

Monday, July 25, 1977
Sravana 3, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 25, 1977/Sravana 3,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: A very bad precedent has been set up. This is very bad. Will you please permit me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. After Question Hour. Shri Ishwar Choudhary.

विश्वविद्यालयों में क्षेत्रीय भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाना

* 605. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने कब से क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्वर : (क) जी, हां।

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(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय समझे जाने वाली संस्थाओं सहित निम्नलिखित 84 विश्वविद्यालयों 1-7-1976 को निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक अथवा एक से अधिक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग कर रहे हैं :—

1. आगरा
2. अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम
3. इलाहाबाद
4. आन्ध्र
5. अन्नामले
6. अवध
7. अवधेश प्रताप सिंह
8. बनारस हिन्दू
9. बंगलौर
10. भोपाल
11. भागलपुर
12. बिहार
13. बम्बई
14. बुन्देलखण्ड
25. वर्दवान
16. कलकत्ता
17. कालीकट
18. कोचीन
19. दिल्ली
20. डिब्रूगढ़
21. गोहाटी
22. गढ़वाल

23. जी०बी० पन्त
24. गोरखपुर
25. गुजरात
26. गुजरात कृषि
27. गुजरात आयुर्वेद
28. गुरू नानक देव
29. हरियाणा कृषि
30. हिमाचल प्रदेश
31. इन्दिरा कला संगीत
32. इन्दौर
33. यादवपुर
34. जबलपुर
35. जम्मू
36. जवाहर लाल नेहरू
37. जे० एम० कृषि
38. जीवाजी
39. जोधपुर
40. कानपुर
41. कल्याणी
42. कै०एस० दरभंगा
43. कर्नाटक
44. काशी विद्यापीठ
45. काश्मीर
46. केरल
47. कुमायूँ
48. कुरुक्षेत्र
49. लखनऊ
50. ललित नारायण मिथिला
51. मद्रास
52. मदुरै
53. मगध

54. महाराजा सयाजीराव
55. मराठवाड़ा
56. मेरठ
57. उस्मानिया
58. मैसूर
59. उत्तर बंगाल
60. पंजाब
61. नागपुर
62. पटना
63. पूना
64. पंजाबी
65. रविद्र भारती
66. राजस्थान
67. राजेन्द्र कृषि
68. रांची
69. रवि शंकर
70. सम्बलपुर
71. सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत
72. सरदार पटेल
73. सागर
74. सीराष्ट्र
75. शिवाजी
76. एम०एन०डी०टी० महिला
77. दक्षिण गुजरात
78. श्री वेंकटेश्वर
79. उदयपुर
80. विक्रम
81. विश्व भारती
- * 82. गुजरात विद्यापीठ
- * 83. गुरुकुल कांगड़ी
- * 84. जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया

2. इन विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में क्षेत्रीय भाषा को लागू करने के कार्य के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में गांव की या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाता है उन में किस विश्वविद्यालय में कौन सी भाषा पढ़ाई जाती है इस का उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या विश्वविद्यालय को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने सम्बन्धी पुस्तकें उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आचार्य, प्राचार्य लोगों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है? यदि नहीं, तो इसे करने में कितना समय लगेगा?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : प्रश्न के उत्तर में विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम दिये गये हैं, लेकिन कब से और कौन सी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पढ़ाई होती है इस समय वह मैं नहीं जानता हूं और न ही प्रश्न में था कि कौन सी भाषाओं में वहां पढ़ाया जाता है।

दूसरा जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य का है उसके बारे में मेरा कहना है कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स बनाने के लिये अनुदान केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से दिया जा रहा है। चौथी योजना काल में 6 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए और पांचवीं योजना काल में 7 करोड़ रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं। पाठ्य पुस्तकें बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कुछ कमेटियां बनायीं हैं जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार कर रही हैं। इनमें से 4300 किताबें तमाम भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पढ़ाने के लिये जगह-जगह अध्यापक भी हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: मैंने स्पष्ट पूछा है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिये क्या उचित व्यवस्था कर ली है, पुस्तकें जितने रूप में छपनी चाहियें नहीं छपी हैं और जितने शिक्षक रहते चाहियें, आचार्य, प्राचार्य, वह

भी नहीं है, तो मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या निकट भविष्य में शिक्षा मन्त्रियों का कोई सम्मेलन आप करेंगे जिसमें व्यापक रूप से इस पर विचार कर सकें? क्या मन्त्री जी यह भी बातें कहेंगे कि अभी तक जो असमानता दिखाई दे रही है उसे तत्काल दूर करने के लिए कौन सा कदम उठाया जा रहा है?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा अभी प्रान्तीय विषय है और इसलिये हम प्रान्तों से बात कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये मैंने 10, 11 अगस्त को प्रान्त के शिक्षा मन्त्रियों की मीटिंग बुलायी है जिसमें यह सवाल उठेगा। यह सही है कि कहीं कहीं अभी संख्या कम हो सकती है, लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा जगहों में उतनी कोई शिकायत अभी तक नहीं मिली है। अगर कोई शिकायत आयेगी तो मैं प्रान्त के शिक्षा मन्त्री के पास भेज दूंगा।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Government will introduce the regional languages of the respective States as the medium of instruction in the Colleges and Universities which are under the control of the Central Government.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Regional language has not been defined in our Constitution. There was a national policy on education and in that national policy on education which was adopted by this House it was provided that regional languages were already in use as media of instruction at primary and secondary stages. Urgent steps should now be taken to adopt them as media of education at the University stage. So the difficulty is that there is no clear cut definition of Regional language. In addition to that there are also certain linguistic minority groups in particular region. Their cases will have to be considered. So, it is very difficult on my part to say when it

will be possible to introduce Regional languages in all the institutions controlled by the Central Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं पढ़ाई जाएं, यह पहले से तय है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों ने केन्द्र के आदेश का पालन नहीं किया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं।

यह बात सत्य है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का जिस प्रकार से पूर्णतः अध्ययन कराना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। उसके अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं, जैसे शिक्षक न मिलते हों, पढ़ाने के लिये पुस्तकें न मिलती हों या और कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें तेज गति आये, अधिक स्कूलों में लोग क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं पढ़ें, उनके लिये कौनसी व्यवस्था वह करने जा रहे हैं।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं वह फहरिस्त पढ़ देता हूं, जहां अभी तक विश्वविद्यालयों में अंग्रेजी चल रही है :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी,
2. आसाम एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी,
3. बरहामपुर यूनिवर्सिटी,
4. विधानचन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय,
5. हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी,
6. जवाहरलाल नेहरू टैक्नालाजी यूनिवर्सिटी, हैदराबाद,
7. कोंकण कृषि विद्यापीठ,
8. नार्थ ईस्टर्न हिल यूनिवर्सिटी, शिलांग,
9. उड़ीसा यूनिवर्सिटी आफ एग्रीकल्चर एण्ड टैक्नालाजी,
10. पंजाब एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी,

11. पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ,
12. रङ्की यूनिवर्सिटी,
13. तमिलनाडु एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी,
14. यूनिवर्सिटी आफ एग्रीकल्चरल साइंसेज, बंगलौर,
15. उत्कल यूनिवर्सिटी,

और विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाएं हैं:—

1. थिरुवा इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलाजी एण्ड साइंसेज, पिलानी,
2. मेट्रन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ लैंग्वेज एण्ड फॉरेन लैंग्वेज, हैदराबाद,
3. इंडियन एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, नई दिल्ली,
4. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंसेज, बंगलौर,
5. इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स, धनबाद,
6. टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट आफ सोशल साइंसेज, बम्बई।

मैंने पहले ही कहा कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं पढ़ाने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया, जबर्दस्ती हम कर नहीं पाते हैं।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: The reply is vague. They say that they are using one or more Regional languages as a media of instruction for specific courses. Which are the universities which have switched over to the regional language as a medium of instruction in all courses?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I did not get the full answer for that because the University Grants Commission collected the information. The position prevailing on 1st July, 1977 has been stated by me. It is not

possible for me to say whether they are being used in all courses. There are some science courses. English will be taught in English medium.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्षेत्रीय भाषा के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया है और मन्त्री जी को जानकारी नहीं है। मूल सवाल तो वही है कि किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में क्षेत्रीय भाषा पढ़ाई जाती है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में यह है यह तो फहरिस्त में है लेकिन वह जानना चाहते हैं किन किन भाषाओं में पढ़ाई होती है यह नहीं है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many universities have introduced regional languages as medium of instruction in technical education and in medical colleges? Has Government any proposal to introduce regional languages in technical and medical education?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: From the list of universities I have just now read out where instruction is given through English it will be found that mostly they are technical universities or agricultural universities. Text books are being printed for science subjects. As long as they are not completed it will not be possible to introduce regional language in scientific institutions and institutions which give instruction in technical matters. The UGC prepared in 1970-71 a programme for providing for support for writing quality text books at university level in order to promote Indian authorship of quality books. Upto April 1977 a total of 373 projects were approved. Of these manuscripts are completed in 82 cases. 85 were withdrawn. The remaining 233 are in progress. So, attempts are being made in this direction.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मन्त्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषा की निश्चित परिभाषा नहीं बन पायी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि

क्षेत्रीय भाषा शब्द देश की एकता के लिए खतरनाक भी है इसलिए मैं मातृभाषा शब्द इस्तेमाल करूंगा और जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई भी छात्र प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय तक अगर मातृभाषा में पढ़ना चाहे तो शिक्षा विभाग उस को पढ़ाई की सुविधा देने के लिए तैयार है और क्या उसके लिए वह राज्य सरकारों को इस दिशा में निर्देश देगा ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : हमारा जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है उसकी धारा 350 (क) में यह है—

Facilities for instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage are to be provided. The question is whether it should be done at university level. Instruction is being given in mother tongue in some of the places. As regards minorities there is a special constitutional provision under Article 29 and 30. They get special protection. Linguistic minority gets protection under that provision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Wherever efforts were taken to impart education in all subjects in regional languages as was done in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh it was found that the students not only suffered because the interviews were in English in All India Services but they were found deficient because the medium of instruction was regional language. Have you considered the factor of not ruining the lives of these students and allowing interviews in regional languages for these students? What is your policy?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is an important question and this aspect of the matter was considered by the Kothari Commission in 1966. The Education Commission has stated:

"So long as the prized post in the administration goes to the students who have a good command over the

English language, it will not be surprising if a substantial portion of students continue to prefer education given through it."

That was the finding of Kothari Commission and, we find that this matter relating to language for services does not come within the competence of my Ministry; it goes to the Home Ministry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How are you coordinating this because the students are going to the Convent schools? What is your policy?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the suggestion of Mr. Sathe is accepted that all-India Services Examination will be held in regional languages, then India will only be divided.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please ask your question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am putting my question. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister in how many colleges and universities, the medium of instruction is Hindi? I also want to know from him whether he is thinking of opening at least one Hindi University in each State and, if not university, at least one Hindi College in each State?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, regarding this, there is a three language formula which has been recommended and, as I have been repeating every time instruction upto a certain stage is entirely the State subject and we cannot impose our decisions. This is the position. But as I have explained earlier also, the Central Government is trying to encourage the study of Hindi and provide funds for developing Hindi. Also the U.G.C. is trying to have instructions through Hindi in different institutions. There is no proposal to open any University on the line Shri Reddy has suggested.

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में श्री-लैंग्वेज फ़ॉर्मूला के मुताबिक पढ़ाई हो रही है; यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This question does not arise because this question does not concern the University.

श्री रसीद मसूद : क्या किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में उर्दू को मीडियम आफ इस्ट्रक्शन बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Urdu is being taught in many universities and there are some special Universities like the Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia, etc., where Urdu is being taught as one of the major languages and is the medium.

श्री रसीद मसूद : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody is trying to beat about the bush because this is a very important question. A number of universities in Hindi States have not recognised the Southern—regional—languages to be the medium of instruction nor have they encouraged them in the various universities here even as a language.

You have allowed only one language in the Hindi speaking States. In non-Hindi States, you are imposing, three or four languages. Why is there such a discrimination? I want to know whether the U.G.C. has issued any instructions that the regional languages of the Southern States should be compulsorily introduced in the Northern Hindi Universities? I want to know the reactions of the Government in this regard. Otherwise, there will be a strong reaction if there is any imposition of Hindi on the Southern States.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The question is not clear.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I seek your protection. He is not answering. (Interruptions)

DR. PRAPAT CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the question was relating to medium of instructions through regional languages. It has nothing to do with non-regional language. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I seek your protection. I seek the protection of the Chair. The government is evading to answer my question. They have no language policy. (Interruptions).

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक जजमेंट हुई थी कि मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन जो हैं वह विश्वविद्यालय थोप नहीं सकते ? उस फैसले के बाद क्या सरकार कदम उठाएगी कि जो रीजनल लैंग्वेज हैं, उनको यूनिवर्सिटियां लागू करें ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : उच्चतम न्यायालय ने जो राय दी थी, वह राय डी० ए० वी० कालेज, भटिण्डा बनाम पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड अदर्स, रिट पेटिशनस नं० 353 और 354 आफ 1970 में दी थी और उसमें संविधान की धारा 29 और 30 पर बहस चली थी। उसके बाद न्यायालय ने यह कहा था कि मातृ-भाषा के अलावा और कोई दूसरी भाषा अल्प समुदाय पर जोर जबरदस्ती लागू नहीं की जा सकती।

गुजरात में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत भूमि

* 606. श्री धर्मसिंह साई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सिंचाई के मामले में पीछे है;

(ख) यह बात सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये कि राज्य सिंचाई के मामले में पिछड़ा न रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) गुजरात में कितनी भूमि सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई जाने की सम्भावना है और कब तक ?

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

Statement

(a) 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) The State Government have taken up a number of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes and the financial allocation for irrigation programme is being raised from plan to plan. Major rivers of the State except the Narmada have been generally harnessed and groundwater exploitation is stepped up on a scientific basis.

(c) The State Government have assessed that in the ultimate stage when all technically and economically feasible schemes (excluding Narmada) are completed, the total irrigation potential of 2.64 million hectares will be created. An additional potential for about 0.12 million hectares would also be available from the four new projects of Gujarat in Narmada basin, agreement in respect of which was reached in March, 1975 in a meeting between the four States with assistance of the Government of India, pending the Tribunal's decision and without prejudice to their claims before the Tribunal. Subject to availability of funds these schemes (including above 4 schemes of Narmada basin but excluding other schemes of this basin) will be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि गुजरात में 19 प्रतिशत भूमि पर सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। गुजरात सरकार की ओर से जो आंकड़े मिले थे उनमें बताया गया था कि वहां कुल चार प्रतिशत जमीन में सरकार की ओर से सिंचाई होती है और नौ प्रतिशत किसान अपनी ओर से, निजी तौर पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत हैं। इस प्रकार से तेरह प्रतिशत जमीन में ही गुजरात में सिंचाई होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में फसल योग्य कितनी जमीन है और कितने हेक्टर जमीन में अब सिंचाई होती है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : एककुमल फसल योग्य जमीन वहां पर 101 लाख हेक्टर है जिसमें से सिंचाई वाली जो जमीन है वह 19.4 लाख हेक्टर है। इसका परसेंटेज बन जाता है 19.2।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : भाग ख के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि नर्मदा को छोड़ कर गुजरात की चार नई परियोजनाएं बनने वाली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन-किन योजनाओं को कब मंजूरी दी गई है और जिसको नहीं दी गई है उसको कब दी जाएगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इनमें से तीन योजनाएं मंजूर हो गई हैं। रामी को 3-5-75 को मंजूरी दी गई है, सुखी को 1-2-77 को और कर्जन को 18-5-77 को। एक रह गई है हैरान और इसके लिए माडिफाईड रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार है।

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Part (b) of the question is not replied to. The question is: "whether the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to ensure that the State does not remain backward in irrigation;" This part has not been answered. I also want to know whether the Gujarat State is lagging far behind in so far as irrigation is concerned.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A high priority is given to the development of irrigation in this State. Many schemes are in progress. Many new schemes are being processed. Some new projects and proposals have been received. They are being processed.

श्री राघवजी : क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि वर्षा तथा सिंचाई के साधनों के घोर अभाव के कारण गुजरात के कच्छ जिले में लगातार अनेक वर्षों से सूखा और अकाल बना हुआ है जिससे वहां का जन जीवन भारी खतरे में पड़ जाता है? केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है या बनाने का विचार करेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कच्छ एरिया में वर्षा के बारे में कहा है वह ठीक है। उस इलाके के लिए कोई बहुत बड़ा प्लान अभी तक नहीं बन सका है। इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री अनन्त दवे : सवाल यह था :

"the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to ensure that the State does not remain backward in irrigation". But what are the measures proposed by the Central Government have not been mentioned in the statement.

क्या मैजर्ज लिए गए हैं और क्या कुछ प्रोपोज किया गया है यह जवाब कहीं भी स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर रोशनी डालेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 1977-78 के लिए मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है और जहां तक माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स का तालुक है उनके लिए जहां पिछली बार तीस करोड़ था वहां अब 48 करोड़ रखा गया है।

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के लिए अभी अभी जून 1977 में 75 लाख 91 हजार रुपया और संकलन किया गया है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह जबौरिया : हमारे देश में टोटल जो जमीन है उस में से कितनी सिंचित है और कितनी असिंचित ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : टोटल क्राफ्ट एरिया देश में 1695 लाख हैक्टर है और उस में से जो सिंचित है वह 474 लाख हैक्टर है। यह कोई 28 प्रतिशत बनता है।

श्री लालजी भाई : सम्पूर्ण गुजरात में ऐसा कोई सर्वे कराया है कि कितने एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई में आ रही है, और सम्पूर्ण जमीन को कब तक पूरी सिंचाई में ला सकेंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में क्या मदद कर रही है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो इस वक्त पोजीशन है वह मैंने जैसा बताया 19.2 परसेन्ट है। जो इस वक्त स्कीम्स चल रही हैं उन सब के नीचे 26.40 लाख हैक्टेयर हो जायेगी। लेकिन जिस एक बड़ी नदी नर्मदा योजना पर झगड़ा चल रहा है कई स्टेट्स में गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान का, उसके बन जाने के वक्त और रकबा इस क्षेत्र का पानी के नीचे आ जायेगा।

किछऊ बांध

*607. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना परियोजना को जल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किछऊ बांध के निर्माण की एक योजना तैयार कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी और उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

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

Statement

(a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted a report on Kishau Dam project in 1965 which envisaged construction of 770 feet high dam across the river Tons, a tributary of the Yamuna for power generation and use of regulated releases for water supply to Delhi and for irrigation from Yamuna. The project was estimated to cost about Rs. 100 crores. The proposals were examined and the State Government was advised to carry out investigations at alternative dam sites and up-date the project estimate. The modified report has not so far been received from the State Government. The question regarding sharing of cost and benefits of this project by other States in the Yamuna basin would also need to be decided.

(b) The implementation of the scheme can be considered after the project report is received from the State Government and the project is found technically feasible and economically viable and funds made available by the concerned States.

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट पटल पर रखी गई है यह कब बनी थी और कितनी लागत की बनी थी, और अब कौन सी रुकावट पड़ी जिसकी वजह से यह रुक गई ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस योजना का बहुत लम्बा इतिहास है। यह 1940 में पहली दफा सोची गई थी और पहली दफा पंजाब सरकार ने 1944 से 1946 तक इस पर कुछ थोड़ा सा इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया था। उसके बाद फिर प्रोमीलिमीनरी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनायी 1965 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, उसके मताबिक यह 95 करोड़ रु० का प्रोजेक्ट था और 770 फीट उंचा बांध बनना था। लेकिन बाद में यह देखा गया

कि कुछ ऐसी जमीन डैम के नीचे आती थी जो ठीक नहीं थी। उसके लिये फिर से विचार होने लगा और एक सुझाव आया कि आल्टरनेटिव रोक फिल्ड डैम जो चट्टानों से भरा हुआ मिट्टी का हों, वह बनाया जाय। और फिर 1966 में यू० पी० के इंजीनियर्स का यह अन्दाजा था कि 183 करोड़ रु० लगेगा। फिर मीटिंग हुई केन्द्र के सिचाई मंत्री से यू० पी० के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर और हरियाणा के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर की, क्योंकि उनका भी इससे सम्बन्ध था। राजस्थान का भी सम्बन्ध था, दिल्ली का भी सम्बन्ध बनता था। उन सब की मीटिंग हुई 1971 में। उसके बाद इस बात पर थोड़ा झगड़ा रहा कि कितना कितना हिस्सा किसका बनता है। अब फिर से यह स्कीम तैयार हो रही है, नये प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है। अब इसके मुताबिक 200 करोड़ रु० की लागत आयेगी और उस जगह से कुछ थोड़ा हट कर इसको बनाये जाने का विचार हो रहा है।]

श्री राम लाल राही : हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और दिल्ली इन सभी प्रदेशों को इस योजना से लाभ होगा, और तीन प्रकार के लाभ हो रहे हैं जैसे एक तो बिजली बनेगी, दूसरे दिल्ली को अच्छा पानी आप सप्लाई कर सकेंगे समुचित रूप से और तीसरे जमुना का पानी नियंत्रित कर के सिचाई के लिये उपयोग कर सकेंगे। तो इस महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर, और जैसा आपने बताया कि केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने एक कमेटी बनायी थी उसकी बैठक हुई तो वह बैठक कारगर नहीं हो पायी क्योंकि अपने अपने स्वार्थों में लोग लगे रहे। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी पुनः शीघ्रता करने के लिये सभी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग बुलायेंगे और उस योजना को पूरा करने में जल्दी करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : वह बात तत्करीबन खत्म हो गई। अभी दो उन्हें प्रोजेक्ट

की रिपोर्ट भेजनी है। जून 1975 से उनके पास है। यू० पी० के सेक्रेटरी को भी इस बारे में कहा गया है कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी भिजवाने की कोशिश करें। उन्होंने यह बताया कि इसमें बहुत सी टेक्नीकल प्रोबलम्स हैं जितनी जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है। और हमारी तरफ से कोशिश होगी कि इसको जल्दी सिरे चढ़ाया जाय।

SHRI DWARKADAS PATEL: May I know from the hon. Minister: how much time will it take to complete the project and how much we are losing due to the lengthening of the time of completion?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are not actually losing anything. It was only to dam the waters of Jamuna and bring them into Jamuna and distribute it to the various States according to their requirements. The main difficulty was the sharing of waters, as it had arisen in most cases. In this case because the final scheme has not been received, there is some delay.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि इस प्रकार के बांधों के बारे में सबसे बड़ी एक कठिनाई यह आ रही है कि विभिन्न प्रान्त पानी के आधार पर आपस में झगड़ा करते हैं, जैसे नर्बदा बांध की स्कीम इसीलिये खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जितनी इस देश की नदियां हैं, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर किया जाये और बांधों आदि के सम्बन्ध में ऋण देने के लिए एक न्यायिक कमीशन बना दिया जाये ताकि वह बांध शीघ्रातिशीघ्र बनाये जा सकें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इरिगेशन स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और स्टेट्स इसी बात पर रजामन्द नहीं होती हैं कि यह हमारा राइट है। इसीलिये कार्य नहीं हो सका है।

Complaints against Director of Tuber Crops Research Centre, Trivandrum

*608. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Government received complaints against the Director of Tuber Crops Research Centre (ICAR), Trivandrum;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made on charges of corruption;

(c) whether the CBI also registered case after the enquiry; and

(d) whether the CBI dropped one of the charges of appointment of one women scientist at the instance of the Vigilance Department of ICAR; and if so, action taken against the Director?

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

(b) Some of the complaints related to corruption, but while steps were being taken by the I.C.A.R. to process the complaints, the Central Bureau of Investigations took up investigation of the complaints. A separate departmental enquiry at that stage was not therefore, deemed necessary.

(c) The C.B.I. did not register any case against the Director, but on completion of their investigations submitted a report recommending departmental action against the Director of the Institute.

(d) The I.C.A.R. not at any stage suggest or recommend dropping of any charge against the Director.

Regular departmental proceedings against the Director on the basis of the recommendations of the C.B.I. are being taken.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: There are many complaints against this Director.

