held in New Delhi on 18 and 19 July, 1977. The word 'discrepancies' mentioned in this Agenda relates to tallying or reconciliation of figures of expenditure of previous years which had not been reconciled by the State Social Wel-

fare Advisory Boards to whom grants are given by the Central Social Welfare Board for various types of welfare programmes. These are matters which are settled between the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Boards by verification of the amounts released by the Central Board and the amounts received by the State Boards. These do not reflect any serious financial discrepancies. Reconciliation of accounts between the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Boards is a normal accounting exercise which needs to be undertaken, while administering a large number of grants.

Abolition of liquor shops in tribal areas

5629. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States agreed in principle to abolish liquor shops in tribal areas of their state;

(b) if so, the names of the States abolished the liquor shops so far;

(c) reasons why some States have not adopted the policy of the Government of India; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to check this social evil of the tribals by abolishing the liquor shops?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The States which have tribal populations in concentrations have agreed to give up the contract system of liquor vending in tribal areas.

(b) The Chief Ministers of States which have tribal populations in concentrations, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa had all agreed to implement the policy of abolishing the contract system of liquor vending with effect from 1st April, 1977 at a meeting held on 13

October, 1976. Gujarat State, which has also tribal populations in concentration, is already dry. Government are not aware if this decision has been actually implemented from 1st April, 1977.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Department of Social Welfare, in consultation with the representatives of the State Governments in the Central Prohibition Committee, had evolved a new excise policy for tribal areas, under which the contract system of vending liquor should be given up in tribal areas. This has been conveyed to all the State Governments on whom rests the responsibility to check the evil by implementing this policy.

Security deposits for M.I.G. and L.I.G. flats

5630. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security deposits for MIG and LIG flats raised during emergency is being brought to the original deposits of Rs. 5000 and Rs. 3000;

(b) if so, when the orders are likely to be issued; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is no proposal to this effect at present.

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

No. 10 Janpath rented to Indian Youth Congress

5631. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which Bungalow No. 10 Janpath was rented to the Indian Youth Congress;

(b) monthly rent charged; and

(c) arrear of rent, if any and steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) This bungalow was not rented to the Indian Youth Congress

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

Fishing trawler

5632. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trawlers functioning in India for deep sea fishing coast-wise;

(b) the number of trawlers to be imported during the next year; and

(c) the coast where they are to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 87 trawlers are functioning in India for deep sea fishing including those engaged in survey and training. Coast-wise disposition of trawlers is subject to frequent changes according to seasons and zones of fish availability. For this reason it is not possible to maintain this data.

(b) The question of import of trawlers during the next year will be considered at the appropriate time taking into consideration the indigenous production. During the current year, however, sixty trawlers are proposed to be imported.

(c) There are no restrictions on the operation of such trawlers from any coast. However, shore facilities and shore establishments are located with the approval of the Government.

Central aid for minor irrigation to Gujarat

5633. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the Central grant earmarked for the development of minor irrigation projects in Gujarat State for the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Central assistance to State plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole and is not related to any specific scheme or Head of Development. The outlay approved for Minor Irrigation Programme in the State Plan of Gujarat for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 11.95 crores.

सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के लिये अनुदान

5534. श्री चौधरी मोतीभाई शार० क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अधीन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान कितनी राशि का अनुदान मंजूर किया गया और प्रत्येक राज्य में वस्तुतः कितनी राशि के अनुदान का उपयोग किया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए कितनी राशि का अनुदान मंजूर किया गया ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को किन मानदण्डों के अनुसार अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा राज्य समाज

कल्याण सलाहकार बॉर्डों की सिफारिशों पर विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को समाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को मंजूर किये गये अनुदानों तथा उनके द्वारा प्राप्त की गई धन-राशियों के बारे में राज्यवार सूचना परिशिष्ट में दी गई है।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 120.00 लाख रुपए की धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बॉर्ड ने परिशिष्ट में दिए अनुसार राज्यों में विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के लिए अस्थायी रूप से अनुदान निर्धारित किये हैं। [परिशिष्ट ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 883/77] वास्तविक मंजूरी अलबत्ता विभिन्न संगठनों से प्राप्त व्यवहार्य प्रस्तावों की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) स्वयंसेवी संगठनों का (राज्यों को नहीं) धन का आवंटन किसी विशिष्ट वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं तथा पिछले वर्ष के दौरान धन के उपयोग के आधार पर किया जाता है। योजना में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की स्त्रियों को काम और वेतन देकर उनके आर्थिक पुनर्वास के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि वे स्त्रियां अपनी जीविका कमा सकें या अपने परिवारों की अल्प आय को बढ़ा सकें।

दिल्ली, नयी दिल्ली में किराये की इमारतों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय

5635. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली स्थित बहुत से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय किराये की इमारतों में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन पर सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कार्यालयों को दिल्ली के आस पास कहीं स्थानांतरित करने और वहां भूमि खरीदकर अपनी ही इमारतें बनाने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बह्त) : (क) में (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है मभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिये राशनकार्ड प्रणाली

5636. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को उर्वरकों के उचित और समान वितरण के लिए सभी राज्यों में राशन कार्ड प्रणाली आरम्भ करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

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

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। सरकार इस प्रकार के किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एकक

5637. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कितने एकक हैं ;

(ख) खाद्यान्न वसूली के विकेन्द्रीयकरण के पश्चात् भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विभिन्न एककों द्वारा कितने खाद्यान्न की वसूली की गई ; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनका वार्षिक व्यय कितना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस समय देश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के 1894 यूनिट कार्य कर रहे हैं जिनमें उसका प्रधान कार्यालय, जोनल कार्यालय, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पत्तन परिचालन कार्यालय, जिला कार्यालय, डिपो तथा चावल, मक्का और दाल मिलें शामिल हैं ।

(ख) निगम के विभिन्न यूनिटों द्वारा अपनी स्थापना से 21 मार्च, 1977 तक कुल 678.3 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न वसूल/खरीदे गये थे ।

(ग) निगम में 31 मार्च, 1977 को 63057 कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे थे और वर्ष के दौरान उन पर 47.5 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हुये थे ।

Accumulation of Nitrogen Fertilizers

5638. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut of accumulated stock of Nitrogen Fertilizer with the manufacturers, with the result that its further production is likely to be hit;

(b) whether Government is lifting the restrictions on Inter-State movement of Fertilizers to liquidate the accumulated stock; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT BARNALA): (a) The build up of stock with the manufacturers during the period March to the middle of June each year is a seasonal phenomenon. According to available information, the stock of nitrogenous fertilizers with the manufacturers was 2.95 lakh tonnes of nitrogen on the 15th May, 1977 as compared to 3.22 lakh tonnes of nitrogen as on the 15th May, 1976. With the onset of the monsoon and the sowing season, the stocks with the manufacturers have begun moving out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The restrictions imposed under the Fertilizer Movement Control Order are only to enable the formulation of a coordinated and rational supply plan for allocation of fertilizers (both indigenous and imported) to different States and Union Territories. This Supply Plan is drawn up in consultation with the Railway Ministry and the manufacturers. This not only ensures smooth and uninhibited supply of fertilizers to State Governments but also avoids long haulages and criss-cross movement. The movement of fertilizer on a priority basis by the Railways is ensured and expenditure on freight is minimised.

असिंचित भूमि

5639. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितनी असिंचित कृषि भूमि है ; और

(ख) उसका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1974-75 को समाप्त होने वाले 5 वर्षों के दौरान बोया गया ऐसा निचल क्षेत्र, जिसके लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं, 1973-74 में

1103 लाख हेक्टेयर तथा 1974-75 में 1047 लाख हेक्टेयर था। इन आंकड़ों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

असिंचित क्षेत्र के राज्य-वार आंकड़े†

राज्य	हजार हेक्टेयर में	
	1973-74	1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)
आंध्र प्रदेश	8,355	8,146
असम	1,886(अ)	1,971(अ)
बिहार	6,054	5,821
गुजरात	8,126(अ)	6,571(अ)
हरियाणा	1,830	1,740
हिमाचल प्रदेश	462	453
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	387	393
कर्नाटक	9,029	9,039
केरल	1,745	1,743
मध्य प्रदेश	16,915	16,881
महाराष्ट्र	16,852	16,695
मणिपुर	75	75
मेघालय	116	116
नागालैंड	74	75
उड़ीसा	5,095	4,792
पंजाब	1,137	909
राजस्थान	13,589	11,311
तमिलनाडु	3,359	3,116

(1)	(2)	(3)
त्रिपुरा	213(घ)	210(घ)
उत्तर प्रदेश	9,927	9,387
पश्चिम बंगाल	4,696(घ)	4,931(घ)
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	337	344
अखिल भारत	110,259	104,719

अ: अस्थायी

†असिचित परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत दिखाये गए क्षेत्र को बुवाई के कुल क्षेत्र तथा कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र के अन्तर से लिया गया है। इन आंकड़ों को भूमि उपयोग आंकड़ों के एक भाग के रूप में इकट्ठा किया गया था।

गुजरात के लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं

मंजूर करने के लिए पड़ी थीं और उनके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

5640. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और योजना आयोग के पास गुजरात राज्य की कितनी और कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं मंजूर करने के लिए पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने ये योजनाएं केन्द्र सरकार के पास कब भेजी थीं ;

(ग) योजनाएं मंजूर करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उन योजनाओं की मंजूरी कब तक दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1977 तक गुजरात राज्य की कौन कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएं

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत (सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). इस समय गुजरात की पांच बृहद और छः मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में विभिन्न जल आयोग में विभिन्न चरणों में जांच की जा रही है। इन स्कीमों के नाम, इनके प्राप्त होने की तारीख और उनकी जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1977 को गुजरात की छः बृहद और सात माध्यम स्कीमों केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में विचाराधीन थीं। एक बृहद स्कीम नामशः कर्जन और एक मध्यम स्कीम नामशः कालुभार इस बीच अनुमोदित कर दी गई है। शेष 11 स्कीमों (5 बृहद और 6 मध्यम) की स्थिति, जिनका हवाला ऊपर भाग (क) से (ग) में भी दिया गया है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

परियोजना का नाम	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति
बृहद्		
1. हेरन	2-7-1973	इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति संबंधी कार्यवाही अब प्रौढ़ावस्था में है ।
2. सीपु	2-7-1973	इस परियोजना में राजस्थान के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलु शामिल हैं। 7-7-1976 को हुई कोई अन्तर्राज्यीय बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार संशोधित रिपोर्ट की राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षा है ।
3. जनसारी जलाशय	28-2-1975	5-9-1976 और 30-6-1976 को राज्य को टिप्पणियां भेजी गई थी । उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
4. भादर (राजकोट)	25-3-1969	9/69 की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर 2/77 में प्राप्त हुए हैं; 5/77 में संशोधित लागतों और प्राक्कलनों के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था । इनकी प्रतीक्षा है ।
5. वतराक	27-11-1976	आयोग में जांच की जा रही है ।
मध्यम		
1. हरनव चरण-दो	28-2-1973	इसमें राजस्थान के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलु शामिल हैं । संशोधित रिपोर्ट की राज्य से प्रतीक्षा है ।
2. वेडी	5-8-1974	इसमें राजस्थान के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलु शामिल हैं । संशोधित रिपोर्ट प्राक्कलनों की राज्य से प्रतीक्षा है ।
3. फुलजार-ii	26-11-1974	30-4-1976 को राज्य को दुबारा टिप्पणियां भेजी गई थीं । उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
4. भादर (पंचमहल)	8-4-1975	इसमें अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलु शामिल हैं । संशोधित रिपोर्ट की राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षा है ।
5. मित्ती	1-7-1976	राज्य को 3-3-1977 को टिप्पणियां भेजी गई थीं । उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
6. बेनु-ii	28-2-1977	आयोग में जांच की जा रही है ।

गिर शेरों की संख्या

5641. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र अंचल में विश्व विख्यात गिर शेरों की संख्या इस समय क्या है और छिन्नी बार उनकी गणना कब की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या गिर शेरों की विशिष्ट प्रकृति को देखते हुए इसे राष्ट्रीय पशु घोषित किया गया है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भुगतान में शेरों को देश में अन्य राज्यों में बने क्षेत्रों में बसाने की कोई योजना थी और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1974 में की गई पिछली संगणना के अनुसार जिन राष्ट्रीय पार्क व आश्रयस्थान में 180 एशियाई शेर थे।

(ख) सरकार ने शेर की बजाय बाघ को राष्ट्रीय पशु मानने के बारे में भारताय वन्य प्राणि मंडल द्वारा 1972 में का गई सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली थी। यह निर्णय बाघों के विश्व व्यापी महत्व देश-भर में उनकी उपलब्धि तथा उनके संरक्षण की तत्काल आवश्यकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया गया था। बाघ को इस दृष्टि से भी राष्ट्रीय पशु होने का बेहतर हक है कि शेर-जातीय किसी अन्य किस्म के पशु से पहले देश में पाया जाता था। बाघ अन्य पशुओं की तुलना में अधिक सुन्दर है। इसके अलावा, यह अतीत काल से ही देश की जनता की परम्परा, संस्कृति और स्वाभाविक विमेषता के आधार पर भी प्रतिष्ठित है। इसका प्रमाण हड़प्पा तथा अन्य स्थलों पर पाई गई मिथु सभ्यता की मुद्राओं से भी उपलब्ध है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के चन्द्रप्रभा आश्रय

स्थल में 1957 में तीन शेर छोड़े गए थे। किन्तु विभिन्न प्रतिकूल कारणों से यह योजना सफल नहीं रही।

गुजरात में चूहों का प्रकोप समाप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

5642. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या : कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में अब भी चूहों का प्रकोप है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में चूहों का प्रकोप समाप्त करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार को कोई सहायता दी है और यदि हां, तो कब, किस रूप में और कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी; और

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 में चूहों का प्रकोप समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है और उसको किस रूप में खर्च किया जायगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार को वृत्तक नियंत्रण के लिए 10 लाख रु० आवंटित किए गए हैं जिसका प्रमुख रूप से वृत्तक नाशी औषधियां खरीदने में और उनका वितरण करने में उपयोग किया जाता है।

बृक्ष काटने सम्बन्धी नियम

5643. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन किन बृक्षों को काटने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है और यह प्रतिबन्ध कब से लागू है ;

(ख) गुजरात में किसानों द्वारा अपने बृक्ष काटने के लिए नियम और कानून क्या हैं और वे किस तारीख से लागू हैं; और

(ग) क्या किसानों अथवा अन्य व्यक्तियों को वृक्ष लगाने के लिए कोई सहायता दी जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो यह सहायता किस रूप में और किस प्रकार दी जाती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

5644. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the additional land which was to be allotted to the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi, has since been allotted to the Society and given possession of;

(b) the society submitted lay out plan for the same and whether the lay out plan has been approved by the Government;

(c) the size and number of plots being carved out as per the lay out plan approved by the Government; and

(d) whether the lay out plan as approved by Government is being made available to the members of the Society and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

5645. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of members registered with the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

up to the year 1964 when a ban was imposed for fresh registration of members by the societies, who are yet to be allotted plots by the society;

(b) whether Government are aware that a written understanding was given by the Delhi Administration/DDA to these left out members for allotment of plots measuring 500 and 300 sq. yards for which they were registered with the society; and

(c) whether necessary steps are being taken by Government to keep the assurance given to the left out members and if so, when they are to be allotted plots?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 63 excluding one member who is in default.

(b) Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Administration have reported that no such assurance was given by them.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount paid to the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, for Acquisition of Land

5646. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1799 on the 3rd April, 1972 regarding acquisition of land purchased by the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi and state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid by Government to the Society;

(b) whether Government are aware that the purpose for which the land was purchased by the Society and the purpose for which the land was acquired by Government were the same construction of residential quarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons for acquiring the land by Government and whether Government now propose to fully compensate the Society in this regard?

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

Representations regarding allotment, price and plotted area of land allotted to Societies in Delhi

5647. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi who have made representations during the last six months to the Delhi Development Authority regarding allotment, price and plotted area of land allotted to the Societies in various localities of Delhi;

(b) the details of the representations made by each Society;

(c) what action Government have taken thereon; and

(d) whether it is proposed to reduce the price of the land allotted to these Societies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The names of the Societies are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The common salient points in the representations made by the societies may be summed up as under:

(i) Cost of land (ii) Developed/Semi-developed land (iii) Coverage (iv) Ground rent (v) Location (vi) Financial assistance.

(c) The representations of all the group housing societies are under consideration.

(d) No decision has been taken in this matter.

Statement

The names of Co-operative Group Housing Societies which have made representation.

1. General Staff Co-operative Group Housing Society

2. Baljit Nagar Pursharthi Co-operative G.H.S.

3. Delhi University Non-Academic Employees C.G.H.S.

4. South Delhi University Teachers C.G.H.S.

5. Jhil Kuranja Extension C.G.H.S.

6. Feroz Park Co-operative G.H.S.

7. E.K. Jot Co-operative G.S. Society

8. Prime Minister Secretariat C.G.H.S.

9. Central Government Services Co-operative G.H.S.

10. S.B. Mills Employees C.G.H.S.

11. Subh Vihar C.G.H.S.

12. Defence Ministry Co-operative G.H.S.

13. N.S.I.C. Employees C.G.H.S.

14. T.C.P.O. Officers C.G.H.S.

15. E.I.L. Co-operative G.H.S.

16. I.F.U.N.A. Co-operative G.H.S.

17. East Bengali Displaced persons C.G.H.S.

18. Auydogic Karmchari C.G.H.S.

19. Air India Staff C.G.H.S.

20. I.I.T.D. Teachers C.G.H.S.

21. Art Home Co-operative G.H.S.

22. Kashmir Sahyak Samiti C.G.H.S.

23. The Ghalib Memorial C.G.H.S.

24. D.M.E.S. Co-operative G.H.S.
25. United Nations Staff C.G.H.S.
26. New Delhi Bengali C.G.H.S.

27. Delhi College of Engineering Teachers C.G.H.S.

28. Home Guards and Civil Defence C.G.H.S.

Education, Cultural, Social and Sports Bodies in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

5648. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of educational, cultural, social, sports, social welfare, youth welfare etc. set up and wholly aided by the Education Ministry in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru;

(d) break-up of the annual expenditure made for the above bodies during the year 1974-77;

(c) names of publications made and under consideration of the Education Department related to life and work and activities of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and

(d) facts about the total expenditure so far made by the Education Ministry for the purpose mentioned in parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-884/77].

Proper place of Role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and INA in history books of Secondary Education

5649. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether freedom history books taught in schools under Delhi Secondary Education Board and Kendriya

Vidyalaya do not mention anything about the role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and INA in the struggle for Indian Independence;

(b) whether in some books only casual references about it are found to be made;

(c) whether such lapses are found in the history books on Indian freedom taught in Secondary Schools in some other States also; and

(d) if so, whether instructions will be issued to give proper place in such history books, taught in Secondary Schools of different States, in regard to the role played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The history books in schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education do mention the role of Netaji and INA in the struggle for independence. A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Since education is primarily a state subject the States are free to have their own books. It is not the practice of the Central Government to issue any instructions in this regard. However, the curriculum and syllabus and textbooks prepared by National Council of Educational Research and Training are sent to all State Boards of Education for their guidance.

Statement

In schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, including Delhi schools and Kendriya Vidyalayas, two textbooks in Modern Indian History are used. These are:

(1) Modern India—a Textbook of History for Middle Schools and

(2) Modern India—a Textbook of History for Secondary Schools.

respectively being used during 1976-77 in class VIII and class X.

They deal adequately with the role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A. Netaji's role in the freedom struggle from 1920, particularly his role as a leader of the youth and the radical wing of the Congress, and I.N.A.'s contribution during the Second World War, find adequate mention. The emphasis in both these textbooks is on the freedom movement, and reference to Netaji's role is made at pages 275-276, 284, 289, 300-301, 302 etc. in the textbook for class VIII and pages 279, 280, 292, 293, 300-301 etc. in the book for class X.

Teaching assignment to wife of U.G.C. Chairman

5650. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wife of the Chairman of the U.G.C. in violation of provisions of the U.G.C. and of the University concerned, has been given a teaching assignment in the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken against such irregular appointment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. (Smt.) Savitri Chandra was appointed by the Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University as Fellow in Hindi in the School of Languages for a period of two years with effect from 28-10-74 on a salary of Rs. 700/- per month in the scale of Rs. 700.50-1250 (pre-revised) on the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted in terms of Statute 27 of the Statutes of the University, with the stipula-

tion that the term could be extended by another year, and that after the expiry of the term, her confirmation as a Fellow or appointment as Associate Professor would be subject to the recommendations of another Selection Committee.

Subsequently, the Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted as per Statutes of the University, appointed Dr. (Smt.) Savitri Chandra as Associate Professor in the Centre for Indian Languages in the School of Languages of the University with effect from 28-6-1976, with a starting salary of Rs. 1250/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1200-1900.

The appointment of Dr. (Smt.) Chandra was thus made in accordance with the provisions of the J.N.U. Act and Statutes.

The UGC Act, and the Rules framed thereunder, do not provide for approval of the U.G.C. for appointments made in the Universities, nor is the U.G.C. associated at any stage in the process of recruitment in Central or State Universities.

Promotion to post of Principal in Delhi Schools

5651. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post-graduate Teachers in Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi get promotion for the post of Principal on the basis of seniority irrespective of age bar and 2nd Division in M.A. degree; and

(b) whether the senior-most Post-graduate teachers in aided schools get promotion for the post of Principal on the same basis as above; and

(c) whether the provisions of section 10 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 are applicable in both the cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The post of Principal being a selection post, promotion is made on the basis of merit-cum-seniority to the extent of 50 per cent of available vacancies. The remaining 50 per cent are filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. Second Division M.A. is an essential condition for direct recruitment. The condition of age and qualifications, is, however, not applicable in case of promotees.

(b) The post of Principal in aided schools is single post as every aided school is considered to be an independent unit. The ratio of 50 per cent by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment, as in case of Government schools, cannot be applied in case of aided schools. The post of Principal is filled by direct recruitment, and all those eligible can apply.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Post of Vice Principals in aided Schools of Delhi

5652. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the reasons why the post of Vice-Principal in aided schools in Delhi has not yet been sanctioned on the same criteria as in the Government schools in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): According to the information given by Delhi Administration, Vice-Principals are appointed in Government schools which go upto the 10th Class. They are also appointed in Higher Secondary Schools where the enrolment exceeds 800. In case of

aided schools, the enrolment is either less than 800 or they run in two shifts as extended schools. Where the institution is run in two shifts, an allowance of Rs. 50/- is allowed to the Vice-Principal/Incharge Second Shift. This practice has been prevalent in aided schools for a long time and has worked well.

Working of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Karnataka

5653. **SHRI D. V. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative sugar factories working in Karnataka and the number that had placed orders for plant and machinery during 1976;

(b) the number of such factories that are expected to go into production during the current year and the number of factories that had been completed during last two years; and

(c) the extent of sugarcane and cultivation in that State per year on average?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Nine Co-operative Sugar Factories have been working in Karnataka. One undertaking has placed orders for plant and machinery during 1976

(b) No new sugar unit is expected to go into production during the current crushing season. Four new sugar units have been installed in Karnataka State during the last two crushing seasons (The sugar season is from 1st October to 30th September).

(c) The average area under sugarcane in Karnataka is around 1.21 lakh hectares and the average total production of sugarcane per year is 99 lakh tonnes.

अन्धे, बहरे और मानसिक दृष्टि से अविकसित व्यक्तियों और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं

5654. श्री युबराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्धे, बहरे और मानसिक दृष्टि से अविकसित एवं विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में विस्तार किया गया है और उनमें सुधार किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनसे कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा है ; और

(ख) बिहार में उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी धनराशि मिली और कितनी धनराशि बिना उपयोग किये वापस कर दी गयी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अब तक कोई भी राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित नहीं किया है । दृष्टिहीन, बधिर, अपंग और मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियों के लिए एक-एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने का विचार है । इन संस्थानों का मुख्य उद्देश्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा और पुनर्वास के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में अनुसंधान कराना या करना, कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना तथा विशेष पुस्तकों, उपकरणों, शैक्षणिक सामग्री तथा अध्यापन सम्बन्धी सहायक साधनों का निर्माण करना तथा उनका वितरण करना है ।

जल विज्ञान का अध्ययन

5655. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई के साधनों की संभाव्यता का निर्धारण करने के लिए राज्य

सरकारों को जल विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन करने को कहा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन राज्यों ने अब तक अपने प्रतिवेदन भेज दिए हैं और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां । राज्य सरकारों को परियोजनाओं को तैयार करने के लिए जल-वैज्ञानिक आंकड़े आदि जिनमें सिंचाई के साधनों संबंधी आंकड़े भी शामिल हैं, एकत्र करने के लिए समय-समय पर लिखा गया है । राज्य सरकारों पर यह भी जोर डाला गया है कि जहां भी संभव हो, इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए भू-तल और भूगत जल का संयुक्त समुपयोजन किया जाए ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने पांचवीं योजना में शामिल करने के लिए कई परियोजनाएं भेजी हैं । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जल विज्ञान के विशेष संदर्भ में, इनकी जांच की जाती है । जांच के दौरान जल उपलब्धता तलछट, कार्यचालन तालिकाओं, बाढ़ के डिजाइन जलशायों में होने वाले वाष्पीकरण आदि की विस्तृत जांच की जाती है और यदि कोई परिवर्तन आवश्यक हो तो किए जाते हैं । कुछ मामलों में, केन्द्र संभाव्यता का निर्धारण करने के लिए विस्तृत जल-वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करता है और ऐसे अध्ययन भी अपने हाथ में लेता है जिनका अनुरोध राज्य-प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किया जाए । उसके पश्चात् परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने के लिए उन पर और आगे विचार किया जाता है ।

Use of Power Tillers

5656. SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers using power tillers in India and in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) whether there is increase in demand of power tillers;

(c) the steps taken to provide for its increased use; and

(d) the bottlenecks in implementing the Scheme if any and the corrective action taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) As per Livestocks Census 1972, there were 17,200 power tillers in use in India. Taking into consideration the distribution of power tillers out of indigenous production, power tillers in use in India are estimated as 22,010 for 1974-75, 24,197 for 1975-76 and 25,896 for 1976-77. On the above basis, the number of power tillers in use in Tamil Nadu is estimated as 2,106 for 1974-75, 2,494 for 1975-76 and 2,733 for 1976-77.

(b) The production and sale of power tillers show that there is a decrease in the demand.

(c) The power tillers currently manufactured in the country are marketed with rotovators, ploughs, cultivators, ridgers, trailers etc. These are also being used for spraying, pumping, levelling, seeding with suitable attachments. Efforts are being made by the manufacturers and research institutions to develop new implements and attachments.

(d) The major bottleneck in the increased use and adoption is the relatively high cost of power tillers. The steps taken by the Government in cost reduction and popularisation are:—

(i) Power tillers have been exempted from excise duty of 1 per cent.

(ii) Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of power tillers through standardisation of power tiller components/parts.

(iii) The State Agricultural Universities, State Departments of Agriculture and the Agro Industries Corporations are promoting the use

of power tillers through demonstrations etc.

(iv) Medium and long term loans are provided to farmers for purchase of power tillers.

Agro-Service Centre

5657. SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Agro-Service centres;

(b) the number of Centres which have been set up in various States including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the number of youngmen with technical back ground employed in the centres in various States including Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the results of the evaluation of the performance by these centres?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The functions of the Agro Service Centres are to provide integrated services and supplies in the rural areas, depending upon the local needs. The main objectives are:—

(i) To provide self-employment opportunities to technical personnel.

(ii) To provide vital technical services to the farming community in the rural areas.

(b) As on 30-6-1977, 2910 centres have been set up in the various States out of which 64 centres have been closed, 180 centres have been established in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The number of youngmen with technical background employed in Agro Service Centres in Tamil Nadu as on 30th June, 1977 is indicated below:—

(1) Degree in Engineering 27

(2) Post Degree in Engineering 3

(3) Diploma in Engineering	127
(4) Diploma in Agril. Engg.	3
(5) Degree in Agriculture	23
(6) Post Degree in Agril.	3
(7) Post Degree in Agril. Engg.	1
(8) Ex-servicemen	6

Similar information for the other States is not readily available.

(d) In order to undertake an in-depth assessment of the performance of the Agro Service Centres in Tamilnadu, a study has been entrusted to the Tamilnadu Agril. Productivity Council, Madras and their final report is awaited.

An evaluation of the working of the Agro Service Centres was undertaken in the month of March, 1977 in the different States through Agro Industries Corporations, who have a Training Cell for Training Entrepreneurs for the setting up of Agro Service Centres. The broad results of the evaluation are indicated below:—

(i) *Investment.*

Medium term loan or cash credit has been advanced by commercial Banks, upto a limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per entrepreneur. The overall average investment of an Agro Service Centre comes to Rs. 1.00 lakh. The total investment for 2846 Centres amounts to Rs. 28.00 crores (Approx.)

(ii) *Employment generated.*

Besides the entrepreneurs themselves, the Agro Service Centres have generated employment to technical and non-technical personnel also. On an average each Agro Service Centre provides employment opportunities to 4 to 5 persons.

(iii) *Farmers' Services.*

On an average each agro-service centre provides services to 300 farmers per year.

(iv) *Quantum of Work*

On an average the yearly working hours of the agricultural machinery of entrepreneurs are as follows:—

Tractors	.. 989 hours
Power tillers	.. 552 hours
Pumping sets	.. 510 hours

(v) *Trading activities.*

The main business of the entrepreneurs in custom hiring of tractors (combines also in Punjab). Some are also engaged in trading activities such as seeds, fertilisers, spare parts for tractors, agricultural implements. The annual turnover per centre on all these items is estimated to be approximately Rs. 3 lakhs.

(vi) *Financial results.*

Centres running in profit 76%

Centres running in loss 11.44%

Centres on which information is not available. 12.56%

(vii) *Investment by entrepreneurs themselves.*

All entrepreneurs are investing their own funds also ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 per entrepreneur.

Study of Land Reform Centre at Gokhale Institute of Politics, Poona

5658. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the study stated to have been referred to the research centre named 'Land Reform Centre' in the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona regarding a complete review of the law and the manner of implementation relating to fragmentation and consolidation of land holdings; and

(b) the probable period within which concrete action as a result of the studies will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The proposed study was contemplated in two parts. The first part contemplated a complete review of the laws relating to the prevention of fragmentation as well as consolidation of holdings enacted by different States in order to bring out clearly the nature and scope of the laws, the manner of their implementation and their effectiveness in fulfilling the objectives in view. This part of the study has been completed. The report is being finalised.

The second part seeks to study the empirical data about fragmentation and consolidation of holdings. This has been undertaken with effect from June this year.

(b) The Consolidation as well as prevention of fragmentation of holdings are to be done by the States. When the results of the studies are available, they will be examined and suitable advice will be given to the States.

Metropolitan Development Project for Slums in Madras

5659. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the essential features of the new Metropolitan Development Project for improvement of slums in Madras;

(b) the striking variations in that project from the improvement schemes launched in other metropolitan cities; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to recommend to other States adoption of the beneficial features of the system at Madras?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Madras Urban Development Project, is a multisecto-

ral project. Slum improvement is one of the components of the project. Under this component, it is proposed to undertake infrastructure improvements including new and improved roads, footpaths, drainage, water supply, public latrines and washing facilities in slum areas which do not have such facilities.

(b) The Madras Slum Improvement Project mentioned above envisages provision of appropriate employment opportunities and improvement of nutrition and health in the slum areas also. In most of the schemes for improvement of slum areas in other cities the emphasis has been on provision of physical amenities only.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Deputation of Scientists of I.C.A.R.

5660. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research met the Union Agriculture and Irrigation Minister and has requested to stop all recruitment to posts of senior scientists until the serving junior scientists had been absorbed in the senior grade; and

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

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

(b) The demand of the Scientists is not justified as direct recruitment being made to the various grades of the Agricultural Research Service would not in any way affect the future prospects of the existing junior scientists.

Time Capsule

5661. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1040 on 20th June, 1977 and Short Notice Question No. 7 on 28th June, 1971 regarding Time Capsule and to state:

(a) whether the time tables for the disinterment of the different capsules have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Committee has been constituted in order to witness and supervise the operations; and

(d) if so, the personnel thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The estimate for recovering the Time Capsule is under examination for according administrative approval. From the date of commencement of work it is likely to take 2-3 weeks to recover the Time Capsule. Technical advice is to commence the operation after the monsoon as water level is high during the monsoon period.

(b) The details are yet to be finalised.

(c) The Committee is likely to be constituted near about the time the work is scheduled to commence.

(d) The personnel of the Committee will be decided in due course.

Admission in Collegés of Delhi University

5662. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible students permittings some colleges to start for admission in colleges of Delhi University;

(b) the number of the students, who failed in the first year in all the colleges;

(c) what steps Government has taken to provide them admission in the colleges; and

(d) in which colleges the evening classes have been started?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the estimated number of eligible students amongst those who passed the Higher Secondary Examination held in Delhi this year, is 36,780. In addition, about 9000 students were placed in Compartment in one subject, and will appear in the supplementary examination to be held in August/September 1977. It is not possible at this stage to indicate how many of them will pass and become eligible for admission.

(b) The results of the First Year examination have yet to be declared.

(c) The University has stated that it has taken the following steps:

(i) The Principals of colleges have been requested by the Vice-Chancellor to keep the intake capacity this year at least at the level as actual admissions made last year (33,000) and also to admit 10 per cent more students over and above to cover the average dropouts. The Principals have also been requested to admit as many more students as possible keeping in view that the enrolment is likely to fall next year due to the introduction of 10+2+3 scheme of education and that the colleges thus could have a larger number of students in the 2nd year next year and their total enrolment may not be affected too adversely by the fall in enrolment.

(ii) Additional 1,000 seats have been provided in the regular colleges by permitting some colleges to start additional Honours and Pass courses in popular subjects.

(iii) Seats have been increased by 1500 in the School of Correspondence Courses in the existing B.A. (Pass) and B. Com. (Pass) courses

(iv) Seats have been increased by 500 in the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board.

(v) The School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education has been permitted to register students for the B.Com. (Honours) courses from this year.

(d) No college has started new evening classes this year so far.

बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये योजना की स्वीकृति

5663. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को निम्न-लिखित बाढ़ नियन्त्रण और जल-निकास स्कीमें अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत की हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का व्यौरा	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
1. पटना बाढ़ सुरक्षा कार्य :		
(क)	गंगा नदी के दाए किनारे पर दीघा से मनेर तक तटबन्ध-एवं-चिनाई दीवार का निर्माण	555.08
(ख)	सोन नदी के दाएं किनारे पर मनेर से मैदाबाद तक तटबन्ध का निर्माण	564.47
(ग)	दीघा से बंसघाट तक मौजूदा डावल दीवार का ऊंचा उठाना और नई डावल दीवार का निर्माण	26.48
(घ)	गंगा नदी द्वारा होने वाले कटाव को रोकने के लिए असुरक्षित स्थानों पर नदी नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य	75.00
(ङ)	पटना नहर में एस्केप चैनल का निर्माण	55.70
(च)	पटना नहर पर लाक गेट को बन्द करना और पटना नहर तथा गंगा नदी के संगम पर द्वार की व्यवस्था	29.90
(छ)	पटना नहर तटबन्ध को ऊंचा उठाना और मजबूत बनाना	45.86
(ज)	मनेर वितरणी को ऊंचा उठाना और मजबूत बनाना	18.60
(झ)	दानापुर वितरणी को ऊंचा उठाना और मजबूत बनाना और टेल-रीच में नए तटबन्ध का निर्माण	71.53

क्रम संख्या	स्काम का व्योरा	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
(अ) नगर जल-निकास स्कीम		410.00
(ट) गंगा नदी के साथ-साथ नदी नियन्त्रण कार्य जिनमें हुजरा, गोलधर और गुलजार बाग के निकट नए डावल का निर्माण शामिल है		241.00
(ठ) ग्रामीण जल-निकास स्कीमें		486.15
(ड) पुनपुन नदी के बाएँ तटबन्ध को ऊँचा उठाना और मजबूत बनाना और नए तटबन्ध का निर्माण		577.83
2. सोन नदी के दोनों किनारों पर तटबन्ध बनाने की संशोधित स्कीम		277.13
3. भोक्कामेह ताल जल-निकास स्कीम		287.33
4. गंगा नदी के दाएँ किनारे पर खुटाहा सुरक्षा स्कीम		66.79
5. गंगा नदी के दाएँ किनारे पर डुमरी छपरा तटबन्ध स्कीम		199.00
6. गंगा नदी पर छपरा सोनपुर तटबन्ध		747.17
7. गंगा नदी पर हाजीपुर-बाजीपुर तटबन्ध स्कीम		1077.35
8. गंगा के दाएँ किनारे पर नारायणपुर सुरक्षा स्कीम		162.00
9. गंगा के बाएँ किनारे पर नारायणपुर-कुरसेला तटबन्ध स्कीम		220.01
10. कोसी के दाएँ किनारे पर बदलाघाट-नगरपारा तटबन्ध स्कीम		244.63
11. कोसी के दाएँ किनारे पर त्रिमोहनी-कुरसेला तटबन्ध स्कीम		161.80
12. कोसी नदी के बाएँ किनारे पर और बाँडी नदी के दोनों किनारों पर जौनिया-कुरसेला और बाँडी बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीम		110.76
13. दोनों किनारों पर परमान बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीम		1859.30
14. गंडक के दाएँ किनारे पर बिहार के क्षेत्र में छितौनी से बंसीनाला तक तटबन्ध		347.00
15. पिपरासी में ठोकरों का पुनर्निर्माण और पिपरासी-पिपराघाट तटबन्ध को ऊँचा उठाना और मजबूत बनाना		91.86
16. गंडक के दाएँ किनारे पर मौजूदा सारण तटबन्ध को ऊँचा उठाना और मजबूत बनाना		72.43
17. कोयलवार की सुरक्षा के लिए रिंग बंध		73.98
18. बागमती के दोनों किनारों पर तटबन्ध के निर्माण के संशोधित अनुमान		3620.00
19. सिकराहना तटबन्ध (बाएँ) के संशोधित अनुमान		997.00

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का व्योरा	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
20.	सिकराहना तटबन्ध (बाएं) के संशोधित अनुमान	294.00
21.	बिहार में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की वृहद् योजना, लेकिन अभी इस पर बिहार राज्य तकनीकी सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किया जाना है और सिफारिश की जानी है	48156.00

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों पर विभिन्न चरणों में जांच और कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इस बीच, इनमें से सत्रह स्कीमों में मुधार और संशोधनों की टिप्पणियों सहित राज्य सरकार को वापस भेजी जा चुकी हैं।

“स्टाम्प पेपर” सप्लाई के लिए निविदा

5664. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

डा० बी० एन० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या आपूर्ति विभाग ने गवर्नमेंट प्रेस, नासिक (बम्बई) के लिए 1 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपये मूल्य का ‘स्टाम्प पेपर’ सप्लाई करने हेतु निविदाएं आमंत्रित की थीं;

(ख) क्या मैसर्स पेपर मिल्स, टीटागढ़ (कलकत्ता) की निविदा जिसने निविदा राशि 1 करोड़ 75 लाख दी थी, स्वीकार की गई जबकि मैसर्स आदर्श एजेंसीज, नासिक (बम्बई) ने उसके लिए निविदा राशि 1 करोड़ 35 लाख दी थी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राजकोष को इस 40 लाख रुपये की राशि के घाटे के लिए उत्तरदायी भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां। पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय ने भारत सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस, नासिक, महाराष्ट्र को सप्लाई करने के लिए लगभग एक करोड़ और वहतर लाख रुपये की लागत के (1) अधिक खुरदरा जलस्तरांक (कम मूल्य) स्टाम्प कागज—1350 मि० टन और (2) अधिक खुरदरा जलस्तरांक छपा हुआ स्टाम्प कागज (प्रतिकृति स्टाम्प कागज)—212 मि० टन के लिए टेंडर आमन्त्रित किये थे।

(ख) मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता और मैसर्स आदर्श एजेंसीज नासिक द्वारा उद्धृत किये गये मूल्य नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम संख्या प्रति मि० टन उद्धृत दर

मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता	मैसर्स आदर्श एजेंसीज, नासिक
(1) 11,000/- रुपये	(क) पूरी मात्रा के लिए, 8600/- रुपये
	(ख) 600 से 1000 मि० टन के लिए 9,000 रुपये
(2) 11,000/- रुपये	(ग) 300 से 600 मि० टन के लिए 9,500 रु०
	दर उद्धृत नहीं किए गए।

मैसर्स आदर्श ऐजेंसिज ने अपनी कीमतें निम्न प्रकार से और बढ़ा दी थी :—

(क) पूरी मात्रा के लिए 9,100/- रुपये प्रति मि० टन ।

(ख) 600 से 1000 मि० टन के लिए, 9,500/- रुपये प्रति मि० टन ।

(ग) 300 से 600 मि० टन के लिए, 9,600/- रुपये प्रति मि० टन ।

मांगकर्ता की तुरंत और अनिवार्य मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पहले से ही पंजीकृत और पिछले सप्लाय कर्ता मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता को मद सं० 1 के 800 मि० टन और मद सं० 2 के 212 मि० टन के क्रयादेश दिये गये थे । मैसर्स आदर्श ऐजेंसिज न तो पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत है और न ही उसने पहले यह मद सप्लाय की है । वे इस मद का निर्माण भी नहीं करते । उन्होंने केवल मैसर्स स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स की ओर से कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में दर उद्धृत किये थे और उनके द्वारा दिये गये नमूने विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप नहीं थे । इसके अतिरिक्त, न तो मैसर्स स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स और न ही आदर्श ऐजेंसिज के पास स्टाम्प कागज पर जलस्तरांक लगाने के लिए डांडी रोल्ल्स हैं और न ही स्टाम्प कागज पर विशेष प्रकार के एण्टी ऐजिंग निशान लगाने के लिए ट्व साइज का सन्यन्त्र ही है । उनके द्वारा ही दी गई परिदान की अनुसूची भी मांगकर्ता की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप नहीं थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act to prevent summary eviction of Tenants

5665. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rents in Delhi and New Delhi regions have been exorbitantly increased during the emergency months;

(b) whether amendment to the Delhi Rent Control Act allowing all

landlords and house owners to summarily evict tenants on the plea of personal use of the tenement has led to enormous difficulties to tenants; and

(c) whether Government propose to reverse the amendment since it has not helped the Government to force officials and employees owning houses out of the Government tenements at subsidised rents but has led to harassment of all tenants in Delhi and New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government have seen reports to that effect.

(b) Some representations have been received from tenants stating that the amendment has created difficulties for them.

(c) The present provisions of The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, including those made as a result of the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1976, are being reviewed.

Imbalance in Agricultural Growth

5666. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of districts, statewide, which have achieved more than five per cent growth rate in Agriculture since introduction of New Agriculture Strategy in 1966;

(b) whether High Yielding Variety Programme was implemented in these districts and whether it had led to heavy regional imbalance in agricultural growth during the last decade; and

(c) corrective measures Government proposes to correct growing regional imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A study of the districtwise annual growth rates of agricultural output of 334 districts (formed into 289 district units) for the period 1962-65 to 1970-73 has been undertaken jointly by the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission. A preliminary report of the Study is at present available. Of the districts units studied, those with annual growth rates exceeding 5 per cent are listed in the attached statement.

(b) The above report does not include an analysis of various institutional, technological and other factors that are responsible for growth in some regions and lack of growth in others. In the absence of such analysis, it is difficult to attribute the regional imbalances in agricultural growth to any particular factors such as implementation of high yielding varieties programme. It may, however, be stated that efforts have been made to implement the High Yielding Varieties Programme all over the country. However, the rate of implementation varies from State to State and area to area depending upon several factors, including the extent of irrigation facilities available, the amount and distribution of rainfall and the performance of the available high yielding varieties under different agro-climatic conditions.

(c) The Government proposes to correct the regional imbalance through a multiplimentional approach, the core of which would be area planning with emphasis on the development of local natural and physical resources. The development of the agricultural sector with emphasis on irrigation would be the main instrument for the reduction of regional im-

balances. Establishment of agro-based industries and small scale industries would be inter-linked with the generation of rural employment. Emphasis would also be placed on the development of forestry resources, animal husbandry and fisheries. The development of backward areas, hill areas, and tribal areas will receive special attention in this context.

Statement

Names of District Units With Annual Growth Rate of output exceeding 5 per cent over the Period 1962-65 to 1970-73

<i>State</i>	<i>District Unit</i>
Punjab .	Amritsar
	Bhatinda
	Ferozepur
	Gurdaspur
	Hoshiarpur
	Jullundur
	Kapurthala
	Ludhiana
	Ropar
	Patiala
Haryana	Sangrur
	Ambala
	Gurgaon
	Jind
	Karnal
Uttar Pradesh	Mohindergarh
	Aligarh
	Muzaffarnagar
	Nainital
	Hilly Areas.

State	District Unit
Rajasthan	Alwar
	Barmer
	Bharatpur
	Bundi
	Chittaurgarh
	Ganganagar
	Jalore
Jammu & Kashmir	Jodhpur
	Pali.
	Kashmir
Tamil Nadu	Jammu.
	South Arcot
Gujarat	Jamnagar
Assam	Mikir & N.C. Hills.
Karnataka	Chitradurga
	Raichur
	Shimoga.

Boycott of Interview by Scientists of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board

5667. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute boycotted the interviews commencing from 25th April, 1977 conducted by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board;

(b) if so, reasons for boycott as stated by the scientists; and

(c) action taken by the Government to remove those reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A large number of scientists of the

Indian Council of Agricultural Research did not attend the interviews started by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board in April 1977 as part of the first five-yearly assessment of those scientists for the purpose of granting them merit promotion or advance increments.

(b) The reason given by those scientists was that the holding of interviews was against the assurances given in the Parliament in the past that the scientists will not be subjected to interviews for promotions.

(c) The representatives of the scientists were informed that the interviews held by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board for five-yearly assessment are quite different from those held by them for direct recruitment to individual posts or by the U.P.S.C. for posts under various Government Departments for which there were a number of contestants. The interviews arranged for assessment are not of a routine or formal type interviews to judge the theoretical knowledge and academic calibre of the scientists but are intended to provide an opportunity to them to project their work and achievement during the period under assessment. Since, however, the IARI scientists had still some apprehensions, it has been decided by the Council that the interviews will not be compulsory, but opportunity should, at the same time, be provided to the scientists to appear before the Assessment Committees and present their case personally to them, if they wished to do so.

Research on Water Resistant and Saline Water Resistant Varieties of Rice and Wheat

5668. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research have been carried out to develop water resistance and saline water resistance varieties of rice and wheat seeds and plants, if so, facts thereof; and

(b) whether the seeds and plants could resist if submerged in flood, rain or even saline water for more than a month?

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

The following varieties of rice and wheat have been identified to be resistant to water logging and saline water:—

RICE

Resistant to water logging

Mahsuri, GEB 24, Kamini Saru, RP-193-I, 64—117, CR 1014, NC 1281, SLO 13, CO 25, Manohar Sali etc.

Resistant to saline water

MR-18, MCM-1, MCM-2, CSR-1 (Damodar), CSR-2 (Dasal), CSR-3, SR-26B, China-13, Karnataka, Bararata, Getu & Pokkali.

WHEAT

Resistant to saline water

Kharchia-65, HD-1553, HD-20029 & A-206

(b) No, Sir.

Master Plan for Irrigation in Orissa

5669. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa in consultation with the Central Government have prepared a Master Plan of Irrigation to utilise ground water and whether the World Bank has promised financial help for it;

(b) if so, details of it; and

(c) whether the scheme has been sanctioned, if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government of Orissa in consultation with Government of India and the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation have drawn up a programme for construction of 2,00,000 dugwells, 15,000 private tubewells and 2250 public tubewells at an estimated cost of Rs. 118 crores. This programme is to be financed by the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation in stages from funds provided by the International Development Association (an affiliate of World Bank under the general line of credit and from its own funds.

For providing technical support to the above programme International Development Association have agreed to finance intensification of ground water surveys and monitoring and measures for improving shallow tubewell technology under a project entitled "Orissa Agricultural Development Project" which includes strengthening of agricultural extension and research and other allied programmes at a total cost of Rs. 36 crores.

(c) The flow of funds from the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation for the ground water development programme has already started against the approved schemes. The programme relating to ground water surveys and shallow tubewell technology is to be implemented in the three year period ending December, 1980.

Proposal for Financial help from 'HUDCO' by Orissa Government

5670. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for financial help from the 'HUDCO', Orissa Government and from any Municipality or

from notified area Council of Orissa; and

(b) if so, give details whether the money have been sanctioned and if not, when it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) 25 schemes for grant of loan have so far been received in HUDCO Ltd. from various agencies e.g. State Housing Board, Greater Cuttack Improvement Trust, Puri Municipality, Berhampur University, etc. from the State of Orissa.

(b) Of these 25 schemes, HUDCO has sanctioned 13 schemes with a total loan commitment of Rs. 484.705 lakhs. Against this Rs. 147.82 have already been released. 6 schemes with a total loan amount of Rs. 97.98 are under consideration and 6 schemes involving a loan amount of Rs. 829.90 have been dropped/rejected due to non-receipt of revised scheme or their ineligibility for grant of loan or non-conforming to conditions stipulated by HUDCO.

संसद् सदस्य द्वारा सरकारी आवास रखे जाने की अवधि

5771. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक संसद् सदस्य, सदस्य न रहने पर, सरकारी आवास रियायती दर पर और बाजार-भाव पर कितनी-कितनी अवधि तक रख सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार भूतपूर्व सदस्यों और मन्त्रियों को उस अवधि के बाद भी यह सुविधा प्रदान करती है और यदि हां, तो ऐसी सुविधा पाने की क्या शर्तें हैं; और

(ग) चौथी लोकसभा के समाप्त होने पर हुए नए चुनावों के बाद चौथी लोकसभा के कितने सदस्यों और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों ने तीन

महीने से अधिक अवधि तक सरकारी आवास रखा और उन्होंने किस-किस तारीख तक आवास रखा तथा उनसे किस तारीख तक का किराया बसूल किया गया और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने किस-किस तारीख को आवास खाली किया तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) लोकसभा का कोई भी सदस्य अपनी सदस्यता समाप्त होने के बाद एक महीने के लिए सरकारी आवास की रियायती किराए पर (अर्थात् सामान्य किराए में 25 प्रतिशत छूट) रखा जा सकता है। इसके पश्चात् उसको सरकारी आवास अपने पास रखने का अधिकार नहीं है। पांचवीं लोकसभा भंग होने के बाद जिन सदस्यों ने अगली लोकसभा के लिए चुनाव लड़े और जिन्होंने चुनाव में भाग नहीं लिया अथवा जो पुनः सदस्य नहीं चुने गए उन्हें सरकारी आवास, उनके चुनाव परिणाम घोषित होने की तारीख तक मूल नियम 45ए के अन्तर्गत सामान्य किराए के दुगने पर रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

जो सदस्य सरकारी आवास के निर्धारित समय से अधिक समय तक रख रहे हैं उनसे चुनाव परिणामों की घोषणा होने की तिथि से जब तक वे सरकारी आवास को खाली नहीं करते उनसे बाजार किराया लिया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। जो सदस्य समय अवधि से अधिक समय से रह रहे हैं उनके ऊपर बेदखली की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। ऐसे मन्त्री जिन्होंने पद त्याग दिए हैं, और संसद् सदस्य नहीं रहे वे एक महीने तक बिना किराया दिए सरकारी आवास में रह सकते हैं। इसके बाद उनके आवांटेन को रद्द किए जाने तक उन्हें मूल नियम 45बी के अन्तर्गत विभागीय प्रभार सहित किराया देना पड़ेगा। ऐसे आवांटेन रद्द किए जाने के बाद उन्हें मार्केट किराया देना होगा और इसके साथ

साथ उन पर बेदखली की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

India Security Press at Nasik

5672. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-division office looking after maintenance, construction works (including Electrical Division, Sub-Division) of India Security Press at Nasik is presently functioning from Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for stationing these Sub-Division offices in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. There are two Sub-Divisions on the Civil Side and one Sub-Division on the Electrical Side located at Nasik to look after the works of India Security Press, Nasik

(b) Does not arise.

Apple Disease in H.P.

5673. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the apple crop in Himachal Pradesh has been recently affected by the disease known as Scab;

(b) whether the said disease is spreading in the surrounding area of apple crops;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained the area affected by the disease and the estimated loss of apple crop; and

(d) efforts made by the Department of Horticulture and Indian Council of Agricultural Research to curb the disease from spreading?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The disease has affected 3000 apple trees in an isolated area of 30 acres in Mauhali village in Choer Pargana of Kotkhai sub-tehsil, Simla District. The experts of State Government and Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University are surveying the affected locality for assessment of loss and their report is awaited

(d) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh is taking action to control the disease by appropriate plant protection measures such as spraying of trees, burning of fallen leaves. Domestic quarantine measures prohibiting movement of plants, earth soil or manure from infected area to other places have been imposed to contain its spread.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has constituted a Committee of experts representing Himachal Pradesh University, Central Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage and Director of Horticulture, Himachal Pradesh, to survey the entire apple growing area of Himachal Pradesh for the prevalence of apple scab disease and suggest suitable measures for prevention of its spread from its present focus and also for eradication of the disease.

सरकारी प्रेस, मिंटो रोड, नई दिल्ली में ओवरसियर संवर्ग मेकान कर रहे कर्मचारियों का स्वाधी बनाया जाना

5674. श्री राम प्रसाद बेशमूल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार प्रेस, मिंटो रोड, नई दिल्ली में ओवरसियर के संवर्ग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों

के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और वे इन पदों पर कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह शिकायत की है कि यद्यपि वे तदर्थ आवास पर काम कर चुके हैं और बरिष्ठ भी हैं फिर भी उनसे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बना दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति के तीन ओवरसियर हैं। उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख क्रमशः 22-3-1974, 25-6-1974 और 4-7-1977 है। उक्त मुद्रणालय में अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित कोई ओवरसियर नहीं है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त तीन अनुसूचित जाति के ओवरसियरों से कनिष्ठ किसी भी ओवरसियर को स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है। उनसे ऐसी कोई शिकायत भी नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Use of Toilet in National Council of Education

5675. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that toilet has exclusively been reserved for British experts invited by the National Council of Education to conduct the workshop "Script writing Workshops" in their building on Ring Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether outside the toilet it has been written "FOR BRITONS ONLY";

(c) what accounts for this in Independent India; and

(d) the steps taken to get this removed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The following notice was put up on one of the four toilets of the Department of Teaching Aids building:

"This toilet is for the exclusive use of the Experts from U.K. Please use the other toilets. Inconvenience regretted." Two British experts whose services were procured for the workshop on script-writing on science films (13th June to 2nd July, 1977) had attacks of acute dysentery from which they were suffering during the course of the workshop. In order to provide them with minimum facilities of bathroom, the notice was put up for the duration of the workshop only.