He is harassing every scientist and other employees. The appointment of this lady is a clear case of corruption. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the departmental actions taken against the Director to keep the institute free from corruption?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are holding departmental enquiry against him. It has been initiated for major penalty proceedings.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the file relating to the appointment of this lady is missing. If so, what action has been taken against the Director for destroying it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question does not relate to any letter or appointment order. If he wants any specific information, I can supply it. He should give notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has assured the House about the action to be taken. I would like to know only one thing from him as to whether he will proceed with the departmental action along with the transfer of the concerned Director from the Institute. That will make the departmental enquiry more fruitful.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For the time being, we have initiated departmental action only. I can look into the matter. I do not know whether he can be transferred to any other institute.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आई० सी० ए० आर० इंस्टीट्यूट में जगह-जगह पर कांग्रेसी शासन में भ्रष्टाचार और पोलिटिक्स का प्रवेश हो गया है जिसके कारण संस्था प्रभावित हुई है चाहे वह दिल्ली में हो या किसी स्टेट में। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भ्रष्टाचार और पोलिटिक्स को निकालने के लिये कोई खास कदम आप उठा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है कि आई० सी० ए० आर० के सारे इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स में ऐसा ही हो रहा है। किमीज गृह पर प्रारंभ ऐसा होता है और हमें शिकायत आती है, तो उसकी पड़ताल की जाती है। कोशिश यह की जाती है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाये।

Rehabilitation of Hutment Dwellers along Railways Lines and Aerodrome Areas

*609. **SHRI S. H. NAIK :**

SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government are thinking of rehabilitating the persons dwelling in the hutments along the railway lines in big cities like Bombay and in the areas belonging to the aerodromes;

(b) whether Government have taken any step to stop further encroachments; and

(c) what is the total area encroached?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Because we had to go to the Central Hall for witnessing the swearing in ceremony of the President. We could not go to the Notice Office and get the statement. The Minister may kindly read the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it very long?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is not very long. I will read it.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो लाइन का स्टेटमेंट हो, और लेड

ग्रान वि टेबल आफ दी हाउस कहने से सारा सदन उस जवाब से बंचित रह जाता है। कोई बड़ा स्टेटमेंट हो तो, लेड ग्रान दी टेबल आफ दी हाउस, ठीक है, लेकिन अगर स्टेटमेंट दो लाइन का हो तो उसे यहां पढ़ा जाना चाहिये, जिससे सब सदस्यों को पूरी जानकारी मिल सके ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No proposal for rehabilitation of persons dwelling in hutments along the railway lines in big cities and within the area of the aerodromes as such is under consideration of the Government. However, in regard to Greater Bombay such an idea has been mooted by the Government of Maharashtra for slum clearance on lands belonging to Central Government and the details thereof are being discussed with the State Government.

2. The land owning departments are expected to ensure that their lands remain free from encroachments. The Railway administrations are required to conduct periodical verification of their land boundaries and detect any unauthorised occupation thereon. The help of the local authorities and recourse to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 are taken to remove encroachments on railway land.

3. In Bombay, about 14 acres of land along the railway tracks have been encroached on by hutment dwellers. About 114 acres of land in Bombay, belonging to the International Airports Authority of India, have been encroached on by hutment dwellers. Information pertaining to the other big cities is not available.

श्री एस० एच० नायक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों ने जबर्दस्ती कब्जा किया हुआ था ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: On Railway land, the total number of encroachments is 59,642.

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: May I know whether any proposal from the Maharashtra Government is pending with the Minister in respect of giving approval to the internal developments of the hutments?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Maharashtra Government is carrying on some environmental improvements in the slums on their own land. So, the slum dwellers on Central Government encroachments have also been demanding it. The Maharashtra Government has come to the Central Government with a proposal to permit them to provide civic amenities on the Central Government encroachments. It is under consideration.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know whether his Ministry will move the Railway Ministry that the land which has been taken over by the Railway Ministry in excess of their requirements should be released and make arrangements for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons who have already occupied those excess lands taken over by the Railway Ministry?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question has not been brought to the notice of the ministry. If he writes, it will be considered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The minister is in a hurry and does not care to listen to the question. It is a matter of policy. In several places, railways have taken land in excess of their requirements. My question is whether his ministry will take up the matter with the Railway Ministry so that the excess land can be handed over to the Rehabilitation Ministry for the rehabilitation of displaced persons who are already occupying those excess lands?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I said, if he writes to the ministry, it will be considered.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे की जमीनों पर जो लोग रहते हैं, वे न सिर्फ बम्बई में हैं, बल्कि कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में भी हैं। इस समस्या को इन्सानियत की बुनियाद पर हल करना चाहिए। यह हकीकत है कि बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने वहां जमीन मांगी थी मरकजी सरकार से, और बातचीत चली भी। मैं उसमें शामिल था। लेकिन हमेशा यह होता है कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए कोई तसल्ली-बख्श इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाता है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय खुद बम्बई जाकर पटरियों के आस-पास बसे हुए हटमेंट ड्वेलर्स को बसाने के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम बनायेंगे।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : दिल्ली में तो मेरे जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, क्योंकि मैं दिल्ली में मौजूद हूँ। अगर बम्बई में जाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो मैं जरूर जाऊंगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ऐसे लोगों के रेलवे लाइन के आस-पास बसने से वहां एक्सिडेंट भी होते हैं और कई बच्चे रेल के नीचे कट कर मर जाते हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में भी ऐसे लोग हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में सख्त कदम उठाकर जल्दी से जल्दी रीहैबिलिटेट करेगी?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: यह सवाल बम्बई से ताल्लुक रखता है। मैं वहां के बारे में बता देता हूँ और उसको दिल्ली पर भी लागू किया जा सकता है। बम्बई में सड़कों वगैरह पर जो लोग हैं, बम्बई म्युनिसिपल कांफेरिशन उन्हें सिर्फ हटा देती है, उन्हें रीहैबिलिटेट नहीं करती है। रेलवेज का कहना है कि जो लोग रेलवे ट्रैक के आस-पास बसे हुए हैं, उन्हें हटाया जाये और उनके रीहैबिलिटेशन की जिम्मेदारी उन पर न डाली जाये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question is absolutely different I asked a question whether he will make a survey of those shanties dwellers who

are living just on the railway line and and whether he will rehabilitate them. I am talking about Delhi only.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: In fact, this question pertains to the Railway Ministry.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there is some kind of discrepancy or overlapping between the Railway Act and the Eviction of Public Premises Act? If he is aware, does he propose to make any change in this regard?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am sorry, I am not aware.

Irrigation Facilities for Tribal Areas

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

(a) whether the irrigation facilities in tribal areas of the country is less than the other areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry have earmarked money for the irrigation projects for the tribal areas under sub-plan for tribals?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among the reasons for inadequate irrigation facilities in tribal areas are lack of—

- (i) Adequate infra-structure facilities;
- (ii) Assessment of Ground Water potential;
- (iii) Rural electrification facilities;
- (iv) Renovation of old irrigation tanks.

besides, adherence to traditional methods of irrigation and reluctance to change to modern practices.

(c) Major strategy for tribal development in the Fifth Plan has been the demarcation of areas of tribal concentration for special intensive development. The sub-plan areas are again sub-divided into integrated tribal development projects, which includes irrigation. These projects are financed through provisions in the State Plans and Central assistance. In the first 3 years of the Fifth Plan, Central assistance of Rs. 65.00 crores was provided while such assistance envisaged in the last two years of the Fifth Plan is Rs. 125 crores.

An amount of Rs. 2.25 crores is also earmarked for taking up ground water surveys in tribal areas during the Fifth Plan.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I would like to know, apart from the statement which the hon. Minister made, the facts regarding the delay in survey and investigation of projects and timely clearance of projects by the Central and the States and inadequate allocations given to the tribal areas. The irrigation facilities provided in this area are less than those in other areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry will ear-mark money for the specific projects in these areas so that irrigation projects may be taken up in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, it is a big chunk of population. About 3,80,00,000 persons constituting about 7 per cent of the population in the country have been classified as tribals and only one per cent of the cultivable area covered by this population is irrigated as compared to 28 per cent of the national irrigated area. Very vigorous efforts are being made to do more and more in these areas and we have prepared plans and sub-plans for implementation. The total development of the areas has

been taken up. And we will be trying to pass these projects as early as possible. If my friend has any suggestion to make, he can do so.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Under the sub-plan for the tribal areas, is there any major and medium projects proposed to be taken up there before the end of the 5th Plan?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For major and medium irrigation projects taken up in 1977-78 alone, we have an outlay of Rs. 31 crores; and for minor irrigation projects Rs. 29 crores; and the total amounts to Rs. 60.43 crores.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Is the government aware of the fact that although 4 crores of tribal people are involved, irrigation facilities available to them come to hardly 1 per cent out of the total 28 per cent allotted so far? Is government taking some interest in providing irrigation facilities to the tribal people in the Malanad area under the Malanad Development Scheme? The Malanad Development Scheme covers States covered by the Western Ghats. It is an important scheme of the Central Government. Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the States concerned. Have irrigation facilities been provided under this scheme? The Minister said that under various schemes, it is being contemplated. Can he enlighten us further in this regard?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have got the State-wise Plan outlays, and State-wise figures for 1977-78 also. Maharashtra, total outlay Rs. 5 crores, Kerala Rs. 3 crores and Karnataka Rs. 4 crores. I have got all these facts.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतलाएंगे कि बिहार में आदिवासियों के रहने का जो एरिया है उसका क्षेत्रफल क्या है और अभी तक उन लोगों के लिए वहां सिंचाई की क्या व्यवस्था की गई

है ? अगर अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई और उसका सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ तो क्या फिर से इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि उसका सर्वेक्षण करके उनके लिए सिंचाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जाय ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैं पूरा क्षेत्रफल तो नहीं बता सकूंगा लेकिन मैं यह बताऊंगा कि सबसे ज्यादा खर्चा इसके ऊपर बिहार में ही किया जा रहा है। मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन के लिए 9 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपया और माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए 8 करोड़ 61 लाख रुपया यहां खर्च किया जा रहा है। कुल मिला कर 18 करोड़ 26 लाख रुपया उस एरिया में खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Allocation of the money does not mean utilization of the money for the purpose for which it is meant. How much of the money allotted for this purpose, i.e. for increasing irrigation facilities, has been utilised in the tribal areas? For question 606 also, when there was a question of irrigated land in Gujarat, a similar answer was given. How much of the money was actually utilised?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was only in the 5th Plan that money was provided to the tune of Rs. 65 crores in the first 3 years. We will have to assess the utilization of all that. For the remaining 2 years of the Plan, I have stated that Rs. 125 crores are being provided.

प्रायोगिक गहन ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना समिति

* 612. **श्री यवराज :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रोफसर एम० एल० दांत-वाला की अध्यक्षता में गठित की गई प्रायोगिक

गहन ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना सम्बन्धी समीक्षा समिति ने प्रायोगिक गहन ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना के प्रभाव की जांच करने और देश के विभिन्न आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में पाम रोजगार सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त आदर्शों का सुझाव देने के बारे में विभिन्न अनुसन्धान और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को अध्ययन कार्य सौंपा था;

(ख) क्या समीक्षा समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है और इसे सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कार्यान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और इसे कब तक कार्य रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. However, the precise name of the scheme was "Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project".

(b) The Review Committee on P.I.R.E.P. has finalised its report and it is expected to be submitted to Government soon.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री युवराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रो० एम० एल० दांतवाला की अध्यक्षता में जो एक्स-पेरिमेंटल इन्टेन्सिव रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोजेक्ट की समीक्षा समिति गठित हुई थी और उस समीक्षा समिति ने परियोजना के प्रभाव की जांच करने और देश के विभिन्न आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में ताड़ रोजगार सम्बन्धी आदर्शों का सुझाव देने के बारे में जो अनुसन्धान और अध्ययन कार्य किया, उस की रिपोर्ट कब आई ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने इसके बारे में मालूम किया है उम्मीद है इस महीने के आखिर तक आ जायगी ।

श्री युवराज : इस समीक्षा समिति को यह काम कब सौंपा गया था ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 10 अक्टूबर, 1974 को ।

श्री युवराज : समीक्षा समिति को जो रिपोर्ट आने वाली है—उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ और उन्होंने कितना वक्त लगाया ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह तो रिपोर्ट आने पर ही पता चलेगा । अभी पूरा व्यौरा मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार प्रदेश में पिछड़ी जाति आयोग गठित किया गया था, उस की रिपोर्ट सबमिट हो चुकी है और उस रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि ताड़ से सम्बन्धित जितने भी मनुष्य लगे हुए हैं, उन का बहुत ह्रास हो रहा है । देश में इस से दो हजार क्विंटल अनाज प्रतिवर्ष बचाया जा सकता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस प्रति वेदन को मंगवा कर अध्ययन करेंगे ताकि इस से देश में अन्न की वृद्धि हो, बचत हो और गरीबों का संरक्षण हो—क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैं उस रिपोर्ट को मंगवा कर अध्ययन कर लूंगा । लेकिन यह सवाल इस सवाल में एराइज नहीं होता है ।

Per Hectare yield of Crops

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

(a) whether per hectare yield of rice and paddy and other crops is going down in some States;

(b) if so, names of such States and the comparative figures of per hectare yield in different States;

(c) steps taken to increase the yield; and

(d) whether any technological innovations are introduced to increase the yield per hectare in such States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-819/77].

SHRI S. KUNDU: I have read the statement which is laid on the Table. I notice that in spite of the efforts made by the Ministry to increase the yield of rice and wheat per acre, in almost all the States in the Eastern India the per acre yield has gone down except for the last year, 1975-76, which is also mostly due to the good weather conditions. Rice being one of the most important crops, has the Minister any specific schemes to develop and increase the yield of rice in eastern India? You are growing rice in Tamil Nadu etc., in the South but the per-acre yield of rice is going down in these States. Therefore, has the hon. Minister any master plan to increase the yield of rice, wheat and other crops in eastern India?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Whenever a question is asked, even if the time is over, kindly see that the answer is given.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow if he is willing to answer, but I will not allow any more supplementaries.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I will provide the answer to him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Provisions of the Urban Land Ceiling Act

***611. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several provisions of the Urban

Land Ceiling Act have hindered the housing activities and programmes both in the Public and Private and Cooperative Sectors in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the corrective and prompt and effective steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation, so that the legitimate and desirable housing development continues unhindered?

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

(b) Immediately after the enactment of the Act there was misunderstanding and uncertainty about the various provisions of the Act and consequently there was a slackening in the building activity. The matter was examined and suitable guidelines were issued for the smooth implementation of the Act. *Inter alia*, guidelines were issued for sanctioning plans for construction of buildings on vacant land within the ceiling limit and also in cases where the extent of vacant land was in excess of the ceiling limit. The State Governments have been advised to ensure that the building activity is not hampered due to the implementation of the Act. The question of bringing relief through administrative measures, so that the building activities receive impetus, is under study of the Ministry.

Setting up of Corporation for Lift Irrigation Programme

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up Corporations for taking up comprehensive lift irrigation programme in various States;

(b) whether Government propose to give grants to States for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what amount has been sanctioned for the State of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Several States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal have already set up Corporations for under taking construction of public tube-wells and lift irrigation projects.

(b) There is no proposal to give Central grants for setting up these Corporations. However, Central grants to the State Corporations are being made available under the Central sector programmes namely, Small Farmers Development Agency Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Command Area Development, for undertaking construction of public tube-wells and lift irrigation projects for the benefit of the small farmers in the areas covered under these programmes.

(c) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 22.25 lakhs and Rs. 43.57 lakhs was made available during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively to the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation under Small Farmers Development Agencies. Assistance amounting to Rs. 18.36 lakhs was made available to the Corporation under Integrated Tribal Development Projects during the year 1974-75.

Soyabean Cultivation

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

(a) whether any plan was formulated by Government to develop soyabean cultivation on an all-India level;

(b) whether the plan failed to make any headway; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the import of soyabean is likely to be increased on that account?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

‘इंडिया विम्स फ्रीडम’ नामक पुस्तक के
अप्रकाशित अंशों का राष्ट्रीय
अभिलेखागार में सुरक्षित रखा
जाना

* 616. श्री रामा नन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्गीय मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद द्वारा लिखित ‘इंडिया विम्स फ्रीडम’ नामक पुस्तक के कुछ अंश राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में सुरक्षित रखे गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पुस्तक के कथित अंशों को स्वर्गीय आजाद की इच्छानुसार अप्रकाशित ही रखा जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके द्वारा निर्धारित वह समय पूरा हो गया है जब इन अंशों को प्रकाशित किया जा सकता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) : मौलाना आजाद की आत्मकथा (1937-48) के विद्वतीय खण्ड की सम्पूर्ण विषय-वस्तु को सुरक्षित रखने के उद्देश्य से एक मोहरबंद लिफाफा राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के अभिरक्षण में है। उक्त विषय-वस्तु की एक अनुलिपि राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता के अभिरक्षण में है। मौलाना की इच्छानुसार मोहर को उनकी मृत्यु के 30 वर्ष बाद ही अर्थात् 22 फरवरी, 1988 को खोला जाएगा।

Increase in Prices of Pulses

***617. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of pulses are increasing day by day; and

(b) what are the main reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The present rise in prices of pulses is attributable mainly to shortfall in production this year compared to previous year.

Disposal of Foodgrains in Storages

***618. SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of the Government to deal with 22 million tons of foodgrains which Government have in their storages; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to export part of it so that there is no likelihood of foodgrains getting damaged or too much money remaining locked?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The total stocks of foodgrains with public agencies at the end of June, 1977 were estimated to be 20.7 million tonnes. The allotments of foodgrains are being stepped up to improve the off take and also to strengthen the public distribution system. The question of export of wheat products is under examination. Also, Government is considering the repayment of Russian wheat loan in the form of wheat. Adequate steps are being taken by the Food Corporation of India for the preservation of stocks with a view to minimise the damage to the extent possible.

Aid to Ailing Indigent Writers, Scholars and Artists

***619. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked any fund for giving aid to the ailing indigent writers, scholars and artists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the machinery devised for selecting deserving recipients and for processing the disbursement of the grants or stipends; and

(c) whether Government propose to give life pensions to writers, scholars and artists who are no longer in a position to earn their livelihood?

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

(b) and (c): There is a scheme of "Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents." Those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 400 and are above 58 year, are eligible for assistance. The maximum allowance payable under the scheme is Rs. 200 per month. The scheme is circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of recommending cases for assistance under the scheme. The scheme provides for selection of cases for assistance by a Committee in each State. Expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1 respectively. The entire expenditure in respect of Union Territories is borne by the Government of India. In exceptional cases 100 per cent assistance is given to artists by the Central Government.

नई शिक्षा प्रणाली में संस्कृत को उचित स्थान

†620. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि संस्कृत साहित्य भारतीय दर्शन एवं संस्कृति का मूल आधार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि शिक्षा की 10+2+3 पद्धति में संस्कृत की शिक्षा को वह स्थान नहीं दिया गया है जो पिछली शिक्षा पद्धति में प्राप्त था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में संस्कृत को उचित स्थान देने का है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां। भारतीय दर्शन और संस्कृति, संस्कृत साहित्य के साथ अविच्छेदरूप से जुड़ हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) संस्कृत सामान्य रूप से बहुत से राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में या तो द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में या तृतीय भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है। कुछ राज्यों में यह एक वैकल्पिक भाषा है और कुछ अन्यो में मातृ भाषा के साथ मिश्रित पाठ्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है। तथापि अध्ययन की योजना की 10+2+3 की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत अब सक्रिया समीक्षा की जा रही है। अतः इस समय यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि योजना परिशोधित किय जाने पर संस्कृत का क्या स्थान होगा। तथापि, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार की गई 10+2 पद्धति के अधीन कक्षाएं I से II तक के अध्ययन की योजना में संस्कृत को एक भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाने के लिए सम्मिलित किया गया है।

Proposal for Single Food Zone

*622. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that treating the entire country as a single Food Zone is under the active consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The entire country is at present treated as a single zone for purposes of movement of wheat, coarse-grains and pulses. In respect of paddy and rice, however, single State as well as composite Zones are in existence. At present there is no proposal to do away with the present restrictions on the movement of paddy/rice.

Review of National Service Scheme

*623. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the National Service Scheme so as to promote its more intensive and comprehensive development; and

(b) if so, the concrete guidelines evolved for improvement of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b): The National Service Scheme was reviewed by a Committee headed by Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth (Retd.) The Special Camping Programme under the scheme is subjected to review every year by academic institutions qualified to undertake such evaluation. NSS Programmes new aim at covering a wide spectrum of activities for rural reconstruction, with emphasis on programmes meant for the weaker sections of society.

The activities under NSS include non-formal education, literacy, improvement of environment, economic development, and family and child-care. It has been decided to expand the coverage of students under NSS to 4.00 lakhs by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, to extend it to institutions at the +2 stage and to step up the involvement of women in the programme. Efforts are being made to bring about qualitative improvement in the programme through better orientation and training of teachers and students and by more careful monitoring.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा चिरायता के विषय में अनुसन्धान

*624. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान
परिषद चिरायता के विषय में कोई अनुसन्धान
कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किये जा रहे अनु-
सन्धान कार्य का स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता ।

Sales of Plots by Colonizers in Trans- Yamuna Area, Delhi

4582. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILI-
TATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that Puran Sales Corporation in Pat-
parganj of trans-Yamuna area in
Delhi, and other colonizers of the area
have collected huge amount as earn-
est money during 1974-75 for the sale
of residential plots in this area but
they neither provided land to the
purchasers nor have undertaken re-

gistration of transfer of these plots;
is so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to
conduct an enquiry against all these
unscrupulous and unauthorized land
dealers and colonizers who have de-
frauded and cheated hundreds of poor
persons; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) No such complaints have
been received against Puran Sales
Corporation. However, on certain
complaints having been received from
the Delhi Development Authority re-
garding sale of land by agriculturists
of Patparganj and Khichripur areas,
Police have registered cases, which are
presently under investigation by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Fertilizer to M/s. Ratnagiri Zilla S/K Vikri Sangh Limited, Ratnagiri

4583. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the West Zonal Office
(Bombay Office) of Food Corpora-
tion of India sold fertilizers worth
Rs. 8,36,000 during the period 31st
May, 1975 to 24th February, 1976 to
M/s. Ratnagiri Zilla S/K Vikri Sangh
Limited Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the said fertilizer
never reached the office of M/s. Rat-
nagiri Zilla S/K Vikri Sangh and the
said fertiliser was sold in black mar-
ket unauthorisedly; and

(c) whether Government propose to
institute an enquiry in the said matter
to find out the truth and punish the
guilty, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a): Yes, Sir.
Food Corporation of India, Bombay
sold 966 tonnes of sub-standard ferti-

lisers valued at Rs. 8,36,000 during May, 1975 to February, 1976 to M/s. Ratnagiri Zilla S/K Vikri Sangh Limited.

(b) According to the report received from the Government of Maharashtra Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad investigated into the matter and as per the investigation report the Sangh was permitted by the State Government to use the aforesaid sub-standard fertilisers, for making mixtures by M/s. Ketan Fertilizers, 94, Surat Street, Bombay. These mixtures were sold in the State of Maharashtra, although not in Ratnagiri Zilla. The Sangh earned a commission of Rs. 20 per tonne in this transaction.

(c) On receipt of complaint about irregularities of this Sangh, Food Corporation of India and the State Government were requested to look into the matter and furnish their reports. As per the report received from Food

Corporation of India the matter is under investigation, so far as the supply by F.C.I. is concerned. The reply of the State Government is still awaited.

Licences for Sugar Industries in Gujarat

4584. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether six licences have been issued to start sugar industries in Gujarat by co-operative societies and if so, what are the dates of such issues and what is the progress?

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

A statement showing the dates of licences and the progress thereof is attached.

Statement

Licences pending implementation issued to cooperative societies in Gujarat State.

S. No.	Name of the factory	Date of licence	Date of placing order for plant and machinery	Progress regarding licence
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri Valeed Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandi Ltd., Bulsar Distt. Bulsar.	5-1-77	7-7-76	Orders for plant and machinery have been placed with the Triveni Engineering Works (U.P.). The factory is expected to start crushing during 1977-78 season.
2	Shri Sayan Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandi Ltd., Sayan Distt. Surat.	29-12-76	3-1-76	Orders for plant and machinery have been placed with the Indian Sugar & Genl. Engg. Works Yamunanagar (Haryana). The factory is expected to start crushing during 1977-78 season.
3	Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandi Ltd., Talala Distt. Junagadh	4-11-70	4-2-76	Orders for plant and machinery have been placed with the M/s. Engg. Projects (India) Limited. The factory is expected to start crushing during 1977-78 season.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Shri Siddeshwar Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Talaja Distt. Bhavnagar.	19-5-76		Orders for plant and machinery not placed.
5	Shri Mahuva Pradesh Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Zarbabra Distt. Surat.	3-8-74		Orders for plant and machinery not placed.
6	Shri Laxmi Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Daskroi Distt. Ahmedabad.	31-10-74		Orders for plant and machinery not placed.

Production of Sugar

4585. **SHRI DHARAMA VIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of sugar industry as foreign exchange earner during years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 (anticipated);

(b) the production of sugar in metric tonnes together with per cent to total product among first six chief producing States in the country;

(c) the steps, if any, taken to boost production and exports; and

(d) the reasons for reduced output during 1975-76 and steps taken to revive the rising trend in earlier years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The position of foreign exchange earned

from export of sugar during the financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1974-75	6.24	314.34
1975-76	11.88	468.48
1976-77	5.79	150.65

(b) In 1974-75 and 1975-76 sugar years (Oct.—Sept.) the first six chief sugar producing States were Maharashtra, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. In the sugar years 1976-77 Bihar State has, however, been replaced by Gujarat State. The sugar production in these States during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 (upto 7-7-77) and its percentage to total sugar production in the country is shown in the table below:—

		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77 (upto 7-7-77)	
State		Prod. of sugar (Lakh tonnes)	%age to total production	Prod. of sugar (Lakh tonnes)	%age to total production	Prod. of sugar (Lakh tonnes)	%age to total production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Maharashtra		15.15	31.6	16.06	37.7	15.59	32.7
2. U.P.		14.31	29.8	11.66	27.3	14.76	31.0
3. Andhra Pradesh		3.97	8.3	3.26	7.6	2.82	5.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Karnataka	.	3.38	7.0	3.62	8.5	3.62	7.6
5. Tamil Nadu	.	3.85	8.0	1.80	4.2	3.07	6.4
6. Bihar	.	2.12	4.4	1.77	4.2	1.98	4.2
7. Gujarat	.	1.61	3.4	1.15	2.7	2.29	4.8
All India	.	47.97	..	42.64	..	47.65	..