मध्य प्रदेश में नई जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाया जाना

5676. श्री भागीरथ भंडार :

श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या आर०आर०ओ० एकक द्वारा खेती योग्य बनाई गई नई जमीन में चौथाई भाग भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश स्थानीय आदिवासियों को खेती करने के लिये देती है;

(ख) क्या आदिवासियों को बसाने के लिये बेतूल जिले में शाहपुर परियोजना में आर०आर०ओ० एकक ने चार हजार एकड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया था;

(ग) शाहपुर परियोजना के अधीन आर०आर०ओ० एकक ने कितने एकड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया है और आदिवासियों को उनके पुनर्वास के लिए कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई है;

(घ) क्या आर०आर०ओ० एकक के कुछ भाग को अन्यत्र भेज दिया गया है, जब कि खेती योग्य बनाने के लिये जमीन उपलब्ध है;

(ङ) क्या एकक के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी किये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप जमीन को कृषि योग्य बनाने संबंधी कार्यक्रम में ढील आ गई है; और

(च) क्या स्थानीय आदिवासी परिवारों के पुनर्वास संबंधी कार्यक्रम पर इस से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) जी, हां। आर०आर०ओ० द्वारा खेती योग्य बनाई गई भूमि का 25 प्रतिशत भाग भूमिहीन स्थानीय लोगों को बसाने के लिए दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) स्थानीय आदिवासियों को दिए जाने के लिए 4,000 एकड़ भूमि में से 1,460 एकड़ भूमि का उद्धार पहले ही किया जा चुका है और शेष क्षेत्र का उद्धार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) जी, नहीं। 1975-76 में जब आर०आर०ओ० की आधी यूनिट भेजी गयी थी तो उस समय राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि उद्धार के लिए उपरोक्त 4,000 एकड़ भूमि का पता नहीं लगाया गया था।

(ङ) जी, नहीं। वास्तव में, हाल ही में पांच और ट्रैक्टर यूनिट को दिए गए हैं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा पिछले आवास के स्थान पर दूसरा सरकारी आवास का रखा जाना

5677. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं लोक सभा के उन भूतपूर्व सदस्यों और मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 7 जुलाई, 1977 तक सरकारी आवास अपने पास रखा और क्या उनमें से कुछ को पहले आवास के स्थान पर नई दिल्ली में कोई दूसरा आवास आवंटित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके द्वारा रखे गये मकानों के पते क्या हैं, उन पर क्या बाजार भाव का किराया लगाया गया तथा उनसे कितना किराया वसूल किया गया; यदि एक भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य आवास खाली नहीं करता, जो उसे करना चाहिए, तो दूसरा आवास देने के लिए नियम क्या हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे सदस्यों के नाम तथा दिल्ली के पते क्या हैं जो 15 जुलाई, 1977 तक वैस्टर्न कोर्ट या होटलों में या अन्य स्थानों पर, सरकारी आवास न मिलने के कारण रह रहे थे, जिनके बे हकदार हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) पांचवीं लोक सभा के उन भूतपूर्व सदस्यों तथा भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम जो 7 जुलाई, 1977 तक सामान्य पूल वास के दखल में थे, संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं (अनुलग्नक-1) इनमें से, केवल एक भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य को उसके पिछले वास के बदले में वैकल्पिक वास आवंटित किया गया है।

(ख) अनुसूचक 1 में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों में से, केवल गायत्री देवी को बास रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी जो उन्हें विभागीय प्रचारों सहित मूल नियम 45ख के अंतर्गत किराये की अदायगी पर 1962 में, जब वे संसद सदस्या भी नहीं थी आवंटित किया गया था उन के अनुरोध पर, उन्हें एक छोटा मकान आवंटित किया गया है अर्थात् 91 लोदी एस्टेट । भूत-पूर्व संसद सदस्यों को सरकारी बास के आवंटन के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ग) यह लोक सभा सचिवालय से संबंधित है ।

विवरण

पांचवी लोक सभा के उन भूतपूर्व सदस्यों और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों की सूची, जो 7 जुलाई, 1977 तक सरकारी बास के दखल में थे :—

क्रम सं० भूतपूर्व मंत्री/संसद सदस्य का नाम

1. श्री बी० पी० मोयं, भूतपूर्व मंत्री
2. श्री के० एन० सिंह, भूतपूर्व मंत्री
3. श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया, भूतपूर्व मंत्री
4. श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य
5. श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्या
6. श्रीमती गायत्री देवी, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्या
7. श्री एन० के० संधी, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य
8. श्री दिनेश सिंह, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य
9. श्री के० आर० गणेश, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य

10. श्री तुलमोहन राम, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य

11. श्री राम स्वरूप, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य

12. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य

13. श्री शशि भूषण, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य

Central Ministers opted for Smaller Bungalows

5678. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Ministers who have opted for smaller bungalows than that they are entitled to; and

(b) the number of bungalows still in possession of former Ministers?

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

(b) Two.

C.B.I. Raid on the House of Late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

5679. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Andhra Pradesh team of detectives of the C.B.I. raided the house of late Smt. Sarojini Naidu, known as 'Golden Threshold', which was bequeathed to the University of Hyderabad by late Miss Padmaja Naidu;

(b) whether the C.B.I. had acted on prior authorisation, if so, from whom; and

(c) the purposes of this raid and the result of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). On the basis of information received from local sources the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation visited the University Office located in 'Golden Threshold' on May 17—19, 1977, and scrutinized certain documents. The report of the Central Bureau of Investigation has been received by the Government and is under examination.

Letter by Chairman F.C.I. to Write Off Arrears

5680. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the unrealised amount due to the Food Corporation of India upto 31st March, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that a circular letter was issued by the Chairman, F.C.I. to write off the arrears;

(c) if so, was any approval taken from the Ministry before issuing the circular letter;

(d) if not, had the Chairman the authority to issue such a circular letter; and

(e) what is the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) As on 31st March, 1977, the amount due to Food Corporation of India from various parties including the Government of India amounted to Rs. 178.89 crores.

(b) No such circular letter was issued by the Chairman.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Extension of services to teachers in Delhi during emergency

5681. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the influence of Caucus during the Emergency certain teachers in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi were given extension of more than one year in their services after their retirement date during 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) the names of the teachers concerned and the reasons for granting this extension?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, no such extension was given.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of University Admission Rules by certain Colleges of Delhi

5682. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a violation of University admission rules by certain colleges of Delhi;

(b) whether the Admission Grievances Committee has condemned some colleges violating the admission rules;

(c) if so, the names of such colleges and the action taken by the University against them; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide admission to all the eligible students in Delhi Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Univer-

sity of Delhi, it has received complaints about violation of admission rules by some of its Colleges. These complaints were promptly considered by the Admission Grievances Committee and in pursuance of the request made by the Committee, the University has already sent a letter to the colleges to follow strictly the prescribed admission procedures.

(c) The University is collecting detailed information about the colleges which have violated the rules of admission and it will take action on receipt of the information.

(d) The University is making all possible efforts to accommodate all eligible students, who have passed their Higher Secondary Examination from Delhi this year, in the various colleges of the University, School of Correspondence Courses and Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board.

Completion of Nagarjun Sagar and Pochampad Projects

5683. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) The years by which the Nagarjun Sagar and Pochampad projects were scheduled to be completed;

(b) the present stage of their progress; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad projects were scheduled to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(b) Work on Nagarjunasagar dam has been completed. Right Bank Canal and the distribution system have been commissioned in the first 106 km., while work on the canal reach upto 134 km. is in progress. On the Left Bank Canal system, work is in progress between 154 km. and 163 km. An irrigation potential of about

5 lakh hectares has been created as against the ultimate potential of 8.32 lakh hectares.

On the Pochampad project, earth work and masonry work on the dam have been almost completed. The Godavari south main canal has been completed and commissioned upto RD-82, while the works in the reach from RD 82 to RD 116 are in progress. An irrigation potential of 1.17 lakh hectares is expected to have been achieved against the ultimate irrigation potential of 2.31 lakh hectares.

(c) The delay in the completion of these projects has been mainly due to the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds.

Construction of Housing Colonies for Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies

5684. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the change in the pattern of assistance for construction of housing colonies for handloom-weavers co-operative societies;

(b) if so, the main features in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive the former scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing has not introduced any housing scheme exclusively intended for handloom weavers. The Social Housing Scheme, introduced by this Ministry are equally applicable to all members of the public irrespective of caste, creed and community. The co-operative societies of

the handloom weavers can avail themselves of financial assistance under the following Housing Schemes, which are being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories Administration:—

(i) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—Co-operative societies of persons having monthly income of not more than Rs. 600/- are entitled for the grant of loan to the extent of 80 per cent of cost of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 14,500/- per house.

(ii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—Co-operative Societies of persons, whose monthly income is between Rs. 601/- and Rs. 1500/-. can avail themselves of loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 27,500/- per house.

(iii) *Village Housing Projects Scheme.*—Under this scheme, the Co-operative societies can avail themselves of loan assistance for construction and improvement of houses in villages. The amount of loan is restricted to 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per house.

Besides, the registered Co-operative societies in towns with a population of one lakh and above can also avail themselves of loan facilities from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The loan assistance admissible from HUDCO is limited to 70 per cent of the total cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- per house.

The Co-operative societies of handloom weavers can also avail themselves of financial assistance from Scheduled Commercial Banks for their housing schemes under the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in June, 1976.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for a change in the pattern of financial

assistance admissible to the co-operative societies under the Housing Schemes referred to above.

From 1st April, 1969, the Central financial assistance for all State Sector plan schemes including 'housing' is released by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes including 'Housing' according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

(c) Does not arise.

Propaganda against I.C.A.R.

5685. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is the Government aware of the fact that some disgruntled scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) have been carrying a malicious propaganda against the I.C.A.R. and its authorities;

(b) does the Government approve of this action; and

(c) if not, what action does the Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government is aware of the fact that some disgruntled scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, have been carrying on false propaganda against the I.C.A.R. and its authorities;

(b) Government does not approve of such action;

(c) Government is considering the possibility of taking suitable disciplinary action against such scientists.

**दिल्ली में जल प्लावित निचले क्षेत्रों
की बस्तियाँ**

5687. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या उनका ध्यान दिल्ली के निचले इलाकों की बस्तियों विशेष कर शाहदरा रेलवे स्टेशन से दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन तक रेलवे लाइन के दोनों ओर रह रहे निधन और असहाय लोगों की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिनके मकानों में पानी भरा है, वहाँ पर कूड़ा सड़ रहा है बीमार बच्चे सिसक रहे हैं, चारों ओर पानी भरे रहने के कारण निकलने तक को जगह नहीं है, शौच के लिये भी जगह नहीं बची है और यदि हाँ, तो इन गरीब तथा असहाय व्यक्तियों को तात्कालिक सहायता के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल) : शाहदरा रेलवे स्टेशन से लेकर दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन तक दोनों ओर के निचले क्षेत्रों में पानी भर जाने का कारण बरसात के यहीने में भारी वर्षा का होना है यहां न तो समुचित सीवरों की व्यवस्था है न नालियों की व्यवस्था है, इसलिये पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है। इस समय यह पानी कुछ केलाश नगर के पर्मिपंग स्टेशन के द्वारा यमुना गद्दी में डालकर तथा कुछ पानी कृष्णा नगर नाले के द्वारा निकाला जा

रहा है। इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान करने के लिये शाहदरा बरसाती नाले की स्कीम क्रियान्वित की जा रही है जिसमें पांच टुकड़े इन्हीं का निर्माण शामिल है।

Chairman, Central Hindi Directorate

5688. SHRI MADAN LAL SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications, experience and other antecedents including past employment of the present Chairman, Central Hindi Directorate;

(b) the method followed for his appointment; and

(c) whether he was appointed on merit or because of his association with the former Minister of Education in the Aligarh Muslim University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There is no Chairman, Central Hindi Directorate. However, there is a Chairman of Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology who is ex-officio Director, Central Hindi Directorate. The statement showing bio-data of Prof. H. L. Sharma, Chairman, C.S.T.T. is attached.

(b) and (c) Prof. Sharma was selected on the basis of his qualifications and his name was referred to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, which approved it.

Statement

Bio-data of Shri Harbansh Lal Sharma

Name	Professor Harbansh Lal Sharma
Date of birth	October 30, 1915.
Academic Qualifications	M. A. (Sanskrit) 1st Class. M. A. (Hindi) 1st Class. Ph.D. Shrimad Bhagwat D.Litt. Surdas Oriental examinations in Sanskrit & Modern Indian Languages.

Experience of Teaching and guiding Research. 30 years experience of teaching degree and Post-graduate classes of Hindi and Sanskrit. 23 years experience of directing and guiding research in Hindi, Sanskrit Linguistics and comparative study of Hindi language and literature with Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannad, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali.

Directed compilation of Terminological indices of the works of Surdas etc. and Cultural terminology of Braj Bhasha.

Administrative Experience 28 years' experience, as Head of the Department Director, Provost and Dean etc.

Associated with academic bodies and Literary associations of the Country in various capacities as President, Convenor, Secretary and member.

Literary Works Fourteen Literary publications on Criticism, Culture, Philosophy, Literature, History and Literature and Dictionary. About 150 papers and Articles on various subjects.

Academic Distinctions Cash award on some of the publications Ratnakar Prize awarded by Nagari Pracharini Sabha for the best contribution to Hindi Literature, during the period—Samvat 2007—2010.

Radhakrishna Das Medal and a Copper plate of Honour presented by Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Kashi on 'Sur and Unka Sahitya' judged the best work on Braj Bhasha Literature Samvat 2021.

A copper Plate of Honour presented by Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime Minister of India for editing 'Hindi Shabda Sagar'.

Position before appointment as Chairman, CSTT. Professor and Head of the Department of Hindi and the Modern Indian Languages in the Senior grade of Rs. 1600—1800 in Aligarh Muslim University.

Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies

5689. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary studies is located in a Government building;

(b) if so, whether Government charge market rent from this office;

(c) whether the President and the Director General of the Institute paid the rent for their residential accommodation at concessional rates up to April, 1976;

(d) if so, the justification for charging the market rent from the Institute and concessional rent from these officials;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to realise from these officials the arrears of market rent; and

(f) if so, how?

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

(c) to (f). The President of the Institute, Shri B. R. Bhagat, who was occupying 10, Raisina Road in his capacity as the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, vacated the house on 24th April, 1977. He was entitled to rent-free accommodation during the period

in question. He is at present occupying 7, Windsor Place, allotted to him on purely temporary basis by the Lok Sabha House Committee on payment of rent at market rate.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi, executive Chairman of the Institute, is residing in 30, Lodhi Estate which had been placed at the disposal of the Rajasthan Government. The State Government has already asked Dr. Singhvi to vacate the accommodation. In the meanwhile, rent at market rate has been assessed against the Rajasthan Government.

Shri M. N. Kaul, Director General of the Institute, was allotted 23, Ashoka Road, in his capacity as a Member of the Rajya Sabha. The allotment was cancelled w.e.f. 3rd August 1972 but he was allowed to retain the house on payment of rent under F.R. 45 B plus departmental charges. Shri Kaul vacated the house on 10th April, 1976 and rent at market rate was recovered from him for the period from 1st January, 1973 to the date of vacation.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 6 dated 13th June, 1977 re: Civic Amenities for Unauthorised Colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I refer to reply given to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 6 answered on 13th June, 1977 and regret to state that factual errors have crept therein.

2. In reply to the part (a) of the question, a list of the unauthorised colonies was enclosed. On further checking, it is found that the list contains some repetitions and omissions. As such another list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-885/77] giving the names of the unauthorised colonies on the basis of surveys conducted upto 1974 by the DDA and MCD.

3. The inconvenience caused to the Lok Sabha is regretted.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER ON MISUSE OF MASS MEDIA DURING INTERNAL EMERGENCY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "White Paper on the Misuse of Mass Media during the Internal Emergency" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-870/77.]

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. Considering that this document deals with some of the blackest crimes committed during the emergency, why should Government call it a "white paper"? Is white colour sacrosanct with the Government? Why not make it black or yellow or...

MR. SPEAKER: They could not get black paper.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: May I request that this may be circulated to the members?

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask them to circulate it to members.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस की हिन्दी प्रति भी मिलनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी में भी मिलेगी ।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ON REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED FOR 1974-75, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1974-75 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE.

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976:—

(i) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Third Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136(E), in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 505 to 507 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257(E), in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 740 in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-871/77.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75 along with the (Audited) Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-872/77.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-873/77.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT, AND ACTS UNDER GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT AND TAMIL NADU STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT

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

(1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958:—

* (i) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E), in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1976.

* (ii) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-122/77.]

*The notifications were previously laid on the Table on the 6th April,

(2) I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Gujarat Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 44 of 1976) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act 1976.

(ii) A copy each of the following Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976:—

(a) The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act No. 5 of 1977) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1977.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act No. 8 of 1977) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-874/77.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CALCUTTA FOR 1975-76 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY, SANTINIKETAN FOR 1973-74 AND A STATEMENT.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/77.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati Univer-

sity, Santiniketan, for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-876/77.]

12.43 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Second Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period indicated against each:—

(1) Thakur Girija Nandan Singh — 27th June to 8th August, 1977 (Second Session).

(2) Dr. Karan Singh — 13th June to 5th July, 1977 (Second Session).

(3) Shri P. Parthasarathy — 11th June to 11th July, 1977 (Second Session).

(4) Shri Keshavrao Dhondge — 1st to 15th July, 1977 (Second Session).

(5) Shri Jadunath Kisku — 11th June to 8th August 1977 (Second Session).

(6) Shri F. P. Gaekwad — 11th June to 31st July, 1977 (Second Session).

(7) Shrimati Akbar Jahan Begum — 12th to 29th July, 1977 (Second Session).

(8) Shri Prafull Chandra Sen — 11th June to 8th August, 1977 (Second Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The members will be informed accordingly.

12.45 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

12.46 hrs.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (ACQUISITION) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL*

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दिल्ली मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए आयु-विज्ञान की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अधिक अच्छी सुविधायें तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए चिकित्सीय सुविधायें सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से लेडी हार्डिंग आयुविज्ञान महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल के अर्जन करने का और कलावती शरण अस्पताल के प्रबंध का तथा उन से सम्बन्धित या उन के आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and for the

management of the Kalavati Saran Hospital, with a view to ensuring better facilities for higher medical education for women and medical facilities for women and children in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) INADEQUATE FERRY SERVICE BETWEEN MANIHARS GHAT AND SAKRIGALI GHAT ON THE EASTERN RAILWAY

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने जिस विषय की ओर नियम 377 के अंतर्गत चर्चा उठाने की अनुमति आपसे प्राप्त की है वह बहुत ही लोक महत्व का है। हमारे यहां उस पिछड़े हिस्से में एकमात्र हमारे यातायात की सुविधा रेल है। एन एफ रेल से जो लोग कटिहार से उस पार ईस्टर्न रेलवे की फेरी से साहबगंज की तरफ और कलकत्ते की तरफ जाने वाली तीन गाड़ियों से आते हैं उन को नदी पार करने के लिए सी बर्षों से लगातार दो बार ईस्टर्न रेलवे की फेरी आती जाती थी। वह अब बन्द कर दी गई। अब मात्र एक बार आती जाती है। तीन बार ट्रेन्स दिन में आती हैं। जो यात्री कटिहार की तरफ से नेपाल की तरफ से और भूटान की तरफ से आते हैं ऐसे तमाम यात्री मनहारी घाट से क्रॉस कर के उस पार साहबगंज की तरफ जाते हैं। ईस्टर्न रेलवे की एक फेरी फरक्का में आईडिल पड़ी है, उस का स्टाफ आईडिल पड़ा है। फेरी सकरीमली घाट से मनहारी घाट तक केवल एक बार आ जा रही है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि उस इलाके के साधारण किसान जो अपने होमस्टेड लैंड में सब्जी पैदा करते हैं वह भी

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II section 2, dated 1st August, 1977.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री युवराज]

अपने सिर पर सारा सामान टोकरी में लेकर साहबगंज की तरफ जहां बड़ी हाट है, वहां आते जाते हैं। इस के अलावा जो यात्री देवघर पटना और कलकत्ते की तरफ जाते हैं उन के लिए वही एक मात्र सुविधा थी जो सौ वर्षों से चली आ रही थी। वह सुविधा अभी हाल में छीन ली गई है। विगत वर्ष जब ठेकेदार अपनी प्राइवेट फेरी से लोगों को पार कर रहा था आपातकाल के जमाने की बात है, तो एक बड़ी डकैती गंगा नदी में हुई जिस में हजारों रुपये उन के छान लिए गए और उन के ऊपर काफी मार पड़ी। आज यात्रियों की जान व माल की सुरक्षा नहीं रह गई है। इसलिए मैं आप के द्वारा रेल मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। किन्तु इस के कि मैं ने यह चर्चा आज यहां उठाई, मैं ने रेल मंत्री का ध्यान बार बार इस ओर आकृष्ट किया कि जो फेरी सौ वर्षों से ईस्टर्न रेलवे की सकरी गली घाट से मनिहारी घाट तक चल रही थी उसे दोबारा चालू कर दिया जाय। आज आप के द्वारा फिर इस सदन का ध्यान उस ओर आकृष्ट कर रहा हूं।

(ii) RISE IN WATER LEVEL OF RIVERS IN THE COUNTRY CAUSING DAMAGE TO CROPS, LIFE AND PROPERTY.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत 10 या 15 जुलाई से समूचे देश की नदियों में पानी बढ़ना शुरू हो गया था। इधर चार पांच दिनों असाधारण वर्षा हुई है। उस के कारण देश की सभी नदियों में बाढ़ का पानी खतरे के निशान के ऊपर जा रहा है और लोगों की फसल और घर में पानी घुस गया है। मैं बिहार के सहरसा जिले से आता हूं। वहां कोसी का तटबन्ध बनाया गया था। कामां तटबन्ध के बीच में लगभग 7 लाख आदमी रहते हैं। उन सभी लोगों के घरों में पानी घुस गया है और उन का जान-माल खतरे में पड़ गया है। वे चाहते हैं कि कहीं ऊंचे स्थान पर जायें लेकिन सूखे स्थान

पर जाने के लिए भी उनको कोई सहाय नहीं है।

बाढ़ की समस्या कितनी जटिल और भयंकर है, इस संबंध में मैं भारत सरकार के सिचाई विभाग की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसके कुछ अंश मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The total damage due to flood in 1976 has been estimated by the State Government at Rs. 751 crores of which the damage to crops alone is Rs. 550 crores. The damage occurred in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat etc. is nearly 98 per cent of the total damage. The toll of human lives was 958. The total damage of Rs. 751 crores in 1976 is the highest during the period 1943—76. The annual damage during 1943—76 was about Rs. 205 crores."

इस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि हर साल दो तीन अरब रुपये की क्षति होती रही है किन्तु गत साल 5 अरब 76 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति बाढ़ में हुई। देश में हर साल बाढ़ आती है, काफी नुकसान होता है लेकिन जब बाढ़ आ जाती है, लोगों के घरों में पानी भर जाता है, लोगों की जान और माल खतरे में पड़ जाता है, तभी सरकार कुछ बचाव के उपाय करती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि न तो फसलों को बचाया जा सकता है और न बाढ़ में फंसे हुए लोगों को ऊंचे स्थान पर ले जाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हर साल अरबों रुपये की क्षति होती रही है और हजारों लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं, सरकार को बाढ़ आने के पहले ही मुस्तैदी से कार्य करना चाहिए तथा फ्लड कंट्रोल का एक मास्टर प्लान बनाना चाहिए। अभी 20—25 साल से जो कार्य किया गया है उससे पता चलता है कि बाढ़ रुकने के बजाये बाढ़ का और भयंकर रूप होता जा रहा है जैसा मैंने अभी बताया सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हर साल दो अरब का नुकसान होता था लेकिन पिछले साल करीब सात अरब रुपये

का नुकसान हुआ समूचे देश में। मैं आपके जरिए सरकार का ध्यान समूचे देश में बाढ़ से जो लोग तड़प रहे हैं उनकी ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ और विशेषकर सहरसा, दरभंगा और समस्तीपुर जिले में जिन सात लाख लोगों को कोसी नदी के दोनों तटों पर बांध बनाकर स्थाई रूप से बाढ़ में डकेल दिया गया है, जिनके घरों में पानी घुस गया है उन के पुनर्वास की मांग करता हूँ तथा साथ ही उनको अविलंब ऊँचे स्थानों पर ले जाने के कदम उठाये जायें—इस बात को मैं आपके जरिए इस सदन और सरकार से कहना चाहता।

(|||) BUILDING PLANS OF THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Last Monday, on the 25th July, answering my Unstarred Question No. 4638 on the building plan of the former Prime Minister, the Minister of Works and Housing, Shri Sikandar Bakht, stated that "copies of the building plan will be placed in the Library of Parliament shortly". I submit that such a procedure would be irregular and contrary to our rules.

MR. SPEAKER: The papers should be laid on the Table of this House and not in the library.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Earlier he had said that the plan was approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation more than a year ago. Why should there be delay in placing it before the house?

I am given to understand that the cost of construction of the mansion is going to be about Rs. 8 lakhs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I would like the Minister to present to the House the actual estimate of the cost.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This is the last week and so he should place a copy of the plan on the Table of the House soon.

AN HON. MEMBER: The estimate of the cost.

MR. SPEAKER. It is my direction that whenever any document has to be placed for the benefit of the House, it has to be placed on the Table of this House and not in the Library.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: By the end of this week. Why should there be any delay?

MR. SPEAKER. Would you like to make any statement here?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Let him make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is being built at a private green belt. What is the ceiling in that area—500 sq. metre? What is the total?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): It is definitely not in a private area. But, usually, they are small houses. In fact, I will try my best to obtain an estimate from the Delhi Municipal Corporation and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You should also place a plan before the House.

(iv) Re, INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY HAVING SPENT ABOUT RS. 50 LAKHS OUT OF SALE PROCEEDS OF THEIR RELIEF MATERIAL AND CERTAIN OTHER FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Indian Red Cross Society and international organisations in this country have spent about Rs. 50 lakhs out of the sale proceeds of their relief material which they received for distribution amongst distressed people has been spent for construction of a very posh marble faced building on Red Cross Road in New Delhi. Some persons in the government, I am told, had advised them not to go for an expensive building, but they paid no heed to the same.

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

Out of their total fund of Rs. 3,66,07,104.34 paise as on 15th December, 1976, an amount of about Rs. one crore has been kept in long term fixed deposit with a non-nationalised bank and it is suspected that some people in authority in the said society has done it for a monetary or/and other consideration.

The society also disposed of government loan scrips at a value which is much less than the face value without calling for tenders.

The Indian Red Cross is a body connected with an international organisation. Therefore, it has to be run without committing any irregularities. The Government should look into the matter and should institute an enquiry in order to ensure that this organisation runs properly in the country. I invite the Health Minister to make a statement on the same.

(v) DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF 8.33 PER CENT. BONUS TO WORKERS INCLUDING THOSE IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House and particularly the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour, who is present here under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure of the House. I think you will agree with me and the entire House will also agree with me that the demand for 8.33 per cent bonus for the workers, including the workers engaged in public sector industries has, by this time, enlisted or secured the widespread and possible support from the entire country.

13 hrs.

You would also know that the Janata Party, during the election campaign, had also made a promise that they would repeal the payment of Bonus Amendment Act 1975 and make an amendment so that the workers are paid statutorily the minimum of the amount of 8.33 per cent at the earliest possible opportunity. You would

also know that the Government, of late has come out with a statement regarding the existing concept of bonus as deferred wages. Having at these things into the background, the Government has been found dragging its feet on the matter of bringing about a specific and concrete legislative measure. You would also agree with me that the labour of our country today have become restive. If you cast a casual glance at the labour scene of our country today, you will find that there has been a large scale agitation being conducted by the workmen of our country. There have been also agitations and strike actions in various parts of our country. You may also know that the question was raised in the Chief Ministers' Conference held yesterday, and I am surprised to see that the Prime Minister of our country has been reported to have observed that the Government has not yet taken any decision on that and, therefore, no question of bonus should be raised in the Chief Ministers' Conference. You would also agree with me that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has made it very clear that the question of bonus should be immediately settled—the Chief Minister of Kerala also has done it—and that unless the bonus issue is settled immediately, there is every possibility of the law and order situation further worsening in the country.

I also want to draw your attention to the fact that the Government, particularly the Minister, who is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, has been found to keep the Parliament in ignorance. They have taken pleasure in ignoring you and the whole House. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should come out immediately with a concrete proposal, regarding the decision on the question of bonus, and accede to the demand of the working class of our country for statutory minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent and make an announcement on the floor of the House, not outside the House. If you allow the Government to make a decision outside the House, the House will lose the opportunity of

expressing its points of view. It is in the fitness of things that he makes the announcement here. In this matter he should assure that Parliament is sovereign and Government should provide the opportunity to the House to express its points of view on this national and very important issue. Therefore, there should be a discussion in the House, and Government should take the benefit of ascertaining the views of all sections of the House.