(c) and (d). The Sugar industry is an agro based industry. The productivity in the sugar industry is linked with the yield of sugarcane per unit area, sugar content of sugarcane and the technical efficiency of extracting the sugar in the sugarcane. Sugar output during 1975-76 season was less due to lesser availability of sugarcane and other reasons mentioned above.

The Central Government have introduced a centrally sponsored scheme with a plan outlay of Rs. 8 crores envisaging a programme for the production of disease free sugarcane seed material for supply to the growers, demonstration of plant and ratoon crops of cane and training of the cane development workers, meeting the cost of equipment for plant protection measures and developments of roads etc., in the factory areas. It is expected that with all these efforts and with the close cooperation of the sugar factories concerned the yield of sugarcane would increase to about 53 tonnes per hectare by the end of the Fifth Plan period. Similarly it is expected that the quality of sugarcane would also increase by adopting the new varieties of sugarcane and latest methods of cultural practices etc.

With increase in the productivity of cane in the field, next step would be to extract as much sugar as possible from the available raw material by increasing the technical and operational efficiency of sugar factories.

The Government have introduced a soft loan scheme to be administered by the Industrial Finance Corporation

of India for giving loans to the sugar factories having uneconomic daily cane crushing capacities with outmoded plant and machinery for taking up modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion simultaneously to avoid sickness and increase their competitiveness.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme to provide incentives to the new sugar factories and expansion schemes based in part on Excise duty concessions and in part on higher percentage of levy free sugar quota in order to make the projects economically viable.

With these steps it is expected that more sugar would be produced and the rising trend in sugar production would be maintained.

As regards exports, out of production of current sugar year, 1976-77 (Oct.—Sept.), 2.87 lakh tonnes sugar has been exported upto June, 1977. The various issues connected with exports, such as adequately meeting the domestic demand, surplus available for exports, and international price levels are reviewed by the Government in deciding on the export quantum.

Feasibility of Medium Irrigation schemes in States

4586. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the feasibility of medium irrigation schemes in different States; and

(b) if so, the number of schemes accepted in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The medium Irrigation Schemes submitted by the State Governments are examined by the Central Water Commission for their technical feasibility and economic viability and inter-State aspect and put up to the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects set up by the Planning Commission. The Committee consider the Schemes on merits and makes recommendations about their final acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the States' Plans.

(b) Twelve Medium Irrigation Schemes of Orissa have been accepted by the Planning Commission during the Fifth Five Year Plan so far for inclusion in the State's Plan.

विद्यार्थियों की मूल आवश्यकतायें

4587. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में विद्यार्थियों की मूल आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है अथवा करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में ग्रामीण आवास योजना

4588. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उन ग्रामीणों को, जिनके ग्राम गंगा के कटाव

से प्रभावित हुए हैं, आवास सुविधा देने के लिये कोई योजना चालू करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कटिहार जिले के बिहपुर क्षेत्र के खगरिया सब-डिवीजन के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कोई ग्रामीण आवास योजना लागू करने का है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इन क्षेत्रों में कितने मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी नहीं । यह राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Opening of Central Schools

4589. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more Central Schools in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, number of such schools in existence and number of schools to be opened during this year with special reference to Bihar State?

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

(b) At the end of the academic year 1976-77, there were 222 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning all over the country, out of which 15 are located in Bihar. During the current year 19 new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened out of which 4 are located in Bihar at (1) Ranchi (Heavy Engineering Corporation), (2) Bokaro (Bokaro Steel Ltd), (3) Barauni Refinery Township and (4) Amjhore (Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.).

Misuse of Plot Reserved for School Building in Shantiniketan, New Delhi

4590. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2613 dated the 2nd December, 1974 re: misuse of a plot reserved for school building in Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society, Ltd., New Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the allotment of the site in question which is still being used as free for all as a 'public convenience' despite the so-called fencing thus continuing to cause the pollution and health hazard to the residents adjacent to it;

(b) in case it has not been possible to make the allotment to any institution during the last more than 7-8 years, the difficulties which lie in the way of the D.D.A. to carve out additional plots or convert it into a park till such time as it is allotted; and

(c) whether any deadline has been laid down for the use of this land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No progress in the allotment of the site to any primary school has been possible as neither the Municipal Corporation nor any other Organisation have applied for it so far.

(b) As the land-use of the area provides for allotment to school, no residential plots can be carved out nor the area could be converted into a park.

(c) No deadline can be laid down for the use of the land.

Poaching of Wildlife

4591. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of poaching of wildlife were reported in the past three years its state-wise break-up as also break-up of sanctuaries; and

(b) measures adopted to put a check on this and whether Government are aware that foreign press media is exploiting India's image in its loss of wildlife?

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

मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों की अनुदान

4592. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को कितना अनुदान दिया; और

(ख) अनुदान देने में असमानता का व्यवहार करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में दिए गए अनुदान निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

क्र.सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	1975-76 के दौरान	1976-77 के दौरान
		राशि	राशि (अस्थायी)
1.	ए० पी० सिंह	1,58,080.00	8,74,250.00
2.	भोपाल	3,96,191.50	16,49,472.18

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	1975-76 के दौरान राशि	1976-77 के दौरान राशि (अस्थायी)
3.	इन्दौर	10,17,526' 10	21,90,257 33
4.	जबलपुर	4,96,497' 91	16,01,255' 60
5.	जिवाजी	8,01,584' 86	13,04,032' 92
6.	जे० एल० एन० कृषि	—	3,000' 00
7.	रवि शंकर	7,29,576' 00	15,53,857' 83
8.	सागर	14,01,094' 81	23,85,836' 34
9.	विक्रम	9,37,366' 99	18,19,075' 10
10.	इन्दिरा कला संगीत	2,13,278' 00	3,85,262' 00

विश्वविद्यालयों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों की मात्रा उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत विकास प्रस्तावों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जानी है जिनकी विजिटिंग समिति द्वारा जांच की जानी है जो इनकी जरूरतों का मूल्यांकन करती है। अनुदान निर्धारित करने में कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाता।

Closure of rice mills in Kalahandi, Orissa

4593. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many rice mills in Kalahandi District, Orissa have been closed because of huge defaults of payment of dues to the Food Corporation of India and the Supply Department of Orissa Government;

(b) if so, which are those rice mills and who are their proprietors and what are the outstanding dues against each of them.

(c) what steps are being taken to realise those dues; and

(d) whether any attempt is made to write off the dues?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The information obtained from the Government of Orissa and the Food Corporation of India indicates that some purchasing-cum-miller-cum-storage agents of Kalahandi district have not been allowed to function as the agents of the Government/F.C.I. because of default in payment of dues, both to the State Government and the Food Corporation of India.

(b) A list of such parties indicating the details of dues from them is enclosed.

(c) The State Government and the F.C.I. are reported to have initiated necessary legal steps for the recovery of dues against the defaulters.

(d) The question of writing off the dues does not arise at present.

Names of the agents and outstanding dues

Sl. No.	Name of the Agent	Amount due to State Govt. (Rs.)	Amount due to F.C.I. (Rs.)
1.	Shri Ramawatar Agarwalla	35,64,144.80	305,711.46
2.	Sri Prahaladrai Agarwalla	21,82,476.98	5,78,505.41
3.	M/s. Pyarelal Rambhagat (Rambhagat Agarwalla)	34,71,080.10	64,937.60
4.	Sri Kisanlal Agarwalla	16,21,696.42	..
5.	Sri Tarachand Agarwalla	2,03,761.96	3,25,000.00
6.	Sri Krishnarai	30,75,636.59	..
7.	Sri Iswari Prasad Mund	7,62,725.16	..
8.	Sri Manikchand Agarwalla	9,40,392.39	..
9.	M/s. Raju & Company (Badriprasad Agarwalla)	5,03,592.00	..
10.	Sri Ramswarup Jain	3,32,625.95	..
11.	Sri Ugramadhab Josi	53,060.90	..
12.	Sri B.B. Panda	41,123.27	5,47,322.60
13.	Sri J.S.B.B. Mund	6,080.75	2,71,169.03
14.	Sri Hari Bhagat Agarwalla	1,67,064.38	5,02,543.17
15.	Sri S. K. Jain	19,344.70	1,83,905.67
16.	R. M. C. S. Junagarh	16,815.98	..
17.	Sri R. C. Agarwalla		9,99,879.50
18.	Sri Kishore Bhanu		9,16,431.72
19.	Shri D. P. M. Agarwalla		5,83,120.79
20.	Sri B. K. Das		6,30,320.20
21.	M. L. Rice Mill		66,685.75
22.	R. R. Brothers		65,258.50
23.	M. M. & Co.		5,327.25
24.	Sri B. Das Babulal		20,856.13
25.	Sri N. C. Jain		3,81,237.00
26.	T.T. Corporation		3,089.00
27.	Taj Industries		2,96,103.09
28.	J. P. Stores		2,97,881.92
29.	Sri R. P. Agarwalla		85,292.95
30.	Sri B. C. Das		15,307.00
31.	Sri L. C. Biswal		15,612.74
32.	Durga Rice Mill		9,640.31
TOTAL		1,69,61,592.33	71,71,138.85

Pay scale of teachers of schools in Mizoram

4594. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister¹ of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that whereas teachers both in Government High Schools and L. P. Schools in Mizoram enjoy the latest Central revised pay scale, those teachers in Government Middle English Schools in Mizoram were deprived of the said benefit; and

(b) if so, whether, these anomalies with respect to pay scale of Middle English Teachers will be rectified with immediate effect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Union Territory of Mizoram and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Criteria regarding grants to Universities

4595. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission made grants to different Universities in an arbitrary manner during the emergency; and

(b) the criteria on the basis of which the funds were allocated to different Universities and Research Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no grants were released to universities, in an arbitrary man-

ner, by the Commission, during the period of emergency.

(b) The Commission allocates grants to Universities for development for a Plan period. To determine the quantum of grants to be released, the development proposals of universities are examined by separate Visiting Committees which assess the requirements of each university. On the basis of the recommendations of such Visiting Committees, the Commission communicates the development programmes approved by them, indicating also the assistance that would be available from the Commission. The pattern of assistance varies for different types of programmes. The Commission releases grants to the universities on the basis of the progress of expenditure communicated by them.

Research Institutions, not covered by the U.G.C. Act, do not get any assistance from the Commission.

Proposal from Southern States for more Irrigation Projects

4596. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from Southern States for more irrigation projects pending with Central Government; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The number of new projects received in Central Water Commission from

the Southern States which are pending for examination in the Commission are as under:

State	Major	Medium	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	6	12	18
2. Karnataka	14	28	42
3. Kerala	7	7	14
4. Tamil Nadu	1	9	10

(b) The present position of examination of these pending projects is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Replies to comments sent by C.W.C. or modified reports awaited from the State Government.	Under examination in Central Water Commission.	Pending on account of inter-State aspects involved.	Total	
		Major	Medium	Major	Medium	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	9	1	3	18
2.	Karnataka	9	16	2	5	42
3.	Kerala	6	6	1	1	14
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	..		10

**पब्लिक स्कूलों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के प्रतिभा-
वान छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया जाना**

4597. श्री मही लाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री अच्छे स्कूलों में अध्यापन शुल्क के बारे में 20 जून, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1094 के उत्तर के सन्दर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब और हरियाणा के पब्लिक स्कूलों में, अलग-अलग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कितने विद्यार्थियों को योग्यता के आधार पर प्रवेश दिया गया और 1969 में आयोजित भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन

के तीसरे अधिवेशन में लिए गए निर्णय के आधार पर सामान्य जनता के निम्न आय वर्ग समूह के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी राशि की छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे कदम उठाने का है जिससे निम्न आय वर्ग-समूह के प्रतिभावान छात्रों को पब्लिक स्कूलों में निःशुल्क प्रवेश सुनिश्चित हो सकें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चम्बर) : (क) भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल कांग्रेस में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार स्वीकृत आवासीय स्कूलों में छात्रवृत्ति की एक योजना संचालित

कहती है, जिसमें ऐसे पब्लिक स्कूल भी शामिल हैं, जो भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 11-12 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के ऐसे बच्चों को 500 छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रतिवर्ष प्रदान की जाती हैं, जिनके माता पिता की आय 500/- रुपये प्रतिमाह से अधिक न हो। इसके अतिरिक्त 15 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत छात्रवृत्तियाँ क्रमशः अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित होती हैं। चुने हुए छात्र शिक्षा शुल्क की पूरी राशि के पात्र हैं, जिसमें पुस्तकों और लेखन सामग्री की लागत, आवासीय और अन्य वापस न किये जाने वाले अनिवार्य खर्च शामिल है। इसके अलावा उन्हें जेब खर्च भत्ता, कपड़ा/वर्दी भत्ता तथा आने जाने के लिए यात्रा खर्च भी दिया जाता है।

उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा चुने हुए सभी छात्र पब्लिक स्कूलों के सहित किसी न किसी स्वीकृत आवासीय स्कूल में दाखिल कर दिए गए हैं।

Houses for Staff of Aligarh Muslim University

4598. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses owned by the Aligarh Muslim University for its teaching staff in different categories, Professors, Readers and Lecturers and Registrars in the Medical College;

(b) the total number of teachers in the University in different categories mentioned above; and

(c) whether the number of teachers is more than the number of the houses, if so whether Government propose to provide more accommodation for them in Aligarh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, out of 684 houses owned by it, 254 are meant for Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Registrars. The total number of sanctioned posts for different categories of teachers is 968.

(c) Work on construction of 12 Lecturer's Quarters sanctioned by UGC is in progress. In addition, the Commission has agreed to provide funds for 28 quarters for Professors and Readers and 3 for Lecturers. The Commission has also allocated a sum of Rs. 25.09 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period for the quarters of such staff of the University whose presence is considered essential on the campus.

Amendment to Copyright Act

4599. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed amendments to the Copyright Act have been finalised;

(b) whether the writers in different Indian languages have been consulted; and

(c) what are the main features of the proposal?

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

(b) Yes Sir. The Authors Guild of India, which is a representative body of the authors from all over India, has been consulted.

(c) The main features of the proposed amendments will be: (i) to accord more effective protection to authors; (ii) to incorporate certain changes found necessary in the light of the experience gained in the working

of the existing Act; and (iii) to take advantage of certain concessions offered to developing countries in the two international conventions on copyright as revised at Paris in July, 1971.

S.C. and S.T. homeless families in the country

4600. SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of homeless families among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of India; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide houses to the such homeless families and the number thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to an estimate made by the National Buildings Organisation, the housing shortage in the country at the beginning of the Fifth Plan, i.e. on the 1st April, 1974 was 15.6 million units—11.8 million units in rural areas and 3.8 million units in urban areas. No separate figures about homeless families among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population is available.

(b) The main thrust of the programme in the Fifth Plan is directed towards ameliorating the conditions of the backward sections of the society. This is sought to be achieved by taking up construction of houses by the various executing agencies, for persons belonging to economically weaker sections and low income group under various housing schemes and programmes and by taking up on a large scale a programme for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas. Out of about 11.2 million families eligible for allotment of house sites, house sites had been allotted to 7.16 million families upto 31st March, 1977. The position re-

garding the number of Scheduled Castes families allotted house-sites by different State (Government/Union Territories Administration is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families allotted house-sites
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.R.
2.	Assam	7,834
3.	Bihar	N.R.
4.	Gujarat	1,51,921
5.	Haryana	1,36,130
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,556
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.
8.	Karnataka	2,59,727
9.	Kerala	28,760
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,54,862
11.	Maharashtra	1,63,800
12.	Orissa	31,278
13.	Punjab	*
14.	Rajasthan	6,11,820
15.	Tamil Nadu	N.R.
16.	Tripura	N.R.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	9,93,816
18.	West Bengal	1,77,787

Union Territories :

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil
2.	Chandigarh	13
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	715

1	2	3
4. Delhi	.	5,934
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	318
6. Pondicherry	.	1,138

N.R.—Particulars not received from the State Government/Union Territory.

* The State Government have intimated that they are not maintaining separate figures of allotment of house-sites to S.C./S.T. families as the scheme does not make any distinction between S.C./S.T. families and others in the allotment of house-sites. The State Government, however, estimate that approximately 75 per cent of the families allotted house-sites belong to S.C./S.T. On this basis the number of SC/ST families allotted house-sites in Punjab comes to about 2.25 lakh families.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में गणित और विज्ञान की शिक्षा का माध्यम

4601. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में गणित और विज्ञान के विषय अनिवार्यतः अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ाए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सामाजिक ज्ञान (सोशियल स्टडीज) विषय हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों माध्यमों में पढ़ाया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गणित और विज्ञान विषयों के सम्बन्ध में भी यही व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई जिससे छात्र अपनी इच्छानुसार शिक्षा का माध्यम अपना सकें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) गणित

तथा विज्ञान विषयों के लिए शिक्षण का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है।

(ख) सामाजिक ज्ञान केवल हिन्दी माध्यम से पढ़ाया जाता है।

(ग) ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Hindi Translation of International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences

4602. SHRI MADAN LAL SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding Hindi translation of International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences (MacGraw Hill Co.) has been discontinued; if so, at whose suggestion the work was stopped and the reasons therefor;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the work done on the above job; and

(c) whether after discontinuing the above job, any other new schemes were taken up. if so, the names of those new schemes and the progress made to-date in respect of these new schemes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The work regarding Hindi Translation of International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences (MacGraw Hill Co.) was never taken up. Hence the question of its discontinuance does not arise. However, translation of International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences (Macmillan & Co.) is in progress.

Women Employees in Central Hindi Directorate

4603. SHRI D. KAMAKSHIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women employees appointed in the Central Hindi

Directorate in different categories including those on daily wages, during the last three years;

(b) whether these appointments were made through Employment Exchange or directly; and

(c) in the latter case, the number of girls appointed in different categories such as LDCs, Evaluators and Hindi Translators of "UNESCO Courier"?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Eighteen (18).

(b) Five appointments were made through the UPSC, three through Employment Exchange, one on transfer from other Central Government Department and nine directly.

(c) Nine girls were appointed as L.D.Cs. on daily wages. Services of two have since been discontinued.

Construction of Barsati in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

4604. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have taken a decision not to allow the construction of Barsati to those plot holders who have been allotted plots of land measuring 84 sq. metres in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi;

(b) if so, the justification thereof; and

(c) whether the building plans of those persons where Barsati has been deleted by the D.D.A. shall be revised and the plot holders shall be allowed to construct Barsati also?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Yes, subject to the conditions prescribed by Delhi Development Authority being fulfilled.

S.S.C. Examination under New Education System

4605. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of student in each state who failed in the S.S.C. (Matriculation) examination because of failure either in (i) Maths or (ii) Science, since introduction of 10+2+3 education system each year;

(b) the reasons for making failure in one compulsory subject as a failure in the whole examination of S.S.C. itself when at College level there is division made of Arts and Science where in Arts, Maths and Science are not at all the subjects; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to redress grievances and injustice caused to those who want to go to Arts in the Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). So far as Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, the system of declaring pass and fail has been abolished. A Statement showing the total number of students in each State who have obtained less than 30 per cent marks in Mathematics or Science at the All India Secondary School Examination and Delhi Secondary School Examination held in 1977 under 10 plus 2 pattern of Education is attached.

Information in respect of State Boards of Secondary Education is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

In so far as admission in Colleges is concerned, the various universities

determine the admission requirements to its constituent and affiliated colleges.

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of candidates registered	No. of candidates who obtained less than 30% marks in :	
		Mathematics	Science
Andhra Pradesh	628	54	..
Assam	246	21	..
Bihar	697	42	1
Gujarat	536	26	2
Haryana	619	11	1
Jammu & Kashmir	263	14	1
Kerala	382	14	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,119	61	..
Tamil Nadu	1,663	124	1
Maharashtra	1,239	162	2
Punjab	750	39	2
Rajasthan	1,359	78	..
Karnataka	588	25	..
Uttar Pradesh	2,213	164	4
West Bengal	626	30	..
Himachal Pradesh	265	24	2
Manipur	56	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	438	69	1
Orissa	310	30	..
Sikkim	306	102	..
Tripura	29		
Goa	75		..
Pondicherry	10	..	..
Meghalaya	9	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	669	90	..
Delhi	4,378	231	16
Chandigarh	218	11	..
Foreign Schools	282	7	2

Delhi Secondary School Examination 1977 :

Delhi	47,574	8,021	768
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Tribunals set up for the settlement of River Vally Disputes

4606. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various tribunals set up for the settlement of the River Valley Disputes together with the names and number of members of each; and the date when each of these Tribunals was set up;

(b) number of awards announced so far by any of these Tribunals and whether any of the awards has been implemented so far;

(c) reasons for not setting up of Tribunal in the case of allocation of waters between Punjab and Haryana; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred so far on these Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The requisite information is given in the annexed Statement.

(b) The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal gave its final order on the 27th May, 1976. It was published in the Gazette of India on the 31st May, 1976 making the order final and binding on the party States who have to implement it.

(c) Determination of the rights and liabilities of the successor States of Punjab and Haryana, which include rights to receive and to utilise the waters available as a result of the projects of Bhakra-Nangal and Beas, arises out of the re-organization of the erstwhile Punjab State and is governed by the provisions of the Section 78 (1) of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. This matter does not fall within the purview of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

(d) The total expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1977 on these three Tribunals is as under:—

(i) Godavari Tribunal	Rs. 12.63,323/-
(ii) Krishna Tribunal (upto 23-7-1976)	Rs. 30,72,611/-
(iii) Narmada Tribunal	Rs. 43,76,999/-

STATEMENT

1	Name of the Tribunal set up to resolve water disputes.	*Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.	*Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.
2	Composition of the Tribunal.	1. Shri Justice R.S. Bachawat, CHAIRMAN.	1. Shri Justice R.S. Bachawat, CHAIRMAN.	1. Shri Justice V. Ramaswami, CHAIRMAN.
3		2. Shri Justice D. M. Bhandari, MEMBER.	2. Shri Justice D. M. Bhandari, MEMBER.	2. Shri Justice V. P. Gopalan Nambiyar, MEMBER.
		3. Shri Justice D. M. Sen, MEMBER.	3. Shri Justice D. M. Sen, MEMBER.	3. Shri Justice A. K. Sinha, MEMBER.
4	Date of Setting up of the Tribunal.	10th April, 1969.	10th April, 1969.	6th October, 1969.

*N.B.:—1. The Chairman and Members were common to both these Tribunals.

2. Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was dissolved w.e.f. 23-7-1976.

Agitation by Junior Engineers of C.P.W.D.

4607. SHRI MANORANJAN

BHAKTA:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that throughout the country the Junior Engineers of C.P.W.D. are agitating by way of Dharna, Hunger Strike etc. to highlight their grievances arisen out of certain arbitrary action of Engineer-in-Chief; if so, what action Government propose to take;

(b) whether certain orders of the Engineer-in-Chief created serious anomalies in respect of promotion Rules, resulting in stagnation; *ad hoc* promotion, supersession during Emergency; and

(c) whether Government propose to rectify such anomalies done during Emergency intending to victimise the Members of C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers Association; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Presumably, "the arbitrary action of Engineer-in-Chief" refers to the holding of a limited departmental competitive examination for 50 per cent of promotion vacancies from the grade of Junior Engineer to the grade of Assistant Engineer. The decision to fill 50 per cent of the promotion vacancies through a departmental examination was taken by the Government and not by the Engineer-in-Chief. Some groups of Junior Engineers were agitating against the holding of the examination and the agitation has since been called off because the examination has been postponed.

(b) It is not clear what orders of Engineer-in-Chief are being referred

to. However no orders creating anomalies of the type mentioned, had been issued by the Engineer-in-Chief during the Emergency. If any Junior Engineer has been superseded in the matter of promotion it is due to assessment of his merit by the Departmental Promotion Committee as per prescribed procedure.

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

दिल्ली में झील कुरंजा बस्ती में फल बेचने वालों को हटाया जाना

4608. श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जैन :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 12 जुलाई, 1977 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के पृष्ठ 3 पर प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के जमुनापार क्षेत्र की 'झील कुरंजा' बस्ती में लोगों ने अनधिकृत रूप से सड़क पर कब्जा करके सब्जी और फल बेचने का धंधा आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस जगह को खाली कराने के बारे में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को आवश्यक हिदायतें दे दी गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सब्जी तथा फल विक्रेताओं को कई बार उठाया गया है जो दिन के समय सब्जी तथा फल बेचते हैं और रात को अपनी बची सब्जियां उठा ले जाते हैं । तथापि,

इस कार्यवाही ने उन्हें स्थल पर पुनः कब्जा करने और अपने कारोबार के लिये प्रयोग में लाने से नहीं रोका है।

दिल्ली के दुकानदारों का पुनर्वास

4609. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में कितने दुकानदारों को उजाड़ा गया और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दुकानें दी गईं;

(ख) ऐसे कितने दुकानदार हैं, जिन्हें अभी दुकानें दी जानी हैं; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक सरकार उन सभी दुकानदारों को दुकानें दे सकेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जून, 1975 से मई, 1977 के दौरान लगभग 4500 दुकानें/खोके गिराए गए। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सभी पात्र अनधिवसियों को विभिन्न झुग्गी झोंपड़ी कालोनियों में तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकसित नई मार्केटों में वैकल्पिक प्लॉट दिए गए।

(ख) और (ग). आपातकाल स्थिति के दौरान गिराए गए परिसरों के बदले में वैकल्पिक वास के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को लगभग 3000 प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अभी यह निश्चित करना है कि इनमें से कितने दुकानदार थे। इन मामलों को देखने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है।

Allotment of DDA flats to the nominees of political persons connected with Shri Sanjay Gandhi

4610. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of DDA flats were given to the nominees of political persons connected with Shri Sanjay Gandhi without adhering to the normal rules and procedures;

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

(c) whether any complaint against DDA has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In the absence of any specific name or names DDA has reported that it is not possible to give information regarding the allotment of DDA flats without adhering to the normal rules and procedure.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some reports on these lines have appeared in newspapers.