With these words, I request that the hon. Minister may make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister may move his motion. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampora): Why don't you ask the Government to make the announcement?

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants, he can announce. I cannot compel anybody.

AN HON. MEMBER: About 40 Members of this House have already written. He should not ignore the wishes of the Members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants, he can announce. I cannot ask him. (*Interruptions*). I do not know whether he will make a statement now because it is a very important issue. The hon. Member has made his observations already.

The Home Minister.

—

13.04 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Today on the order paper appears a motion in my name regarding consideration of the Lokpal Bill. But,

instead, in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members on both sides of the House, Government has decided to refer it to a Joint Committee. So, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to move a motion for suspension of a proviso to a rule. I have given notice of my intention to move the following motion during the current session of the Lok Sabha. I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith to a Joint Committee of the Houses"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith to a Joint Committee of the Houses."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Now, with your permission, I move:

"That the Lokpal Bill, 1977, be referred . . ."

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): On a point of order, I should be allowed to raise a point after the hon. Minister has finished his speech. It is an important point that I want to raise.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It is now Lunch time; shall I continue after the Lunch Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we shall adjourn now till 1405 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Forteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

LOKPAL BILL—contd.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Lokpal Bill, 1977 be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses consisting of 33 Members 22 from this House, namely:

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra,

Shri Mangal Deo,

Shrimati Mrinal Gore,

Prof. R. K. Amin,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath,

Shri Narendra P. Nathwanf,

Shri Gauri Shankar Rai,

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty,

Shri Madhu Limaye,

Shri Ram Jethmalani,

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,

Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed,

Shri C. M. Stephen,

Shri B. Shankaranand,

Shri K. Suryanarayana,

Shri M. V. Krishnappa,

Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal,

Shri Charan Singh,

Shri Jagannath Sharma,

Shri Arif Beg,

Shri Saugata Roy, and

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha,

and 11 from Rajya Sabha . . ."

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Sir, nobody has been included in the Joint Committee from our Party. I would request the Chair to see that representation is given to our party also, because the Bill would have jurisdiction over the activities of the State Governments also. That is why, it is the responsibility of the Chair to accommodate one or two members from our Party also.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I would try to do that, but for the present, these are the names and before the discussion closes, I will let the chair know.

MR. SPEAKER: Please see if one Member of the All India ADMK can be included.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): CPI Party is also not included in this list. The Minister may consider that also.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Are we to make claims like this in the House?

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: It is but fair on the part of the ruling party to give representation to all concerned. It is an important bill and a long-cherished one.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The usual practice has been that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs discusses with the different opposition groups in order to give representation to the maximum groups; it can also be on the basis of the strength of Members in the House. At the same time, the practice has been to accommodate different views from the opposition side. I would appeal to the hon. Speaker to see that this practice is followed in future.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly think over the matter. You can have the names submitted later.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I will say a word about what the hon. Members opposite said.

I wanted to limit the number so that the deliberations can be easily held. If a larger number is included, it becomes a crowd. That was my difficulty. Otherwise, I have no objection to including any of the members of the opposite. I will consider and let the Chair know.... (*Interruptions*). There is no dispute about it. My only point was that I do not want to have a very large committee... (*Interruptions*). I will try to do it.

I have not completed the motion:

"... that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: You will be considering the claims of both AIADMK and CPI.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Then, the number will go up.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter. Both CPI and AIADMK want representation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): The number from the Rajya Sabha will also consequently go up.

श्री चरण सिंह: कान्सीक्वेंशल तब्दीलियां अपने आप हो जायेंगी। अगर कमेटी के सदस्य 45 होंगे, तो 30 यहां के होंगे और 15 राज्य सभा के।

पेशतर इसके कि मैं कुछ अर्ज करूं, मैं माननीय सदन को, और आप को भी, यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल के लिए दो दिन की डिबेट रखी गई थी—यह तय किया गया था कि दो दिन में यह बिल यहां से पास हो जायेगा, लेकिन अब चूंकि यह बिल जायंट कमेटी में जा रहा है, इसलिए आज ही इस पर बहस खत्म हो जानी चाहिए। इस पर इस वक्त कुछ बहुत ज्यादा कहना नहीं है। जब जायंट कमेटी से यह बिल आयेगा, तो माननीय सदस्य डीटेल में अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। और तब इस सदन के लिए चाहे जितना समय निश्चित कर सकता है।

यह विधेयक आकार में बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन जितना आकार में छोटा है, होमियोपैथिक मेडिसन के उसूल के मुताबिक हमारे सारे जीवन और देश के लिए उतना ही अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। (व्यवधान)... माननीय मित्र कह रहे हैं कि श्री राज नारायण का कुछ तो असर पड़ना चाहिए। वह तो पड़ता ही है।

मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि यह मामूली बिल नहीं है, साधारण विधेयक नहीं है, इस का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। हर मुल्क के लिए ऐसे बिल का महत्व होता है, लेकिन हमारे देश की परिस्थिति में इस का कहीं अधिक महत्व है।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन गालिबन 1964 में नियुक्त हुआ। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री उस के अध्यक्ष थे। 1966 में उसने रिपोर्ट दी। 1964 में

[श्री चरण सिंह]

श्री सन्तानम् इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट दे चुके थे कि हमारे सार्वजनिक और प्रशासनिक जीवन को करप्शन का कीड़ा लग गया है, उस को खा रहा है, भ्रष्टाचार का कैसर उसे लग गया है, और उसे मिटाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि एक निष्पक्ष कमेटी—ऐसी कमेटी, जिस के प्रति सब का आदर हो, इस तरह के व्यक्ति को कमेटीया कमीशन या संस्था या इंस्टीट्यूशन, जो कुछ भी कहिए—अपने देश में कायम की जाये। अक्सर इस सिलसिले में जिक्र हुआ स्वीडन के ऐम्बुड्समैन की इंस्टीट्यूशन का और कहा गया कि यहां भी इस किस्म का इंस्टीट्यूशन कायम किया जाय। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन कि सिफारिश के फलस्वरूप सन् 68 या 69 में यहां एक बिल पेश हुआ। वह सन् 1969 या 70 में यहां लोक सभा में स्वीकृत हो गया। वह राज्य सभा में विचाराधीन था तो लोक सभा भंग हो गई। बिल लैप्स हो गया। फिर 1971 में एक बिल आया। तब से अब तक वहां जहां का तहां पड़ा है। जिस तरह से लोक सभा ने स्वीकृत किया था उसी रूप में बिल यहां पेश किया गया लेकिन उसमें कोई प्रगति आगे नहीं हुई।

अब यह बिल यहां आया है। पेशवर इसके कि यह किन मानों में पुराने विधेयक से मुखलिफ या भिन्न है वह अर्ज करें, उस के पहले मैं फिर इस के महत्व की और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं इन अल्फाज में कि जिस देश में राजनीतिक जीवन और उसके फलस्वरूप प्रशासनिक जीवन भ्रष्ट हो जायगा वह कभी किसी क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार की प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा। कोई प्रोग्रेस कर ही नहीं सकता किसी माने में क्यों कि भ्रष्टाचार ऐसी चीज है कि वह न मालूम कितने रूप में फूट निकलता है। अब इस वक्त तो इस का मतलब केवल फाइनेंसियल

करप्शन या मिस-कंडक्ट की जो भी डेफिनीशन आती है उस से लिया जाता है लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार शब्द बहुत व्यापक है। इस का मतलब केवल यही नहीं है कि कोई आदमी नियम के विरुद्ध अपने स्वार्थ में और देश के हित के विरुद्ध रुपया ले ले, बल्कि जो आदमी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता वह भ्रष्ट है, जो वचन दे कर उस को पूरा नहीं करता वह भ्रष्ट है, जो झूठ बोलता है वह भ्रष्ट है। भ्रष्टाचार की इतनी परिभाषा हो सकती है, इतना व्यापक यह शब्द है कि इस का डिफाइन करना मुश्किल है। घर में एक बाप या घर का कोई एक आदमी झूठ बोल रहा है तो यह एक आदमी झूठ नहीं बोल रहा है, उस का सारा असर बच्चों पर पड़ रहा है। इसी तरीके से अगर किसी सूबे का चीफ मिनिस्टर या किसी बदकिस्मत देश का प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऊंचे स्टैंडर्ड कायम नहीं करता है तो सारे देश में तो स्टैंडर्ड अपने आप फैल जायगा। इसलिए जरूरी यह है कि पोलिटिकल करप्शन की जड़ पर कुल्हाड़ा चलाया जाय क्यों कि वह जड़ है हमारे सारे रोगों की।

आप कानून कितना ही बना लीजिए, टैक्स कितना ही लगा लीजिए, कर्जा कितना ही ले लीजिए, कांस्टीट्यूशन कितना ही अमेंड कर लीजिए, कितना ही व्याख्यान दे लीजिए कि जनता इन्वाल्ड नहीं है प्लान्स जो बनते हैं उनके अंदर, वगैरह वगैरह लेकिन अगर हम लोग ईमानदार नहीं हैं, जो जनता के नुमाइंदे हैं वे अपनी ड्यूटी अगर नहीं करते हैं और अपने स्वार्थ के लिए काम करते हैं, पोलिटिकल पावर को एक जरिया समझ लेते हैं अपना घर भरने का तो देश कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। जो पोलिटिकल पावर को या मिनिस्ट्री के पद को या चीफ

मिनिस्ट्री के पद को या किसी भी पद को साध्य बना लेते हैं बजाय देश की सेवा करने के साधन के—मैं फिर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पोलिटिकल आफिस को एन्ड बना लेते हैं बजाय उसको मीन्स समझने के, पोलिटिकल पावर मिली, आज चीफ मिनिस्टर हुए, या प्राइम मिनिस्टर हुए या मेम्बर हो गए असेम्बली के या पार्लियामेंट के तो उसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि आप को ज्यादा सेवा करने का मौका मिल गया, इट इज ए मीन्स टु डू पब्लिक सर्विस, लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह हो गई कि अधिकतर पोलिटिकल पावर एम हो गया है, एन्ड हो गया है, जब हम चीफ मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर हो गए तो हमें करने के लिए जेप कुछ नहीं रह गया है, अब तो हमें इसकी रक्षा करनी है कि किस तरह यह कायम रह सकती है, यह हो गया है, जबकि होना चाहिए उलटा। वह मीन्स है सर्विस का लेकिन बदकिस्मती इस मुल्क की है। एक मोटी सी बात है, कोई नयी बात नहीं, हम सभी लोग शायद अपनी भोटिंग में कह देते होंगे कि आजाद नीचे से ऊपर को जाना है, यह ऊपर से नीचे को आता है। गांव के प्रधान या सभापति का असर गांव के लड़कों पर पड़ेगा। म्युनिसिपैलिटी के चेयरमैन का असर उस कस्बे के सभी नागरिकों पर पड़ेगा। जैसा भी उसका कैरेक्टर हो, अगर खराब है तो खराब असर पड़ेगा और अगर अच्छा है तो अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। एक चीफ मिनिस्टर के चाल-चलन की चर्चा घर-घर में फैलेगी। अगर अच्छा काम करेंगे तो खुशबू की तरह से वह काम घर घर में फैल जायेगा, दुगुना और चौगुना होकर फैलेगा। लोग कहेंगे कि फलाना चीफ मिनिस्टर तो किसी की परवाह नहीं करता, वह तो सभी को एकसां समझता है, अपने भांजे को भी और गैर से गैर को भी। उसकी निष्पक्षता और इमानदारी की बातें गांव गांव में फैल जायेंगी। एक जगह मैं ने पढ़ा था, महात्मा बुद्ध ने कहा है कि अच्छा काम हवा के विरुद्ध भी फैल जाता है, चारों

तरफ उसकी खुशबू फैल जाती है। हवा के अनुकूल तो उसको फैलना ही है लेकिन महात्मा बुद्ध से कहा कि नेकचलनी की खुशबू, चरित्र की खुशबू हवा के विरुद्ध भी चारों तरफ फैल जाती है। इसलिए अगर हमारा मुल्क ठीक न हो तो हमारी बदनामी होगी, किताबों में चाहे जो कुछ लिखा हो, स्कूलों में कुछ भी पढ़ाया जाता हो और कुछ भी व्याख्यान हम देते हों या सुनते हों—वह सब बेकार हो जायेंगे। महात्मा गांधी जब जिंदा थे, जब देश गुलाम था, इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं था उस गुलामी के जमाने में भी महात्मा गांधी के पर्सनल कैरेक्टर और उनकी सर्विसेज की वजह से दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में इस गुलाम मुल्क का स्टेचर बढ़ गया था। इस सिलसिले में मैं सिर्फ एक मिसाल ही देना चाहता हूँ। सैकेन्ड वर्ल्ड वार में जिस वक्त इटली ने हथियार डाल दिए तो ब्रिटिश ट्रुप्स गई और इटली पर कब्जा कर लिया। इंडियन ट्रुप्स भी वहां गई थीं। जो इंडियन ट्रुप्स लौट कर आई उनमें से कुछ मेरे जानने वाले थे जिन्होंने बतलाया कि हमने वहां पर कोई घर नहीं देखा किसी गांव या कस्बे में यह महात्मा गांधी की तस्वीर न लगी हो। क्यों? किसी तस्वीर से कोई आदमी इम्प्रेसेशन ड्रा करना चाहता है, प्रेरणा लेना चाहता है। तो उस वक्त गुलाम मुल्क के लीडर से भी आजाद मुल्क के लोगों को प्रेरणा मिल रही थी। वे समझते थे कि गांधी जी जैसा नेता जो गुलामी के जमाने में पैदा हुआ यह दुनिया को कोई नया सन्देश देगा। हम लोग जेलों में पड़े हुए थे तब क्या क्या स्वप्न नहीं देख थे कि देश आजाद होगा और आर्थिक और सैनिकदृष्टि से महान् बनेगा। क्या हमने महान् बना दिया? इसके इसके पीछे नीतियों की गस्तियां तो हैं ही लेकिन सबसे बड़ा कारण देश के प्रगति न करने का है पोलिटिकल करप्शन।

इसीलिए आज यहां यह बिल आया है। इस बिल में पिछले बिल के मुकाबले में

[श्री चरण सिंह]

5-6 विशेषतायें हैं जिनकी ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। पहली विशेषता तो यह है कि पहले बिल में प्राइम मिनिस्टर, मेम्बराने पार्लमेंट और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स का कोई जिक्र नहीं था। इस बिल के जूरिस्टिकशन में सभी लोग आ जायेंगे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी इससे नहीं बचेंगे, हम लोग इससे बचने वाले नहीं और सभी प्रदेशों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स इससे बचने वाले नहीं हैं। पीछे हमारी कोशिश रही है कि हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो गए तो मामूली कानून से हम ऊपर हो गए। इक्वैलिटी बिफोर दि ला—जो कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया हुआ है कि बड़े और छोटे सभी कानून के सामने बराबर हैं—इस उसूल को हम भूल गए। कहीं दुनिया में यह नहीं हुआ है कि उसका प्राइम मिनिस्टर कानून से ऊपर हो। हमारे यहां यह कोशिश की गई कि हमारे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई सिविल या क्रिमिनल केस नहीं चलेगा। मेरे सामने जो दोस्त बैठे हैं—डा० कर्ण सिंह जी को तो मैं जानता हूँ, हितेन्द्र देसाई जी को भी कुछ-कुछ जानता हूँ, उस समय पार्लियामेंट के जो मेम्बर थे, वे इस समय यहां मौजूद हैं या नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मेम्बर हों या न हों, इस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सर्कमस्टेंशेज से लीडरशिप बन कर सामने आती है। हम सब लोग एक ही मिट्टी के बने हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कहीं कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिये थी। जब हम ने यहां लोक सभा में एक कानून पास कर दिया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर कोई जुर्म करेंगे, कोई फ़ाइम करेंगे, पीनल ओफ़ेन्स करेंगे तो वे कानून के ऊपर हैं, उन पर कोई केस नहीं चलेगा, कोई सिविल लाइबिल्टी होगी तो भी कोई केस नहीं चलेगा, इतना ही नहीं, जब तक वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं तब तक ही नहीं, बल्कि जब तक ज़िन्दा रहेंगे, चाहे बाद में प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहें या न रहें, तब भी उन पर कोई केस नहीं चलेगा—इस । क्या मायने हैं ? मैं अपने

उन मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इस के लिये उस वक्त वोट दिया था, वे एनलाइटन करें, जूरिसपूडेंस का कौन सा उसूल था जिस के तहत प्राइम मिनिस्टर को संविधान से ऊपर रख दिया ? दुनिया में कहीं-कहीं यह उसूल तो है कि प्रेजिडेंट या गवर्नर के खिलाफ कोई क्रिमिनल केस नहीं चलेगा, जब तक वे आफिस में हैं, लेकिन आफिस के वेकैट करने के बाद भी नहीं चलेगा, सिविल नेचर का केस भी नहीं चलेगा, ऐसा नहीं है ? इस के पीछे क्या उसूल है ? क्या इस तरह से मुल्क चलने वाला है ?

मान लीजिये—वेईमानी या ईमानदारी के हज़ार तरीकों से हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर इलैक्शन जीत कर आ गया या आ गई, तो उस के खिलाफ, जैसे दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ जो मामूली लोग इधर बैठे हैं, हाई कोर्ट में पैटीशन फाइल हो सकती है, उस तरह से प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में पैटीशन फाइल नहीं हो सकती, उसके लिये अनग से एक बोर्ड बनेगा, यह बोर्ड क्यों बनेगा ? मैं फार-गोइडेंस-सेक आप से पूछना हूँ—ऐसा क्यों किया गया, कानून के ऊपर उन को क्यों रखा गया, क्या कोई आदमी प्राइम मिनिस्टर होने से आम सिटिज़न्स से ऊंचा हो जाता है ? डेमोक्रेसी का उसूल क्या है ?

Everyman is equal in the eyes of law.

लेकिन हमारे यहां यह एटेम्प्ट की गई कि उस को कानून से भी ऊंचा कर दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, जिस तरह से हम लोग यहां बैठे हैं और जितने हमारे अधिकार हैं, उस से ज्यादा अधिकार देने की तैयार नहीं हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन और कानून की दृष्टि में हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस माननीय सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की तरह से ही नहीं, बल्कि मामूली नागरिक की हैसियत का होगा, उस से ज्यादा बड़ी हैसियत उस की नहीं

होगी। यह हमारा उसूल है और इसी लिये हम ने उन को भी इस में शामिल कर दिया है।

इसी तरह से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की बात है। हमारे पास कुछ इस तरह की रायें आई कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को सौ काम करने पड़ते हैं, पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में सौ तरह की बातें मिनिस्टर को आ कर कहनी पड़ती हैं—इस में कहीं कोई लाइन तो खींचनी होगी। मैंने कहा कि लाइन तो खिंची हुई है—कोई लफ्ज इस में ठीक न हो तो लफ्ज को बदल दो, लेकिन किसी से भी यह बात छिपी नहीं रहेगी कि जो बात इन्होंने गवर्नमेन्ट से कही है, वह लोगों के हित में कही है या नहीं कही है। कोई भी बात छिपने वाली नहीं है। हम ने अपने देश में ब्रिटिश जूरिस्पूडेंस को एडाप्ट किया है। उस का बुनियादी सिद्धान्त यह है कि किसी आदमी को सिर्फ शुब्ह की बिना पर सजा नहीं मिलेगी, चाहे गिल्टी छूट जाय, लेकिन जब तक उस का गुनाह पूरा साबित नहीं होगा, तब तक सजा नहीं मिलेगी। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि शायद ही कभी कोई केस ऐसा हुआ हो, जिस में किसी बेगुनाह को सजा मिली हो। इस में ऐसा हो सकता है कि 100 में से 90 गुनाहगार छूट जाएं, लेकिन ला-कोर्ट्स में किसी बेगुनाह को सजा नहीं मिलती और अगर मिल भी जाय तो इस में ऐसा प्रावी-जन रखा है कि लोकपाल अपनी रिकमेण्डेशन प्रेस्क्राइब्ड आथॉरिटी को भेजेंगे और वह अथॉरिटी है—हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और वे उस को कैबिनेट के सामने रखेंगे। फिर उन को कहा जा सकता है या अपने आप डिसाइड किया जा सकता है कि इसमें कोई भूल हो गई है क्योंकि हर आदमी भूल कर सकता है और लोकपाल भी मनुष्य होगा आखिर। तो यह भी इसमें एक प्रोबिजन रखा

है लेकिन मैं आपके जरिये से इधर और उधर बैठने वाले दोस्तों से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक बार अगर लाखों केसेज में से एक सही मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ भी जजमेंट हो जाए, तो वह बेहतर होगा बजाए इसके कि हजार केसेज में दोषी मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट बच जाएं क्योंकि आज हम कितने आदमियों को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, यह आप देखें। आज हम 12 लाख आदमियों की रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं और आप अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जाते हैं या न जाते हैं, आप यह न भूलें कि हमारी जनता चाहे वह बेपट्टी-लिखी हो, हमारे कामों पर नजर रखती है। अब तो इस इल्लूशन के बाद, हमारी बहन श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी के डेढ़ साल के आक्रोश के बाद, हमारी जनता और भी ज्यादा जागृत हो गई है और मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यहां जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, हमारे गांवों के लोगों को उसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा पता होगा। उनको इनर पार्टी पालीटिक्स का भी पता है और न केवल कांग्रेस वालों की ही बल्कि मेरे जो भाई इधर बैठ हैं वे मुझे माफ करेंगे, जनता पार्टी की भी कोई बात उनमें छिपी हुई नहीं है।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा, मैंने तो अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपीरियन्स में देखा है और मेरा बहुत लम्बा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपीरियन्स है, कि आम आदमी गलत किसी को नहीं फंसाते हैं। मैं आपको चकबन्दी की बात बताऊं। मेरे पास जब चकबन्दी के बारे में किसान शिकायत लेकर आते थे और कहते थे कि हमारा चक खराब हो गया है, तो मैं किसान से पूछता था कि क्या अधिकारी ने रिश्वत ली है तो कसम खा कर कहता था कि नहीं रिश्वत नहीं ली है और गलती से ऐसा हो गया है। वह जानता था कि अगर उसने यह कह दिया कि अधिकारी ने रिश्वत लेकर ऐसा किया है तो मैं सबसे पहले एसिसटेंट कंसोलिडेशन आफिसर को सस्पेंड कर दूंगा।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

इसलिए वह किसान झूठ नहीं बोलता था और कहता था कि गलती से ऐसा हुआ है और आप किसी अफसर को वहां भेज कर इसको ठीक करवा दीजिए। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गांव का बे-पढ़ा भी बिला बजह राज्य कर्मचारी को, मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट का तो कहना ही क्या, कभी यह दोष नहीं लगाता कि इसने रिश्वत ली है। हां, तीन महीने देखने के बाद वह कहता है कि वह करप्ट है और उसके खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी कीजिए। इसलिए इसमें कोई खतरा नहीं है कि हमारे लोग कुछ बेगुनाहों को फंसा देंगे बल्कि उल्टी बात यह है जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं और उसी कांटेक्सट में कह रहा हूं कि कुछ सेवा जाने में या अनजाने में अगर लोगों की आपके द्वारा हो जाती है तो वे आप पर लुट जाते हैं और तारीफ करते-करते करते थकते नहीं हैं। इसलिए अगर हम ईमानदारी से काम करें, तो इस तरह की कोई आशंका वहीं है। यह मैंने मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के बारे में कही है।

अब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की बात है। चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को हमने इस बिल में अपने लोगल एक्सपर्ट्स, अपने ला डिपार्टमेंट और अपने ला मिनिस्टर के मशिवरे में रखा है। उनका मशिवरा यह है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को भी इसमें शामिल किया जा सकता है। मैं कानूनी बारीकियों में तो नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि सन् 1964 में भी माननीय नेहरूजी के सामने एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट बना था जिसमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी कर सकती है और उसके खिलाफ कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी एपाइन्ट कर सकती है। हां, उनके जो मिनिस्टर होंगे उनकी इन्क्वायरी चीफ मिनिस्टर स्वयं करेगा लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर के कंडक्ट या मिस-कंडक्ट की

इन्क्वायरी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया कर सकती है। तो जिस उसूल पर वह बेस्ड था और कांस्टीट्यूशन के जिन लफ्जों पर वह बेस्ड था, ला मिनिस्टर का मशिवरा है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को भी लोकपाल की परिधि में रखा जा सकता है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे बड़ी विशेषता इस बिल की यह है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमने इस बिल में से पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स को निकाल दिया है और पब्लिक वर्कर्स, पब्लिक लीडर्स और पब्लिक-मैन को इसमें रखा है। अगर पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स को इस बिल में रखते तो उससे बहुत ज्यादा कन्फ्यूजन हो जाता क्योंकि पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स को इसमें रखने से हाई कोर्ट से भी बड़ी कोर्ट लोकपाल की बनानी पड़ेगी। कितने सारे केसेज उनके होंगे, कितना बड़ा यह मुल्क है और कितने सारे अफसर हैं। इसलिए इसकी परिधि में से पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स को निकाल दिया है। उनके मिस-कंडक्ट से डील करने के लिए आलरेडी विजिलेंस कमीशन वगैरह नियुक्त हैं। आवश्यकता हुई तो इसको एग्जामिन करेंगे कि मौजूदा जो तरीका है, वह कामयाब हुआ है या नहीं और उसमें किसी सुधार की जरूरत है। अगर आवश्यक हुआ तो फिर मैं कोई नया बिल या विधेयक सदन के सामने लेकर उपस्थित हूंगा लेकिन इस वक्त पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स को इनके साथ जोड़ा नहीं गया है। इस तरह से दूसरी विशेषता इस बिल में यह है जोकि पहले वाले बिल में नहीं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी बात यह है कि लोकपाल तो होगा ही लेकिन कभी-कभी कोई विशेष बड़ी भारी तहकीकात आ जाए और लोकपाल के पास समय नहीं है तो स्पेशल लोकपाल को लिमिटेड परपज के लिए नियुक्त करने के लिए भी इसमें प्रोविजन किया गया है। स्पेशल लोकपाल भी हो सकते हैं। वही शर्तें होंगी। लोकपाल तो हम चाहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जस्टिस या चीफ जस्टिस

की हैसियत का आदमी हो। उसी तरह का पेश न लोकपाल भी।

चौथी बात यह है कि लोकपाल की नियुक्ति प्रेसिडेंट करेंगे स्पीकर, राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन और चाफ जस्टिस के मशिवरे से। इन तीनों के मशिवरे से प्रेसिडेंट नियुक्त करेंगे।

एक माननीय सशस्त्र : पूनानिमम या बाई मैजोरिटी ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मामला ऐसे होते हैं कि आम तौर पर पूनानिमम ही होता है और उसमें पोलिटिक्स नहीं होता।

श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई (गांधरा) : लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन नहीं होगा ?

श्री चरण सिंह : स्पीकर रिप्रेजेंट करना है असाजीजन के मेम्बरों का भी और ट्रेजरी वेंचर के मेम्बरों का भी। इसीलिये हमने लीडर आफ दी हाउस को नहीं रखा है। पी० एम० को नहीं रखा है और इसलिये लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन का भी नहीं रखा है। लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन को पहली बार रखा गया तो मुझको बतलाया गया मैंने तो वह डिबेट पढ़ी नहीं कि जब राज्य सभा में बिल गया तो राज्य सभा में अपोजीशन ने कहा कि हमारे लीडर को भी रखा जाये। तो स्पीकर और चेयरमैन सारे हाउस के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, उन सबके हितों के वह संरक्षक हैं और हाउस को वह पूरी तरह से रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। तो इस प्रकार नियुक्ति होगी।

जो सिफारिश उनकी आयंगी उसके लिये गालिबन तीन महीने का समय रखा गया है कि प्रेस्क्राइड अथोरिटी तीन महीने के अन्दर कोई ऐक्शन लेगी या इनीशियेट करेगी। लेकिन अगर तीन महीने के अन्दर कोई ऐक्शन

नहीं लिया जाता है तो लोकपाल को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह अपनी रिकमेन्डेशन को प्रेसिडेंट के नॉटिस में लाये कि हमने यह सिफारिश भेजी थी मेम्बर, चीफ मिनिस्टर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ और उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं हुआ। और यह भी चाह सकता है कि दोनों सदनों के सामने उनकी भेजी हुई रिपोर्ट रख दी जाये ताकि हाउस को मालूम हो जाय कि क्या रिकमेन्डेशन थी ताकि जवाब-तलब करे कम्पिटेंट अथोरिटी से, प्राइम मिनिस्टर से और कैबिनेट से कि आपने कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की।

इसके अलावा एक सबसे बड़ी बात यह है जो पहले बिल में नहीं थी, और वह यह कि जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन एजेन्सी होगी लोकपाल के डिमण्ड पर वह बिल्कुल इन्डिपेंडेंट होगी। यह नहीं है कि लोकपाल सी० बी० आई० के किसी अफसर से तहकीकात कराये या किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या सरकार को हुक्म दे कि तहकीकात करो। यह लांग सब गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल में हैं। वह कैसे इन लोगों के खिलाफ तहकीकात कर सकते हैं। इसलिये उनसे यह कहना उनके साथ अन्याय होगा। अब किसी गवर्नमेंट अफसर से यह कहना कि वह इन लोगों के खिलाफ तहकीकात करे, उसके साथ ज्यादाती होगी। तो हमने यह रखा है कि बिल्कुल इन्डिपेंडेंट इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग एजेन्सी होगी जो लोकपाल को ही आन्मरॉबल होगी, और किसी को नहीं होगी। और गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल और डिसिप्लिन के बाहर वह एजेन्सी होगी। अब कोई आदमी बीच में रिटायर होना चाहे, जाना चाहे, कोई गलती निकल आये तो उस बारे में तफसील के साथ रूलस में भी प्रोवीजन होगा और दो, तीन सेक्शन्स भी इसमें रखे हैं जिनकी तफसील में मैं इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन उसूल की बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग एजेन्सी गवर्नमेंट की

[श्री चरण सिंह]

नहीं होगी, बल्कि बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट होगी और उनके कंट्रोल और डिसिप्लिन के मातहत होगी। पहले के बिल में शायद नहीं था, हम यह चाहते हैं कि कोई आदमी शिकायत करे तो कब की, कब के मिसकंडक्ट की करे ? कल जो हुआ उसकी करे ? नहीं, बल्कि जिस रोज वह शिकायत करता है, उसमें 5 साल के अन्दर जो मिसकंडक्ट हुआ है, उस सब की शिकायत कर सकते हैं। हर व्यक्ति लोकपाल के सीधे ही नोटिस में ला सकता है। एक फार्म शायद बनाया जायेगा, उसमें एफीडैविट होगा और 1,000 रुपया सिक्को-रिट्टी का देना पड़ेगा, ताकि बिल्कुल फ्रिबोलस शिकायत न हो। अगरचे 1,000 रुपये में वह रुकती नहीं है, 1,000 रुपया कोई भी किसी के खिलाफ दे सकता है। लेकिन हमने मोचा कि कुछ भी नहीं रखा जायेगा तो और फ्रिबोलस शिकायत हो जायेंगी। आप डम पर विचार कीजिये।

असल बात जो मैं अर्ज कर रहा था, वह यह कि जिस वक्त कोई शिकायत करता है, उस वक्त उसकी जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह 1000 रुपया जमा करे। लेकिन जो इम्पार्टेंट और अहमियत वाली बात है वह यह है कि अब से 5 साल के अन्दर जो गलतियां हुई हैं, जो रिश्तखोरी हुई हैं, जो रुपया कमाया गया है, जो एब्ज्यूज आफ पावर किया है, उस सब की शिकायत वह आदमी कर सकेगा। (व्यवधान)।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : इसे सन् 1952 से लेकर कर दें।

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दोस्तों को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मुझे इस इंटरजैक्शन से खुशी हुई है। हमारे दोस्तों का जजबा सही है। जो देश की बर्बादी हुई है, उसको देखते हुए अगर 25 साल कर दिया जाय तो मैं उसको कोई नाजा-

यज या अनुचित नहीं समझता हूं। लेकिन मैं उसे प्रैक्टिकेबल नहीं समझता हूं। यह बहुत पुरानी बातें हैं, शहादत वगैरा मिलना मुश्किल होगा। इसशिये में समझता हूं कि 5 साल ही काफी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 10 साल कर दीजिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं इस मामले में साठे साहब की बात मान लूंगा। अगर वह 10 साल के लिये राजी हो जायेंगे तो मैं भी राजी हो जाऊंगा।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : मैं तो 30 साल के लिये राजी हूं।

श्री चरण सिंह : खैर, 30 साल के लिये हम राजी नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उसकी शहादत मिलनी मुश्किल है। यह मामला अब सर्वैक्ट कमेटी में आयगा, वहां बहस कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूं और मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि मैं विचार करूंगा कि तादाद बढ़ानी चाहिये या नहीं, और डिबेट के क्लोजर से पहले आपके सामने अर्ज कर दूंगा। अब आप इस पर इस तरह से डिबेट रीगुलर करें कि साढ़े 5 बजे तक यह डिबेट कं लीट हो जाये।

श्री हरिविष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। क्या गृह-मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लोकायुक्तों की नियुक्ति का प्रबंध स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार करने वाली है या आपने राज्य सरकारों को उस काम को सौंप दिया है ? क्या वह विधेयक लाने का काम राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : जहां तक सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है, या उसके डिसिप्लिन और कंट्रोल का ताल्लुक है, आई०ए०एस०

और आई.पी.एस. के अफसरान स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधीन काम करते हैं, बहुत हद तक डिसिप्लिनरी कंट्रोल भी उन्हीं का है। सिर्फ यह कि वह ऐसा काम करते हैं, गलती करते हैं, जुर्म करते हैं, गफलत करते हैं जिसके फल-स्वरूप उनको रिमूव या डिस्मिस किया जा सकता है, सर्विस से अलग किया जा सकता है, तो वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की इजाजत से ही कर सकते हैं। एक तरीके से वे भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मातहत ही आते हैं। प्रावीन्शियल सर्विसेज के लोग उसके कंट्रोल से बाहर हैं। उनके लिये अलग विधेयक लाना जरूरी हुआ तो वह यहीं आयेगा। बाकी स्टेट की सर्विसेज और मिनिस्टर्स के लिये स्टेट को अधिकार होगा कि लोकायुक्त बिल लाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Lokpal Bill, 1977 be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses consisting of 33 Members, 22 from this House, namely:

Shr Shyamnandan Mishra,
Shri Mangal Deo,
Shrimati Mrinal Gore,
Prof. P. K. Amin,
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath,
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani,
Shri Gauri Shankar Rai,
Prof. Dilip Chakravarty,
Shri Madhu Limaye,
Shri Ram Jethmalani,
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,
Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed,
Shri C. M. Stephen,
Shri B. Shankaranand,
Shri K. Suryanarayana,

Shri M. V. Krishnappa,
Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal,
Shri Charan Singh,
Shri Jagannath Sharma,
Shri Arif Beg,
Shri Saugata Roy, and
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha,

and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, we welcome this Bill on behalf of the opposition. We also appreciate that the mover has taken into account the views of all sections of the House—his party as well as parties on this side—and chosen to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. This shows an attitude of flexibility and give-and-take and I hope this will extend to the other business as well that is coming before us tomorrow and the day after. That there is necessity to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee has been amply borne out.

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

by what has been said in the statement of objects and reasons, namely:

"In the light of this re-examination, it is proposed to alter the scheme of the Lokpal as incorporated in the 1971 Bill in material respects for making the institution of Lokpal an effective instrument to combat the problem posed by corruption at higher political levels."

So, material changes have been made in this Bill. Also, it is not a small Bill as the mover tried to make out. He compared it to the Homoeopathy bill. Perhaps he was still under the influence of the Health Minister, Shri Raj Narain, who prescribed a lot of homoeopathic and ayurvedic medicines this morning, in spite of your warning that he does not hold a certificate of registration as a doctor! So, it is not a small Bill and the provisions of the 1971 Bill have been altered in material respects. Therefore, it has to go before a Joint Committee and the hon. members of the committee will take into consideration the suggestions that will be made during this debate.

The mover, unfortunately, went into the motivations of the previous Bill and the present Bill. I do not want to go much into it, but I would say that when the Congress Government brought the Bill, it was to bring within its scope only Ministers minus the Prime Minister, I admit. But at that time there were only Congress ministers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Why was the Prime Minister excluded?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: All that has been discussed. You may kindly refer to those proceedings. Also, it did not include Members of Parliament. As far as the opposition parties were concerned, their members were only MPs and not ministers. So, positively we included the ministers who could be only Congress ministers

and negatively, we did not include MPs, and all the opposition members were only MPs. So, I submit at the outset that no malafide can be attributed to us. There cannot be any two opinions that corruption should be removed from all levels of public life, from top to bottom. That is the only way to cleanse public life and bring the much-needed confidence among the people vis-a-vis their representatives and rulers.

And it is a sad reflection that so soon after the passing away of the Father of the Nation who placed the highest moral standards before the country, before the politicians and people in all other walks of life, we have fallen very low in our standards. It is a matter for regret and any step that we take to correct that position should be welcome.

Now, I should like to point out, and I think that was the object of the interjection of my friend, Mr. Kamath, who was also a Member of the Administrative Reforms Commission along with Mr. Morarji Desai, the present Prime Minister, that the Bill has travelled far far away from the original concept. It has travelled very far away. It is very different because at that time the prominent idea in the minds of people was that a machinery should be provided, a machinery should be created for redressal of grievances by ordinary citizens against maladministration, against wrong decisions etc. Now, there is no machinery for that. This mostly concerns itself with the question of corruption, removal of corruption and punishment for corruption wherever it is found and proved, but it has nothing to say about redressal of grievances. This is the imbalance which I hope the Government will soon correct and will soon bring a Bill to create this machinery so that the ordinary citizen when he wants certain things, when he wants to appeal to an authority

against certain miscarriage of administration, he will be having a forum where he can go to.

Now, I would like to say something about inclusion of Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers were not in the purview of the ARC Report or in the Bill that was brought before the House here. The Chief Ministers have been included for the first time. Here there is a legal point and a constitutional point into which the hon. Minister did not want to go. But I would like to mention here, in passing that how far we violate the federal principle of the Constitution has to be taken into consideration because you know, the Janata Party made much of glorifying the principle of federalism. It tried to show as if we, in the Congress Party, have given the go-bye to the principle of federalism and they are the guardians of the principle of federalism. That was what they tried to put before the public before the elections. So, how far do we violate the principle of federalism when we bring the Chief Ministers under the purview of this Act? Does this House possess the constitutional right to legislate on behalf of Chief Ministers? Here again, there is a contradiction. If you can very well bring the Chief Ministers within the net of this Act, why do you leave the State Ministers? What applies to Chief Ministers will also apply to State Ministers. So, if the Constitution is all right, if the legal niceties are all right and if you bring the Chief Ministers within the purview of this Bill, why have you left out the State Ministers? Again, only yesterday the Prime Minister while addressing the Conference of Chief Ministers, said: "We would not like to take even an iota from the independence of the States." I mean, from the autonomy of the States, from the powers that States at present enjoy. But he wanted a strong Centre and a strong Centre will be possible if there are strong States. Strong States go to make a strong Centre and a strong Centre goes to make strong States. That is the principle enunciated by the Prime Minister. So, soon

after that, are we going to include the Chief Ministers? This is the question. I hope the Joint Committee will go into this.

Then, there is the question of the inclusion of the Prime Minister, about which much was made. We welcome the provision including the Prime Minister. Here also I may be excused if I point out a lacuna that is found in the present Bill. With reference to competent authority, in the case of some it is the Prime Minister. With reference to others it is "such authority as may be prescribed". When the Lokpal makes a report against the Prime Minister himself, the competent authority will be the Prime Minister. What is the Prime Minister expected to do on it? The Prime Minister is expected to place that report before his own Council of Ministers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If I may interrupt him, I just want to correct a wrong impression.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not correct to say that the Administrative Reforms Commission excluded the Ministers in the States. You are wrong there.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is what I wanted to submit.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am sorry, I stand corrected.

In the case of the Prime Minister, the competent authority is the Prime Minister himself. When a report is made by the Lokpal to the Prime Minister against the Prime Minister himself, he places it before his own Council of Ministers. So, I would like to submit to the members of the ruling party that what they propose to give by one hand, they seem to take away by the other. So, this should be guarded against. We should like to have it this way that wherever the person concerned is the Prime Minister, then the report by the Lokpal should be submitted either to the Speaker or to

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

the House itself. Similarly, if ultimately the Chief Ministers and also Ministers in the States are going to be brought within the scope of this Bill, if the report is against the Chief Minister, the Lokpal can submit that report either to the Speaker or the Legislative Assembly itself of the State. If it is going to be a report against a State Minister, then the competent authority to whom the report will be submitted by the Lokpal will be the Chief Minister concerned. I hope this will be taken care of by the Joint Committee.

Then I come to the exclusion of Secretaries and others. If we have walked away from the Ombudsman, it is to give more prominence to corruption, which is very much related to Indian experience. The ARC has recommended the inclusion of Secretaries also. I am not able to understand why they should be excluded at this stage. It is stated that there is the Vigilance Commission to take care of them. Only today morning I read in the papers that no less a person than the retired Chief Justice or chief judge of the Bombay High Court has opined that the existence of the Vigilance Commission is not enough to bring to book the erring officers. It has been our experience that the Ministers and the Secretaries are so closely connected that one almost goes with the other. We have got the recent example of the proceedings before the Sarkaria Commission. There we have seen how the officers, Secretaries and others, have collaborated with the Ministers in committing wrong acts. So, I do not see any justification for excluding the officers from the purview of this Bill. I would like the Joint Committee to consider whether it is not necessary to include them within the scope of the Bill. Not all officers, but Secretaries and also, mind you, Managing Directors of Public sector companies.

15.00 hrs.

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Then I come to the very delicate question of the inclusion of Members of Parliament within the purview of this Bill. I would like to say that Members of Parliament do not stand on all fours with Ministers. Members of Parliament have no executive power, in the first instance, by definition. What is it that they can do? The utmost that they can do is to very strongly recommend things to the Ministers. If you are going to bring them within the scope of this Bill, I am afraid their style of functioning will be very much cramped. Not only that. This Bill will erode the sovereignty of this House and all the safeguards that have been provided for the hon. Members of this House by the practice which has continued so long and by our Constitution.

So, are we going to include Members of Parliament also? I do not mean to say that they are angels, that they are above the law but they can be caught by other means, and we have got enough precedents in this House. When Members erred, they were brought to book by the House itself. They were asked to appear before the bar of the House and they were punished. One Mr. Mudgal was expelled. So, when there is provision to take care of Members of Parliament, is it necessary that they should be brought within the purview of the Bill?

Here you would perhaps excuse me if I quote from the very famous book of Messrs Kaul & Shakhder, *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*. This is what they say under "Involvement in Cases of Corruption":

"Conduct of members involving corruption in the execution of their office as members is treated by the House as a breach of privilege. Thus, the acceptance by any member of a bribe to influence him in his conduct as such member or of

any fee, compensation or reward in connection with the promotion of, or opposition to any Bill, resolution, matter or thing submitted or intended to be submitted to the House or any Committee thereof is a breach of privilege. It would also be a breach of privilege or misconduct on the part of a member to enter into an agreement with another person, for a sum of money, to advocate and prosecute in the House the claims of such person."

So, it is amply provided for under this.

Then, under "Procedure for Enquiry into Conduct of a Member", they say:

"Anyone who has a reasonable belief that a member has acted in a manner which, in his opinion, is inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the standard expected of a member of Parliament, may inform the Speaker or the Leader of the House about it."

Sub-clause (d) of Clause 3(1) of the Bill says:

"if he fails to act in any case otherwise than in accordance with the norms of integrity and conduct which ought to be followed by the class of public men to which he belongs."

If there is any class of persons for whom norms of conduct and integrity have been laid down in the Bill, it is Members of Parliament. There are no norms governing other people. So, this sub-clause in my opinion has been very loosely worded as if it applies to all people. So, as far as Members of Parliament are concerned, I have got very grave doubts whether they should be included within the purview of the Bill.

Another authority that I would like to quote here is Shri Santhanam. He has been very particular that there should not be any corruption to erode our public life. It was he

who had submitted that if 10 Members of Parliament or 10 Members of the Legislative Assembly submit a complaint against a Minister or even the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, that should be inquired into. He was also asked to tender evidence before the Joint Committee which went into the question in 1969 and he was of the considered view that Members of Parliament should be excluded from this piece of legislation. So, I would like to appeal that this cannot be taken or treated in a light manner. It should be gone into in all its ramifications and I hope, the Joint Committee will come to a proper conclusion in the matter.

Then, I would like to know the person whom the Prime Minister will consult in the appointment of Lokpal. The hon. Minister has tried to explain away why there is no provision for consulting the Leader of the Opposition. He is the most important man in this connection. The Janata Party takes pride just on the fact that they have given him the status of a Cabinet Minister. Are we going to be satisfied with this? Are we not to be consulted in vital matters? There is no substitute for the Leader of the Opposition. Neither the Speaker of the Lok Sabha nor the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be a substitute for the Leader of the Opposition. So, I want to put it emphatically that in the matter of appointment of Lokpal, the Leader of the Opposition should be consulted. The previous Bill that was moved by the Congress Ministry and was before the House, also provided that the man who has been elected by all the opposition groups should be consulted as there was no official opposition then. We went even to that extent. Now, they want to take away completely the right of the Leader of the Opposition.

Then, about the period of five years, it looks as if they want to catch those who have not joined them. Why is this five-year limit? Why

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

should it not be from the beginning of the Constitution? If you want to do it, we have no objection. What is the sanctity of five years? Because so and so was not in the Ministry at that time and he happens to be there now?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It is an age of Five Year Plans.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Even that has been given a go-by. We have had three Annual Plans.

You want to bring in so many things within the net. I would like to tell the hon. mover that if he wants to take action against people who were just before Ministers and holding the positions of responsibility, he can do it by appointing any number of commissions under the Commission of Inquiry Act. Nothing prevents you from doing that. So, either you have it with prospective effect or, if you are going to give retrospective effect, let it be from the date of the beginning of the Constitution. I am glad to find that the hon. mover has got an open mind on it.

Now, I want to come to the question of qualifications of the Lok Pal. Clause 5 gives the qualifications of the Lok Pal. You will find here that these are all negative qualifications—he should not be this and that and so on just as the Vedas say about God, *Neti, Neti* not this, not this. It is only negative qualifications that have been given. No positive qualification has been given. Though judges will not be excluded from this, in spite of our desire to have judges on these matters, our faith in the judges has been somewhat shaken because it has been our experience, with due respect to you, Sir, that the judges also are made of the same stuff of which others are made. So, we are not able to make a departure and give a positive qualification that he should be a judge though judges are not excluded. It is only a negative qualification.

Supposing a Member of Parliament is appointed to the office of the Lok Pal, what happens. He resigns. By an act of resignation, he is supposed to have got over all his past. If he is a businessman, he severs connection with his business. Immediately he becomes a completely new transformed person. It has been our experience that even a sanyasi who has come from *grahasth* ashram has not been able to completely get over his *poorva* ashram connections.

Then, clause 26 speaks of delegation. It can be a very important job that has been entrusted to the Lok Pal under clauses 14, 15 and 16; he can simply delegate this to anyone of his officers, to anyone of his staff. It is a very dangerous provision. So, in the matter of delegation, you cannot take such a light view.

Again, in clause 23(1) and (2), the President, that means, the Central Government, has been empowered to confer additional functions behind the back of Parliament. Whether the President, that means, the Central Government should be empowered to confer additional functions on the Lok Pal is a thing which has to be seriously considered.

Further, the President can also make complaints directly to the Lok Pal. The President is not an ordinary citizen. It is the Central Government. Here, you have given a facility to ordinary persons to make complaints. If the President himself starts making complaints against people, I do not know what to call it. If the President or the Central Government wants to make a complaint against anybody, they can appoint a commission of inquiry. But as far as the Lok Pal is concerned, the President, that is, the Central Government, should not be empowered to forward any complaint and ask the Lok Pal to inquire into as if it has been sent by an ordinary person.

With these words, I conclude.

15.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendra-nagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Members from the Opposition have welcomed the Bill.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We all welcome it.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: We also welcome the Bill.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। हम लोगों ने इस बिल में एमैजमेंट सूच किया है, दूसरा या तीसरा नम्बर है। हम लोगों को बोलने के लिये कैसे टाइम मिलेगा?

PROF. R. K. AMIN: My friend has referred to and the Home Minister has also very explicitly stated that certain changes have been made in the Bill which was proposed before and in the Bill which is proposed now. In the present two significant changes have been made. Earlier, the Prime Minister and the Members of Parliament were not included. Now they are included.

I would just like to draw the attention of my friend, Mr. Alagesan, to the difference between the Joint Committee's Report which was published in 1969-70 on this Bill and 1977. This difference had clearly indicated that the Prime Minister as well as the Members of Parliament should be included, if we really want to avoid the emergence of dictatorship. But I am also glad that the Bill has been referred to the Joint Committee. I would like to ask for the consideration of the House that had this Bill been passed in 1970, had the Bill included the Prime Minister as well as Members of Parliament in its scope and had the provisions were like this, could we expect the situation which

arose in this country where democracy was jeopardised, could we have a Lokpal strong enough to stand against such situation . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Amin, excuse me, you are a Member of the Select Committee and I think it is not proper if you speak like this.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: I am just asking . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying that you are a Member of the Select Committee. So, you should not speak on the Bill or it was a mistake because . . .

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Therefore, I would like to point out about the experience of the emergency. Because of the experience of emergency, it is very necessary . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a political speech.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: No, it is not a political speech. Because of the experience of emergency, it is good to bring this Lokpal Bill forward. But I am glad—I have also another reason—that this Bill has been brought forward now and hope that it will be implemented as early as possible in our Planning Commission, after the experience of 30 years, it is indicated that despite the fact that we are having good schemes, we have always failed, as far as implementation of those schemes is concerned.

On the face of it, if you take the community project schemes, nobody can find out any fault with the scheme as such, yet it has not been possible to effect development in this country. You take the drought prone area schemes, small farmer schemes, marginal farmer and agricultural labour schemes and so on. If you see the review made, as far as implementation of those schemes is concerned,

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

you will be convinced that despite the fact that good objectives have been included in those schemes, on the face of it, they have not been able to deliver the goods because of their implementation; and in the implementation, the administration has always come in the way. Why has it been happening so? It has been happening so because of the nepotism at the top, because of the inefficiency at the top and because of the corruption at the top, the administration has become so corrupt that all our schemes for economic development, despite the fact that they were very good schemes, could not deliver us the goods. Therefore, if you really want to make our country prosperous economically and otherwise, then it is very necessary that the Lokpal must be appointed, that there should be no corruption at the top, that the top should be in a position to control it, so that the administration also becomes very good. You know very well Churchill's reputation: the moment Churchill was declared to be Minister of any department, right from top to bottom, all of a sudden, everything would be so set right that nobody would dare to indulge in any corrupt practice, from top to bottom; the moment his name was heard, the moment it was known that Churchill would be taking up such and such a department, there would be no corruption there because his reputation was such that no corruption would be allowed to flourish in his department. If we also have that sort of top in our country—Ministers and Members of Parliament—, if that sort of reputation is established, then no corrupt practice will enter into the civil servants; from the level of Secretary to the lowest level, the example will percolate very easily. That is why I welcome, even for economic reasons, the introduction of this Bill and the passing of this Bill, and I hope that it will be implemented as early as possible. I would only like....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Amin, you may wind up your speech because I have already drawn your attention to the fact that you are a member of the Joint Committee.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Only one or two things more. I would only like to urge that, while passing this Bill, care should be taken to ensure that the approach of the Chief Justice or whosoever is the Lokpal should be a little different from that which has been adopted so far in inquiries into corrupt practices because at the top, when you are responsible, when you are elected, when you have to be responsible to the people, you have to use your discretion, you have to take your decision fearlessly, you have to abide by the mandate which has been given by the people. Because of this, the approach of the Lokpal should be somewhat different from the approach which has been adopted so far by the Vigilance Commission or all other Commissions. That is why, some of the Clauses like the need for depositing a sum of Rs. 1,000 and elimination of the complaints by the Lokpal—because we have found that hardly six per cent of the complaints has any substance whatsoever—are good. If these things are established, if these guidelines are introduced, if some mechanism is there to remove unnecessary complaints, then my friends need not worry if Members of Parliament are included.

Now that the Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee, I will conclude by saying that I welcome this Bill and I hope that the Joint Committee will do its job as early as possible and the Lokpal will be appointed in the next Session.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (गोहा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जॉयंट कमेटी के सदस्यों को तो कमेटी में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मिल जायेगा। इसलिए दूसरे सदस्यों को यहां चांस देना उचित होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं जायंट
कमेटी के सदस्यों को नहीं बुलाऊंगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Asoke Krishna Dutt.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI
(Junagadh): Sir, on a point of order.
I rose on a point of order before the
lunch interval and said that I would
raise it after the Home Minister's
speech. I thought I would be given a
chance to speak, but since I happen
to be a member of the Joint Com-
mittee, I may not be allowed. There-
fore, I want to raise my point of order
and would request you to consider it.
It has already been pointed out by
an hon. Member on the opposite that
the Bill seeks to deal with the mis-
conduct of Members of Parliament
of both Houses—it is important to
bear this in mind...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is
your point of order?

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
My point of order in this. It involves
an encroachment on the rights of
the other House and *vice versa*.
This is an important piece of legis-
lation. Clauses (2) and (3) of Art.
105 do not admit of such a proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think
it is better you state it in the Select
Committee itself.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
I want to bring it to the notice of
the entire House. It is a question
affecting the rights and privileges of
the entire House and I am placing
my doubts before it. This is rather
an important point because the Bill
seeks to deal with the mis-conduct of
Members of both the Houses. Art.
105, as amended in 1976 speaks of
the powers, privileges and immuni-
ties of 'each House'. But now this
House is trying to lay down princi-

ples governing investigation into the
mis conduct.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think
I can rule it out on the face of it
because it does not go into the powers
and privileges of the other House at
all. It is a general law governing all
Members of Parliament. It has noth-
ing to do with the Members of any
particular House. Therefore, I think
your point is out of order.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
Please hear me fully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have
heard you and I know the point you
are raising. I think it is out of order.
This Bill does not specifically go
into the privileges of the other House:
it does not deal with the privileges of
any Member as a Member of the
Rajya Sabha alone but deals with the
Members of Parliament as a whole.
For example, what happened in the
case of the 'Salaries of Members'
Bill? It was passed in this House
though it covered the salaries of
Members of both the Houses.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
The entire House can look into the
mis-conduct of any Member, but this
Bill is now being referred to a Select
Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are
not going into the mis-conduct of
Members. This is only a Bill pro-
viding for an authority which will
probably go into the mis-conduct of
Members. I think your point is out of
order. Please sit down.

Now, Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT
(Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, I congratulate the Home Minis-
ter for introducing this Bill in the
House. As he has stated in his expla-
natory statement, this Bill was intro-

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

duced twice earlier—once in the Fourth Lok Sabha and once in the Fifth Lok Sabha and, on both the occasions, they were allowed to lapse. It is laudable that now, almost at the beginning of the term of the Sixth Lok Sabha, this Bill has been introduced so that we can see it passed into an Act. As a Member of this House, I feel proud that he has included Members of Parliament within the definition of 'Public men' under Section 2 (g) because, if only Ministers were included and Members were excluded, a criticism might have been made that the Members are trying to shirk their responsibilities and are trying to avoid enquiry. Now, if any undue criticism is made against any Member, we can always say that the Lokpal Act is there and anybody having valid criticism against the Members can take recourse to this Lokpal Act. Therefore, it actually helps us and it definitely improves the stature of the Members of Parliament before the country.