(d) The matter is under investigation.

रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मांग

4611. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय किन रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मांग है और इस समय उनका कितना उत्पादन होता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : वर्ष 1976-77 में जिन उर्वरकों की मांग है उनके नाम तथा उनके उत्पादन के विषय में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

बिबरण

उर्वरकों का नाम	('000 मीटरी टन) मात्रा
क. स्टेट नाइट्रोजन उत्पाद :	
1. यूरिया	2931
2. अमोनिया सल्फेट	601
3. कैल्सियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट	640
4. अमोनिया क्लोराइड	27
5. डबल साल्ट	2
योग (क)	4201
(ख) कम्पलेक्स उत्पाद	
1. डी० ए० पी०	87
2. नाइट्रेट फास्फेट 15:15:15	182
20:20:0	50
3. अमोनिया फास्फेट सल्फेट 16:20:0	102
20:20:0	45
18:9:0	10
4. ए० पी० एस० एन० 20:20:0	38
5. यू० ए० पी० 28:28:0	253
14:35:14	41
6. एन० पी० के० 19:19:19	61
17:17:17	262
14:28:14	5
24:24:0	5
10:26:26	55
12:32:16	248
योग	1444
ग. स्टेट फास्फेट उत्पाद	
1. सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट	800
कुल योग	6445

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अध्यापकों की प्रधानाचार्य और उप-प्रधानाचार्य के रूप में पदोन्नति

4612. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली से 7 सितम्बर, 1976 को अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रधानाचार्यों/उप-प्रधानाचार्यों की पदोन्नति के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उन अध्यापकों को पदोन्नत किया गया है, जिन्हें न तो अपने ग्रेड में या कुल मिलाकर 10 वर्ष का आवश्यक अनुभव प्राप्त है और न स्थायी हैं और उन अध्यापकों को छोड़ दिया गया है जिन्हें 16-17 वर्ष का अनुभव है, जिसमें चार वर्ष का प्रशासनिक अनुभव भी शामिल है;

(ग) क्या गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये 5 मार्च, 1960 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/4/60-आर० पी० एस० के पैरा 3 के अनुसार विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति उम्मीदवारों को लाभ दे सकती थी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अध्यापकों की प्रधानाचार्यों/उप-प्रधानाचार्यों के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए योग्य और अयोग्य समझे गये उम्मीदवारों सम्बन्धी ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और आशामय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी कारखानों के मजदूरों का वेतन

4613. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कई चीनी कारखानों के मजदूरों को पिछले कई महीनों से वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा व्यवस्था किए जाने के बावजूद उन्हें वेतन के लिए परेशान किया जा रहा है और क्या सरकार उनके वेतन के तत्काल भुगतान के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Spending money beyond sanction

4614. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have looked into such cases where a Minister has spent more than the money specified or sanctioned by the Government for this purpose; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news appeared in *Economic Times* dated 20th June, 1977 revealing certain facts on this issue

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in *Economic Times* dated the 20th June, 1977, wherein it has been alleged that an office and conference room of a Union Minister is being renovated at

a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs out of the funds of a public sector undertaking. As neither the news item nor the Hon'ble Member has indicated the specific Ministry or the building where renovation is being done, it is not possible to furnish the information. This Ministry or the C.P.W.D. has not undertaken any such renovation.

Memorandum from All India National Fitness Corps Employees Association

4615. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India National Fitness Corps Employees Association, New Delhi had submitted a memorandum on 19th June, 1977;

(b) the major demands placed before the Government by the Association; and

(c) the Government's policy toward these demands

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

(b) The major demands of the Association are as follows:

(i) Extension of the benefits recommended by the 3rd Central Pay Commission from 1-1-1973.

(ii) Absorption in the State Services with effect from the date on which the administrative control was taken over by the State Governments.

(iii) Notional increments in the State Pay Scales by point-to-point fixation of pay.

(iv) Benefit of seniority vis-a-vis State Govt. physical education personnel with full benefit of permanency and promotion etc.

(c) The NFC Employees have been absorbed in the State Governments

services on or before 1-11-1976. Before transfer the concurrence of each employee to the terms and conditions of absorption offered by the State Governments was obtained. It is not proposed to reopen the matter at this stage.

कोसी परियोजना

4616. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कोसी परियोजना का मूल प्राक्कलन कितनी धनराशि का था और वर्ष 1976-77 तक उक्त योजना पर कितनी राशि व्यय हो चुकी थी;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ नियंत्रण, सिंचाई के लिए नहर की खुदाई और पन बिजली परियोजना तैयार करने का पृथक पृथक मूल प्राक्कलन क्या था और प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो चुकी है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की जायेगी; और कितने मैगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा और अब तक कितने एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की गई है और कितने मैगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ है;

(घ) उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन से कितने एकड़ कृषि भूमि में पानी जमा होने की नई समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है; और

(ङ) उक्त परियोजना के दोनों तट-बन्धों के बीच कितने एकड़ भूमि जलमग्न हो गई है और वहां कितने लोग रह रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). कोसी परियोजना को मूलतः सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना के रूप में 1958 में 44.76 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया

था। बाद में, इस परियोजना से 2.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर विद्युत् लाभ प्राप्त करने की परिकल्पना की गयी थी। 1976-77 तक इन तीनों घटकों पर क्रमशः लगभग 77.47 करोड़ रुपये, 26.23 करोड़ रुपये और 6.09 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए गए थे।

(ग) इस परियोजना की अन्तिम सिंचाई शक्यता 4.34 लाख हैक्टेयर है। 1976-77 तक लगभग 3.18 लाख हैक्टेयर की शक्यता सृजित की जा चुकी है तथा 1.74 लाख हैक्टेयर शक्यता का समुपयोजन किया जा रहा है।

बिजली घर की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 20 मैगावाट है जिसके मुकाबले में 1976-77 के दौरान विद्युत् उत्पादन 11.00 मि० किलोवाट था।

(घ) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लगभग 1.50 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में जल-जमाव हो जाएगा किन्तु यह अन्दाजा है कि इस क्षेत्र के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को पुनः कृषि योग्य बनाना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

(ङ) कोसी के दोनों तटबन्धों के अन्दर लगभग 1.05 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र होने का अनुमान है। इस क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या 2.50 लाख है। लगभग 0.66 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र कृषि के अन्तर्गत एवं लगभग 0.26 हैक्टेयर से अधिक क्षेत्र कृषि योग्य होने का अनुमान है।

शाहदरा में कच्चे नाले के स्थान पर पक्के नाले का निर्माण

4617. श्री शम्भू नाथ चतुर्वेदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा के श्यामलाल डिग्री कालेज के सामने अण्डर ब्रिज के निकट बहने वाले गन्दा पानी का नाला पुल के निकट अक्सर टूट जाता है और उसका गन्दा पानी पुल के

नीचे और पुल के पास भूतेश्वर मन्दिर के पीछे विशाल क्षेत्र में भर जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पुल से लेकर ईस्ट आज़ाद नगर तक वर्तमान कच्चे नाले के स्थान पर पक्के और ढाँचे हुए नाले के निर्माण करने का है जिससे वहाँ गन्दा पानी फैलने से रोका जा सके;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कच्चे नाले के स्थान पर पक्के नाले का निर्माण करने में क्या बाधाएँ हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बह्त) :

(क) से (घ). भूतेश्वर मन्दिर के पीछे विस्तृत क्षेत्र में बरसात के मौसम में पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र की भूमि नीची है। दूसरे मौसमों में, इकट्ठा हुआ पानी बेदल तालाब-क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित रहता है। यद्यपि गन्दा नाला फिलहाल मिट्टी का कच्चा नाला है किन्तु अक्सर टूटता नहीं है। तथापि, ड्रेन नं० 1 का निर्माण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा शाहदरा की मुख्य जल निकासी योजना के एक अंग के रूप में किया जा रहा है और इसके पूरा होते ही इस नाले को उसमें डाला जायेगा।

Construction of Godowns by Private Parties for use by FCI

4618. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total storage space required by the Food Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh for storing food-grains;

(b) whether the FCI had invited private parties to construct godowns to be taken on lease by it; and

(c) number of total offers received and accepted with number of godowns under construction and fully constructed so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The storage capacity with F.C.I. in Madhya Pradesh as on 1-7-1977 is 13.72 lakh tonnes (owned, hired and CAP). The need for storage space is assessed periodically to ensure timely action being taken to arrange for storage of foodgrains to meet the operational and buffer needs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total number of offers received in Madhya Pradesh was 291, and preliminary agreements were signed with 90 parties. Works for a capacity of 2.90 lakh tonnes have been taken up for construction by these parties. A capacity of 7500 tonnes has already been completed.

Guidelines to States for Implementing the Decisions and Recommendations of State Ministers' Conference

4619. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the decisions taken and recommendations made at the conference of State Ministers of Irrigation held in September, 1976;

(b) whether the new Government at the Centre or the new Governments in the States have any reservations in implementing the programmes and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of guidelines issued by the Centre to the State Governments in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Resolutions adopted at the State Irrigation Ministers conference

held in September, 1976 were recommended to the State Governments for appropriate action. The target for creation of additional potential of 1.2 million ha. for 1976-77 has been achieved. The remaining recommendations are in the various stages of implementation by the State Governments.

Development of Urbanised Villages under DDA Plan

4620. **SHRI MOHAN JAIN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asalatpur and Possangipur villages in Janakpuri, New Delhi have to be developed into urbanised villages under the DDA Plan;

(b) if so, what action has been initiated by the DDA in this regard so far;

(c) the reasons for the delay in starting the said development work; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to urbanise Asalatpur village and when?

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

(b) to (d). Redevelopment plans of these villages have been approved. Civic amenities, as under, have been provided:—

(i) *Village Possangipur:* The work relating to sewerage and water supply, construction of drains, culverts, brick pavements, improvement of toilets, etc., has been done.

(ii) *Village Asalatpur:* The work relating to laying of water lines is in progress. The scheme for sewerage has been sent to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval. Work will be started on priority basis on receipt of the approved

scheme from them. Small work such as filling of ponds, etc., has been done.

चीनी की उत्पादन लागत

4621. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीनी की प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत कितनी है और देश में लेवी की चीनी का प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : चीनी की अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत अनुमानतः 215.24 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। 3 अगस्त, 1976 को डी-29 ग्रेड के अधिसूचित लेवी मूल्य (जोकि 19-11-1976 को पुनः अधिसूचित किए गए थे) की अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत, उत्पादन शुल्क रहित, 168.10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल बैठती है।

Statement

(Thousand hectares)

State/Union Territory	1949-50			1974-75 (Provisional)		
	Gross Irrigated area	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Gross irrigated area	Gross cropped area	Percentage to gross Irrigated area to gross cropped area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,709	10,687	25.3	4423	13,283	33.3
2. Assam	537	2,587	20.8	572*	3,104	18.4
3. Bihar	2,078	11,354	18.3	3055	10,869	28.1
4. Gujarat	268	7,127	3.8	1488**	8,525**	17.5
5. Haryana	(b)	(b)		2596	4,842	53.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	65	417	15.6	151	917	16.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	285	673	42.3	355	897	39.6
8. Karnataka	668	9,575	7.0	1490	10,996	13.6
9. Kerala	340	1,960	17.3	652	3,028	21.5

Area under Minor Irrigation

4622. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) gross irrigated area, Statewise, as at present of gross cropped area as in 1949-50, 1974-75 or 1973-74; and

(b) share of minor irrigation projects on this total?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The required information is given in the Statement.

(b) The share of minor irrigation in the total gross irrigated area roughly comes to 58 per cent during 1949-50 as well as 1974-75.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Madhya Pradesh	732	15,912	4.6	1701	20,511	8.3
11. Maharashtra	870	16,603	5.2	1814	19,505	9.3
12. Meghalaya	(a)	(a)	..	51@	180**	28.3
13. Manipur	N.A.	84	..	75**	208**	36.1
14. Nagaland	(a)	(a)	..	38	113	33.6
15. Orissa	949	6,247	15.2	1276	7,130	17.9
16. Sikkim	Not available					
17. Punjab £	2,845	7,659	37.1	4770	5,904	80.8
18. Rajasthan	969	7,206	13.4	3143	15,711	20.0
19. Tamil Nadu	2,581	5,986	41.4	3033	6,640	45.7
20. Tripura	N.A.	185		30(c)	374	8.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	4,757	19,959	23.8	9190	22,788	40.3
22. West Bengal	1,158	5,701	20.3	1541(d)	7,717	20.0
Union Territory	27	115	23.5	152	548	27.7
All-India	21,738	130,037	16.7	41596	163,790	25.4

N.A. Not available.

(a) Included under Assam State

(b) Included in Punjab State

(c) Relates to the year 1972-73

(d) Relates to the year 1967-68

(@) Relates to the year 1972-73

* Relates to the year 1953-54

** Estimated

Note : Figures are not comparable due to changes in coverage.

£ In case of Punjab data for the year 1949-50 relate to the erstwhile State (including Haryana and portion of Himachal Pradesh) while data for 1974-75 relate to the present set up.

Draining out of Stinking Water in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

4623. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1819 on the 27th June, 1977 regarding draining out of stinking water in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi and state:

(a) when construction of the Shahdara storm water drainage project was started and the expenditure to be incurred thereon, year-wise.

(b) the work done on the project during the last three years, year-wise and the work to be done during the current year;

(c) from where the Nala No. 1 under the project starts and where it ends and the work done on the nala so far and the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide relief to the lakhs of trans-Yamuna inhabitants by draining out the water; and

(d) whether the water has since been drained out by installing a tube-well or a motor near Azad Nagar on the Sahadara-Reghubarpura main road?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Shahdara Drainage Scheme was started in the year 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.14 crores. The Scheme consists of 5 major drains, viz., Trunk Drain No. 1, Trunk Drain No. 2, Ghazipur Drain, Shahdara Link Drain and Shahdara outfall drain, catering to the entire drainage of Trans-Yamuna area outfalling into the River Yamuna two miles below the existing Okhla weir. The year-wise expenditure is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Upto the end of 4th Five Year Plan	97.18
During 1974-75	51.70
During 1975-76	54.93
During 1976-77	109.97
TOTAL	313.78

Plan outlay for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 160 lakhs each.

(b) During the last three years, the following works have been completed:—

(i) Earth work excavation of Shahdara outfall drain, and part of Trunk Drain Nos. 1 and 2.

(ii) Earth work excavation upto subsoil water level of Shahdara Link Drain.

During the current year, it is proposed to complete the remaining earth work of Trunk Drain Nos. 1 and 2 and Shahdara Link Drain.

(c) and (d). The Trunk Drain No. 1 starts from the border of Delhi with U.P. from Johripur bridge located on Shahdara Saharanpur Road. The drain merges into Ghazipur drain at about 1000 metres below the Goods Avoiding Railway Line in Shahdara.

Since there is no regular storm water and sewerage system in trans-Yamuna area, the water at present is partly disposed of through Kailash Nagar Pumping Station into the river Yamuna and partly through Krishna Nagar Nala.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लेखे

4624. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लेखों की जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन अनियमितताओं और जालसजियों का पता लगा ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 के खंड 34 के अनुसार निगम के खातों की कम्पनियों को लेखा परीक्षा करने के लिए योग्य लेखा-परीक्षकों तथा नियंत्रक और महा लेखापरीक्षक द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा की जाती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने कार्यों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करता है। इस रिपोर्ट में निगम के खातों पर नियंत्रक और महा लेखा-परीक्षक की टीका-टिप्पणी और उस पर निगम के टिप्पण भी होते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के 1975-76 तक की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और खाते संसद में पहले ही रख दिए गए हैं। खातों में पाई गई त्रुटियों और अनियमितताओं पर निगम द्वारा समय समय पर उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Summer Institute for Senior Domestic Science Teachers in Delhi

4625. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 981 on the 20th June, 1977 re. promotion of Senior Domestic

Science Teachers to P.G.T. and to state:

(a) number of Senior Domestic Science Teachers having B.Sc. (Home Science), B.Ed. as their qualifications, working against the sanctioned posts of P.G.T. (Home Science);

(b) number of Senior Domestic Science Teachers selected for the first 'Summer Institute' on the lines of a condensed course being organised from this year;

(c) the criterion laid down for their selection; and

(d) steps the Government propose to take to provide opportunity to all the remaining Senior Domestic Science teachers who desire to pursue the 'Summer Institute' on the lines of a condensed course during this year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, in due course.

Subsidies for Procurement, Distribution and Import of Wheat and Rice

4626. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) amounts of subsidies sanctioned for procurement, distribution, import etc. of (i) wheat and (ii) rice separately for the year 1977-78;

(b) amount of subsidies made by the Government for the same purpose for wheat and rice separately during the years 1974-77; year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for giving the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Amount of subsidy estimated to be payable to Food Corporation of India for 1977-78 is as under:—

	(Rs. Crores)
Wheat	159.31
Imported rice	7.93
Indigenous rice	3.39
Coarse grains including milo	24.11
Cost of carrying buffer stock of all foodgrains	280.07
TOTAL	474.81

Against this, a provision of Rs. 460.00 crores has been made in the BE 1977-78 after taking into account the arrears payable pertaining to the previous year and amount due for March, 1978 which would actually be payable in 1978-79 and retention of 5 per cent for payment to the Food Corporation of India being only provisional.

The estimates for 1977-78 are subject to revision in the light of emerging trends during the year consequent on the new wheat policy introduced in April, 1977.

(b) Details of commoditywise subsidy claimed by Food Corporation of

India during the last years are as follows:—

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (RE)
Wheat Imported	252.11	189.72	145.16*
Wheat Indigenous	2.94	21.23	}
Rice Imported	0.22	10.37	
Rice Indigenous (—)	8.72 (—)	11.77	0.51
Milo Imported	25.23	11.32	17.41
Coarsegrains	0.16	0.20	0.48
Handling gifts	0.54	0.11	..
	272.48	221.18	175.24
Carrying cost of buffer . . . . .	..	76.54	273.47
Total	272.48	297.72	448.71

(—) Indicates gain.

*separate information not available.

The Food Corporation of India has so far been paid the following amounts towards subsidy:—

Year	(Amount in Crores Rs.)
1974-75	295
1975-76	250
1976-77	506

The excess payments made during these years are on account of arrear subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India in respect of earlier years.

(c) The difference between the economic cost of food-grains of the Food Corporation of India and the Central issue prices fixed by the Government of India is reimbursed to the Corporation as subsidy on foodgrains transactions. In addition, subsidy is also paid for the cost of holding the buffer stocks of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India.

Pandiar-Punnampuzha River Scheme

4627. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pandiar-Punnampuzha river scheme for utilising the waters for agriculture and irrigation development in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the investment proposed; the investment made so far and the time-schedule for the entire project;

(c) whether Government are aware of the urgency of completion of the project for conservation of the waters for profitable utilisation in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to expedite the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The Pandiar-Punnampuzha River Scheme is purely a hydro-electric scheme. The detailed project report

of this Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 73.90 crores and to generate 100 MW of power has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu in February, 1977 and is under examination in Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. An amount of about Rs. 2.21 crores has been spent on the scheme upto March, 1977. For 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for the Scheme in the State's Annual Plan, subject to the Scheme being approved by the Planning Commission.

No project report envisaging irrigation aspects has so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Average cost per Acre for Wheat, Paddy, Sugarcane, Etc.

4628. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the official average cost per acre incurred by farmers on use of seeds, fertilizers, irrigation and la-

bour for wheat, paddy and sugarcane crops separately during the year 1976;

(b) the official procurement rates of these crops during the period and at present;

(c) the Government's policy to assure the farmers in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce the agricultural cost?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of average expenditure per hectare incurred by farmers on the use of seed, fertilisers, irrigation and labour for 1975-76 have become available for wheat in Haryana and Punjab, paddy in Andhra Pradesh and sugarcane in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops being implemented through the Agricultural Universities etc. A statement giving the data is attached (Statement).

(b) Procurement rates for wheat and paddy for 1976 and 1977 are as follows:

(Rs. per quintal)

Crop	Crop year (July-June)	Marketing year (April-March for wheat) (Nov-Oct. for paddy)	Procurement price
Wheat	1975-76 1976-77	1976-77 1977-78	105 110
Paddy (C arse)	1975-76 1976-77	1975-76 1976-77	74 74

In the case of sugarcane, there is no direct procurement by Government but statutory minimum prices payable by sugar factories are fixed. The minimum price fixed for 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons was Rs. 8.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 10 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery over 8.5 per cent. However, in many areas the actual prices paid by the sugar factories to

the growers for the cane delivered to the factories were much higher.

(c) It is the Government's policy to ensure that the prices received by the farmers are not below the official procurement minimum prices. Wide publicity is given through official media and the press to the prices announced by the Government every year. In the case of wheat and paddy, wide publicity is also given to

the Government's undertaking to purchase all quantities of fair average quality of grains at the announced procurement prices. Further, besides opening a number of purchase centres arrangements for purchase of grains by the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies are made in most of the important markets. In the case of sugarcane deliveries are accepted at the factory gate as also at a number of purchase centres. As already mentioned, prices paid by factories are generally higher than the minimum prices fixed by the Government.

(d) The various agricultural development programmes being imple-

mented under the Plans aim at increasing yields and thereby reducing the costs. The present strategy for increasing crop yields is essentially based on the application of science and technology. The measures taken include increase in area under irrigation, expansion of area under high yielding varieties, increased and efficient use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, water management and soil conservation on water shed approach etc. Government have also effected reductions in the prices of fertilisers since July 1975. Prices of certified seeds of wheat and paddy have also been reduced by the National Seeds Corporation.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER HECTARE OF SEED, FERTILISER, IRRIGATION AND LABOUR FOR WHEAT, PADDY AND SUGARCANE, 1975-76

(Rs. per hectare)

	Wheat		Paddy	Sugarcane	
	Punjab	Haryana	Andhra Pradesh	Punjab	U.P.
1. Seed	108.53	129.93	100.28	266.15	230.62
2. Fertilizer	430.96	104.20	321.39	373.87	123.87
3. Irrigation	129.66	224.52	82.57	268.99	220.15
4. Labour					
(i) Human	487.14	436.45	488.66	1236.47	660.41
(ii) Bullock	249.49	317.54	157.01	127.65	239.94
(iii) Machine	174.55	127.36	30.77	41.77	25.99

Notes:—

- (i) The estimates presented above are provisional.
- (ii) The estimates of expenditure relate to the output of the main crop as well as the by-product.
- (iii) The expenditure on irrigation relates to the direct cost of use of irrigation equipment and canal water. It excludes the cost of human and bullock labour used for the purpose which are included under item 4 together with the labour cost on other operations.
- (iv) The estimates of expenditure are based on data collected under the Comprehensive scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of principal Crops through Agricultural Universities, etc.

Seps for Rural Development

4629. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether massive agricultural development coupled with doubling of the irrigation facilities a must for rural development; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this respect?

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

(b) Intensive agricultural practices are being propagated and higher allocation of funds have been made for irrigation.

Parambikkulam Project

4630. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of the Parambikkulam Project in Coimbatore District for its potentialities of irrigation of thousands of acres; and

(b) the steps taken so far for implementation of the Project, the amount invested and the time-schedule of operations envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Parambikkulam Aliyar Project of Tamil Nadu envisages irrigation facilities to an area of 1.01 lakh hectares in Coimbatore District.

(b) The project is in an advance stage of construction with an expenditure of about Rs. 55 crores having been incurred against the irrigation share of Rs. 59.63 crores. Works on the Lower Nirar Dam and the tunnel are in progress and the Project is scheduled to be completed in the early period of the Sixth Plan.

राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली सिंचाई योजनाएँ

4631. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस समय राजस्थान में कौन-कौन सी विभिन्न सिंचाई और विद्युत योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान के लिए कितनी सिंचाई और विद्युत योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में राजस्थान को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई तथा उसकी मांग कितनी थी ; और

(घ) चालू वर्ष में राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी और इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है तथा सिंचाई स्कीमें राज्यों द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं ।

इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई जल-विद्युत्/ताप-विद्युत् परियोजना प्रायोजित नहीं की गई है । तथापि, 235 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट का प्रचालन राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर में किया जा रहा है तथा दूसरी यूनिट का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित पांच बृहद् और माध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में विभिन्न चरणों में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही हैं ।

राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने माही बजाजसागर परियोजना (70 मेगावाट की यूनिट-तीन) तथा राजस्थान नहर की अनुपमा शाखा में 9 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले लघु जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों के बारे में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में उनका तकनीकी और आर्थिकदृष्टिसे मूल्यांकन करने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्टें भेजी हैं।

(ग) और (घ) . राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और इसका किसी विशेष विकास शीर्ष अथवा परियोजना से संबंध नहीं होता। तथापि, चुनी गई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण-कार्यों में तेजी लाने तथा अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 में अग्रिम योजना सहायता देने का फैसला किया था। राजस्थान को इन वर्षों में 9 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी। चालू वर्ष के दौरान भी सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए राज्यों को अग्रिम योजना सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है।

अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, जयपुर-बदरपुर तथा मथुरा-भरतपुर लाइनें पूर्ण हो गई हैं और चालू वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच उज्जैन-कोटा लाइन की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस लाइन के लिए धन दिया जाएगा।

Expenditure Incurred on Furnishing Erstwhile Ministers' and Present Ministers' Residences

4632. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 313 on the 4th July, 1977 regarding expenditure incurred on the erstwhile Ministers' residences and state:

(a) the items of furniture and of general use supplied to them; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on furnishing the residences and offices of the present Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are various articles of furniture which are supplied to the Ministers. A list of major items of furniture and electric appliances which are supplied is enclosed.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 93,111/- has been incurred on furnishing the residences of the present Ministers during the period from 1st April, 1977 to 30th June, 1977. The information regarding expenditure on furnishing offices is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Names of Major articles of Furniture generally supplied to Hon'ble Ministers.

(This list is indicative and not exhaustive.)

(a) CIVIL:

1. Curtains
2. Carpet—Decora/Woolen
3. Cotton Durret.
4. Durries
5. Sofa Sets
6. Centre Table
7. Beds—Light/Heavy
8. Mattress—Foam/Cotton
9. Bed Side tables
10. Almirahs—Steel/Wooden
11. Dining Table
12. Dining Chairs
13. Side Board
14. K. P. Table
15. K. P. Almirah
16. Towel Rail
17. Bath Board/Steel.
18. G. I. Tub

19. Side Table
20. Garden Chair
21. Garden Teapoy
22. Door mats
23. Jute Matting
24. Peg table
25. Book case
26. Bay window seats
27. Dressing table
28. Dressing stool
29. Coir matting
30. Chest of drawer
31. Fire side seats
32. Peon bench
33. Sentry box
34. Teapoy
35. Dewan

(b) ELECTRICAL:

1. Geysers
2. Pedestal Fans
3. Table Lamps
4. Floor Stand Lamps
5. Heaters
6. Air Circulators.

(c) AIR CONDITIONING

1. Refrigerators.
2. Air-Conditioning Units
3. Room Coolers
4. Desert Coolers

**Overdues of Agriculturists in Drought
Prone Areas of Maharashtra**

4633. SHRI ANNASAHAB
GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of over-
dues of agriculturists in drought prone

areas of Maharashtra has been assum-
ing alarming proportion;

(b) if so, the magnitude thereof;

(c) whether the problem has re-
sulted in creating a serious situation
there, because of consequent failure
of rains; and

(d) the modes in which they may be
suitably relieved so that their blocked
channels of financial assistance are re-
opened?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Out of
25 districts in the State of Maharashtra
6 districts, i.e. Nasik, Poona, Sholapur,
Ahmednagar, Sangli and Satara have
been declared as drought prone dis-
tricts and are covered by the Drought
Prone Areas Programme. Further, 7
other districts of Buldana, Bhir, Nan-
ded, Nagpur, Parbhani, Wardha and
Yeotmal where more than 50 per cent
of the villages, on the average, are re-
ported to have been affected by scar-
city conditions over the last few years,
are also susceptible to drought. For
the State as a whole, the percentage of
villages reported to be affected by
drought was 15 per cent in 1974-75, 47
per cent in 1975-76 and 29 per cent in
1976-77.

In Maharashtra State, as against the
total loan outstanding of Rs. 229 crores
as on 30-6-1976, Rs. 103 crores re-
presented overdues at the level of pri-
mary credit societies. The amount of
overdues of more than 3 years consti-
tuted 19 per cent of the total overdues
of the State. The loans outstanding
and loans overdue in the 13 districts
susceptible to drought are given in the
statement.

In the cooperative system, relief for
agriculturists in areas affected by
drought is provided by conversion of
the short-term production loans which
are due for repayment into medium-
term loans upto a maximum period of
5 years. This relief is available where
the crop damage is more than 50 per

cent. If the scarcity conditions recur the conversion loans are themselves re-phased or re-scheduled. The relief by conversion or rephasing of loans due from the affected cultivator-members of the societies makes them eligible for fresh finance for the ensuring season. The conversion of short into medium-term loans is given by utilising Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds of the cooperative banks and by drawal from the National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Reserve Bank of India.

The Reserve Bank had sanctioned conversion/rephasing loans to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank on behalf of the Central Banks to the extent of Rs. 1.53 crores in 1974-75, Rs. 24.80 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 10.45 crores in 1976-77. The conversion/rephasing loans granted in the State as a whole at member level were Rs. 1.53 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 26.85 crores in 1975-76.

Besides this, a massive programme of rehabilitation of non-wilful default-

ters was undertaken in the State, based on the recommendations of the Study Team on Cooperative Credit Institutions in Maharashtra appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in December, 1972 in consultation with the State Government. According to this recommendation, non-wilful defaulters who for reasons beyond their control could not repay the loan in time and for different reasons could not avail of the conversion facilities earlier were given the relief of rephasing of the short-term overdue loans into medium-term loans under the rehabilitation programme. Conversion/rephasing under the programme of rehabilitation in the year 1972-73, amounted to Rs. 34.67 crores. In cases of wilful defaults, the State Government has to pursue action for quick recovery.

The Government of Maharashtra has recently appointed another Committee in May, 1977 for a study of the problem of the defaulters among the members of the cooperative societies.

Statement

Outstanding and overdue Loans as on 30-6-1976

(Primary Agricultural Credit Societies Level)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Region/District	Loans outstanding as on 30-6-1976	Loans overdue on 30-6-1976 Total (Rs.)	Percentage of overdues of outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
WESTERN MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Ahmednagar	2139.02	1275.94	59.65
2.	Nasik	1512.57	576.85	38.14
3.	Pune	909.45	501.38	55.13
4.	Sangli	1062.76	584.06	54.96
5.	Satara	730.26	472.43	64.69
6.	Sholapur	1071.16	528.29	49.31

1	2	3	4	5
MARATHWADA				
7	Bhir	653.68	369.46	56.52
8	Nanded	787.87	333.70	42.35
9	Parbhani	879.83	510.91	46.70
VIDARBHA				
10	Buldhana	653.99	229.34	35.07
11	Nagpur	746.16	239.08	32.04
12	Wardha	359.66	91.30	25.39
13	Yc tmal.	1145.33	339.65	29.65

Transport Facilities for Children of Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, Delhi.

4634. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships faced by the parents of the children studying in Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb in Delhi;

(b) whether this is the only school for deaf and dumb in Delhi and the children have to come to this school from long distances and the transport facilities are inadequate;

(c) whether representations had been made to the school authorities for augmenting the transport facilities for the benefit of the children so that the buses are available from all directions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to charter buses to touch all the major localities of Delhi for the benefit of the deaf and dumb children?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). It has reported by the Delhi Administration, who are

directly responsible for the administration of the Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb, that parents in some areas, specially those residing in Trans-Jamuna colonies and other far flung areas of new colonies, are experiencing inconvenience in the matter of transportation of their children to the School. The School authorities have also received representations in this behalf from the parents of the children studying in the School.

Besides Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, there is a School for Deaf and Dumb run by All India Deaf and Dumb Society at Teliwara, Delhi. Special classes for the Deaf are also held in Balwant Rai Mehta Vidya Bhavan Higher Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

Conscious of the hardships experienced by the students, the authorities of the Lady Noyce School are providing transport facilities, by hiring buses, consistent with financial resources and operational feasibility, covering all the major localities of Delhi. It may, however, be appreciated that in a spread out city like Delhi, it may not be feasible to provide special transport facilities covering every locality in the city.

नेहरू युवक केन्द्र की शाखाएँ

4635. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में नेहरू केन्द्र की और अधिक शाखाएँ खोलने का है ;

(ख) देश में इस केन्द्र की कितनी शाखाएँ हैं ; और

(ग) कितनी अतिरिक्त शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री

(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) मे (ग) : नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की योजना में प्रत्येक जिले में एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है सामान्यतया केन्द्रों में शाखाएँ नहीं हैं। अब तक 235 नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में 20 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रों को मंजूरी देने का प्रस्ताव है।

'Sugarcane Development Schemes

4636. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is given to State for sugarcane development scheme during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh during that year?

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

(b) Rs. 8,11,600.

Conference of State Minister of Irrigation

4637: SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the utilisation of flood

waters of Kerala to the drought prone areas of Trinavelly, Remnad District in Tamil Nadu was discussed in the Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Building Plan of Former P.M's House

4638. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 108 asked on 20th June, 1977 regarding construction of mansion by Ex-Prime Minister and to state:

(a) whether Government is prepared to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the building plans of the former Prime Minister's House as approved and sanctioned by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the name of the private party from whom the land for the house was purchased; and

(d) whether Government employees were compelled or willingly made to work on the construction of the house during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b): Yes sir, copies of the Building Plans will be placed in the library of Parliament shortly.

(c): The private parties from whom the land was purchased are:

(1) S/Shri Dharam Singh and Sanwalia, sons of Shri Bakhtawar resident of Manglapuri near Nangal Dewat (Delhi Cantt).

(2) Shri Bhola, son of Shri Ramji Lal resident of Sultanpur.

(d) Government have no information in this regard.

Supply of Fertiliser and Seed to Farmers

4639. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are supplying the manure, seeds to the peasants directly according to any scheme and if so, fact thereof;

(b) price at which the seeds and chemical fertilizers are sold at present and the stock position of seeds and fertilisers in the country; and

(c) the role played by Seed Corporation of India and Fertilizers Corporation of India in implementing the scheme and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a), No, Sir. There is no scheme to supply manure (fertilisers) and seeds to the peasants directly by the Central Government. Fertilisers are distributed through State Governments, institutional agencies and private dealers. Seeds are distributed by a number of agencies namely, State Government's Institutions, Cooperatives, Panchayats and private Seed producers as well as

all India Seed Producing Organisations like the National Seed Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and the Tarai Development Corporation. Seed is also exchanged/sold on farmer to farmer basis.

(b) *Fertilisers*: The retail prices of some of the major imported and indigenous fertilisers are indicated in the statement. The stocks of fertilisers (in terms of nutrients) with the Central Fertiliser Pool and indigenous manufacturers, as on 31st May, 1977 are also indicated therein.

Seeds: As stated in reply to part (a) above, seeds are distributed by a number of agencies besides innumerable private seed producers in the country. Also, there is a multitude of varieties of seeds produced in the country like those for different types of plants, trees, shrubs, vegetables, crops etc. These again are classified qualitatively as breeder, foundation and certified seed, quality seed, truthfully labelled seed and otherwise non-descript seed. In view of the multiplicity of the agencies/varieties, no reliable data is available about the stocks and prices of all varieties of seeds available in the country.

(c) Since there is no scheme for supply of seeds and fertilisers directly by the Government of India, the question of the role played by the Seeds Corporation of India and the Fertiliser Corporation of India in the implementation of the scheme does not arise.

Statement

Retail prices of some of the important imported and indigenous fertilisers.

(Rs. per tonne)

Name of Fertilizer	Retail price of	
	Imported grade	Indigenous grade
1	2	3
1. Urea	1650	1605
2. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate		
25% N	—	1015
26% N.	1060	—

1	2	3
3. Ammonium Sulphate		
100 Kg. packing	925	925
4. Muriate of Potash		
10 Kg. packing	795	—
5. Di-Ammonium phosphate		
	2210	2210
6. Ammonium Nitro Phosphate		
20-20-0	1590	1845 (FACT) 1760 (FCI)
24-24-0	2045	2080 (IFFCO) 2045 (MFL)
7. NPK		
15-15-15	1520	1520 (FCI)
17-17-17	1810	1810 (MFL)

STOCKS OF FERTILIZERS AS ON 31-5-1977.

Nitrogen	8,66,184 tonnes
P ₂ O ₅	2,45,626 "
K ₂ O	38,991 "

Total

11,50,801 tonnes

नगरीय सम्पत्ति के अधिकतम सीमा
अधिनियम के बारे में शिकायतें

4640. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या
निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरीय सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम
सीमा अधिनियम के बारे में सरकार को कितनी
शिकायतें मिली है ;

(ख) उनका व्यौरा क्या है और उन
पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और
दिल्ली में कितने लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में
अपनी तफ़्तील दाखिल की है, और

(ग) इस अधिनियम के अधीन सरकार
ने दिल्ली में कितने प्लॉट अपने तहत लिये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर खन्त) : (क)
नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन)
अधिनियम, 1976 के विरुद्ध अब तक 291
अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए ।

(ख) इन में से 147 अभ्यावेदन निम्न
लिखित मामलों से संबंधित थे :—

(i) भवन-निर्माण योजनाओं का अनुमोदन
नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ii) इन अधिनियम की धारा 26 तथा
27 और हस्तान्तरण से संबंधित
कागजातों के संजीकरण को ध्यान
में रखते हुए भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति
के हस्तान्तरण के बारे में कठिनाइयाँ
अनुभव की जा रही है ;

(iii) इस अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अन्तर्गत दिए गए विवरणों की जांच में विलम्ब के कारण अनुचित कष्ट हो रहा है ; और

(iv) इस अधिनियम की धारा 20 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र छूट नहीं दे रही हैं ।

क्योंकि संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, इन अभ्यावेदनों की पावती सूचना भेज दी गई थी तथा इन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को उनके उचित कारवाई के लिए भेज दिया गया था । जहां भी आवश्यक समझा गया, राज्य सरकारों को उचित मार्गनिर्देशन भेज दिए गए ।

144 अभ्यावेदनों में मुद्दाव दिया गया था कि नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 को रद्द किया जाए अथवा सशक्त रूप से संशोधन किया जाए । इनकी पावती भेज दी है । जिन मुद्दाओं पर इस अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए, इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

जहां तक दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का संबंध है, यह बतलाया गया है कि इस अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन 7811 विवरण प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं ।

(ग) जी बिल्कुल नहीं ।

Cases and Appeals about wakf Properties in Bhatinda District (Punjab)

4641. SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases or appeals concerning Wakf properties are pending in the courts of District Bhatinda (Punjab) in which Central Government or Custodian of India is a party;

(b) what is the value of property involved in each such case or appeal, the names of the parties, brief synopsis of the dispute involved and since when each case or appeal is pending and

(c) what steps are being taken for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to the information furnished by the Punjab Wakf Board, no case or appeal concerning Wakf properties is pending in the Courts of District Bhatinda (Punjab) in which Central Government or Custodian of Evacuee Properties India is a party.

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

Shortage of Housing Accommodation for Central Government Employees in Goa, Daman and Diu

4642. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Officers who are transferred to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from other States are facing acute shortage of housing accommodation in Goa;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove this shortage of housing accommodation in Goa; and

(c) whether the Central Government officers are reluctant to stay in Goa due to this housing problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Central Government Employees Welfare Co-ordination Committee, Goa, had submitted a Memorandum explaining *inter alia* that in Goa, and particularly in the three major cities, viz., Panaji, Margao and Vasco, there was acute dearth of residential accommodation with the result that the employees of the Central Government who came on transfer to

Goa found it very difficult to hire private accommodation suitable to their status.

(b) The Government constructs general pool houses for its employees only at those places which have a very large concentration of Central Government employees or which can be classified as specially difficult areas. There are many places in the country which have a much larger concentration of the Central Government employees than places in Goa but do not have Central Government general pool houses. Statistics of demand for accommodation in a number of cities in the country, including Panaji, are however being collected with a view to deciding about construction of accommodation in more cities.

(c) The Government has no information.

Payment of Bonus by DDA

4643. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has stopped payment of bonus to its employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority being a local Authority was exempted from payment of bonus under Payment of Bonus Act.

Receipt of Donation by Private Colleges for Admission

4644. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many private colleges in

the country are taking donations for admission to the colleges; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent such corrupt practice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Government are aware only of a few engineering institutions in Karnataka who admit students on the basis of donations given to them.

(b) These private institutions do not get any financial assistance from the Central Government and are not covered under the grant-in-aid code of the State Government. However, the State Government and the Universities have been advised that they should not grant affiliation to these institutions unless they have sufficient resources to provide instructional facilities of prescribed standard.

निर्माण और आवास विभाग में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारी

4645. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्माण और आवास विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) सरकार अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्म-

चारियों की संख्या का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) ग्रुप "डी" के पदों के अलावा सभी पदों पर सीधी भर्ती कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के माध्यम से की जाती है । अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित

जनजाति समुदायों के लिए भारक्षित पदों की संख्या सहित प्रत्येक श्रेणी की रिक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में उस विभाग को हर वर्ष सूचित किया जाता है । वह विभाग उपलब्धता के अनुसार इन पदों के लिए नामांकन करता है ।

विवरण

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण

पदों की श्रेणी	अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय	अनुसूचित जनजाति के समु- के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	दाय के कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1. अवर सचिव तथा इससे ऊपर के पद	1	—	
2. अनुभाग अधिकारी	2	—	
3. सहायक	10	—	
4. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	7	1	
5. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	5	—	
6. अनुसंधान सहायक	1	—	
7. स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर	1	—	
8. डिस्पैच राइडर	1	—	
9. चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी	20	1	
10. अन्य श्रेणियां	—	—	

Upper Kansabari Project (West Bengal)

4646. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any proposal in regard to the Upper Kansabari Project and Upper Darakeswer Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal has submitted a project report on Upper Kangsabati project, which was examined in the Central Water Commission and comments sent to the State Government in June, 1977.

The project will provide irrigation facilities to about 59,000 ha. of area in

the Bankura and Purulia districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.66 crores.

No project report on Upper Dareswar project has been received from the State Government so far.

तेनू तथा कोनार बांधों से 'लिफ्ट' सिंचाई

4647. श्री राम दास सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छोटा नागपुर (बिहार) के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के तेनू और कोनार बांध से, जहाँ नहर से और बहुत हद तक कुएँ से सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती, सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध 'लिफ्ट' द्वारा करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है, और छोटा नागपुर में सिंचाई का दूसरा तरीका क्या हो सकता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) : सिंचाई राज्य विषय है, इसलिए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, अन्वेषण तैयार करना और कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। बिहार सरकार ने छोटा नागपुर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए तेनू और कोनार बांधों से लिफ्ट सिंचाई की कोई स्कीम केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने छोटा नागपुर के हजारी बाग और धनवाड़ जिलों के क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोनार व्यपवर्तन स्कीम, गोबई बराज स्कीम और खुदिया सिंचाई स्कीम, नामक एक बृहद और दो मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसके अलावा, तेनूघाट बांध परियोजना से धनवाद-गिरिडीह की जनजाति पट्टी में लगभग 1600 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होने का अनुमान है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि विकास बैंक से छोटे किसानों को ऋण

4648. श्री राम नरेश कुशाबाहा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि विकास बैंक केवल उन किसानों को ट्रेक्टर के लिए ऋण देते हैं जिनके पास $12\frac{1}{2}$ एकड़ भूमि हो, जिससे उससे कम जमीन वाले लोग इस सुविधा से वंचित हो जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि विकास बैंक के माध्यम से छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को ऋण सुविधाएँ दिलाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक केवल उन किसानों को ट्रेक्टर के लिए ऋण देता है जिनके पास $12\frac{1}{2}$ एकड़ भूमि है और $12\frac{1}{2}$ एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसान अकेले ही ट्रेक्टर के लिए ऋण पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं। लेकिन $12\frac{1}{2}$ एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले छोटे किसानों को इस शर्त पर सामूहिक ऋण पाने की अनुमति है कि समूह के सदस्यों द्वारा बैंक को बंधक हेतु दी गई कुल भूमि $12\frac{1}{2}$ एकड़ दोहरी मफल वाली भूमि से कम नहीं है।

प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा पर खर्च

4649. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा (तकनीकी और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सहित) पर क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त खर्च संतुलित तरीके से किया जा रहा है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय हित में इस अनुचित शुकाव को ठीक करने का है, यदि हां, तो कैसे ; और

(ग) सरकार को शिक्षा शुल्क से कुल कितनी आय होती है और क्या जिस वर्ग से शिक्षा शुल्क लिया जाता है, उस वर्ग पर पर उसी अनुपात में खर्च किया जाता है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों और केन्द्र के संबंध में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक तथा उच्च शिक्षा पर 1976-77 राजस्व खाते के लिए बजट में रखा गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

(रुपय हजारों में)

प्राथमिक शिक्षा	8660650
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	5800512
उच्च शिक्षा	3665395
(तकनीकी तथा विश्वविद्यालय और अनुसंधान सहित)	

(ख) राज्य अपनी अपनी निजी व्यय पद्धतियों का निर्णय अपनी अपनी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर करते हैं।

(ग) शिक्षा पर कोई केन्द्रीय उपकर नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सघन भेड़ विकास कार्यक्रम

4650. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सघन भेड़ विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों का चयन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए तैयार किये गए कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम में बकरियों के विकास को भी शामिल किया गया है ; और

(घ) यह कार्यक्रम कब आरम्भ किया गया था और इस के लिये वार्षिक अनुमानतः कितनी धन राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Water Rates charged by DDA in Rajauri Garden, D. D. A. Colonies

4651. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the water rates charged by the DDA in the Rajauri Garden (G-8 Area) DDA colonies;

(b) whether these rates are four times more than the rates charged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(c) the reasons for these enhanced rates;

(d) whether the Welfare Agencies of these colonies had met the Vice-Chairman and whether he assured them that these rates would be reduced with retrospective effect; and

(e) if so, whether Government have asked the authorities not to harass the residents till a final decision is taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority is charging 70 paise per

kilo litre for metered water supply and Rs. 20 per month per flat for un-metered water supply with effect from 1st October, 1976.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, recently the Municipal Corporation, Delhi has reduced the charges for bulk supply of water and a corresponding reduction will also be made by Delhi Development Authority.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has reported that it is not aware of any such assurance.

(e) Does not arise.

मरु-भूमि को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदलना

4852. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कृषि को बढ़ावा देने हेतु ऊसर और मरु भूमि को कृषि भूमि में बदलने का कोई कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वित्त वर्ष में इस बारे में कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी ऊसर और मरुभूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि में बदला जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां। सरकार ने देश में कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से बंजर और मरु भूमि का सुधार करने: उन में खेती करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं :—

1. राजस्थान में थार मरुस्थल के एक बड़े भाग में सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई राजस्थान नहर परियोजना जिससे मरु क्षेत्र को कृषि

उत्पादन के लिए सुधारने में मदद मिलेगी। हरियाणा और गुजरात की कुछ सिंचाई योजनाओं से भी इन राज्यों के मरु क्षेत्रों के कुछ भागों में सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध होंगी।

2. राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास और कृषि संबंधी सहायक सेवाओं के उचित उपयोग द्वारा कृषि हेतु मरुभूमि का विकास किया जा रहा है। वन रोपण, आश्रय पट्टियां लगाने, चरागाहों के विकास और ईंधन हेतु वृक्षारोपण संबंधी कार्य भी किए जा रहे हैं।
3. सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम राजस्थान के 9 मरु जिलों में, गुजरात के 2 मरु जिलों के कुछ भागों में और हरियाणा के 2 मरु जिलों में चल रहा है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मृदा संरक्षण उपायों से कृषि भूमि के उपचार, सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने, वनारोपण, चरागाह विकास आदि के लिए एक समेकित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जा रहा है।
4. इन क्षेत्रों में परिस्थितिक संतुलन कायम करने तथा उत्पादकता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में मरु विकास की एक योजना शुरू की है। इस कार्यक्रम में लघु और सीमांत कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की आय और रोजगार का स्तर बढ़ाने के बारे में भी विचार किया गया है।
5. उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों में अल्काली (ऊसर)

मृदाओं के सुधार के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना चल रही है। केरल, कर्नाटक, असम, उड़ीसा, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में अम्लीय मृदाओं के सुधार के लिये इसी प्रकार की योजना शुरू की गई है जिससे कि उनकी उत्पादकता बढ़ाई जा सके। इन योजनाओं में सुधार सामग्री की लागत पर लघु कृषकों को 50 प्रतिशत और अन्य लोगों को 25 प्रतिशत की दर से माहाय्य देने की व्यवस्था है।

6. गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में समतल भूमि

की सुरक्षा और ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्रों का स्थिरीकरण करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के अन्तर्गत उथले और बड़े बड़े ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्रों को कृषि और बागबानी के लिए सुधारा जाता है। मध्यम और गैहरी खो-खंड वाली भूमि में वनरोपण और संरचनाओं के माध्यम से स्थिर किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत बंजर और मरुभूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि बनाने के लिए 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाने वाला व्यय निम्न सारणी में दिया गया है :

योजना	वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान किया जाने वाला सम्भावित खर्च (लाख रुपयों में)	कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जाने वाला क्षेत्र
1. राजस्थान नहर परियोजना	280.00 (इंजीनियरी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए)	परियोजना के जो दो चरणों में शुरू की जा रही है के अन्तर्गत गंगानगर, बीकानेर, जेसलमेर, चुरू, नागौर, जोधपुर और बाड़मेर जिलों के कुछ भागों में पहले चरण के अन्तर्गत कुल 5.4 लाख हैक्टर और दूसरे चरण के अन्तर्गत 7.6 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाएंगी।
2. राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	1,729.83	सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत 2 लाख हैक्टर और 35,000 हैक्टर के टीलों वाले क्षेत्र में जिसमें सिंचाई नहीं की जा सकती, चरामाहों का विकास किया जाएगा।

योजना	वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान किया जाने वाला सम्भावित खर्च (लाख रुपयों में)	कार्य क्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जाने वाला क्षेत्र
3. मरु जिलों में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	1,114.05	राजस्थान में बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, नागौर, चुरू, जोधपुर, जालौर, पाली और झुनझुनू (चिखा और झुनझुनू) गुजरात में बनासकंठा (वेव, थोरड, देवदार, राघनपुर और संतालपुर तहसीलें) मेहसाना (सामी और हारिज तहसीलें) और हरियाणा में (भवानी, दादरी लोहारू तहसीलें) और रोहतक (झज्जर तहसील) में चरागाह भूमियों के साथ साथ कृषि का समग्र रूप से समेकित ढंग से विकास किया जाएगा ।
4. मरु विकास कार्यक्रम	610.00	राजस्थान, गुजरात और हरियाणा के सभी गर्म रेगिस्तानी जिले और लद्दाख तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के लाहौल और स्पीति जिलों के ऊँचे रुक्ष प्रदेश ।
5. अमलीय और क्षारीय मृदाओं के सुधार के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना	343.00	पांचवीं योजना में 64000 हैक्टर अमलीय भूमि और 1.30 लाख हैक्टर क्षारीय भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया जाएगा ।
6. समतल भूमि की सुरक्षा और ऊबड़ - खाबड़ क्षेत्रों के स्थिरीकरण के लिए मार्ग- दर्शी परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय योजना ।	150.00	जिस 24000 हैक्टर भूमि को इसके अन्तर्गत लाने की सम्भावना है, आशा है कि इसमें से 4,000 हैक्टर भूमि को कृषि और बागबानी के लिए जिस में सुधारा जाएगा और इसमें सिंचाई के सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

राजस्थान में हरेन नदी पर बांध

4653. श्री हीरा भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा जिले की तहसील कुशलगढ़ में हरेन नदी पर बांध का निर्माण करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बांध कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस बांध के निर्माण में कितनी भूमि डूब जायेगी और कितनी भूमि पर सिंचाई होगी तथा क्या उस जानकारी की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सर्वेक्षण के बाद, जो इस समय किये जा रहे हैं, और अनुमान लगाने का काम करने के बाद, इस स्कीम के परियोजना अनुदान स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्र को प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे और धनराशि उपलब्ध होने पर काम हाथ में लिया जाएगा । परियोजना अनुमानों के तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही, जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्र, सिंचाई किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र और काम के पूरा होने के समय का व्यौरा उपलब्ध हो सकेगा ।

Cases of Deaths during shifting of Jhuggi Dwellers to Trans-Yamuna Colonies

4654. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) the number of persons died during the shifting of Jhuggi dwellers

to the Trans-Yamuna Colonies during Emergency;

(b) what action is being taken against those who were responsible for their removal by force; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to compensate their families whose only earning hands died during the shifting?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The matter would come within the scope of the Fact Finding Committee whose findings will have to be awaited.

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के शरणार्थियों में पेन्शन प्राप्तकर्ता

4655. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय भारत में आए शरणार्थियों में पेन्शन प्राप्तकर्ता व्यक्ति कितने थे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी पेन्शन को जीवन-पर्यन्त चालू रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तान से भारत आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों में से, पेन्शन प्राप्तकर्ताओं के 18 मामले हैं जो सरकार के नोटिस में लाए गए हैं ।

(ख) सरकार इस प्रश्न की जांच कर रही है । फिर भी, राहत शिविरों में रह रहे पेन्शन प्राप्तकर्ताओं को वही सहायता मिल रही है जो अन्य विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी जा रही है ।

Potato Seed Centre at Thali, Tamil Nadu

4656. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Potato Seed Centre at Thali in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu to meet the requirements of Potato seeds;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) other main features of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to start Potato Seed Centre at Thali in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The question do not arise.

Major/Medium Irrigation Schemes

4657. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of completion of the spill over projects in respect of major/medium irrigation schemes, in India and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the progress of new major/medium irrigation schemes taken up during the present Plan period in India and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the role played by the Monitoring Organisations at Project level, State level and Central level for accelerating execution of schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Major and medium irrigation schemes with an ultimate irrigation potential of 14.6 million ha., including 1.35 lakh ha. from schemes in Tamil Nadu, spilled

over into the V Plan. From these schemes, irrigation potential of 8 million ha. has been created so far, which includes 1.12 lakh ha. from schemes in Tamil Nadu.

(b) New major and medium irrigation schemes taken up for execution during the current Plan have an ultimate irrigation potential of 4.3 million ha. of which potential of 0.1 million ha. has since been created. The ultimate irrigation potential of such schemes in Tamil Nadu is 20,000 ha. and irrigation benefits from them have not yet started accruing.

(c) The Monitoring Organisations collect, collate and analyse the information regarding physical, financial progress and programmes, and about the availability of funds, key construction material, plant and machinery etc. Through close monitoring, all concerned are kept apprised of the progress of various components of the selected projects and the bottlenecks, retarding their progress, if any, get removed immediately thereby accelerating the execution of the schemes.

Many of the States have however yet to set up Monitoring Units at State and Project levels.

Cost of Production of Paddy

4658. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of production of one quintal of paddy during the past three years in Godavari Delta, Thanjavur, Palghat, Kuttavad (private cultivation) and Kayal lands under Government of Kerala; and

(b) whether Government encourage any scheme to help the cultivations in Kuttavad and lighten the burden of heavy cost?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The cost of cultivation studies organised through the Agricultural Universities etc. under the comprehen-

sive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops are not designed to give separate estimates of cost of production of paddy for the areas specifically¹ mentioned in the question.

There is no direct cultivation of Kayal lands in Kuttanad by the State Government. A portion of Kayamkulam Kayal is being reclaimed and cultivation in the reclaimed land is being carried on by the State Government on an experimental basis. The reclamation work is still in progress.

(b) In order to help the cultivators in Kuttanad, Government are giving pumping subsidy and 50 per cent subsidy on soil ameliorants. In addition, Rs. 60/-per hectare towards cost of pesticides and Rs. 7.50 per hectare towards application charges are provided under the endemic area scheme, besides, a scheme for free supply of pumpsets is also in operation in Kuttanad.

बग सागर के बारे में समझौता

4559. श्री रमापति सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोन नदी के जल विवाद को हल करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं बिहार राज्य सरकारों के बीच वर्ष 1973 में वण सागर समझौता हुआ था;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य को मांग के विरुद्ध केवल 77.50 लाख एकड़ कीट जल का आवंटन किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या वण सागर समझौते के अनुसार जल का उचित बटवारा नहीं हुआ है;

(घ) क्या बिहार राज्य को वण सागर समझौते के अनुसार आवंटित 77.50 लाख एकड़ फीट जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रस्तावित तथा प्रस्तुत योजनाओं की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार राज्य में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शीघ्र व्यवस्था करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क)से(ग). सितम्बर, 1973 में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यों के बीच वाणसागर परियोजना और सोन नदी के जल के उपयोग के बारे में एक अंतर्राज्यीय समझौता हुआ था। इस समझौते के अनुसार बिहार को वाणसागर के जल-भंडार में से एक मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल का अधिकार है। यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया कि सोन बेसिन में बिहार की सिंचाई संबंधी आवश्यकताएं 8 मिलियन एकड़ फुट हैं, जिसमें से 7.75 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल सोन नदी से आवंटित किया गया जिसकी 0.25 मिलियन एकड़ फुट तक की अनुपूर्ति गंगा नदी से जल पम्प करके की जा सकती है। बिहार के लिए सोन बेसिन में 8 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी देना स्वीकार किया गया।

(घ) बिहार सरकार ने कुल 7.75 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल के समुप-योजन वाली परियोजनाओं की जानकारी दी है। राज्य सरकार से अपनी रिपोर्टों को तदनुसार संशोधित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ङ) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई स्कीमों का आयोजन और कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। पांचवी योजना में बिहार में 14.1 लाख हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता के सजन की परिकल्पना की गई है—4.7 लाख हेक्टेयर बहुद और मध्यम स्कीमों से और 9.4 लाख हेक्टेयर लघु स्कीमों से। राज्य सरकार से

अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सिंचाई विकास को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करें और इस परियोजना के लिए आवश्यक धन राशि और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था करें। बिहार को गंडक परियोजना के कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए 1975-76 में 5 करोड़ रुपए के और 1976-77 में 3 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी।

चिरौजी की सघन खेती

4660. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चिरौजी की सघन खेती की जा सकती है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या चिरौजी के व्यापारी आदिवासियों से चिरौजी 5 रुपये अथवा 6 रुपये प्रति किलो खरीद कर 20 रुपये से 25 रुपये प्रति किलो तक बेचते हैं ; और

(ग) आदिवासियों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान। चिरौजी की सघन खेती करना सम्भव है, जो कि इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में बुचनानिया लेटीफोलिया नामक जंगली पेड़ों से फलों के रूप में इकट्ठा की जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई व्यवस्थित अनुसन्धान नहीं की गयी।

(ख) कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इस मामले को मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार की जानकारी में लाया जा रहा है जहां चिरौजी मुख्यतः आदिवासियों और लाइसेंसशुदा ठेकेदारों द्वारा इकट्ठी की जाती है।

Non-lifting of Released Sugar Quota

4661. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 15000 tons of extra sugar quota released last month—9000 tons in U.P. and 1500 tons in Maharashtra were not lifted from the sugar mills at all;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that due to non-lifting of this quota—the prices of sugar has not come down as expected; and

(c) what stern steps the Government of India propose to take against the wholesalers who are non-cooperating with the Government and the public?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Most of the factories have reported unlifted quantity against the entire quota of 1.20 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar released for the month of June, 1977 (including 15,000 tonnes of additional quantity released on 2-6-1977). Out of the said 1.20 lakh tonnes, 44,427.3 tonnes were released to 73 factories in Uttar Pradesh and 34,215.9 tonnes to 55 factories in Maharashtra. As against this, while 8,004 tonnes of lapse has been reported by the factories in Uttar Pradesh, no lapsed quantity has been reported by the factories in Maharashtra.

(b) The downward trend which the prices of sugar were showing for quite some time was maintained in June, 1977 as also in the current month of July. The wholesale prices of sugar in the five important markets of Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were ranging from Rs. 400 to 420 per quintal on 31st May, 1977. The prices further softened and were quoted within the range of Rs. 397/-to

Rs. 415 per quintal on 15-7-1977. The prices a year ago were substantially higher and ranged from Rs. 460 to 504 per quintal as on 15-7-1976.

(c) The responsibility for ensuring wholesale dealers maintaining adequate levels of free sale sugar stock primarily rests with the State Governments, because it is the State Governments who licence the wholesale dealers and regulate their working. State Governments have, however, been advised to instruct the licensed dealers to keep adequate stocks of free sale sugar with a view to ensure adequate supplies of sugar to the consumers at reasonable prices.

जर्मन लोकतान्त्रिक गणराज्य की छात्र-वृत्तियां

4662. श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 में जर्मन लोकतान्त्रिक गणराज्य की छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए कोई चयन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उम्मीदवारों के कितने आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को इण्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया ;

(ग) चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों में किन-किन मामलों में वरिष्ठता तथा अनुभव को प्राथमिकता दी गई ;

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 को जर्मन लोकतान्त्रिक गणराज्यों की छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए चयन समिति की नियुक्ति जनता सरकार के बनने से पूर्व ही कर दी गई थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो चयन समिति द्वारा लिए गये अन्तिम निर्णय का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्वर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 97 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और 17 उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार किया गया था ;

(ग) चयन करते समय, चयन समिति ने उम्मीदवार की आयु, शैक्षिक योग्यताएं खेल में व्यावसायिक व्यवहारिक अनुभव, साक्षात्कार में सामान्य निष्पादन, व्यक्तित्व, अभिरुचि, मासिक विदग्धता इत्यादि पर ध्यान दिया ।

(घ) चयन समिति का 11 दिसम्बर, 1976 को गठन किया गया । जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य 31 मार्च, 1977 तक नामांकन चाहते थे ।

(ङ) समिति की निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें थीं :—

चुने हुए रिजर्व
उम्मीद- सूची में
वारों की उम्मीद-
संख्या वारों
की संख्या

1. ट्रैक और फील्ड ऐथलेटिक	2	1
2. खेल शिक्षा	1	—
3. खेल प्रशिक्षण के सामान्य सिद्धान्त और पद्धति	2	1
4. व्यायाम	1	1

शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की दक्षता रोक

4663. श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया :

श्री उपसेन :

श्री कल्याण जैन :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

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

(क) क्या अपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा निदेशालय ने अपने कर्मचारियों को दक्षतारोध से आगे निकलने की अनुमति नहीं दी थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें दक्षतारोध से आगे निकलने की अनुमति देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए उन्हें कब तक अनुमति दे दी जाएगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Protection and Renovation of Temples in Pudukottah District (Tamil Nadu)

4664. SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of Pudukottah District in Tamil Nadu as a place of tourist attraction with its historical monuments;

(b) whether the monuments like Kodumbalur Moovar Koil, Chittanna Vasal and Vesalu Koil are in a near dilapidated condition;

(c) whether Government propose to protect and renovate these monuments; and

(d) if so, the particulars of action contemplated?

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

(b) to (d). The monuments are centrally protected and have been receiving adequate attention.

Mountaineering Team to Chandrabhan Peaks

4665. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two members of a mountaineering team which attempted to scale Chandrabhan 49 and 50 peaks recently were killed and two others injured;

(b) whether one of the killed S. K. Mendiratta lay injured for three days without any medical help;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that none of the five members of this team had done any basic mountaineering course and the leader had not even an advanced mountaineering degree;

(d) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that the team had not been properly equipped and was without proper medical facilities;

(e) whether Government have made any investigation into this tragedy; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a), (c) and (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi

mountaineering Association, two Members of the Expedition died and two were injured with an avalanche. Two members of the team had done the basic mountaineering course from Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. In addition, the Leader, Capt. Swadesh Kumar, had also done a basic course from Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling and he had already been a member of four major expeditions. It is not necessary for the leader of an expedition to have done an advanced course. Other three members had attended rock climbing camps and had done extensive high altitude trekking. The team was fully equipped and was provided with a complete medical kit.

(b), (e) and (f). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have been requested to get an inquiry conducted into the various aspects of this accident by a senior official of the State Government.

Spread of Indian Cultural Heritage in United States

4666. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian films, music and dance are becoming increasingly popular in the United States; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to spread the Indian Cultural heritage by establishing theatre especially in the large cities of United States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Indian films music and dance are becoming popular in the United States.

(b) The Government of India have no proposal to establish theatres in the cities of the United States of America.

पेय जल को शुद्ध करने के लिए रसायन का उपयोग

4667. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में जिस रसायन से पेय जल शुद्ध किया जाता है वह स्वास्थ्य के लिये खतरा बन गया है ;

(ख) पानी को शुद्ध करने वाले उस रसायन का क्या नाम है और उसका कितनी मात्रा में प्रयोग किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पानी की जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो किसके द्वारा और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) से (ग) . पानी साफ करने के लिये जो रसायन प्रयोग में लाया गया उसका नाम "क्विक फ्लॉक पोलिमिक्स ग्रेड 'ए'" है। इसे बहुत ही कम मात्रा में (औसतन मात्रा 0.1 मि० ग्रा० प्रति लीटर से कम है) अनुपाततः फिटकिरी की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा के साथ प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा था। जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम की लोक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला द्वारा नियमित तौर पर जल का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा था। तथापि, रसायन का प्रयोग जारी रखा जाना चाहिये या नहीं, सलाहकार, केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणीय इंजीनियरी संगठन के परामर्श से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था। उन्होंने सलाह दी कि रसायन का इस्तेमाल निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर जारी रखा जा सकता है :—

(i) यदि दिल्ली जल पूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर सके कि रसायन केवल एन्कीलामाइड का पोलाइमर है ; और

(ii) प्रत्येक दिन के प्रयोग से पूर्व एक्कीलामाइड की मात्रा जांचने के लिये निरीक्षण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों।

क्योंकि संस्थान के लिये इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं था कि रसायन केवल एक्कीलामाइड का पोलीमर है और प्रतिदिन के प्रयोग से पूर्व एक्कीलामाइड की मात्रा का विभिन्न संसाधन प्लाण्टों में निरीक्षण करना भी सम्भव नहीं था, अतः इस रसायन का आगे प्रयोग करना बन्द कर दिया गया है।

एक ही सहकारी समिति से किसानों की ऋण दिया जाना

4668. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ही सहकारी समिति के किसानों को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए किसी समिति का गठन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है तथा इसका गठन कब किया गया है तथा इस समिति ने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है ; और

(घ) क्या किसानों को अपनी आवश्यकताओं के लिए विभिन्न समितियों के पास जाना पड़ता है तथा सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ) . यह एक स्वीकृत सिद्धांत है कि किसानों को ऋण, आपूर्ति तथा सेवाएं एक ही सम्पर्क केन्द्र से प्राप्त कराई जानी चाहिए। इसके अनुसार

तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, राज्य सरकारों को चुने क्षेत्रों में कृषक सेवा सोसायटियां तथा जनजाति क्षेत्रों में बृहत्कार बहुदेशीय सोसायटियां जिन्हें वृहत्बहु०सो० कहा जाता है, गठित करने की सलाह दी गई है। कृषक सेवा सोसायटियों (कृ०से०सो०) तथा वृहत्बहु०सो० दोनों से किसानों को सभी प्रकार के ऋण सुलभ करने तथा निवेशों और आवश्यक उपभोग वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति करने तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के साथ-साथ कृषि उत्पाद के विपणन की आशा की जाती है। कृषक सेवा सोसायटियों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों या अन्धरी प्रकार से कार्य कर रहे सहकारी बैंकों से सम्बद्ध किया जा सकता है। उनके पास एक पूर्णकालिक व्यवसायी प्रबन्ध निदेशक होना चाहिए तथा उनकी सहायता के लिए तकनीकी स्टाफ भी होना चाहिए। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों और जनजातियों का हित पर्याप्त रूप से सुरक्षित रहे क्रमशः कृ०से०सो० के प्रबन्ध मण्डल में दो-तिहाई निदेशक तथा वृहत्बहु०सो० के प्रबन्ध मण्डल में कम से कम अधिकांश निदेशक छोटे किसान तथा आदिवासी हों। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार देश में अब तक 520 कृषक सेवा सोसायटियां तथा 827 वृहत्बहु०सो० गठित की गई हैं। राज्यवार सूची अनुबन्ध में दी गई है। इनके नाम, गठन की तारीख तथा किए गए कार्य की सोसायटीवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारों को विद्यमान प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटियों को पूर्णकालिक वैतनिक सचिवों वाली और किसानों को समन्वित ऋण तथा सेवाएं सुलभ करने की क्षमता वाली सक्षम सोसायटियों में पुनर्गठित करने की सलाह दी गई है। यद्यपि इस समय प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटियों केवल अल्पकालीन तथा मध्यकालीन ऋण ही सुलभ करती हैं, परन्तु दीर्घकालीन ऋण सुलभ करने के लिए पुनर्गठित प्राथमिक

सोसायटियों के प्रयोग का प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है।

विवरण

क्र०सं०	राज्य	गठित की गई कृषक सेवा सोसायटियों की संख्या	गठित की गई बहु-उद्देश्यीय सोसायटियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	31	—
2. असम	—	—
3. बिहार	5	32
4. गुजरात	33	—
5. हरियाणा	6	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1	—
8. कर्नाटक	214*	—
9. केरल	9	—
10. मध्य प्रदेश	84	689
11. महाराष्ट्र	18	38
12. मणिपुर	2	—
13. मेघालय	—	—
14. नागालैण्ड	2	—
15. उड़ीसा	1	44
16. पंजाब	—	—

1	2	3	4
17. राजस्थान	6	—	—
18. तमिलनाडु	12	—	—
19. त्रिपुरा	1	—	—
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	51	—	—
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	37	24	—
22. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	2	—	—
23. पांडिचेरी	1	—	—
24. दिल्ली	4	—	—
25. अन्य केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्र	—	—	—
	520	827	

* 114 कोशकीटपालन कृषक सेवा सहकारी सोसाइटियों सहित।

सहकारिता बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों पर व्याज

4669. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारिता बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज में कमी करने का है जैसा कि बचत बैंक खातों पर व्याज के मामले में किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख). सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों/अग्रिमों की व्याज दरों को सामान्यतया कम करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Loss due to strike by F.C.I. workers at Marmugao Port during 1975

4670. SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal strike of 200 workers of Food Corporation of India's contractors from 23-3-75 to 14-5-75 at Marmugao Port in Goa resulted in a loss to about Rs. 12,00,000 to Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this tremendous loss could have been reduced to Rs. 3,00,000 by accepting the demands of workers of the contractor of Food Corporation of India is as much as the total amount of demands of workers during the entire period of the subsistence of this contract i.e. from 14-12-73 to 13-12-76 would have increased the liability of FCI by Rs. 3,60,000 only; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the FCI preferred to suffer this four time loss in preference to maintenance of industrial peace?

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

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

Clearance of Irrigation Projects

4671. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects from various States are pending clearance from the Ministry; and

(b) when Government of India propose to clear these projects

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Reports of 322 new major and medium irrigation scheme received from the State Governments are at present under various stages of technical examination in the

Central Water Commission, under this Ministry.

(b) Comments of the Central Water Commission, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance on a large number of projects have been sent to State Governments and their replies are awaited. Some of these schemes also involve inter-State aspects.

All efforts are being made to expedite replies from States and their speedy processing through the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The projects will be cleared for inclusion in the State Developmental Plans after they are found technically feasible and economically viable, inter State aspects involved in some of them are resolved, and resources become available.

Rice Transplantation

4672. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of rice transplantation as compared to last year in Punjab, Haryana and West Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether power shortage has affected adversely the preparation of nurseries and transplantation operations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 90 per cent rice transplantation has been completed in Punjab and the crop prospects this year seem to be better as compared to last year. In Haryana, the coverage under rice is expected to be the same as was last year. However, in U. P. the area transplanted this year upto end of June is less as compared to last year.

(b) There was no adverse effect of power shortage on nurseries sowings and transplanting of rice in Punjab as the Govt. ensured power supplies for agriculture. In Haryana, the nur-

series were sown on time, but transplanting operations were delayed by about a week to ten days. In U. P. also transplantation has been delayed to some extent.

Education for Rural Development

4673. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation was made by the National Staff College on Educational Planners and Administrators regarding the needs to be linked with rural development for 'strong social economic and pedagogic reasons'; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations made by this body on education for rural Development' and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) At the instance of the Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development (ACEID) and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the National Staff College for Educational Planners & Administrators, New Delhi, organised the Indian National Workshop in December 1970 on the theme "Education for Rural Development". The Workshop recommended, *inter-alia*, that "Education needs to be linked with rural development for strong social, economic and pedagogic reasons."

(b) A statement containing the summary of the recommendations is attached. These will be examined by the concerned agencies for appropriate action.

Statement

RECOMMENDATION OF CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT— A SUMMARY

The strategy for the development of rural areas, in the interests of the

rural poor, must involve them in the development programmes and must aim at developing their self-reliance. Education as the main agency for achieving these results had to be effectively linked with development so that the mutually reinforcing capabilities of educational and developmental agencies could produce optimal results.

Elementary Education: The curriculum in the elementary schools had to be altered to link it effectively with the environment for social, economic and pedagogic reasons. This would call for a revolutionary change in the existing educational curriculum and methodology. The extension agencies would also require to lend their full support in the shape of their manpower and expertise in building up the physical and know-how resources of the school, so that the school, in turn, could help them effectively. The school is strategically placed to act as a centre of socio-economic extension and could enable the extension agencies to reach out effectively to every home in the rural areas. This would call for a reorientation of the attitude of the developmental agencies and structural changes which would make the educational institutions effective links in the extension chain.

This revolutionary change, however, would have to be carefully planned and put through in a phased manner.

Secondary Education: At the secondary stage the general linkage with the environment, established in the elementary school, would be deepened, though in view of the more advanced stage the horizons of the students would be extended beyond their immediate environment. The main link with the environment, at least in the first stage, would be through work experience. The school would also cooperate with other extension agencies in carrying on the continuing education of those who had joined their parental occupations after the elementary stage so that their potentiality for leadership of the community was progressively built up. Education

at the higher secondary stage would be based on a careful assessment of manpower needs made with the help of the other developmental agencies.

Higher Education: At the university stage, the role of higher education in the country's developmental processes, both rural and urban, would have to be clearly studied and redefined. In the meantime, every subject should be linked, in however small a way, with application and social utilisation, as emphasized by the Draft Fifth Plan. Universities should indentify areas of rural development requiring research and they should be assisted in carrying it out by the University Grants Commission. Universities—as a matter of fact, all levels of educational institutions—should play an important role in the non-formal education of all sections of the community. This work needed to be duly recognised by the universities and the University Grants Commission. Professional and technical institutions should help in evolving appropriate technologies for the rural areas and in upgrading their existing vocational and technical skills. The University Grants Commission should set up a cell to plan and encourage the participation of colleges and universities in rural development.