I was very carefully listening to the speeches of the Hon. Member of the Opposition Mr. Alagesan. He is a senior Member and has held executive office previously. But I was rather amused to hear his speech. Initially, when he said that he was supporting the Bill, I applauded him, but he later brought on the argument that the previous Government had introduced a better Bill where the Ministers all belonging to the then ruling Congress Party had been brought within the ambit of the Bill but Members including all Members of the Opposition were left out—as though they were showing great indulgence to the Opposition. It is very amusing. Shri Alagesan has finished his speech and left the House, but I believe, some other responsible Members will be speaking from the opposition Congress benches. I would put two questions to them, through you, Sir. First, if such an indulgence was being given to the opposition, why was this Bill never passed and why was it

never enacted? Why was the Bill introduced in the Fourth Lok Sabha and allowed to lapse and why was it introduced in the Fifth Lok Sabha and again allowed to lapse?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Should I answer it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not putting the questions to you, but to the chair.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Shri Alagesan emphatically said that they were taking a positive step by including the Congress Ministers. If they were so positive, why did those very Congress Members positively exclude the then Prime Minister from the jurisdiction of Civil Courts and Criminal Courts by introducing Constitutional amendments—dark amendments to the law?

While congratulating the hon. Home Minister on bringing this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two particular matters. This Bill is being sent to the Joint Committee of the two Houses and I believe, the Joint Committee will seriously consider these points. First, the scope of Section 2(g) of the Bill, which defines public men should be widened. Here, I find that it has included Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of the Council of Ministers for a Union Territory, Members of the Legislative Assemblies for any Union territory, Members of the Executive Council of Union territories and only the Chief Ministers of the States. I feel very strongly that the legislators of the States should also be included within the scope of Section 2(g) and the definition of public men should be widened to bring within its scope Members of the Assemblies and Councils of the different States.

There can be two objections to it. First, it being a State subject, why should the centre go into that. By including the Chief Ministers of the States, it has already been answered

that it is not a State subject and it can be done. The other argument that can be advanced is that there would be too much work for only one Lokpal, as has already been said. Section 8 lays down that if necessary, Special Lokpals can be appointed. Therefore, we can easily have, if there are sufficient cases against Members of Legislature of particular States, one or more Special Lokpals for that purpose. The Act provides for that.

The hon. Home Minister was giving instances of excesses during the emergency; we in some of the States have also got experience of the corruption in the States. In the State of West Bengal, from where I come from, the Wanchoo Commission was appointed with a lot of fanfare and an enquiry was made into the affairs of the Ministers, but for various obvious reasons, the Chief Minister who was controlling the whole show did not publish the main portion of the Wanchoo Commission recommendations; only a small portion was published so that he could take advantage of this report and blackmail his political opponents inside his own party and set one against another. These matters are coming to light. It has been published in various newspapers today that during the last administration in the State of West Bengal, police files were prepared about Ministers at the instance of the Chief Minister himself, so that he can blackmail them. Now, these were never published. We want them to be published. We want some agency like the Lok Pal to go into these things because it may be our experience in our State shows that not only may be but it was a fact that in that particular administration, the Chief Minister deliberately got prepared false files to blackmail his political opponents.... (Interruptions) He is going out for obvious reasons. It is for this reason I would emphatically assert that legislators of the States, MLAs and MLCs should be brought within the scope of 'public men' in this Bill.

Otherwise, if there is no uniform law throughout the country, in all the States particularly, then unscrupulous political leaders and unscrupulous Chief Ministers...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): like?

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: I do not like to mention names. It is obvious. They can always take advantage. So, we should have a uniform law throughout the country. The question of checking corruption should have a uniform law throughout the country. For that reason, the scope of Section 2(g) should be widened and where it is stated 'only of the Union Territory', 'members of the various States of the Indian Union' should also be included.

The other suggestion that I wanted to make was that I felt while congratulating the Home Minister and asserting that this law is definitely going to curb corruption, I felt at the same time that there should be some specific provision for protection against malicious proceedings and harassment. We, in this House, enjoy certain privileges. I do not want to repeat what Mr. Alagesan said about the privileges and the well known reasons of our having these privileges is that we can freely discuss various things in this House without all the time fearing the law of defamation. We can be free to discuss various matters as public representatives before this greatest forum in the country. So, if we are constantly reminded that we must be careful to see if we are treading on the tail of somebody, we cannot discuss various matters freely. Here also I find some protection has been given in the nature that Rs. 1000 security is to be given by the person by whom a proceeding is started. If it is found that there is no justification for the proceeding, then Rs. 1000 or a portion thereof can be given as compensation to the person complained against. This is not adequate. Look at the scope of this Bill. Anybody can send

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

a complaint, not only people in jails but I do not know why this was included. I find that people even in a lunatic asylum can send complaints. It has been specifically provided that people in lunatic asylums also can send complaints. I do not dispute that. May be some people might have been wrongly put into the lunatic asylums by some Chief Minister. We have that experience also. I do not dispute that. What I was saying is: let these provisions be there. But we should have some protection that if it is proved that the entire proceeding was a harassing proceeding or was a malicious proceeding, then there should be some provision for proceeding against those people who instituted these proceedings. Rs. 1000 may be, for 90 per cent of the people in this country, a lot of money, but for those people who are interested in harassing Members of Parliament, it is a very paltry amount. So, in that case, if it is definitely proved that the entire proceedings were malicious, the entire proceedings were merely of a harassing nature, then there should be some provision in this law where some heavy damage could be obtained from those people who were instituting malicious and harassing proceedings. There are other things too. You have already stated that our time is limited. I believe you have already given a warning bell. I do not want to drag the speech. But before ending I will say that we are grateful to the Home Minister for introducing this Bill.

This Bill is a unique Bill and when passed into law, it will be a unique enactment for the whole world and we can boast that our country is taking a definite stride in eradicating corruption.

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो मैं श्री चरण सिंह, गृह मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा बिल यहाँ पर पेश किया है। अब

नुकताचीनी में जाएं, नोटिफ़िक करें कि किसने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया और कुछ छीटाकशी करें, तो इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है और इस से कोई फायदा होगा, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता लेकिन चन्द बातों में ग्राम तोर से इस बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री चरण सिंह ने यह कहा और वे भूमिका बना रहे थे कि भ्रष्टाचार जो है वह केवल आर्थिक मामले का नहीं होता, पैसे के लेनदेन का नहीं होता, बल्कि अन्य सवालों का भी होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो आदमी झूठ बोलता है, वह भी भ्रष्ट है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी, अगर आप को कष्ट न हो तो यह जो सलाह मशिवरा जारी है, इस को थोड़ी देर के लिए मुलतवी कर दें।

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते): जो आप ने पहले कहा है, उस को मैं बतला रहा था।

श्री बसंत साठे: जब मैं ने शुरू किया था, तो मंत्री जी आ गये थे। इसलिए आप को बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि जो आदमी झूठ बोलता है, वह भ्रष्ट है। मैं 1968 को अपनी संसद की डिबेट पृष्ठ 2721 में से कुछ पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूँ।

“मेरे द्वारा अंकित किये गये दस्तावेज (अ) में 1 जनवरी, 1965 को डोडसल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा व्यवस्थापकीय पदों पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की सूची है और इस दस्तावेज में श्री कान्ति देसाई का पांचवा नाम है। इस से यह साबित हो जाएगा, कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह सूचित कर सदन को गुमराह किया है कि उन के लड़के जून, 1964 से कम्पनी से अलग हो गये। तथ्य यह है कि उन के प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी बनने के बाद भी उन

के लड़के ने न सिर्फ फर्म के साथ अपना व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध जोड़े रखा बल्कि कम्पनी के लिए काम करना बन्द कर देने के बाद भी वह वही वेतन और वही कमीशन लेते रहे। इस से न सिर्फ यह पता चलता है कि उप प्रधान मंत्री ने सच बात नहीं कही, बल्कि इस से यह भी साबित होता है कि उन के लड़के की तथाकथित बहुमूल्य सेवा असली अर्थों में सेवा नहीं थी बल्कि उन के पिता की स्थिति और प्रभाव से ठेका और लाइसेंस लेने के लिए दी गई रिश्वत या भुगतान था और वे कानूनी तौर पर कम्पनी के कर्मचारी बराबर बने रहे।”

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : (बहराइच) : यह स्टेटमेंट किस का है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : पढ़ लूँ। यह बड़े बुरे आदमी का है।

आगे पृष्ठ 2729 पर यह लिखा है”
“लेकिन मुझे कान्ति भाई के कारनामों में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। मुझे मतलब सिर्फ मोरारजी देसाई की गलत बयानी से है। मुझे आपत्ति इसलिये है कि उन्होंने अपने बेटे को अपना निजी सचिव बनाया, सत्य को छिपाने की तथा असत्य सूचित करने की उनकी साजिश का एक नमूना और देखिये। जब उप प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा गया कि आपने अपने बेटे को निजी सचिव को इंटरनेशनल मोनीटरी फंड के सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल में सलाहकार किस आधार पर बनाया और उन्हें भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सलाहकार के रूप में क्यों भेजा गया तब उस पर उन्होंने

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : पॉइंट ऑफ आर्डर।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं खत्म कर दूँ तब बोलियेगा। पहले पढ़ दूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं या किसी ने यहां भाषण दिया है। उसको पढ़ रहे हैं ? उस भाषण को पढ़ कर यह प्रधान मंत्री पर इनडायरेक्ट वे में जो लांछन ला रहे हैं झूठ बोलने का यह कहां तक सही है, इस पर आप अपनी व्यवस्था दें।

श्री बसन्त साठे : लांछन तो पहले लाया गया है। यह इसी सदन का कथन है जो लाया गया है। मैं नया कुछ नहीं ला रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you quoting and from whom?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is from Lok Sabha Debates, 1968, the volume relating to the month of August.

जब उप-प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा गया कि आपने अपने बेटे को निजी सचिव को इंटरनेशनल मोनीटरी फंड

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From where are you quoting?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is Mr. Madhu Limaye speaking on a motion of censure against the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : रेलीवेंसी क्या है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं तो माननीय चरण सिंह की ताइद कर रहा हूँ कि जो झूठ बोलते हैं वह भी भ्रष्ट हैं, इस बात की पुष्टि मैं यह बतला रहा हूँ और क्या कह रहा हूँ।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : आप तो झूठ को दोहराते हैं तो आप भी झूठे हो जायेंगे।

श्री वसन्त साठे : : सलाहकार किस आधार पर बनाया और उन्हें भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सलाहकार के रूप में क्यों भेजा ? तब उसका उन्होंने भजीबो गरीब जवाब दिया । मैं उनके जवाब से एक ही वाक्य पढ़ता हूँ । कि वे कूते हैं

Shri Kanti Desai was given an adviser badge to permit his entry to the precincts of the conference hall and to enable him to attend social functions organised in connection with the meeting.

यह इंटरनेशनल मनीटरी फंड के बारे में है ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ, यह श्री मधु लिमये का आरोप था । क्या यह प्रमाणित हुआ है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : प्रमाणित करने के लिये तो लोकपाल आ रहे हैं । मैं आगे नहीं कह रहा हूँ । मैं यह कहाँ कह रहा हूँ कि यह प्रमाणित हुआ है ? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि लोकपाल का जो बिल आया है, वह लोकपाल, भ्रष्टाचार, और झूठ भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है, उसको भी देखेंगे ।

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu): Sir, we are discussing a very pertinent issue under this Bill. I would request you to speak in English so that we are in position to understand what the leaders like Shri Kamath says.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would help you.

Sir, I have got two or three points to make. Firstly, in this Bill, you are trying to bring in corrupt practices; you want to stop corruption. That is the idea. The objective behind this Bill is to stop corruption in high offices and high places. That appears to be the objective behind this Bill. This is similar to Ombudsman in Sweden or Parliamentary Commissioner in U.K. as well as in Newzealand.

But, I do not understand one thing when in this unique bill you are trying to define the word 'misconduct'. First of all you say that corruption includes anything that is punishable under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code or under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

You are further going to define in clause 3 what is meant by 'misconduct'. That is as follows:—

"3(1) A public man commits misconduct—...."

That means anything under the sun may come under that. Even if you go home and sleep, that also may be included. This is so comprehensive in the sense that it may cover anything. For example look at (3)(1) (b). What does it say? It says:

"If he fails to act in any case otherwise than in accordance with the norms of integrity and conduct which ought to be followed by the class of public men to which he belongs;

Clause 3(1)(a) says:

"if he is actuated in the discharge of his functions as such public man by motives of personal interest or other improper or corrupt motives..."

Clause 3(1)(c) goes on to say:

"if he directly or indirectly allows his position as such public man to be taken advantage of by any of his relatives or associates and by reason thereof such relative or associate secures any undue gain or favour to himself or to another person or causes harm or undue hardship to another person".

If an associate does something, that comes under this clause. My friend Shri Chatterjee, is an eminent lawyer. He may agree with me that we have so many associates. How does he keep watch over the associates? Is it possible at all? I have one request to make. For heaven's sake, in your

enthusiasm, do not bring in the word 'Members of Parliament'. Somebody in the Janata Party also said that we should not include Members of Parliament. How can you say that the Home Minister should now include M.Ps and M.L.As. At least I want to be honest. What we are trying to do is to prevent the misuse of powers given to persons in authority. What executive powers do the Members of Parliament have? I would like to know. Your power is only to request Charan Singhji to do something or let off somebody or arrest somebody. Not only an MP but any man in the country—with some hold—can go to any Minister and persuade him to do something and have the things done. How are they better than an MLA or M.P. An M.P. if there is breach of conduct as Member of Parliament can be punished by Parliament. If they commit other crime they can be punished under the ordinary law.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Tulumohan Ram?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is facing charges in the court of law. When Chief Ministers are included logically the MLAs will also be included. Why not then also include the Municipal Committee members and members of Gram Panchayats, etc. Where will it all lead to. This will become ridiculous. Therefore, for heaven's sake, do not include the MPs.

Sir, my last point concerns Section 26 which deals with delegation of powers. Here I may quote Section 26:

"The Lokpal may, by general or special order in writing and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, direct that any powers conferred or duties imposed on him by or under this Act.....may also be exercised or discharged by such of the officers, employees or agencies referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 9, as may be specified in the order." What does

it mean? You will find he has to do nothing. He can ask the Secretary to record the evidence and the other officials under him to do other things and all that he will have to do is to sign. Sir, my submission is that in this process you will open the flood gates of mischief. Therefore, Sir, there is a serious lacuna in this Bill. The Bill is, no doubt, well-motivated. There is a ticklish point about the inclusion of the Prime Minister. If you ask me frankly I would say, "Do not include him." It is your Prime Minister today. I tell you 'why'. He is the head. He appoints the other ministers at his discretion. Now, what will happen? The report will go to the Prime Minister himself which you say he will place before the Cabinet. Now, you want to start a fight in the Cabinet between one group against another group to catch the Prime Minister on the wrong foot'. (*Interruptions*).

16 hrs.

If your party loses faith in a particular man, you remove him from the Prime Ministership. But do not put him in jeopardy because that will reduce his leadership capacity in the Council of Ministers. Please calmly consider this. He is equal in the eyes of law. If you want to include him, then, as you say, use this power. As one of the hon. Members has pointed out just now, any man can make any complaint, any businessman who wants to blackmail any person for Rs. 1000 or some money, may prepare a complaint and send it to Lokpal. It will be published next day. Today you believe in persecution and prosecution through press and propaganda. The first thing to be published would be a complaint by so and so against so and so making such grave charges. When it is published already, people will take it for granted that it is true. Therefore, if you want to perpetuate that, you will be doing that by installing emergency permanently by giving powers to C.B.I. to do every-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

thing that you want. Then that will be worse than Emergency. Therefore, do not talk of Emergency. Here is a Bill, a good Bill; but consider all these lacunae, try to remove them. I hope the Select Committee will apply its mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya, I know whom I should call. You please do not tell me whom I should call. I am making this remark for all the debates to follow, not only for this debate, but for all the future debates also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why are you telling this to me alone?

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री, अपनी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री सभी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और भारत की जनता को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आज एक ऐसा अवसर आ गया है भारत की राजनीति में जब कि यह लोकपाल विधेयक शीघ्र ही कानून के रूप में परिवर्तित होगा। श्री बसंत साठे मेरे सम्मानित मित्र हैं। मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद दूंगा क्योंकि उन्होंने बड़ी इमानदारी से एक स्वीकारोक्ति की है भाइ वांट टू बी आनेस्ट। लेकिन अगर साठे साहब ने यह स्वीकारोक्ति एमर्जेंसी के वक्त की होती तो संभवतः आचार्य विनोबा भावे से जो बात हुई थी उस में सिर्फ अनुशासन पर्व का उल्लेख श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के द्वारा प्रचार के रूप में नहीं किया जाता। यदि श्री साठे साहब उस समय भी ईमानदार होने का प्रयास किए होते तो पूरी व्याख्या शासन, अनुशासन, राजसत्ता का शासन और आचार्य का अनुशासन जिस की आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने बाद में व्याख्या की वह उन को न करनी पड़ती क्योंकि वह मेरे मित्र के सामने पहले कर चुके थे लेकिन समाचार पत्रों में सिर्फ अनुशासन पर्व आया और बसों पर अनुशासन पर्व छपा गया। लेकिन मैं उन्हें उन की बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा।

श्री बसन्त साठे: मैं उस समय भी ईमानदार था। वहां उन्होंने लिख कर दिया था। उस समय वह मौन थे, बात नहीं करते थे। एमर्जेंसी के आगे उन्होंने देवनागरी में लिखा-अनुशासन पर्व। यह उन के हाथ का लिखा हुआ था। इसलिए मैं उस समय भी ईमानदार था।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उस का अर्थ यह था...

श्री बसन्त साठे : अर्थ मत बताइए। अर्थ तो बाद में आया। उस समय जो उन्होंने लिखा था वह मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं उस समय भी ईमानदार था।

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन्हें इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। सचमुच ही माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने भ्रष्टाचार की जो व्याख्या की वह व्याख्या अत्यन्त प्रासंगिक है। साठे साहब और इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य उस झंडे के नीचे कभी काम कर चुके थे जिस झंडे और दल का नेतृत्व आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण करते थे। उस दल में कभी साठे साहब भी थे। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार की डाइमेंसन्स आयातों में झूठ को भी शामिल किया है। माननीय साठे जी ने सम्भवतः 1968 की श्री मधु लिमये जी की स्पीच का उल्लेख किया है। चूंकि यहां पर श्री मोरारजी देसाई का रेफ्रेन्स आया है, मैं अपने प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों को स्मरण दिलाना चाहूंगा—मुझे दुख के साथ नाम लेना पड़ रहा है—कि इस देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के निजी सचिव, श्री मथाई के सम्बन्ध में भी अखबारों में कितनी चर्चा हुई थी। उस चर्चा को भी सदन स्मरण रखे। श्री दुर्गादास ने “फ्राम कर्जन टू नेहरू” में इस बात की चर्चा की है कि किस तरह से पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू एक डायनेस्टिक रूल बनाना चाहते थे जिसको श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी

से वास्तविकता के रूप में परिणत किया। मैं उन्हें इस बात का स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक उतना ही निदांष है, उतना ही यह साधु प्रस्ताव है जितना कि श्री कामत का प्रस्ताव जोकि उन्होंने इस सदन में पहले रखा था। माननीय कामत साहब ने कहा था कि जिन मूल्यों के लिए लोकमान्य तिलक, महात्मा गांधी, नेताजी मुभाषचन्द्र बोस जिये और मरे उन्होंने मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिए लोक-नायक जयप्रकाश जी के आह्वान पर उनसे लोग जेल गए जिनने सन् 42 के आन्दोलन में भी नहीं गए थे। उन्होंने मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिए जिस प्रकार की संस्थाओं की जरूरत है, जिस प्रकार के इंस्टीट्यूशनल फ्रेमवर्क की जरूरत है उसी प्रकार के इंस्टीट्यूशनल फ्रेमवर्क के अंग को लाने के लिए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने यह विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया है क्योंकि 1947 से लेकर आज तक का अनुभव वह सिद्ध करता है कि जो समाजवाद सिर्फ सेक्यूलरिज्म, डेमोक्रेसी और इक्वैलिटी—इतने पर ही अपने को सीमित रखेगा, जिसमें आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक मूल्यों की चर्चा नहीं होगी, जिस समाजवाद में मीस और एन्ड्स के मन्तव्य पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा वह आध्यात्मिकता से विहीन समाजवाद इस देश में चल नहीं सकता है। इसीलिए कामत साहब ने आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक मूल्यों की चर्चा की थी। मैं साठे साहब और प्रतिपक्ष के नेता जो इस समय सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं, उनसे आशा करता था कि यह बिल इसी मंत्र में पास कर दिया जायेगा क्योंकि हमारे घोषणापत्र में तथा हमारे प्रधानमंत्री और गृह मंत्री द्वारा विभिन्न वक्तव्यों में यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी गई थी कि हम शीघ्रताशीघ्र भ्रष्टाचार निरोध के लिए कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सही बात कही है कि देश की जनता ज्यादा सजग हो गई है। पिछले 20 महीनों में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उन के पुत्र राजकुमार संजय जो क्राउन प्रिंस थे, उन्होंने अपने कारनामों से भारतीय जनता को इतना सजग बना दिया, इतना सतर्क बना दिया कि आज भारत के मतदाता बड़े गौर से देख रहे हैं कि हम लोग

क्या कर रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि पार्टियों के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है—यह भी लोग पढ़ रहे हैं। यहां तक कि अब सोवियत रूस और सी० पी० एम० एक दूसरे के तजदीक आ रहे हैं। श्री प्रमोद दास गुप्त सी० पी० आइ० को सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं और इन्दिरा जी फिर धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी को छोड़ कर पवनार आश्रम जा रही हैं—यह बात सब का मालूम है। राजनीति में फिर से इंदिरा जी के आने से क्या आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की रक्षा हो सकेगी, नैतिक मूल्यों की रक्षा हो सकेगी? विधान सभाओं के चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जो अपना घोषणा पत्र दिया था उसमें जनतन्त्र सर्वधर्म समभाव (यह शब्द इन को पसन्द नहीं है, इन को सैकुलर शब्द ज्यादा पसन्द है) सैकुलर शब्द का प्रयोग किया था। सैकुलरिज्म और सर्वधर्म समभाव में कितना अन्तर है—साठे साहब इस को निश्चित रूप से जानते हैं, इक्षिण के नेता इसे न जाने मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। इन सारी चीजों पर फिर प्रपंच, पाखण्ड और झूठ की राजनीति चलाई जा रही है।

हमारा प्रतिपक्ष इस सदन में अल्पमत में है, लेकिन राज्य सभा में बहुमत में है। राज्य सभा का बहुत से लोग मज्जाक में परलोक सभा भी कहते हैं, इसलिये नहीं कि यह कोई निन्दा की बात है, बल्कि इसलिये कि लोक सभा में देश का वर्तमान प्रतिबिम्बित है, इस में देश के भविष्य को बनाने वाले बहुमत में हैं और उस में बहुमत उन लोगों का है जो राजनीतिक दृष्टि से परलोक चले गये हैं, पता नहीं स्वर्ग में गये हैं या रौखारक में गये हैं! हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति में पवित्र हो या अपवित्र, पापी हो या निर्दोष—किसी की जब मृत्यु होती है तो कहा जाता है कि स्वर्गाय हा गये। इसीलिये शायद राजनीतिक मज्जाक के रूप में उस को परलोक सभा कहा जाता है। परलोक सभा में बहुमत उन दलों का है जो दल यहां पर विपक्ष में हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती यदि प्रतिपक्ष की ओर से माननीय साठे साहब या माननीय अल्लेसन साहब यहां यह कहते

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास]

कि सचमुच अब कांग्रेस जनतन्त्र में विश्वास कर रही है। जो कांग्रेस रूलिंग थी, वह अब रिजर्वेट है और वह कांग्रेस रीजुनिट होने के लिये फिर से उन्हीं मूल्यों को मानती है, जिस की लोकमान्य तिलक, महात्मा गांधी और सुभाषचन्द्र बोस मानते थे। यदि रिजर्वेट कांग्रेस को आप रीजुनिट करना चाहते हैं तो फिर इस बिल को संयुक्त प्रवर समिति में भेजने की जरूरत नहीं थी। प्रतिपक्ष के नेता अपने सुझावों को लेकर आते और गृह मंत्री जी को प्रसन्नता होती—उन के सुझावों पर विचार करने के बाद, जो भी संशोधन उचित होते, न्यायसंगत और धर्मसंगत होते, उन को स्वीकार करते। हमारे मित्र धर्म को रिलीजन मानते हैं, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में धर्म का इक्विव-सैन्ट रिलीजन है, लेकिन वास्तव में रूल आफ ला रूल आफ धर्म है। आज इस देश की जनता ने प्रपंच और झूठ की राजनीति को सदा-सदा के लिये दफना दिया है। हम लोगों ने लोक सभा में आपचारिकता और बानून की दृष्टि से शपथ ली है, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर पहले शपथ ली थी। एक बार फिर श्री कामत ने इसी सदन में उल्लेख किया था कि जो ट्रिनिटी है, उस ट्रिनिटी की आपसी एकता को कायम रखना चाहिये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : त्रिमूर्ति ।

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : त्रिमूर्ति में तीनमूर्ति ही जाना है और तीनमूर्ति का एम्पे-सिंशन जवाहरलाल जी से है और इन्दिरा जी से भी है और इसलिए मैं तीनमूर्ति नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : त्रिवेणी कहिये।

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : मैं आप के माध्यम से प्रतिपक्ष के सामने यह चीज रख रहा हूँ कि प्रतिपक्ष सचमुच में जनतन्त्र के प्रति अपना आदर प्रकट करे और इस झूठ, प्रपंच और पाखण्ड की राजनीति को अब वह

छोड़े और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत करे। इन लोगों के हाथ पाप से काले हो चुके हैं और अब किसी समिति या प्रवर समिति में रखने के बें पात्र नहीं हैं। अब ऐसी उन में पात्रता नहीं है, ऐसा कहते हुए मैंने उन को नहीं सुना। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि जिस समय हमारी सरकार नहीं बनी थी उस समय डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर के जो निजी सचिव थे, उनका सी० वी० आई और के० जी० वी० से सम्बन्ध था और आज वे मंत्री प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय नेता हैं। उन के निजी सचिव गिरफ्तार हुए थे, जिस के बारे में मैं एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी लाया था। 42 वां संशोधन विधेयक और दूसरे काले कानून आपातकाल के दौरान बनाए गए। उस वक्त इन लोगों ने कुछ नहीं कहा। फिर क्या नैतिक हक है आप लोगों को कि आप हमें नैतिकता की रक्षा के लिए, भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिए कोई उपदेश दें। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि कोई उपदेश देने में पहले आप अपने पिछले आचरण को देखें। चौधरी साहब ने पांच वर्ष की बात कही है लेकिन कहता हूँ कि एक वर्ष पहले का इतिहास आप देख लें। उस समय जब जनतन्त्र की हत्या हो रही थी तो आप देख रहे थे और आप कुछ नहीं बोले।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक चीज की और सदन का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। इस देश में अब राजनीतिक घुबकीकरण की प्रक्रिया बड़ी तेजी से चल रही है और अब आप उपदेश देना छोड़ दें। लोग चाहते हैं कि इधर के दरवाजे भी खुले छोड़े जाएं। हमारे दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जरा बदलो और जरा त्रिवेणी में हाथ धो कर और पवित्र होकर इधर आओ। चाहे आप ला आफ्र नेचर पर विश्वास करते हों और चाहे आप ला आफ्र धर्म पर विश्वास कीजिए, मार्कसिस्ट डाइलेक्टस यही कहता है, वेदांत भी यही कहता है कि इतिहास किसी को माफ नहीं करता। मैं डेनियल डीफो जों कि रोबिनसन क्रूसो का

क्रियेटर था, का एक स्टैंडा कोट करना चाहता हूँ। जो कविता उस ने लिखी है, उस की कुछ पंक्तियाँ मैं यहां पर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The very lands we all along
enjoyed;
They ravished from the people they
destroyed,
All the long pretences of descent
Are shames of right to prop up
Government;
It's an invasion, usurpation all,
It's all by fraud and force that we
possess,
And length of time can make no
crime the less,
Religion's always on the strongest
side."