Adult Education: In adult education, while the cultural, social and spiritual education had to be an important ingredient, the focus of attention had to be increased production and productivity. The best strategy to promote this was to develop, especially among the poorer sections of the rural community, learning-productive groups where small family groups with common interests were brought together and enabled to indentify their problems and possible solutions, in addition to being prepared for taking the maximum advantage of government programmes intended for them. These groups could best be organised by initiators or change agents who had the necessary competence and dedication for their task. These initiators would, however, need to be supported by a

recognised body or organisation if they were not to be hounded out and frustrated by vested interest groups in the village itself or by the local authorities who had a general tendency to ally themselves with the more powerful groups in the village community. The formation of these learning-productive groups would also enable the community to develop a receiving mechanism corresponding to the ever-expanding delivery system of services by the government and thereby speed up the process of rural transformation. While the learning-productive groups would be initiated by the change agents, the aim would be that in due course self-propelling, self-generating and self-reliant groups should come into being.

Another aspect of adult education was that development agencies should build in their own programmes an educational component so that they could reach out their message to the people and secure their cooperation most effectively.

The youth—student and non-student—programmes should more and more centre round rural development.

Support of Structural Changes: Inter-agency and Intra-agency Coordination.

The problem of rural transformation however, could not be solved without giving the process of change the support of structural changes which would effect inter-agency and intra-agency coordination and give much larger initiative to people at the ground level. Today optimum results were not being achieved from the heavy investments that were being made in the rural areas because of lack of exploitation of the mutually reinforcing capabilities of the various programmes.

The school should constantly explore the possibility, with the help of local authorities, of optimising the use of available resources from various departments for the benefit of imparting relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes to the growing generation.

Irrigation Project of Orissa

4674. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects of Orissa have not yet been taken up for execution due to inter-State water disputes;

(b) if so, when these projects will be cleared by the concerned authorities; and

(c) the steps taken by the States and the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Baghalati Irrigation Project of Orissa has been pending for clearance in the Central Water Commission as there are some differences between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh regarding the use of Bahuda river waters by the two States.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have not so far approached the Government of India for taking up the matter with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for resolving the dispute. The matter is at present pending with the two State Governments for a settlement.

Badanalla Irrigation Project

4675. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Centre to expedite the completion of project report of Badanalla Irrigation Project in Koraput district;

(b) the reasons of non-inclusion of this project in the Fifth Five Year Plan of Orissa though the project mostly will benefit the tribals, small and marginal land holders; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include this project in any year of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The recast proforma report of Badanalla irrigation project has been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa in April, 1977 and is at present under examination in the Commission. The question of inclusion of the project in the Fifth Five Year Plan of Orissa will arise only after the project has been found technically and economically feasible and funds are available with the State Government for its inclusion in the Plan of the State.

Shooting of Black Buck in Rajasthan

4676. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether black buck is being killed indiscriminately by poachers in Talchhapar sanctuary in Churu district of Rajasthan; and if so, how many cases of illegal killing of this species were reported since formation of sanctuary and punishment awarded to poachers;

(b) estimated population of black buck in this sanctuary and whether it has dwindled or remained static; and

(c) whether Bishnoi community protects this species like their own children and how many Bishnois lost their lives in fighting the poachers to save black buck in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to information received from the Chief Wild Life Warden Rajasthan only two cases of poaching of black buck have been reported since the constitution of the Sanctuary. As both these cases are still under investigation, no punishment has so far been awarded.

(b) On account of the protective measures being undertaken in the

Sanctuary, the population, at present estimated at 800, is registering an increase.

(c) The Bishnoi community are reported to protect black buck like their own children, but no official records are available on lives of this Community lost in fighting poachers to save the black buck.

मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन में सिंचाई योजनाएँ

4677. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन में कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएँ हैं जिनका कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है हालांकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनका अनुमोदन कर दिया था ; और

(ख) रीवा डिवीजन में कौन सी योजनाओं को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है और क्या इन पर कार्य अब शुरू हो गया है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) रीवा डिवीजन की दो मध्यम स्कीमें अर्थात् गुरमानाला और भैंसवार पिछली योजना से पांचवीं योजना में आगे लाई गई थीं। ये दोनों स्कीमें पिछले वर्ष पूरी हो गई थीं।

(ख) चालू योजना में रीवा डिवीजन की निम्नलिखित पांच नई मध्यम स्कीमों को मंजूरी दी गई है :—

1. जरमोरा जलाशय
2. उमरार टैंक
3. जोहिल्ला
4. कचन बांध
5. माहरोई

जोहिल्ला कचन बांध और माहरोई पर निर्माण-कार्य शुरू हो गया है, जिसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	मार्च, 1977 तक व्यय
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(लाख रुपए)

1. जोहिल्ला	120.00	31.60
2. कचन बांध	210.07	74.97
3. माहरोई	38.32	52.82

(संशोधित किया जाना है)

जरमोरा जलाशय और उमरार टैंक पर निर्माण-कार्य 1977-78 में हाथ में लिया जाना है।

North East Hills University Campus

4678. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) reason why an University campus under North East Hills University (NEHU) is not opened in Mizoram which is farthest from the head quarter of NEHU, Shillong while the University campus was set up in Dimapur for Nagaland; and

(b) whether he would take up the matter to start the said campus in AIZAWL in view of the fact that Mizoram is farthest in distance and that its literacy percentage is highest next to Kerala in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the

North Eastern Hill University, under Section 3(2) of the North Eastern Hill University Act, it was mandatory on the part of the University, *inter alia*, to have a campus in the State of Nagaland and hence a campus has been established in that State. The question of starting a campus in Mizoram is under consideration of the University. The University has already started negotiations with the Government of Mizoram for opening a University College and Study Centre in that Territory.

Research Scholar founded by U.G.C.

4679. SHRI PRADYUMANA BAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state how many University Grants Commission funded Research Scholars are working in Orissa, University-wise and Department-wise?

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

Statement

No. of Research Scholars in the Universities in Orissa according to the information furnished by University Grants Commission

S.No.	Name of the Department	Utkal University	Sambalpur University	Berhampur University	Total
1.	Mathematics	1	1	3	5
2.	Economics	2	1	2	5
3.	Philosophy	6	—	—	6
4.	Political Science	1	3	1	5
5.	Physics	—	—	5	5
6.	Chemistry	2	2	2	6
7.	Zoology	4	1	—	5
8.	Botany	1	—	—	1
9.	Modern Indian Languages	6	2	2	10
10.	History	3	2	1	6
11.	Commerce	2	—	1	3
12.	Sociology	2	—	2	4
13.	Education	3	3	1	7
14.	Linguistics	1	—	1	2
15.	English and Foreign Languages	1	1	2	4
16.	Psychology	7	—	—	7
Total		42	16	23	81

In addition to the above, the Commission has allocated 28 Fellowships each to the Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities and 48 to the Utkal University. These fellowships are to be awarded by the Universities concerned. Besides, the Utkal University has been permitted to institute upto 178 fellowships, under the teacher fellowships programme of the Commission, in various Departments.

Representation from Staff of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

4680. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Scientific & Technical Staff Association of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi regarding rationalization of grades;

(b) whether ICAR itself has stated in the Service Rules that grade 'S' is purely temporary and is a dying cadre; and

(c) if so, whether the incumbents of 'S' grade are being absorbed in S-I grade (Scale Rs. 700—1300)?

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

(b) Grade 'S' (Rs. 550-900) 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 to grade S-I (Rs. 700-1300) of the Service or retirement. No fresh recruitment to this grade is envisaged in the Service Rules.

(c) Such of the incumbents of grade 'S' 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-I 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 A.R.S. examinations for grade S-I held last year and this year, irrespective of their age and of their length of service in the grade.

Photographic Exhibition on 90 Years of Congress History

4681. SHRI RAMDHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, National Gallery of Modern Art, drew amounts in lakhs during Emergency from Congress Fund and prepared a large photographic exhibition '90 years of Congress History' with the help of office staff during office hours;

(b) whether the privileged staff of Gallery has been paid in thousands from the Congress Fund for the above exhibition;

(c) whether irregularities have been committed in the appointments, promotions, advance increments of the staff; and

(d) whether a CBI enquiry is being help against the Director of the Gallery; and if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Director, National Gallery of Modern Art, he drew Rs. 3,25,554.49 from the Congress funds and prepared a photographic exhibition '90 years of Congress History' under verbal instructions of the then Education Minister. Payment of Rs. 34.5 thousands approximately was made to some of the officers and staff of the National Gallery of Modern Art who worked for this project beyond office hours and receipts were duly obtained, kept in record and were properly audited. No payment of any nature, whether cash, kind or in any other manner was taken by the Director.

(c) No such instance has come to our notice.

(d) Yes. A C.B.I. enquiry against the Director, National Gallery of Modern Art is in progress.

Hostel Accommodation in Aligarh Muslim University

4682. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the approved number of students who may be accommodated in the hostels of the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) the actual number of students who are residing in the different hostels of the Aligarh Muslim University;

(c) whether students are staying even in Pantries and Dining Halls of the various Halls of residence due to non-availability of rooms for them in the hostels; and

(d) if so, whether this situation is conducive to academic pursuits, and what do Government propose to do to remedy it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): According to the information furnished by the University:

(a) 5920 students can be accommodated in the Hostel of the University.

(b) 5642 students are residing in different hostels of the University.

(c) Some students have been accommodated in the Common Rooms attached to Halls.

(d) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the University Grants Commission has approved in principle the construction of students hostels at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The proposal of the University for construction of an Administrative Block has also been agreed to by the University Grants Commission in principle. With the construction of this Block, accommodation for 120 more students would be available in Sir Syed Hall.

General Manager Government Press, Koratty (Kerala)

4683. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no General Manager for the Government Press, Koratty (Kerala) for the last nine months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in appointing senior most officers in the Press?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). There is no post of General Manager for this Press. The Press is headed by a Manager, who happens to be on leave on medical grounds piecemeal from 13th October, 1976. In his absence, the duties are being looked after by Assistant Manager (Technical). Since the leave was applied for piecemeal, it was not considered necessary to make regular arrangement. The Manager is likely to rejoin duty on 1st August, 1977.

Water for Irrigation purpose for Gharh area

4684. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that people do not have water for irrigation in the Gharh area of Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh and there are no facilities for irrigation of the agricultural lands in that area; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to provide water for irrigation in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pra-

desh have stated that a project for constructing 90 tubewells in Garh area of Saharanpur district is already under their consideration.

Establishment of Institute of Petroleum Technology in AMU

4685. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for the establishment of an Institute of Petroleum Technology with the financial help of the Ruler of the United Arab Emirates; and

(b) if so, by what date the Institute is expected to start functioning?

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

(b) A detailed Project report to establish this Institute has been prepared.

प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा अजन्ता भित्ति चित्रों के लिए आर्वांटि धनराशि का उपयोग

4686. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग को प्राचीन स्मारकों का सर्वेक्षण करने और अजन्ता के भित्ति चित्रों की फोटो प्रतियां तैयार करने के लिए आर्वांटि की गई धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

आर्वांटि धनराशि का पूर्णतः उपयोग किया गया है ।

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों में रीडर के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए परीक्षा

4687. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या रीडर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए सामान्यतः प्रति दो वर्ष के बाद ली जाने वाली परीक्षा 20—22 वर्षों के पश्चात् अगस्त, 1976 में हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या परीक्षा में बैठने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को कोई रियायत नहीं दी गई ;

(ग) क्या इन मुद्रणालयों में जो कर्मचारी गत 20—21 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे थे तथा जिन्हें गत 4—5 वर्षों में दो दो पदोन्नतियां दे दी गई थी उन्हें भी इस परीक्षा के कारण पदावनत कर दिया गया ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त परीक्षा के नियमों को रिंग रोड और मिंटो रोड स्थित भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में समान रूप से लागू किया गया है ;

(ङ) क्या इस परीक्षा के कारण मिंटो रोड मुद्रणालय में कार्य करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को पदावनत नहीं किया गया जब कि रिंग रोड स्थित मुद्रणालय में कर्मचारियों को पदावनत किया गया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) अगस्त, 1976 में पहली बार, मुद्रण निदेशालय द्वारा उन मुद्रणालयों के बारे में केन्द्रित

रूप से परीक्षा ली गई थी जहाँ रीडरों की रिक्तियाँ मौजूद थी। इससे पूर्व परीक्षाएँ मुद्रणालयों के उन प्रबन्धकों द्वारा स्वयं ली जाती थी जहाँ रिक्तियाँ होती थीं। यह सत्य है कि कतिपय मुद्रणालयों में पिछले 20 वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि से कोई परीक्षा नहीं ली गई थी।

(ख) परीक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत कोई छूट अनुमति नहीं थी तथा न ही कोई दी गई।

(ग) जी हाँ। कुछ लोगों को रीडर-ग्रेड-II तथा ग्रेड-I के पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था। यह पदोन्नति इस स्पष्ट शर्त पर थी कि इन पदों पर उनकी नियमित नियुक्ति रोडरशिप की अर्हकारी परीक्षा के अधीन होगी। जब वे अर्हकारी परीक्षा में असफल हो गए तो उन्हें प्रत्यावर्तित कर दिया गया।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) और (च). परीक्षा के परिणाम घोषित करते समय मुद्रणालयों को सरकार की नीति से सूचित कर दिया गया था कि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के वे उम्मीदवार जो सफल घोषित किए गए हैं, सामान्य अर्हता में छूट देकर रीडर के पदों पर बने रहने दिए/पदोन्नति किए जा सकते हैं, बशर्त कि वे इस प्रकार बनाये रखने/पदोन्नति के लिए अनुपयुक्त न पाये गये हों। इस नीति के अनुसार, महा-प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को उनके पिछले पदों पर प्रत्यावर्तित नहीं किया है जब तक कि इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हो जाता। जब कि भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, रिंग रोड ने तदर्थ आधार पर रखे हुये ग्रेड-II और ग्रेड-I के आरक्षित तथा आनरक्षित दोनों समुदायों के सभी असफल रीडरों को प्रत्यावर्तित कर दिया था।

Coverage of Floor of D.D.A. Plots

4688. SHRI KACHRU LAL HEM RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of allowing 75 per cent coverage on each floor of plots measuring 84 square meters by the DDA;

(b) the cases where this coverage of 75 per cent has been allowed on plots measuring 84 sq. meters; the names of persons to whom allowed; and

(c) the reason for not allowing all plot holders measuring 84 sq. meters coverage of 75 per cent and whether it is now proposed to allow; and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The practice of allowing 75 per cent coverage on each floor of plots measuring 84 sq. mts. was allowed in those cases where the building activities were released prior to September 1962 when the Master Plan came into force. This practice was extended to the other colonies in the post-Master Plan period also.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that more than 1000 persons have been dealt with in this manner and the names of persons to whom this coverage was allowed can be prepared only after consulting approximately 50,000 files.

(c) Keeping in view the large number of small plots which have recently been carved out and keeping the density and environmental standards in view there is a proposal to reduce the coverage from 75 per cent on small size plots. The matter is under consideration at the moment in Delhi Development Authority.

Plans for Set-back in Pitampura Residential Scheme

4689. SHRI KACHRU LAL HEM RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has rejected any plans on the plea that a minimum

of 5' set-back has not been left in the case of building plan submitted to DDA for 84 sq. meter plot in Pitampura Residential Scheme where service lane facility is already provided;

(b) whether the DDA has received any representation in this regard; and

(c) the decision taken by the DDA in the matter and whether it would be ensured that the rules are not made arbitrarily?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In such cases, the requirement is to maintain a minimum of 5' average rear setback, and not a clear setback of 5' from the rear boundary wall. Certain building plans where the aforesaid average was not maintained alone have been rejected.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has not received any representation in this regard.

(c) The question does not arise.

Allotment of Plots in Pitampura, Delhi

4690. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons are registered with DDA for allotment of plots measuring 86 sq. meters under L.I.G. Scheme; and a number of them did not get plot;

(b) whether DDA is now considering a proposal to allot plots in Pitampura to those persons who failed to get plots in draw of lots; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, 4191 persons

were registered for allotment of plots measuring 84 sq. metres under LIG scheme out of which 1979 applicants remained unsuccessful in obtaining allotment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Delhi Development Authority has addressed all the 1979 unsuccessful applicants requesting them to send their consent in case they are interested in having alternative allotment in Pitampura Residential Scheme area.

Building Construction Laws

4691. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the building construction laws of the DDA, NDMC and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi differ and in what respects;

(b) whether any effort has been made to ensure that the building laws do not differ in any respect; and

(c) if so, the result of the efforts made and when it is likely to be ensured that the buildings laws of all these three organisations are the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) At present the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have two separate sets of Building Bye-laws. The Delhi Development Authority follows the Building Bye-laws of the Municipal Corporation. A statement containing the points of major differences in the provisions of the building bye-laws of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See Na. LT-820/77].

(b) Yes, Sir. A Panel was constituted under the aegis of the Indian Standards Institution to formulate Unified Building Bye-laws for the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) The draft Unified Building By-laws as finalised by the Panel were sent to the Delhi Administration in April, 1976. Action to notify the Unified Building Bye-laws with certain amendments, as agreed to unanimously by a high powered Committee consisting of representatives of Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Development Authority, has been initiated by the Delhi Administration.

Survey of Old Blind Persons

4692. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government re-

garding the number of old blind persons in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Central Government are assisting the State Governments financially for the welfare of the physically handicapped also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Grants are being given to the State Governments for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Education for Handicapped Children and Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped.

(d) The details of the grants given during the last two years are as under:—

Name of Scheme	Central Government 1975-76	Assistance 1976-77
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Integrated Education for Handicapped Children	3,04,400	8,93,140
(2) Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped	92,023	9,52,762

Tiger Population

4693. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) the existing population of tigers in India; whether it has increased after start of the Project Tiger Scheme and if so, the popula-

tion of each Project Tiger Sanctuary; and

(b) whether poaching to tigers and other wild life species continues in the Project Tiger areas even today; and whether most of the assistance provided by World Wild Life Fund is lying waste in Project Tiger Zones?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) As per census conducted in 1972 the tiger population of the whole country was

1,827. Population has increased after the start of Project Tiger Scheme.

Population of each Project Tiger Reserve is shown below:—

Name of the Reserve	Number of Tigers	
	From (1972)	To June, 1977
1. Corbett (U.P.)	44	57
2. Manas (Assam)	31	51
3. Kanha (M.P.)	43	54
4. Melghat (Maharashtra)	27	57
5. Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	14	22
6. Palamau (Bihar)	22	32
7. Similipal (Orissa)	17	60 (Estimated mean)
8. Bandipur (Karnataka)	10	26
9. Sunderbans (West Bengal)	60*	181
*(from part of the area)		
TOTAL*	268	540

(b) Poaching of tigers is extremely limited. Poaching of other animals has also been greatly controlled. The World Wild Life Fund aid of vehicles and equipment is fully utilised.

Sale of Fertiliser at Controlled Price

4694. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertiliser is not available at the control price and is being sold in the black market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for fair distribution of the fertilisers at the controlled price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No report of black-marketing in the sale of fertilisers has been received from any State in the recent past.

(b) The Government of India allocates fertilisers to different States as per careful assessment of requirements. The State Governments in turn, prepare district-wise and block-wise supply plan in respect of every crop season.

Fertiliser is distributed through multiplicity of channels and continuous efforts are being made to reach fertilisers in the interiors of districts. In addition, buffer stocks of Pool fertilisers are being held at more than 600 centres so that in case of certain break-down in supply or unforeseen spurt of demand, fertilisers can be supplied at short notice. In this context of Coordinated Supply Plan and easy availability, normally there should be no blackmarketing of fertilisers. The prices of major fertilisers like Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate are statutorily controlled. Anybody charging prices higher than statutorily

controlled prices are punishable under Law. The States have been given powers for Summary Prosecutions in such cases.

Committee to probe activities of spiritual cheats

4695. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether Dr. H. Narasimhaiah, Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University has suggested the setting up of national Committee with judicial powers to probe into the activities of spiritual cheats in the country; and

(b) if so, what is Government's attitude thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). In a letter dated December 7, 1976, addressed to the former Education Minister, Dr. H. Narasimhaiah, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, had requested him to constitute a national committee to investigate scientifically miracles and other paranormal phenomena. The Vice-Chancellor was informed that the Constitution of such a Committee did not come within the role and functions of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

मध्य प्रदेश सिंचाई योजनायें

4696. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन ऐसी कौन कौन सी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनायें हैं, जिनका कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है ; और

(ख) नई पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और क्या उन पर कार्य शुरू हो गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की निम्नलिखित छः बृहद/बृहददेशीय स्कीमों का, जो चौथी योजना से आगे लाई गई हैं, अभी भी क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

1. चम्बल चरण-एक

2. चम्बल चरण-दो

3. महानदी जलाशय

4. तवा

5. बर्ना

6. हसदेव—दायें किनारे की नहर

चम्बल परियोजना (चरण-एक और दो) लगभग पूरी हो चुकी है, सिवाए विस्तार और सुधार विषयक कुछ निर्माण-कार्यों के, जिन पर काम चल रहा है।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना में अब तक 32 नई मध्यम स्कीमों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और 13 स्कीमों पर काम शुरू हो चुका है। अन्य स्कीमों पर काम, जिन्हें हाल ही में मंजूरी दी गई, चालू वर्ष में शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकान

4697. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं, चावल, चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल आदि को निर्धारित कीमतों पर सप्लाई करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकानें और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) मई, 1976 और मई, 1977 की उचित दरों में कितना अन्तर है ; और

(ग) क्या बरसात के दिनों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेतिहर मजदूर जैसे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह, बरनाला) : (क) : निर्धारित मूल्यों पर गेहूं, चावल और चीनी का वितरण करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1.87 लाख उचित मूल्य की दुकानें कार्य कर रही हैं। ग्रामीण इलाकों में मिट्टी का तेल बेचने के लिए लगभग 1.82 लाख खुदरा दुकानें हैं।

(ख) मई, 1976 से मई, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को निर्मुक्त किए गए चावल, गेहूं और मोटे अनाजों के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है लेकिन नवम्बर, 1976 से माइलो का निर्गम मूल्य 86 रुपये से घटाकर 70 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है। कुल मिलाकर, विचाराधीन अवधि के दौरान उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली लेवी चीनी के खुदरा मूल्य में भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ

है। इसी प्रकार, मिट्टी के तेल का खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारित करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन की है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मई, 1976 से निर्धारित मिट्टी के तेल के मूल बिक्री मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) : राज्यों के अन्दर खाद्यान्नों और अन्य आवश्यक जिनशों को वितरित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों की है। केन्द्रीय स्टोक से खाद्यान्नों की पर्याप्त मात्रा दी जा रही है ताकि राज्य सरकारें वर्ष भर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की सारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए समय पर प्रबन्ध कर सकें।

चावल का निर्यात

4698. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए किन राज्यों ने चावल का निर्यात किया है और किन राज्यों को चावल का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने चावल का निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य ने इस विदेशी मुद्रा का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से वसूल किए गये बासमती चावल का निर्यात करता रहा है। राज्य व्यापार निगम अथवा किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा चावल की किसी अन्य किस्म का निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात की गई चावल की मात्राएं और उनके मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	निर्यात की गई मात्रा (मीटरी टन में)	मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)
1975-76	30,261	1159.28
1976-77	20,215	628.59

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

शूकर (पिग) को आरक्षित पशु घोषित करना

4699. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत वन्य प्राणी संरक्षण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सुअर को आरक्षित पशु घोषित किया गया है, क्या शूकर गुजरात में गिर वन के पास किसानों की फसलों को भारी क्षति पहुंचाते हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या शूकर को इस सूची से निकालने के लिए बहुत सी मांगें की गई हैं ; और यदि हां, तो ये मांगें कब और कहाँ से प्राप्त हुईं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सुअर को वन्य-प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत आरक्षित पशु के रूप में घोषित नहीं किया

गया है। परन्तु, “अन्दिमान वन्य सुअर” तथा “वन्य सुअर” की इस अधिनियम की अनुसूची 3 के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है, जिसके द्वारा उनके शिकार के लिए इस अधिनियम की धारा (9) की उप-धारा (2) में निर्धारित शर्तों पर लाइसेंस दिया जाता है। यद्यपि, गिर आश्रय स्थल के आसपास के कृषकों की फसलों की कुछ हानि होने से बचा नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन चारदीवारी के निर्माण जैसे उपायों से यह हानि कम हो गई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास वन्य सुअर को वन्य प्राणि संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची 3 से हटाने के लिए कोई अनुरोध नहीं आया है। इस बात की दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कि सुअर शिकार के लिए प्रतिबन्धित पशुओं की श्रेणी में नहीं आता, इस प्रकार की मांग उठने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Loss suffered by FCI due to CAP Storage

4700. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India suffered a loss of the order of about Rs. 4 crores or more during the period April, 1976 to May, 1977 in respect of foodgrains stored in cover and Plinth (CAP) due to inadequate rotation; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken for fixing the responsibility for the loss and for making good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to paucity of properly built storage accommodation, over 5 million tonnes of foodgrains had to be stored under 'CAP' on any available open space like abandoned

run-ways, vast open land, roads in the depot compounds, etc. Despite all precautions like use of proper dunnage and covering the stacks with polythe covers, damage to stocks could not be avoided mainly on account of unprecedented, incessant, heavy rains, cyclones, floods, etc. In a few cases where the damage has occurred due to negligence of staff, necessary enquiries have been instituted by the F.C.I.