जनता हमारे साथ है, जनार्दन हमारे साथ है। आप भी मच्छाई के नाम पर धर्म आध्यात्मिकता और नैतिकता के नाम पर उन समस्त राजनीतिक मूल्यों के नाम पर जिनको ले कर 26 जनवरी को रावी के तट पर श्री जवाहर-लाल नेहरू ने पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा की थी, करांची अधिवेशन में समाजवाद का नारा लगाया था, लेकिन 30 वर्षों में ऐसा समाजवाद लाये हैं जो सदा याद रहेगा इन पंक्तियों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा लेकिन इतिहास आपको भी माफ नहीं करेगा। और मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के द्वारा सरकार और अपनी पार्टी को भी कहता हूँ कि इतिहास पूरे सदन को माफ नहीं करेगा अगर यह लोकपाल विधेयक शीघ्रतिशीघ्र कानून के रूप में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ। और भ्रष्टाचार का स्रोत, जो राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको जड़ मूल से अगर नहीं निकाला गया तो शायद देश का न तो आर्थिक विकास होगा और न कुछ और ही भला होगा। क्योंकि जो कम्युनिस्ट बंधु हैं वह जानते होंगे कि पोजनान में सबसे पहले नारा लगा था

"No bread without liberty."
हमने कहा "not by bread alone"

जनता पार्टी लिबर्टी और ब्रैड दोनों देगी, प्रतिपक्ष इसमें विश्वास रखे।

मान्यवर, मैंने जो राज्य सभा का रेफरेंस दिया था उस समय माफी मांग ली थी क्योंकि उसका नाम लोगों ने मजाक में परलोक सभा रखा है, क्योंकि यहां वर्तमान है और वहां भूत है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on principle we very strongly support the legislation and welcome it, which is overdue. But there are certain features of this Bill, we are constrained to point out later about which we have certain reservations.

16.22 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair.]

Sir, this country, and the people of this country have been looking forward to the setting up of some sort of a forum for redressal of public complaints against the powers that be. Such proposal has had a chequered history in this country. As you know, the Santhanam Committee Report which came out in 1964 went into the matter in some depth. But there was hardly any follow-up action. Then, the Administrative Reforms Commission, which was headed by the present Prime Minister gave its report in 1966. It came out with a draft Bill also. But in the absence of real political will though it was passed in Lok Sabha, it was halted in Rajya Sabha and even till 1969, until the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1970 that Bill was not passed in the Rajya Sabha although sufficient time was there. Then there was the pinnacle of inaction and that was that though in 1971 in the Fifth Lok Sabha a Bill with some sort of fanfare was introduced, they could not find time to have it discussed or passed in the House, although six years had elapsed, although the House could find time to pass that infamous legislation, the 42nd Amendment Bill. Time

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was found to pass the 39th Constitution Amendment Bill to put an individual in this country above the law. Time was found to pass laws like MISA, MISA (Amendment) Bill; time was found to pass the Bonus (Amendment) Bill and what not. We had almost become mere spectators in the last House. In spite of our objection, Bills had been passed and Mr. Sathe is today talking about his support to the Bill. I believe initially he tried to support this Bill although he exposed himself completely in his true form towards the later part of his speech when he diluted his support. But they never found time to pass the Lokpal Bill because the fountain head of corruption was heading the Government. That was the position in the country. Although an attempt was made and although deliberately the Prime Minister was kept out of it, what about the other Ministers? Who will take action against the other Ministers? The person who was encouraging corruption, during whose regime political corruption in this country reached its highest level—with Maruti scandal and what not? No opportunity was given. On the other hand, the Rajya Sabha passed a bill, a Constitution Amendment Bill, to put an individual beyond the reach of ordinary laws of this country. Once a person becomes the Prime Minister, he or she will never be guilty of any wrong, either under civil or criminal laws. This was the attitude of the previous government. Therefore, we are happy that within a few months of taking over of the government by the Janata party, this bill has been brought. Let us hope that ultimately this bill will find a place in the Statute Book. It is the faith of the people in the system of administration which sustains that system. If people lose faith in the system, the people's lack of faith in that system cannot be substituted by any activity which may even do some good to the people of the country. We have seen a system of govern-

ment, of administration in this country during the last 30 years when administrative corruption has become what has been described as a way of life; and we find that it has now been embedded in what is called the institutional and attitudinal remnants of a traditional society, as Myrdal has put it. Therefore, we have to get out of this morass. For a long number of years, corruption was encouraged, political corruption was tolerated for party purposes, personal purposes and for political ends. Let us hope that we give a go-by to that now, for good. We need not say these things; they are all well-known. But it is good that we remind ourselves from time to time; and it is good that the people of this country give their views through their representatives in this House. Corruption has eaten into the vitals of the society. To-day the widespread prevalence of corruption in the country is not only corroding all the values which we should cherish, but has an adverse effect on the country's progress towards the democratic fulfilment of its ideals; and it had helped the progress towards authoritarianism. If I may, with your permission; Sir, quote one sentence of from Gunnar Myrdal's "Asian Drama": "The habitual practice of bribery and dishonesty paves the way for an authoritarian regime." That precisely happened in this country. We had the gruesome experience in the recent past of seeing how authoritarianism, with the help of corruption, nepotism, jobbery and political patronage was at its highest. Therefore, we strongly support the principles behind this Bill because it seeks to tackle—although belatedly and maybe, Sir, we consider peripherally—this grave problem, this disease which is cancerous and which is working as a blockade to the proper development of this country. The people of this country have come to believe that without corruption and without bribery, nothing can be done and that the wheels of government cannot be moved. You cannot ignore this reality. People are not happy to pay bribes to Minis-

ters or other high officials; but they cannot get things done otherwise. We have seen not only bureaucratic corruption, corruption among the officials, but what is a greater danger—about which there does not seem to be two opinions even inside this House—i.e., corruption at the ministerial and political levels. To-day the situation is so unfortunate that as a citizen of this country, I feel that Ministers are deemed to be corrupt unless proved to the contrary. This is the state of affairs we have come to. Political patronage, personal interest and family interests had been over-riding features which were having a field day in this country. The exercise of executive power and authority in this country were treated as negotiable. For money many things could be done, which otherwise would not have been done. Therefore, the necessity for a law like this cannot be over-emphasized, and we are definitely of the opinion that some drastic steps have to be taken to eradicate corruption from this country. Lokpal is one method. The method should be not only curative but should also be preventive and deterrent. That should be the object. The activities of the Lokpal and the decisions of the Lokpal should lay down such standard of behaviour in the country that not only the people who have indulged in misconduct in the past will suffer, but people will not dare commit such misconduct in future. This should be the real achievement of a true institution like Lokpal or Ombudsman. That is why we want a person of unimpeachable integrity and character who would be totally impartial about the selection of whom I have one or two things to say at the end.

The other thing that I would request the Home Minister to keep in mind is that whatever may be the situation, whatever may be your good intentions, an institution like Lokpal will not end corruption in this country. You have to take steps, and radical steps for that matter, to get at the root, to get rid of corruption

in the country. For that we feel that there should be reconstruction of society, reconstruction of the moral and economic structure in this country.

We have seen the link-up of big business, the growth of black money, succumbing to lobbies and vested interests, company donations, personal interests and what have you in this country. Unless we can dissociate ourselves from this, unless the political life is free from such vested interests and the link-up with the economic powers that be, we cannot really solve the problem of corruption in this country. We have seen how easy-going the lives of Ministers have become, we have seen the affluence of the Members of the Legislative Assemblies or Members of Parliament, sudden acquisition of affluence, with no accountability to anybody. We have seen how sycophants and self-seekers were placed around those in power and authority and how even sincere attempts on the part of executive authority, including Ministers, were set at naught by pressures brought from various quarters. Therefore, when this abuse of official and administrative power for personal gains has become the accepted method of governance in this country, we must do something of a radical nature to rectify the situation which is prevalent.

I agree with hon. Minister, if I may say so, that it is a misnomer to think that corruption moves towards the top from the bottom. Our experience in the country is that it steps down from the top. Unless proper examples are set by people at the top positions, you cannot expect that at the bottom level the people will behave in a different fashion. Therefore, serious thought has to be given to the question how to eradicate corruption. Unless we have proper re-organisation of the different structures of the society in this coun-

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try, unless economic links with big business are scrapped, we will never be able to get rid of this malady in this country. That is our view. What we want, what the people of India want, is integrity in the administration, absence of corruption and impropriety, which alone can bring about efficiency in the administration.

In the world we have seen many countries have experimented with this. It is known that the Scandinavian countries have been experimenting with this. Denmark has become almost successful since 1899. It was followed by Finland, Sweden and Norway. New Zealand introduced it in 1962. Even in England which has established traditions of public behaviour they had to set up a Parliamentary Commissioner, but within the framework of parliamentary control, in 1966, to go into cases of ministerial corruption. It was found that other mechanisms were not adequate to control the activities of the officials and Ministers.

We have to have, and we do have, faith in the political and civic consciousness of the people. What do they want? They want to bring to the notice of some authority their *bona fide* complaints about the lapses on the part of Ministers or officials in the administration, but they do not have a trusted guide or protector who would ensure that these complaints would be looked into dispassionately, without political overtones, without any sense of vindictiveness. The people want this and therefore the necessity of setting up a forum like this cannot be gainside.

A commission of inquiry cannot be a permanent body. Necessarily it is time-consuming. It can only deal with cases specifically referred to it. Therefore, it cannot be a permanent or a perpetual body for the purpose of investigating into this challenge.

I will read out, with your permission, a passage from the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report which says:

"These institutions are generally a supplement to Parliamentary Control, independent of any political affiliations, outside the normal administrative hierarchy and free from the formalism, publicity and delays associated with governmental machinery. They work unobtrusively to remove the sense of injustice from the mind of the adversely affected citizen and yet uphold in a very large measure the prestige and authority of the administration, instilling public confidence in its efficiency and faith in its working and introducing a proper perspective of it in the mind of the public. In our country, a reform in all these directions is required as a *sine qua non* of democratic functions and as an essential pre-requisite of the progress and prosperity on which the fulfilment of our democracy depends."

The Administrative Reforms Commission made this Report in 1965 under the Chairmanship of the present Prime Minister, and I hope that the institution of Lok Pal which is going to be set up will accept these principles and keep them in mind in the discharge of its functions.

I shall now make one or two submissions with regard to certain features of the Bill. We do definitely welcome the inclusion of the Prime Minister within the scope of the Bill. Mr. Sathe, for reasons which are very well known, did not agree. He took pains to read out a passage from Mr. Limaye's speech. I am not holding a brief for Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Kanti Desai or Shri Limaye, but if they felt that such was the activity on the part of the Minister, why did they not bring a provision like this, and why did they not refer the case to a forum like the Lok Pal, if they genuinely believed in that? If they

believed that there was ministerial indiscretion or corruption, I would like to know from my hon. friends sitting on that side, what steps they took. On the other hand, we have found that whenever even serious charges were made against high-ups in the Congress like Shri Bansi Lal, the former Defence Minister and Chief Minister of Haryana, by a large number of Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly, although the Santhanam Committee has recommended that 10 Members or MLAs would be sufficient, it was studiously avoided. Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma had to go to court because the Prime Minister could never find a *prima facie* case against her political progenies and loyalists like Shri Bansi Lal. When similar was the position, what steps were taken? Therefore, we have seen that during the last ten years, there was dification of a single individual in this country and the Prime Minister was, therefore, sought to be kept outside the ambit of the 1971 Bill. We are glad and we must think the present Government that the deliberate omission has now been rectified and a perversion in the political system of this country is sought to be rectified today.

With regard to the Chief Ministers, we have submitted our amendment on the basis not of protecting any of the Chief Ministers of this country, but on the basis of true concept of federalism in this country. As the matter is going before the Select Committee, views will be expressed there. Certainly, we would like that those views should be considered. But I would like to indicate our views. We have given amendments for that. We are not saying that the Chief Minister should be out of any investigation whatsoever. What we are saying is that let the provision for enquiry into the conduct of the Chief Minister be made by this Bill because there may be many States where no law will be passed for obvious reasons. So, let the law be passed. But the inquiry or the in-

vestigation against the Chief Minister or the State Ministers should be done by a different forum and that the person should be chosen in a different manner, namely, by the State authority, by the Chief Justice of the State, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Chairman of the Council of States, if there is any, and the Opposition groups; whatever they are. That is our suggestion and as we are not discussing this Bill finally, we are indicating that this will be our stand. Some indication has been given by some of our friends here. I believe in the sincerity of the Home Minister because he wants to decentralise the powers and he wants that proper federal structure should be maintained in this country, not in words as was used to be done previously, but in true spirits. So, I request the Home Minister most sincerely please do not think that I am trying to keep the Chief Ministers away. As a matter of fact, my amendment brings even MLAs within the ambit of this Bill. But the machinery should be separate and not within this.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri Charan Singh): I may say that Government will give very serious consideration to the proposal made by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): He should not follow the Urs Ministry in Karnataka and escape punishment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Our amendment does not say that the Chief Minister should be kept out of the provision of the Lokpal Bill. We say that there should be such a forum or the machinery, even under the Central Act, which should work in the manner I have indicated.

With regard to the selection of the person, I believe there can be no two opinions on this that we want the most suited impartial and independent person with no political affiliation, who will command the faith

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of the largest number of this country. The representatives of the people of this country are there, different groups are there, different parties are there; they represent different views, and I would request the Government to please try to incorporate the provision where the process of consultation will not be restricted. You have brought in important persons who are expected to be beyond all controversies like the Chief Justice, the Speaker and the Chairman of the Council and all that. I agree with Mr. Alagasan on this point but he has restricted it to the Leader of the Opposition. Every group and every party has got their own view. Since their views are not final and it is only a mere consultation, I would request the Government to please consult them. In this way, you will get involved everybody in the process of selection. And the greatest acceptability will be that everybody's views, every group's view and views of every section of the House are taken into consideration. That will inculcate a spirit of involvement in the process of selection and greater faith will be generated in the institution of Lokpal.

With regard to the MPs, we have one submission to make, namely, there are some routine functions. I am not saying that corrupt MPs should be protected, I am not saying that MPs who are found guilty of misconduct should be protected. That is not our view. But there are some routine matters. If a constituent comes to us and says, "You just make a recommendation" and we do it *bona fide*, having no executive power or authority—sometimes even Ministers do not care to reply to us....

AN HON. MEMBER: Even now that is the position.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a welcome change; now at least we get an acknowledgement. Therefore, I submit—that is the amendment I have given—if there is

no charge of corruption or misconduct, it may be routine duties in respect of such public men, like, MP, and MLAs who have no executive power or authority, they should be kept out of it. Let this matter be a food for thought for the Joint Committee and, I hoped that this will be looked into.

With regard to period, it is a very important thing. Jokingly, somebody said, let it be 30 years. It is not a serious suggestion....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not a joke.

SHR SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected. It is an impracticable suggestion. As against 5 years, we have recommended 7 years. You can say, why 7 years, why 10 years and all that. I say, why 5 years even. In the light of the experience we have had in this country for the last couple of years, we should have gone in for at least 11 to 12 years. From 1966 onwards, all the political norms were thrown to the winds, in the beginning, slowly but later on at a very fast rate. The ordinary administrative activities have been changed. The pinnacle was reached for which Mr. Sathe is singing praise after making sojourns to Paunar and what not. I do not know. This is the position. But some time-limit has to be given. Let us have a reasonable period. We say, 7 years, because the last five or six years have been such a period that the people have had traumatic experience and, we believe, 7 years in this case might be a reasonable period. But this can always be a matter of discussion. I hope the Joint Committee will go into that.

About the definition of misconduct, it has to be looked into and, I hope, the Joint Committee of which the Home Minister will be a member will go into that in depth. There may be some loose ends here and there. Even *bona fide* activities may be sought to be brought into this with the object of causing harassment. As Mr. Sathe said, even if I go back now home and sleep, one can say, I am not discharging my duties as a Member of Parlia-

ment which I should have done. Should I sleep on a working day instead of attending Parliament? Unless I am ill or I have some other business to do instead of attending Parliament, one may raise such a question. This may seem ridiculous. But when we are making a law like this, it should be treated with utmost seriousness and we want to make it as foolproof as possible. My suggestion is that it should be a better law and if possible, a good law, to make it as foolproof as possible so that at least some people who would like to be out it cannot get out of it by legal squabbles.

Lastly, about the deposit, my request to the hon. Minister is, let the Lok Pal be given the power to require a deposit to be made. That is my amendment. Initially, you say, without Rs. 1000, no complaint can be filed. There may a large number of people wanting to file a complaint. Please do not forget that the victims of administrative corruption and political corruption are not the rich people alone. The poor people, the common people, teachers, students, ordinary small traders and so many other people are victims of corruption, administrative corruption. If you insist that they should put in Rs. 1000 before making a complaint they should ask for exemption from the Lokpal Bill, it will only delay the procedure. This is not to prevent ordinary people who have not got money to make complaints. Look at it from the point of view of compensating the so-called victims. There may be victims; there may be innocent victims of this. But, hardly, it is a compensation; Rs. 1000 is no compensation. The spirit of compensation should not be there out of this Rs. 1000. But we also feel that there should be an attempt to stop frivolous complaints or reduce the scope of the complaints. Before the Lok Pal entertains a complaint on merit, he can go through it and say that I require the amount to be deposited. Otherwise, I shall not go through it. This is what is there. These are some of the suggestions which we are making. We believe

and hope that the setting up of this forum will not only have a better effect on the political life of this country, but certainly it will clean the administration, the politics and the society, this country and the public conscience will be roused. We believe that having recourse to this law will be a deterrent factor. With these words, I have done.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend is already committed the position that we are going to support the Bill does not mean that we have to support all the irrelevant sections engineered by the hon. Minister. My friend has also stated certain inherent lacunae in the Bill which amplifies the spirit in which the hon. Home Minister has brought forward this Bill, ignoring certain aspects and provisions made by the earlier Lokpal Bill as enunciated by the Congress Party, Congress Government.

Therefore, the other side has very much criticised the previous Government. He, at least, made several attempts to bring certain measures to combat this big menace, the corruption, not only in the higher-ups but also in the society. I do not want to go into the history of corruption which has eroded the very basic structure of this country. (*Interruptions*) The Lokpal Bill, as it is, is said to be a remedy for political corruption. But I doubt very much whether it will be sufficient enough to clean public administration by introducing this Bill. I have got my own doubts.

I am one of the signatories to the Report of the Commission. Shri Nath Pal was a Member of the Santhanam Commission. He was one of the great parliamentarians of his times. Subsequently, Mr. Kamath, was also associated with Mr. Morarji Desai in the Administrative Reforms Commission. He has along with me suggested certain valuable suggestions to avoid corruption. I was also associated with him. I was very fortunate.... (*Interruptions*) Please do not disturb me. It is not that I jointed the Congress;

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

the Congress joined me. I never joined the Congress. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, do not say that I joined the Congress; it was the Congress which joined us. The spirit of democracy, secularism and socialism made those people in the United Congress to join our way of thinking. (*Interruptions*).

I was the first signatory to that. I have referred to the Santhanam Committee's report. 30 legislators signed a memorandum containing serious charges of corruption, all types of corruption, on the part of the then Chief Minister Mr. Nijalingappa and his colleagues—Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, General Secretary of the Janata Party now, and Mr. Virendra Patil, Observer in Tamil Nadu—appointed by Mr. Charan Singh or somebody else, I do not know. Charges were brought by my friend, Mr. Dwivedi, against the then Chief Minister of Orissa...

AN HON. MEMBER: No Lokpal then.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Because we were the Lokpals then on behalf of the people of this country; we, in the Opposition, were the Lokpals; Mr. Kamath was a Lokpal. I think, at that time, Mr. Charan Singh was in full colours of the Congress. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, he cannot claim to fight corruption in this manner.

We brought the Anti-Defection Bill in all sincerity and we wanted to see that it was passed. It took very long deliberations. My friend, Mr. Kamath, gave very useful evidence. It is on record. But it did not see the light of the day. We in the Congress were very serious about it, that there should be a deliberation on the floor of the House. I thought that the present Government would bring it forward with all seriousness, but they are bringing it the other way; they are engineering defections either directly or indirectly. People who were involved in corruption charges are all

adorning important, pivotal places. (*Interruptions*) Has the present Government any competency to bring such a measure? Mr. Charan Singh! The Home Minister should hear me at least. I have never said anything unparliamentary...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है....
(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): When we tell the truth, there should not be any point of order. That should be made a norm if democracy is to function. (*Interruption*). I have not called anybody corrupt.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : आपको इतनी भी सभ्यता नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर को कैसे बोलते हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are all guilty persons. How can they implement legislation when they themselves are guilty? You have brought all these people through the back-door to fill up the vacancies in the Janata Party. Therefore, firstly you do not believe in bringing up an Anti-defection Bill and you are not going to bring it unless this process is complete. So the Home Minister wants to see that this Lokpal Bill is implemented in this country. (*Interruption*). I do not want to enter into an argument but they are provoking me.

The Home Minister Mr. Charan Singh himself is not observing the norms. A Government has been established through corrupt means and malpractices like allurements etc. So how can the Government bring or implement such a Bill? All persons who are in high places are known corrupt people, but the charges were immediately withdrawn by this Government. Shall I quote the names? It is not just one name; how many names can I quote. If I do, the whole lot of Ministers will have to resign tomorrow. If the Bill is to be imple-

mented with any sincerity, Mr. Charan Singh will be the first casualty. All the Ministers sitting in the first row will be the first to go. It is such people who want to run the machinery! First of all, you must see that the political machinery is not corrupt and then draft people into such a political organisation. But where is the machinery for that in this Lokpal Bill? No man known for his malpractices should be drafted into the political arena whether it is from this side or that side.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राज नारायण) : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक लकप्पा साहब बोलें तब तक सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा निवेदन है कि सुनना ही बन्द कर दें।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He does not want to hear anybody; he does not want to hear even stories!

So, if democracy is to be respected, there should be cooperation and understanding. Corruption is not a Partly matter. So, only good people should be drafted into such an organisation, whether it is from the Opposition or from the ruling Party. Today, what is the composition of the Janata Party. How can you bring in any legislation because at the moment, you are filling up the vacancies and doing nothing else... (interruptions) When corruption charges were raised against Goenka, what happened? He was given protection of the party... (interruptions).

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आखिर इस सदन की कोई गरिमा है। माननीय सदस्य जिस तरीके से हर एक पर वेग चार्जज लगा रहे हैं, वह सहन नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) या तो वह साबित करें, वरना यह चल नहीं सकता है। मैं उन्हें चैलेंज करता हूँ कि वह साबित करें। वह हमारी पार्टी को गालियाँ देते चले जा रहे हैं। यह भाषा सहन नहीं होगी। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is meaningless to have political freedom unless we have economic freedom. Unless there is general economic prosperity in the country, you cannot eradicate corruption in full, whatever you may do. You have been talking of progressive legislation. Where is that? You have not done anything in so far as land reforms are concerned, you have no belief in socialism and you have been encouraging feudalism, which breeds corruption.

While the present Lokpal Bill covers the public men like Ministers and others, the bureaucracy has been left out; there is no provision to hook them. The Ministers and other public men operate through their private secretaries. They are also responsible for corruption. How is it that the bureaucracy has been excluded from the purview of this Bill. This is one of the important aspect which needs to be considered.

Further, if we have to implement seriously measures like this, we have to have structural changes in the operational machinery. That machinery should be free from corruption. And I would like to know and I am asking a very pertinent question to the Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh. Will you kindly assure that there will not be any political vindictiveness, and that there will be no witch-hunting? The Prime Minister on the first day said that there would be no witch hunting. To-day you could not even get one small shark in your 100 days regime and that you are only bringing commissions and other things and providing jobs to the retired High Court Judges. Except that nothing has come out.

‘खोदा पहाड़, निकला चूहा।’

This is how it is happening. Therefore, I want an assurance. We will support you to any extent in your fight against corruption and especially, political corruption. Recently I got

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

credible information and I do not know how it passed—

That is reported in the Press.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय
इस तरह की बात को या तो आप रोकिए,
नहीं तो यह हाउस नहीं चलेगा ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are so many loopholes in this Bill. To create confidence, it should not be a party affairs. It should not be political vindictiveness. You must see that all sections of the House are taken into confidence and a collective idea evolved and proper changes wherever necessary should be made in the Bill and also its implementation in letter and in spirit ensured. I know this government will fail to implement when the question of implementation comes.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): When a point of order was raised, why don't you listen? Kindly do not allow all sorts of things.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय
हम आप से बार-बार प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर
कहते हैं और आप उन को बैठाते नहीं हैं ।
अभी इन्होंने कोका कोला का नाम ले
कर***

(इस को आप एक्सपंज कीजिए)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be expunged.

Now, time is very short. The Minister will reply at 5.30.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order. I have been watching. Because you were allowing an hon. Member from the Opposition to continue his speech and since it was your plea-

sure to allow him to speak, I did not interrupt. I do concede the point that the Member of the Opposition has every right to say what he wants to say. That is why I did not get up to raise a point of order when my friend, Shri Lakkappa was speaking. He has every right to speak whatever he wants to speak provided he speaks relevantly, provided he speaks on the Bill, provided he speaks in the language which is in conformity with parliamentary decorum and decency, provided he will make this debate in the Parliament something relevant and important.

My point of order is this, I have nothing to say against Mr. Lakkappa because we all like him. Now he has entertained us for quite some time. So far so good. My point of order is (interruptions) I am very serious

(Interruption)

I am not passing any comment on my friend, nor I am casting any reflection on him. I have said he has every right to say whatever he wants to say in this House. But I want your rulings on two points—

Is it not the duty of the Chair to see that the quality of the debate in this House does not deteriorate by seeing to it that all speeches are relevant, to the point and full of dignified language?

I ask you a simple question. If tomorrow, not even in the distant future, someone wants to look into the proceedings of today's discussions on the Lokpal Bill, what will he think that we in this House tolerated all these speeches and all these gentlemen without improving the quality of debate! Since the time is limited, some of us who wanted to speak cannot do so. If we cannot speak it does not matter, but my point is—please regulate the debate in such a way that we do not have to get up and ask 'point of order' interrupting people. And, secondly, that we speak to the point, relevant, in a dignified language and

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

we do not enter into wilful insinuation. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar is correct. You are correct. I have already instructed the Department to expunge that portion of the proceedings.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order. My point of order is 1. You upheld the contention of Prof. Mavalankar that decorum....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please take my speech to see if in my speech any comma, full stop is irrelevant and is not within the procedure. Nothing is irrelevant and is within the parliamentary decorum and decency. I think my friend is in the other world. He is in the literature world. Probably he may not understand the political stigma of all those people. I have not said anything or any word which is unparliamentary.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय मावलंकर जी ने अभी सदन में आप से निवेदन किया कि सदन की कार्यवाही आप इस तरह से चलायें कि जो माननीय सदस्य बोलें वे बिल्कुल विषय पर बोलें, संक्षेप में बोलें और ऐसा न हो कि एक दूसरे पर छीटाकशी की जायें लेकिन ठीक उसके बाद जबकि अभी उस पर पूर्ण विराम हुआ नहीं, आपने व्यवस्था दी नहीं और माननीय लकप्पा फिर खड़े हो गए, फिर उनको जो कुछ कहना था कह दिया। वही रफ्तार बेंढगी जो पहले थी वह अब भी है। उन्होंने फिर वही बात शुरू कर दी।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Prof. Mavalankar has raised a very important point of order. He drew attention to the important matters. Everybody agrees that the speech should be relevant to the Bill. But wisdom comes very late. Many of the hon.

members on the other side invited Ministers to join them....(interruptions).

Shri Chatterjee also spoke. Of course, he was a lawyer. He was very relevant but at times he went at a tangent.

If you look to all the speeches in the House except the Minister's who made very important recommendations of the Bill, many of the hon. Members who made speeches, went out of the Bill and criticised the Congress Party. Please go through the records. (Interruptions).

Let me finish. Speeches were made in Hindi, if they were translated correctly, they had criticised the Congress Party. But when Shri Lakkappa made a sarcastic speech, they got upset. They were not prepared to hear that. I want to know which are the portions that you are expunging?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the words regarding the amount and the name.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badajara): Shri Lakkappa said that before*** took over the Ministry of Industrial Development or whatever it is called, there was an allegation regarding the licence given to Coca Cola*** by some people.

Sir, this matter was first raised in this House during the Debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Industry by Mr. Madhu Limaye. There is no question of expunging that. That is not the convention of the House. Regarding such allegations, hundreds of them have been made. There is no question of expunging them. If they are prepared to send that charge, I am making a challenge. Let the Lokpal take this as the first item. If the Home Minister accepts this challenge, we will produce evidence regarding this.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he has mentioned 'some people' then I have not asked them to expunge that. But he has mentioned the name of the Minister.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): The other day Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that the Congress party took lakhs of rupees and that has gone on record. That has not been expunged. How can this be expunged?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submission on this? We, in this House, have consistently observed two practices. Let us not make any departure from them. We do not make any wild charges against any other Member or the Minister. If any such charge has to be made, the charge has to be submitted in writing first to the Speaker; and the charge has to be made known to the person concerned in advance. Otherwise the charge is not made. If any such charge is made, it is expunged from the proceedings of the House.

So, Sir, you have been quite in order to ask for the expunction of those wild charges which have been made by the hon. Member, Mr. Lakkappa. We have consistently observed this practice in the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): It should not be one-way traffic in this House. We have to keep up the decorum and dignity of this House. We have to keep our image among the public. Every group, every party, every individual, has to keep the decorum and dignity of the House.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत लोकपाल विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह बिल अपने आप में इतना व्यापक अर्थ रखता है, जन-स्वास्थ्य में भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करने की दिशा में यह पहला बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। 1966 में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने जो रिपोर्ट दी

थी, उस में आयोग ने कहा था कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार पर काबू पाने के लिये ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय। लेकिन जब पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने यह देखा कि उन के सभी कार्यक्रम भ्रष्टाचार से सन्निद्ध हैं, तो वे 1968 की चौथी लोक सभा में यह बिल लाये, लेकिन उस लोक सभा के समाप्त होते ही वह बिल भी समाप्त हो गया।

देश में भ्रष्टाचार का रूप सुरसा की तरह से विक्रान्त होता चला गया, सारे कांग्रेस बंधु उसी दिशा में चल पड़े और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 30 वर्षों का समय गुजर जाने के बाद भी आज हम जहाँ-कहाँ पड़े हैं। गरीबी हटाओ के नाम पर जो नाटक रचा गया—उस का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई और इस ने घोषणा की कि हम देश के अन्दर आचरण को शुद्ध करने के लिये, चरित्र को शुद्ध करने के लिये लोकपाल बिल लायेंगे और इसके द्वारा अपने राजनीतिक लोगों के ऊपर काबू करेंगे, जनसेवकों पर नियन्त्रण होगा, भय का वातावरण होगा और देश को राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार से बाहर ले जा कर देश में स्वस्थ वातावरण पैदा कर सकेंगे। देश की जनता को जो हम से अपेक्षाएँ हैं, पिछले 30 वर्षों में जनता ने आशा की थी कि उन को सुख और सुविधा की आजादी मिलेगी, उस बहुजन हिताय और बहुजन सुखाय की भावना को हम सार्वजनिक कर सकेंगे। उसी तरह से मुझे लगता है कि यह जो लोकपाल बिल है, यह एक तरह का भय का वातावरण पैदा करेगा और जिस तरह से शनि, राहु और केतु आदि ग्रहों का जब योग हो जाता है, तो पूजा, पाठ और जाप करना पड़ता है उसे शान्त करने के लिए, उसी प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि जो राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार इतना व्याप्त है और इतना व्यापक रूप उस ने धारण कर लिया है और जिसका परिणाम यह है कि आम जनता के जो अधिकार हैं, जो संवैधानिक अधिकार उस को मिलने चाहिएं

वे नहीं मिलते हैं, इस लोकपाल विधेयक के द्वारा उन अधिकारों को दिलाने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। आज जो राजनीतिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है और पक्षपात, जातीयता और प्रांतीयता के कारण जो अन्य लोगों की उपेक्षा होती रही है, उसके ऊपर भी निश्चित रूप से कड़ा प्रहार होगा, भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर तो इस का कड़ा प्रहार होगा ही।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि पहले जो शासन में थे और उस शासन की जो प्रधान होती थी प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे राजनीतिक लोग जो होने थे, वे इस तरह के कानून की परिधि से बाहर हो जाते थे लेकिन इस बार हमारे गृह मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री, दूसरे सभी मंत्री और इन के अलावा कापॉरेशन और जितने भी दूसरे प्रशासन में आने वाले जन सेवक हैं, उन सभी को इस के अंदर वे ले आए हैं और इस प्रकार इस विधेयक के आ जाने से बड़ी ही कारगर कार्यवाही होगी और इस बिल के द्वारा मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जो अनैतिक-पूर्ण जीवन है, उसे खत्म करने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

इस विधेयक पर मैं दो चार मुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ और मैं ने यह संशोधन भी दिया है कि इस लोकपाल बिल में जातीयता न रखी जाए, और प्रांतीयता को भी न रखा जाए और उस पर मैं यहां पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं ने अपने व्यवहारिक जीवन में कुछ ऐसी चीजें होती देखी हैं। मैं बिहार के कोडरमा क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहां पर कोयले और अबरक की खाने हैं। वहां पर प्रांतीयता के आधार पर और जातीयता के आधार पर जो बाते होती हैं उन से साधारण जनता को बड़ी हानि होती है। नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों में वे लोग अपने ही लोगों को काम दे देते थे और अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों की पूर्ति करते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह लोकपाल विधेयक इस प्रकार के लोगों के अंदर एक

भय पैदा करेगा और उन पर नियंत्रण रखेगा। इसलिए यह जो संशोधन मैंने इस बिल में रखा है, उस पर विचार किया जाए। इस लोकपाल बिल में इस तरह के जो और प्रावधान किये गये हैं, वे बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रतिवेत देने के लिए जो एक हजार रुपये का प्रावधान इस में किया गया है और जिस पर मैंने अपना संशोधन भी दिया है, उस पर विचार किया जाए। आपस में दुश्मनी हाने के कारण, एनमिटी होने के कारण कोई आदमी किसी के खिलाफ प्रतिवेदन दे सकता है और इस तरह से वह उसको बदनाम कर सकता है। प्रतिद्वन्दिता के कारण किसी को बदनाम किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस रकम को 5 हजार रुपया कर दिया जाए ताकि कोई किसी पर कदाचार और भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाने से पहले अच्छी तरह से सोच ले और अगर वह आरोप सिद्ध हो जाता है तो उस पर कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा सके। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का संशोधन होना चाहिए ताकि जो शुद्ध चरित्र के जन सेवक हैं, उन पर बिना सोचे-समझे कदाचार के आरोप न लगाए जा सकें। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था, उस तरह से लांछन न लगाए जाएं क्योंकि लांछन लगाना आसान है लेकिन उन को प्रमाणित करना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार की जो नीति है और उस आधार पर जो यह लोकपाल बिल लाई है, वह बहुजन हिताय बहुजन सुखाय की नीति है और इस से सभी लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा।

इस दिशा में यह जो लोकपाल बिल लाया गया है वह एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है और इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, since this is an important Bill I would suggest that the discussion may continue upto 6 PM and the hon'ble Minister may reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the Bill has been referred to Select Committee you will have a chance to present your case there. (Interruptions)

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, 10 मिनट का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय क्योंकि साढ़े पांच हो गये हैं। तो मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि 10 मिनट का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय और मैं 8, 9 मिनट में ही बोल लूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time of the House may be extended by ten minutes?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): So many groups have not been given the chance to participate in the debate. How will it be possible to complete the discussion in ten minutes?

श्री चरण सिंह : आप इनको रोकिये न। 10 मिनट का अलाउ हो गया है, तो मुझे बोलने दीजिये।

सभापति जी, जिस वक्त मुबह मैंने प्रस्ताव पेश किया था कि विधेयक जॉइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय तो उस वक्त मैं यह समझा था एक ही दिन इस पर बहस की जाय बजाय दो दिन के दो दिन जो रखे गये थे इसके कंसीडरेशन के लिये, विचार करने के लिये और पास करने के लिये, तो वह समय तो बाद में मिलेगा। अब एक दिन और ऐडीशनल सदन को मिला बहस करने के लिये क्योंकि मैं सेलेक्ट कमेटी का रिजोल्यूशन लाया। मैं माननीय मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिल बेशक महत्वपूर्ण है। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि हम सब इससे सहमत हैं कि बिल अहमियत रखने वाला है। लेकिन आखिर उस पर बहस की कोई लिमिट तो होगी? अब यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी

में जा रहा है, फिर सदन के सामने आयेगा फिर अपनी बातें लोग कह सकते हैं। लेकिन क्योंकि यह बिल महत्वपूर्ण है लिहाजा अब सब बोलें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गैर जरूरी होगा और उससे कोई जनहित सम्पादित नहीं होगा। मैंने 8, 10 मिनट ही आपसे कहे थे और सदन ने प्रस्ताव स्वीकार भी कर लिया। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। जो माननीय मित्रों ने भाषण दिये उनसे अधिकतर इस का स्वागत किया गया। मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि हमारे लाकप्पा जी की क्या राय है? और बाकी तो सब को स्वीकार है . . .

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, अगर बीच में इस तरह से बोला जायगा तो नहीं चल सकता है। मैं यील्ड नहीं करना चाहता। मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा

(व्यवधान)

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जैसे मुबह माननीय राज नारायण जी ने कहा था कोई भी एक या दो सज्जन सदन की सारी कार्य-वाही को रोक सकते हैं। तो हमको इस प्रकार से काम करना है जिसमें लोगों को सबक मिले, जो शोभाजनक हो। लेकिन नहीं। लाकपरा जी ने जिस तरह से स्पीच की है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उन्होंने कहा कि "वह चरण सिंह जा रहा है।" यह क्या बात हुई कि वह चरण सिंह जा रहा है? यह भले आदमियों की भाषा नहीं कि वह चरण सिंह जा रहा है। अगर आप मुझे वह चरण सिंह कहेंगे, तो मैं तो सब बातें छोड़ देता हूँ, उमर में आपसे 25 साल बड़ा होगा चरण सिंह, अगर आप इसके मुताल्लिक कहेंगे और मैं न भी कहूँ तो मेरे साथी न मालूम क्या क्या कहेंगे। यह तरीका नहीं है। इस तरह से फ्री डिबेट नहीं होगी। अगर फ्री-हैंड डिबेट चाहते हैं तो सभ्यता से काम लेना होगा। तभी आपकी बातें इधर सुनी जायेंगी और हमारी बातें आप सुनेंगे। लेकिन मजाक उड़ाना, वे-सिरपैर के

चाजज लगाना, हो सकता है आप समझते हों कि बड़ी भारी बात कह दी, बड़ा भारी भाषण हो गया, कुछ लोग हंस लिये, इससे शायद आपकी तसल्ली हो गई, लेकिन इससे सदन का सम्मान गिरता है।

अगर मेरे खिलाफ कोई चाजज है कि इनकी बाबत कोई स्टोरीज हैं, तो हम तो जान-बूझकर, और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के मतान्विक हैं, तो इससे ज्यादा हम क्या सबूत दे सकते हैं अपनी ईमानदारी का, आपके चाजज को फस करने का कि हम स्वयं इस बात का बिल ला रहे हैं। अगर आप में मारेल करेज हो, हमारे खिलाफ चाजेंज हों तो आप उनको लगा सकते हैं। लोकपाल बिल बन रहा है।

जो सदन के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, उनके खिलाफ किसी तरह के चाजेंज लगाना और कोई इशारा करना, वह भी भलमनसाहत का काम नहीं और क्लस के भी खिलाफ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहने जा रहा था कि जो नाम मुबह मैंने कहे थे....
(व्यवधान)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, on a point of order. Whether the Home Minister is replying to the debate here without allowing some of us to speak on this?
(Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह : अब यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर क्या हुआ ? (व्यवधान)

श्री इब्राहीम सुलमान सेठ : आपने फैसला किया था कि 10 मिनट का वक्त दिया जायेगा.... (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, I want to make a request to the Home Minister in regard to the point of order raised by Mr. Govindan Nair. He is not an individual Member. He is the leader of the CPI. As a matter of fact, the procedure should have been followed

by the Chair. As you know, it is referred to the Joint Select Committee. In that case, all the party Members should have been given a chance to speak. Instead of that, you have given chances to the Janata Party Members and the Congress Members also. It is not fair. (Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह यह तो प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं हुआ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise to a point of order. You put a motion to the House as to whether the House agrees to the debate being extended by 10 minutes. The House agreed, and then you made an announcement to this effect. Now, you have to settle this point. The hon. Home Minister cannot reply now.
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is making his observations. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I had already a motion that the Bill be referred to the Joint Select Committee and now I am replying to the debate. Therefore, there is no question of point of order. I am now replying to the debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is exactly the point on which I am raising this point of order, because you put the motion to the House whether 10 minutes extension be allowed. And you announced the consent of the House for the extension of the debate by 10 minutes. That is on record. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can examine it and then you can move your Bill at 6 O'clock.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I have already moved a motion for referring the Bill to the Joint Select Committee. There was a debate on my motion. Now, I am replying to the debate on the Bill which has already been moved. The motion moved was for sending the Bill to the Joint Select Committee.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want a ruling on my point of order... (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister should advise his colleagues; this is not the way to behave. A submission was made that sufficient time might be given. The Home Minister then made a submission that the time might be extended by ten minutes and then he would reply. You then put it to the House and the House agreed to extend the time for this debate by ten minutes. Once that has been done, the Home Minister can begin only after the debate is allowed to take place for ten more minutes. Ten more minutes may be given to the hon. Members to make their submission.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण): मेरा निवेदन है कि जब साढ़े पांच बजे, तो होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ कि दस मिनट का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये। पहले सदन साढ़े पांच बजे उठने वाला था। होम मिनिस्टर ने अपने रेप्लाय के लिए दस मिनट का समय बढ़ाने के लिए कहा था, न कि विरोध पक्ष के और सदस्यों के बोलने के लिए (व्यवधान)

श्री इब्राहिम सुलेमान सेट: मिनिस्टर साहब सही नहीं कह रहे हैं। आपने कहा था कि दस मिनट अन्ना डी० एम० के० और सी० पी० आई० को बोलने के लिए दिये जायेंगे। (व्यवधान) आपने कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर अवज्ञा करेंगे, जब कि होम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह उन का रेप्लाय है।

श्री राज नारायण: सभापति महोदय, आप सेक्रेटरी से पूछ लीजिए कि क्या सदन साढ़े पांच बजे तक ही बैठने वाला था या नहीं। अगर ऐसा है, तो होम मिनिस्टर ने जो प्रस्ताव किया कि समय को दस मिनट बढ़ा दिया जाये, उसका मतलब यही था कि दस मिनट में वह अपना रेप्लाय दे देंगे। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I do not want to speak. You can have your own way.

[*Shri M. N. Govindan Nair then left the House*]

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I make an appeal? ... (*Interruptions*) I am not making a plea for the Congress Party. No congressman need be called to speak now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time was extended by ten minutes so that the Home Minister can reply.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: On a point of order. Time was extended by ten minutes for the debate, not for the Home Minister to speak. The Home Minister was to reply at 5.30 and he started his reply at 5.30. Where is the question of extension? I do not understand.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह (वाराणसी): मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि सदन का समय नब तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाये, जब तक कि होम मिनिस्टर अपना रेप्लाय न दे दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री इब्राहिम सुलेमान सेट : मैं होम मिनिस्टर से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह कहा गया था कि अन्ना डी० एम० के० और सी० पी० आई० को बोलने के लिए दस मिनट का समय दिया जायेगा और उसके बाद आप जवाब देंगे। इसलिए इन पार्टियों को बोलने का मौका दिया जाये।

श्री चरण सिंह : आपको याद होगा आपने मुझसे पूछा था कि आप किस वक्त बोलेंगे तो मैंने कहा था कि पांच बजे कर 20 मिनट पर बोलूंगा और मैं केवल दस मिनट लूंगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अब आप मुझे बोलने देंगे या नहीं बोलने देंगे ?

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Minister said that he would reply at 5.30. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): It is a question of accommodation. Please accommodate others also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a question of accommodation. It is a question of implementing the decision of the House. The House decided that the debate will be extended by ten minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: For my reply. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was with a view to enabling the Minister to make a reply. That is the point. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What about representation of AIADMK? 24 Members are from that party.

श्री चरण सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने पहले 33 नाम पेश किए थे। उस समय यहां विपक्ष की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि नहीं. ए० डी० एम० के० और सी० पी० आई० के लोग इसमें नहीं लिए गए हैं, तो मैंने कहा कि मैं इसको कंसिडर कर लूंगा। मैंने कंसिडर कर लिया और अब 45 नाम मैं आपको सुना देता हूं। मैंने पहले कहा था कि 33 आदमियों की ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनेगी जिसमें 22 आदमी इस हाउस के होंगे और 11 उस हाउस के लेकिन जब विपक्ष की तरफ से यह आया कि दो तीन आदमी और इसमें एकोमोडेट किए जायें तो मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि पहले भी ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी 45-45 सदस्यों की होती रही है तो यहां इसमें भी 45 सदस्य रखे जाएं। तो मैं इनके नाम सुना देता हूं जो फाइनल नाम हैं गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से—

1. श्री आर० के० अमीन

2. श्री आरिफ बेग

3. श्री दिलीप चक्रवर्ती

4. श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे

5. श्री आर० डी० गट्टानी

6. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त

7. श्री रामजेठमलानी

8. श्री एच० बी० कामत

9. श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा

10. श्री कृष्ण कांत

11. श्री एम० कल्याणमुन्दरम्

12. श्री बी० सी० कांबले

13. श्री मधु लिमवे

14. श्री एस० एन० मिश्र

15. श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा

16. डा० बी० ए० सैयद मुहम्मद

17. श्री एन० पी० नयवानी

18. श्री बी० बी० पाटिल

19. श्री चांद राम

20. श्री सोगत राय

21. श्री गौरीशंकर राय

22. श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन

23. श्री बी० शंकरानन्द

24. श्री के० सूर्यनारायण

25. श्री एस० सान्याल

26. डा० जगन्नाथ शर्मा

27. श्री सोमनाथ चैटर्जी

28. श्री एस० डी० सोमसुन्दरम्

29. श्री मंगल देव विशारद

30. श्री चरण सिंह

ये नाम हुए लोक सभा की तरफ से और 15 राज्य सभा की तरफ से होंगे। अब मैं केवल एक बात आपसे कहना चाहता था कि आपने जब मुझसे पूछा तो मैंने यह कहा था कि मैं 5 बज कर 20 मिनट पर बोलूंगा। लेकिन वह बहस होती रही और प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठते रहे। जब मैंने देखा कि साढ़े बांच बज गए तो मैंने प्रस्ताव यह पेश किया था कि दस मिनट बढ़ा दिया जाये मेरे रेप्लाय के लिए। मैं उसमें आठ या नौ मिनट ही बोलूंगा। तो मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि मेरे दोस्तों को इस बात की क्या शिकायत है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि जो मेरा मोशन है वह पास किया जाय।
..... (ब्यवधान)

उसमें और बढ़ाने में मुश्किल होगी। फिर सदस्यों की संख्या 45 से पचाम हो जायगी मुझे तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है लेकिन उसमें फिर मुश्किल होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Lokpal Bill, 1977, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri R. K. Amin,

Shri Arif Beg,

Shri Dilip Chakravarty,

Shrimati Mrinal Gore,

Shri R. D. Gattani,

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,

Shri Ram Jethmalani,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath,

Shri M. V. Krishnappa,

Shri Krishan Kant,

Shri M. Kalyanasundaram,

Shri B. C. Kamble,

Shri Madhu Limaye,

Shri Shyamnandan Misra,

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha,

Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad,

Shri Narendra P. Nathwani,

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil,

Shri Chand Ram,

Shri Saugata Roy,

Shri Gauri Shankar Rai,

Shri C. M. Stephen,

Shri B. Shankaranand,

Shri K. Suryanarayana,

Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal,

Shri Jagannath Sharma,

Shri Somnath Chatterjee,

Shri S. D. Somasundaram,

Shri Mangal Deo, and

Shri Charan Singh,

and 15 from Rajya Sabha.

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to the house by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

17.53 hrs.

MOTION Re TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the 28th July, 1977, namely:—

"That this House do consider the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and 1973-74 laid on the Table of the House on the 11th May, 1973, 28th August, 1974 and 5th May, 1976 respectively."

Shri Sharad Yadav was on his legs but he is not present now. Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधु-बनी) : सभापति जी, अनुसूचित जाति और हरिजन वाला प्रस्ताव जो सदन में पेश है उसके क्रम में फिर बहस प्रारम्भ हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना ही अनुरोध है कि इस सदन से कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों का सवाल आज यह नहीं है कि उनको सुविधायें दी जायें। आज यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि उन पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोका जाये बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि इस रोग का निदान क्या हो। न तो यह रोग ही रहे और न इसका इलाज ढूंढने की आवश्यकता पड़े। इस समस्या का निदान क्या हो जिससे कि इसको जड़मूल से नष्ट कर दिया जाये। यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो हरिजन आदिवासियों का सवाल है वह इस देश की वर्ण-व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। जब तक इस देश में वर्ण-व्यवस्था है, जब तक इस देश में जाति-व्यवस्था है, तब तक हरिजन और आदिवासी भी रहेंगे और इस तरह की बातें होती रहेंगी।

इस जाति-व्यवस्था को मिटाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से आन्दोलन हुए। सबसे पहले महात्मा बुद्ध ने आन्दोलन किया। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में गौतम बुद्ध ने इस जाति-व्यवस्था को मिटाने के लिये प्रहार किया और उसका कुछ परिणाम भी निकला, लेकिन शंकराचार्य ने इस जाति-व्यवस्था के झण्डे को फिर से इस देश में गाड़ दिया। उनके बाद महात्मा कबीर ने जाति-व्यवस्था पर प्रहार किया, लेकिन तुलसी ने फिर उसका जड़ को मजबूत किया। बाद में महात्मा गांधी ने इस जाति-व्यवस्था पर प्रहार किया, लेकिन जवाहरलाल हरे के शासन ने जाति-व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया। इस भारत भूमि में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने जाति-व्यवस्था पर प्रहार किया, लेकिन जाति-व्यवस्था फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान में अपना जगह पर मजबूत है।

इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, सदन से निवेदन है कि यदि आप सच्चे मायने में हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को हल करना चाहते हैं, यदि आप चाहते हैं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर होने वाले अत्याचार रुकें, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ण-व्यवस्था को मिटाने के लिये आपके पास क्या उपाय हैं? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जाति की जड़ क्या है? जाति की जड़ रोटी नहीं है, जाति की जड़ बेटी है। रोटी जाति की जड़ नहीं है, रोटी तो हम सब मिल कर खाते हैं। इस सदन में सभी दल के लोग, सभी पार्टियों के लोग एक साथ बैठकर कटलेट खाते हैं, मुर्ग मुसल्लम खाते हैं, पाव रोटी खाते हैं, लेकिन अपनी लड़की की शादी अपनी जाति में ही करते हैं। बेटी के मामले में जब तक जाति नहीं टूटेगी, तब तक जाति-व्यवस्था नहीं मिट सकती, रोटी से जाति-व्यवस्था चलती रहेगी। इसलिये यदि आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आये, हिन्दुस्तान से वर्ण-व्यवस्था का नाश हो, तो बेटी के मामले में अपने विचारों को बदलें। एक कानून मनु महाराज ने बनाया था, जिसमें उन्होंने

[श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव]

कहा था कि ब्राह्मण चारों वर्णों की लड़कियों से शादी कर सकता है और एक दूसरा कानून हरिजन और आदिवासियों के सवाल पर मनु के कानून के समान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के शासन में बना। उन्होंने का कि हम जाति को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कानून क्या बनाया—अगर कोई बड़ी जाति का आदमी छोटी जाति की लड़की से शादी करेगा तो उसको हम सुविधायें देंगे, इनाम देंगे। बेटे बड़ी जाति की हो और लड़का हरिजन हो—ऐसा उस कानून में नहीं लिखा गया। मनु ने कहा कि ब्राह्मण को चारों वर्णों की लड़की से शादी करने का अधिकार है और कांग्रेसी राज ने भी उन्हीं का समर्थन किया, यह नहीं किया कि अगर कोई हरिजन ऊंची जाति की लड़की से शादी करेगा तो हम उसको आगे बढ़ायेंगे, आगे बढ़ने का मौका देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजन और आदिवासियों के साथ जो अन्याय और अत्याचार होता है, यह अन्याय और अत्याचार बन्दूक से नहीं रोक सकता है, पुलिस और पलटन के बल पर नहीं रोका जा सकता है। जब तक जाति-व्यवस्था रहेगी, इस तरह के अत्याचार होते रहेंगे। लेकिन बिहार में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने एक उदाहरण पेश किया है, बेल्छी कांड के लिये उन्होंने एक एस० आई०, दो ए० एस० आई०, एक इन्स्पेक्टर को सस्पेंड किया और हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका है जब श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने इस सामाजिक अन्याय से मरने वाले परिवारों को पांच-पांच हजार रुपये मुआवजा दिया। क्या हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में कोई माई का लाल ऐसा उदाहरण बता सकता है जहाँ ऐसे सामाजिक शोषण और अत्याचार से मरने वालों को इतना मुआवजा दिया गया हो? सभापति महोदय, कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने यह हिम्मत दिखाई कि उन्होंने वहाँ पर एक हरिजन डी० एस० पी० को भेज दिया ताकि हरिजनों

के ऊपर अन्याय और अत्याचार न हो सके। उन्होंने यह भी हुक्म दिया कि वहाँ पर ग्राम्पुलिस द्वारा पेट्रोलिंग हो और यह आदेश दिया कि अगर कोई हरिजन पर अत्याचार करता है और अन्याय करता है तो उसको गिरफ्तार कर लो और गोली चला दो। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर से यह अन्याय हटे, तो वर्ण-व्यवस्था को मिटाना होगा। जब तक यह वर्ण-व्यवस्था रहेगी, तब तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो अन्याय हो रहा है वह मिटने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए इस वर्ण-व्यवस्था को मिटाने के लिए सामाजिक क्रान्ति की जरूरत है। महात्मा बुद्ध ने कहा है, “समान प्रसवा समान जाति”। एक ही तरह से जन्म होता है और एक औरत और एक पुरुष के मिलन से आदमी पैदा होता है लेकिन एक ब्राह्मण कहलाता है और एक चमार कहलाता है। हमारे देश में वाणी और कर्म में अन्तर होता है। हम तुलसी की रामायण में पढ़ते हैं :

मिया राम मैं सब जग जानी,
करउं प्रणाम जोरि जुग पानी ॥

जलचर धलचर नभचर नाना,
जो जड़ चेतन जीव जहाना ।

सभी राम के दर्शन करते हैं लेकिन जब हम तुलसी की रामायण पढ़कर उठते हैं तो कहते हैं दुशाध से हड़डी छू जायेगी और हरिजन से खाना छू जायेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav will continue tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned, and will meet again tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 2, 1977/Śravana 11, 1999 (Saka).