Supply of Seeds and Fertiliser in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu

4701. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced in Chidambaram and South Arcot Districts of Tamil Nadu in getting regular supply of fertilisers and seeds at reasonable rates; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the distribution system so as to bring the supply within easy reach of the users?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The supply of fertilizers and seeds within a State is organised by the State Government. The Central Government are not aware of any difficulty experienced in Chidambaram and South Arcot Districts of Tamil Nadu in getting regular supply of fertilizers and seeds at reasonable rates.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Scarcity of Water in Tamil Nadu

4702. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute scarcity of water in Tamil Nadu particularly in Chidambaram and South Arcot Districts; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure availability of the minimum volume of water for drinking and irrigation purposes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A number of medium and major irrigation Schemes were taken up during the various Plan periods; as a result of which more than 6000 hectares of area has been provided with irrigation facilities in South Arcot District. Recently a scheme for excavation of Right Bank Canal from Sathnur Pick-up Anicut has been sanctioned to irrigate about 5000 hectares. No scheme for irrigation in Chidambaram District has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government.

Settlement of Inter-State Water Dispute

4703. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

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

(a) how many inter-State water disputes are pending settlement and the names of States involved in each case;

(b) the cases which are likely to be settled by mutual discussions between States and those referred to Tribunals;

(c) the schemes that are held up as a result of the disputes; and

(d) what steps are taken by the Centre to speed up settlements?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). 18 major and 14 medium irrigation schemes in the major river basins are pending clearance because of the inter-State differences. Of these, one major and one medium irrigation schemes are in the Godavari Basin and four major and six medium irrigation schemes in the Narmada Basin.

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are the party States in respect of disputes relating to the Godavari Basin while Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are concerned with the Narmada Water Dispute. The disputes relating to the Narmada and Godavari waters are at present before the Tribunals for adjudication.

Seven major and one medium irrigation schemes are in the Basins common to Bihar and West Bengal. An official level understanding for these projects which are in the Ajoy, Mahananda, Subarnarekha and Damodar Basins has been reached. This is being examined in consultation with the State Governments as it involves the use and development of Damodar Waters which is under the purview of the Damodar Valley Corporation under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 and impinges on the provisions of the Act.

Five major and five medium projects are in the Yamuna Basin. Availability and sharing of waters of the Yamuna are being examined in consultation with the State Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Administration.

Clearance of Thein Dam Project across the Ravi is pending for a decision with regard to the sharing of costs and power benefits. The matter is being pursued with the concerned State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Bahuda Stage-II Project of Orissa in the Bahuda Basin which is common to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa is under discussions between the Officers of the two States.

Attempts are being made to resolve all the disputes except those relating to Narmada and Godavari by mutual discussions.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाने के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता

4704. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को सिंचाई हेतु दिये जाने वाले अनुदान में से राजकीय नलकूपों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : प्रचलित पद्धति के अनुसार वार्षिक योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिये ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में एक मुश्त रकम के तौर पर दी जाती है और इसका किसी विशेष योजना अथवा विकास के शीर्ष से कोई संबंध नहीं होता ।

वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए राज्य की योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य नलकूप कार्यक्रम के लिए 25.40 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बीजों का विकास और उनकी मांग

4705. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने कितनी मात्रा में और कितनी किस्मों के विभिन्न बीजों का विकास किया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में खरीफ की फसलों के लिए किन-किन राज्यों से मांग आई है और प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी-कितनी मांग की है ; और

(ग) निगम उनकी कितनी मांग पूरी कर सकेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) किस्मों का विकास करना राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा किया जाने वाला कार्य नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रो. (ग). जिन राज्यों से राष्ट्रीय बीज

निगम को प्रमाणित बीज प्राप्त करने के लिए पक्के मांग-पत्र मिले थे, उनके नाम, उन्हें जितनी मात्रा में बीज देने की पेशकश की गई थी तथा वास्तव में उन्होंने कितनी मात्रा में बीज लिए, इनसे सम्बन्धित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

खरीफ 1977-78 के लिए राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रमाणित बीजों के पक्के मांगपत्र और उन्हें जितनी मात्रा की पेशकश की गई है और उन्होंने उसमें से कितनी मात्रा में बीज लिए ।

(क्विंटलों में)

क्रम राज्य का नाम सं०		राज्यों से प्राप्त पक्के मांग पत्र		उपज की मात्रा	राज्य द्वारा वास्तव में उठाई गई मात्रा	
		फसल और मात्रा				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	मक्का	गंगा एस-2	1	900 क्विंटल	900 क्विंटल	900 क्विंटल
	बाजरा	पी०एच०बी-14		60 „	60 „	60 „
		एन०एच०बी-5		22 „	22 „	22 „
	धान	जया		125 „	125 „	125 „
2. पंजाब	मक्का	गंगा-5		3000 „	3000 „	2557 „
	बाजरा	पी०एन०बी-14		1000 „	1000 „	510 „
3. हरियाणा	बाजरा	बी०ज०-104		3500 „	3500 „	3417 „
		पी०एच०बी-14		500 „	500 „	500 „
4. मध्य प्रदेश	चरी	सी०एस०एच-5		1000 „	300 „	300 „
	मक्का	गंगा-5		465 „	400 „	400 „
		गंगा एस-2		100 „	100 „	100 „
5. महाराष्ट्र	चरी	सी०एस०एच-5		16000 „	7061 „	7061 „
		सी०एस०एच-1		5000 „	2787 „	2787 „
	धान	रतना		10000 „	10000 „	2500 „
6. कर्नाटक	चरी	सी०एस०एच-1		3000 „	1010 „	1010 „

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. तमिलनाडु	धान	आई०आर-20	7000 किंवटल	7000 किंवटल	उठाई जा रही है।	
		पूसा 2-21	1000	1000		
8. बिहार	धान	जया	3023	3023	3023	किंवटल
		पूसा 2-21	366	366	366	
		आई०आर-8	160	160	160	
		रतना	160	160	160	
		कावेरी	40	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	

फरवरी 1976-77 के दौरान तूफानी हवाओं के कारण रबी फसल की हुई भारी क्षति से आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के मुख्य उत्पादक राज्यों में चरी के उत्पादन में सामान्य कमी हुई थी। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप खरीफ 1977-78 में सप्लाई में कमी आई है।

Relief for Repayment of Loans to Technical Institutions

4706. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Technical Institutes (including University institutions) are being given relief in the matter of repayment of Government loans for buildings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Interest-free loans are being given for the construction of hostels to Government, non-Government engineering and technological institutes (including University institutions) in respect of approved schemes. In view of difficulty experienced by non-Government institutions (including University institutions) in the repayment of loans, it was decided, as a special case, that 50 per cent of the total loan sanctioned to the institutions

be recovered in the same number of original instalments fixed and when this amount is fully repaid by the technical institutions/universities, the Government of India would write off the balance of 50 per cent loan sanctioned.

This relief was not extended to Government institutions who did not experience any difficulty in this regard.

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आबंटन और उनका किराया

4707. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी मकानों के आबंटन या किराया लेने के कितने मामलों में तत्कालीन मंत्री ने भूतपूर्व सम्पदा निदेशक की सिफारिश नहीं मानी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी सिफारिश न माने जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या उनमें से कुछ मामले अब पुनः न्याय करन हेतु उठाए गए हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ऐसे मामलों पर पुनर्विचार करके संबंधित व्यक्तियों को राहत देना चाहती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) उच्च अधिकारियों तथा मंत्रियों को भेजे गए मामलों के बारे में अलग से कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । इसके अतिरिक्त अधिकारियों द्वारा मंत्री जी को सलाह देना दैनिक कार्य का एक आन्तरिक मामला है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चंद्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के कार्यालय और गोदाम

4708. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के कार्यालय और गोदाम आदि किराए के मकानों में हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड के कार्यालय और गोदाम कहां कहां स्थित हैं और प्रत्येक इमारत के लिए कितना मासिक एवं वार्षिक किराया देना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) बोर्ड अपनी स्थापना से अब तक कितनी धनराशि किराए के रूप में दे चुका है और क्या बोर्ड के निजी भवन के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्लॉट अब तक प्राप्त किया है और यदि हां, तो कहां और कितनी कीमत पर और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

(ख) (i) मुख्य कार्यालय

17-बी० इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेट, नई दिल्ली ।

मासिक किराया

14,050/-र०

वार्षिक किराया

1,68,600/-र०

(ii) शाखा कार्यालय

2/42, संत बिहार, अन्सारी मार्ग, दरियागंज नई दिल्ली ।

मासिक किराया

6,200/-र०

वार्षिक किराया

74,400/-र०

(iii) बड़ी मात्रा में कागज रखने के लिए गोदाम

(i) राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, लोधी रोड़, नई दिल्ली ।

(ii) राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल मटियाला, नई दिल्ली ।

मासिक किराया

423/-र० दोनों के लिए

वार्षिक किराया

5,076/-र०

(ग) (i) बोर्ड ने अपनी स्थापना (1963) से जून, 1977 तक किराए की कुल 15,12,185 रु० की राशि दी है ।

(ii) बोर्ड को 1969 में संस्थागत क्षेत्र राउज एवेन्यू में 255 एकड़ भूमि का एक प्लॉट आवंटित किया गया था । बोर्ड ने भूमि की कीमत के रूप में 26,167/50 रु० का भुगतान भी किया है । तथापि, प्लॉट का कब्जा अभी तक बोर्ड को नहीं दिया गया है । आवंटित भूमि का जल्दी ही कब्जा दिलाने के प्रश्न पर निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय के साथ वातचीत की जा रही है ।

Irrigation Schemes for Drought Prone and Tribal Areas

4709. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India adopted new Irrigation Policy on priority basis in drought prone areas and tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, total number of medium and major irrigation projects to be taken up in these areas before completion of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) criteria adopted to allocate money by the States and the assistance by the Centre for irrigation projects in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned and executed by the State Governments within their developmental Plans. However, the strategy evolved for the overall development of tribal areas is by way of Sub-Plans, constituting areas having more than 50 per cent of tribal population, and an amount of Rs. 190 crores has been set aside for this purpose in the Fifth Plan. In addition, a special provision of Rs. 24 crores has been made under the Drought Prone Area Programme for taking up me-

dium irrigation schemes in the backward drought affected districts where the existing irrigation facilities are either negligible or substantially below the national average.

(b) 117 major and medium irrigation schemes to benefit about 49 lakh ha. of drought prone/tribal areas are under implementation and 59 schemes to benefit another 7 lakh ha. are proposed so far. The State Governments have been requested to give priority to development of irrigation in tribal/drought prone areas and the number of projects to be taken up in the last year of the Fifth Plan would be decided during discussions for the Annual Plan for 1978-79.

(c) Funds for irrigation schemes are provided in the State Plans keeping in view the need for irrigation development in the areas served by the schemes and the requirement of other sectors. Central Assistance to the State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any particular head of development or project. However, under the Drought Prone Area Programme, medium schemes are financed by the Centre on 100 per cent grant basis except when the cost of any scheme is more than the outlay available for any particular State in which case the balance amount has to be met by the State Government concerned. Central assistance for Integrated Tribal Development Projects covers assistance to irrigation projects covered under the tribal Sub-Plan of the States. Central assistance for Integrated Tribal Development Project is determined by the Sanctioning Committee taking into account the requirements of each area and *inter se* priorities of the other sectors covered under the programme.

Implementation Pattern and problem of 10 plus 2 system

4710. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to look into the

implementation pattern and problems so far of the 10+2 school system in the various States of the country;

(b) if so, the personnel and terms of reference of the said Committee; and

(c) when is the Committee expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Education Minister, in his capacity as President of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, has appointed a Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, with the following terms of references:—

(1) To review the stage-wise and subject-wise objectives identified in the N.C.E.R.T. document, 'The Curriculum For the Ten Year School'.

(2) To scrutinize the N.C.E.R.T. syllabus and textbooks, in the light of the review as per item (i) above.

(3) To scrutinise the scheme of studies, as given in the said document, and examine whether any suitable modifications in either the scheme of studies or the time table or both should not be made and to propose suitable staffing pattern.

(4) To review the present scheme of studies and the time allocated for various subjects with a view to ensure that—

(i) the institution/teacher has adequate time for experimentation, creative work, remedial instruction, etc., and

(ii) to accommodate the needs of the bright child for advanced level courses; the specific interest and aptitude, or the lack of it, in children, in only certain subject areas, keeping in view the national goals of development and objectives of education.

The various subjects would be considered by Working Groups which will have a fair number of practising teachers. These Groups will work according to the parameters set by the Review Committee.

The Review Committee consists of the following members:—

Chairman

1. Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

Members

2. Prof. B. Sharan. Head of the Department of Education in Science and Mathematics, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

3. Shri M. S. Arora, Professor of Mathematics, NCERT, New Delhi.

4. Prof. B. Parakh. Head of the Department of Education in Social Sciences and Humanities, NCERT, New Delhi.

5. Shri Anil Vidyalkar, Department of Education in Social Sciences & Humanities (Languages), NCERT, New Delhi.

6. Dr. G. L. Bakshi, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

7. Dr. R. P. Singhal, The Secretary, Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

8. Prof. S. M. Chatterjee, Chairman, Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, Calcutta.

9. Shri Singh Bhandari, Chairman, Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer.

10. Shri U. T. Bhelande, Chairman, Maharashtra Board of Secondary Education, Pune.

11. Dr. S. N. Mehrotra, Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

12. Dr. A. K. Narayanan Nambiar, Director of Research & Studies, Trivandrum, Govt. of Kerala.

13. Dr. (Miss) A. Nanda, Joint Director of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

14. Dr. R. C. Sharma, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Academic), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.

15. Shri S. N. Bhanot, P. G. Teacher, Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.

16. Shri Rana Partap, Delhi Adhyapak Shikshak Sangh, New Delhi.

17. Shri R. K. Mohta, Secretary, All India Science Teachers Association, New Delhi.

18. Shri R. R. Bayala, Principal, Government Higher Secondary School, President's Estate, New Delhi.

19. Dr. (Mrs.) Chitra Naik, Director, India Institute of Education, Pune.

20. Prof. A. R. Dawood, 24, Hotel De-Lamar, Marine Drive, Bombay.

21. Shri A. E. T. Barrow, Secretary, Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination, New Delhi.

22. Prof. Ram Lal Parikh, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), New Delhi.

23. Smt. Shanti Kabir, Chairman, Parent-Teacher Association, New Delhi.

24. Smt. Lotika Ratnam, News Services Division, All India Radio, New Delhi.

25. Shri Manu Bhai Pancholi, Lok Bharati, Sanosara, (District Bhavnagar), Gujarat.

Member Convener

26. Prof. A. N. Bose, Dean, NCERT, New Delhi.

The Committee has been asked to submit its Report within three months, i.e. by end of September, 1977.

Central aid for Irrigation to Gujarat

4711. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central financial assistance is being given to the State of Gujarat for extending and intensifying the various small and big irrigation schemes in Gujarat;

(b) if so, facts thereof for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(c) whether Government propose to increase such assistance in the current and next years in view of great potential for irrigation in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, main indications thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Government within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, an advance plan assistance of Rs. 7.30 crores and Rs. 3 crores respectively was given to Gujarat Government to accelerate the tempo of works on certain selected major projects to achieve early irrigation benefits. A Central grant of Rs. 25.98 lakhs was also provided during 1976-77 for two medium irrigation schemes under Drought Prone Area Programme. For minor irrigation schemes under the Drought Prone Area Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 653.24 lakhs was incurred during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 of which 50 per cent was given as grant by the Centre.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to give advance plan assistance to major and medium irrigation projects during

the year 1977-78 but the details have not yet been finalised. Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, an allocation of Rs. 110 lakhs has been made for medium schemes during the current year. For minor irrigation works Annual Plans for Drought Prone Area Programme Districts in Gujarat for 1977-78 have not as yet been approved. However, an outlay of Rs. 329.27 lakhs has been proposed.

Promotion of Schools of Dance

4712. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave any financial assistance to voluntary institutions and/or individuals promoting the various Schools of Dance in India through Organised and regular study courses and classes; and

(b) if so, facts thereof for the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous body functioning under the Department of Culture and fully financed by the latter operates a scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Cultural Institutions' under which the Akademi gave financial assistance to voluntary institutions promoting the various Schools of Dance in India. For the same purpose, the Akademi also gave financial assistance to individuals from its Discretionary Grant Fund. In addition, the Department of Culture awarded scholarships for promotion of various schools of dance in India under its schemes of (i) scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields; and (ii) Cultural Talent Search Scholarships.

(b) The details of the grants given by the Akademi for the years 1973-74; 1974-75; 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as follows:—

Year	No. of Institutions given grants	No. of individuals given financial assistance	Total amount of grants/financial assistance given Rs.
1973-74	23	..	1,68,500
1974-75	32	6	2,12,600
1975-76	40	3	2,30,000
1976-77	42	..	2,67,500

The details of the scholarships given by the Department of Culture under its schemes of (i) scholarships to young

workers in different fields; and (ii) Cultural Talent Search Scholarships in the fields of dance are given below—

Amount of scholarship paid to scholars in the field of Dance under the Scheme of Scholarships to Young Workers in different Cultural Fields.

Year	No. of scholars	Amount paid Rs.
1973-74	23	43,025
1974-75	31	58,650
1975-76	35	93,150
1976-77	31	91,850

Amount of scholarships paid to scholars in the field of Dance under the Scheme of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship.

Year	No. of scholars	Amount paid
		Rs.
1973-74	11	2,016
1974-75	13	18,201
1975-76	50	40,397
1976-77	50	41,347

खाद्यान्न का सुरक्षित भंडार

4731. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार के पास किन-किन अनाजों का कितना-कितना भण्डार था ;

(ख) इन भण्डारों में से कितना अनाज हिसाब-किताब में खराब हुआ, चोरी हुआ

या चूहों द्वारा खाया गया दिखाया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हर मामले की छानबीन अच्छी प्रकार कर ली है; और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास अनाजवार कुल स्टॉक (बफर तथा परिचालन) नीचे दिया जाता है :—

खाद्यान्न का स्टॉक

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	चावल	गेहूँ	मोटे अनाज	जोड़
1-7-74	1610	1959	432	4001
1-7-75	1584	3980	161	5725
1-7-76*	5112	11499	904	17515
1-7-77*	5591	14652	489	20723

(*) अस्थायी इनमें संशोधन हों सकता है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रखे गए स्टॉक में से चोरी/उठाई गीरी/दुर्विनियोग आग आदि से क्षतिग्रस्त नष्ट हुए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

	क्षतिग्रस्त और मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य किए गए	चोरी/उठाईगीरी/दुर्विनियोग/@आग आदि के कारण नष्ट हुए
1974-75	1.7	0.2
1975-76	1.7	12.8
1976-77	27.0	0.1

(@तकनीकी तथा व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से चूहों के कारण क्षति और अनाज के सूख जाने तथा तोल के विभिन्न तरीकों के कारण हुई क्षति को अलग करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

(ग) जब कभी आवश्यक समझा जाता है तब भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा विहित कार्याविधि के अनुसार जांच करवाई जाती है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की उप-समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर निर्णय

4714. श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति-और पुनर्वास मंत्री 15 अप्रैल, 1974, 5 अगस्त, 1974 और 12 अप्रैल, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या क्रमशः 6610, 1607 और 2276 के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की उप समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त निर्णय कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कालोनी में मकान बनाने की अनुमति दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त निर्णय कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा, और

(ङ) प्लॉटों के मालिकों को मकान बनाने की अनुमति कब तक दी जाएगी ?

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

(ख) इस संबंध में निर्णय करने के लिए इस मामले के दिल्ली को उप-राज्यपाल पर छोड़ दिया गया था जो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष भी हैं। इस बारे में व्यापक संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) अध्यक्ष के निर्णय का प्राधिकरण द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) जी, नहीं। पंचाट (एवार्ड) के कार्यान्वयन पर निर्णय लेने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की तकनीकी समिति द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(क) जैसे ही तकनीकी समिति पंचाट के कार्यान्वयन पर निर्णय ले लेगी, प्लाट, धारियों को मकान बनाने की इजाजत दे दी जाएगी ।

बिबरण

' दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट पर लिए गए निर्णय के बारे में ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) संशोधित ले आउट प्लान अनुमोदित करने समय दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा संशोधित ले आउट प्लान का अनुपालन निगम के अदनांक 29 सितम्बर, 1965 के संकल्प में निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ख) सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के लिए अधोक्षित 7.60 एकड़ अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र शीघ्र अर्जित किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) सामुदायिक सुख-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अर्जन हेतु प्रस्तावित 7.60 एकड़ भूमि के क्षेत्र में जिन कुछ प्लाटधारियों की भूमि आ जाएगी उनके हितों के लिए वृद्धन योजना व क्षेत्रीय योजना की आवश्यकताओं और लोकहित के व्यापक महत्व की अवहेलना नहीं की जा सकती, यद्यपि इससे उपर्युक्त प्लाटधारियों के हितों को हानि पहुंच सकती है ।

भूमि विकास बैंकों सम्बंधी माधवदास समिति

4715. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निवेश प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण के लिए गारंटी के रूप में बन्धक के बजाय भूमि पर शुल्क लगाने के संबंध में भूमि विकास

बैंकों संबंधी माधवदास समिति की सिफारिश क्रियान्वित की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और किन राज्यों में सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित की गईं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा निवेश प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण हेतु प्रतिभूति के रूप में भूमि को बन्धक के बजाय उस पर प्रभार लगाने के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त भूमि विकास बैंकों संबंधी माधवदास समिति की सिफारिश राज्य सरकारों को विचार तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए भेज दी गई है । चूंकि इसमें राज्य के कानूनों में संशोधन शामिल हैं, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें सिफारिश की जांच कर रही हैं ।

Appointments of Political Personalities in Jawaharlal Nehru University

4716. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of appointments have been given by Jawaharlal Nehru University to political personalities to deal with research projects, patently political in nature; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Shri P. C. Joshi was appointed as Editor of the collection acquired from him. Shri Joshi was appointed with effect from 1st December, 1970 on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,400 per month and he continued until 13th December, 1976. No other appointments were made by the University to political personalities to deal with research projects patently political in nature.

Memorandum from Students and Employees of Jawaharlal Nehru University

4717. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received memorandum from the students and employees of Jawaharlal Nehru University regarding (i) police excesses in the campus during the emergency, (ii) irregular appointment of a number of teachers and staff, (iii) adoption of politically motivated projects, and (iv) political motivation in research work;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from the President, Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union and employees of the University alleging irregularities and excesses on the part of the University authorities during emergency. These are under examination.

भगवान बाहुबली की प्रतिमा

4718. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित 'मंगल ज्योति' पत्रिका के एक जून, 1977 के अंक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि डायनामाइट के विस्फोटों से भगवान बाहुबली की मनोरम प्रतिमा की ओर विध्यागिरी और चन्दगिरि पहाड़ियों को, जो प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक कला के नमूने हैं, खतरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : : (क) और (ख). 'मंगल ज्योति' के 1 जून, 1977 के अंक में प्रकाशित समाचार से पहले ही श्रवणबेलगोला, चन्नरायपट्टणा तालुक, जिला हासन, कर्नाटक, में गोम्मटेश्वर प्रतिमा एवं इसके समीपवर्ती अन्य प्राचीन स्मारकों की समुचित सुरक्षा के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार से खदान का काम रोकने के प्रश्न को उठाया जा चुका है । राज्य सरकार ने इन स्मारकों के आसपास की खदानों में हो रही खुदाई को तुरन्त रोकने के आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं ।

Employees Sterilised in Directorate of Technical Education

4719. SHRI PRADUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of the Directorate of Technical Education of Delhi Administration were sterilised during emergency

(b) how many employees of the same Directorate were not paid salaries by the Director and for how long for either not sterilising or for not motivating sterilisation; and

(c) in view of the excesses alleged to have been committed by the Director of Technical Education Delhi Administration in this programme, whether Government propose to take any immediate action against this Director as has been done in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) 155 employees went in for voluntary sterilisation;

(b) Nil

(c) Question does not arise.

Rajasthan Desert

4720. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps adopted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur in checkmating the growth of desert;

(b) whether Government is satisfied by the work done by CAZRI and if not, what is proposed to derive best out of it; and

(c) whether Rajasthan Government also set up agencies to help reclaim desert, and if so, whether it is not duplication of work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The research conducted at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur does not support the opinion that Rajasthan desert is spreading.

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute has evolved several improved techniques aimed at the development of desert areas and in the amelioration of living conditions of the people. These specifically relate to better crop production, range and pasture improvement, sand dune stabilisation, afforestation and rodent control, solar energy utilisation, etc. The transfer of these technologies to rural areas is being attempted through an Operational Research Project initiated by the Institute.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Under the Rajasthan Government, work is being done by two agencies viz, the Desert Development Commission and the Drought Prone Areas Programme. These two organisations are developmental in nature and use the data obtained through research conducted by Central Arid Zone Research Institute and State Departments. Close coordination among these institutions is maintained to avoid duplication of efforts.

Scheme for providing Interim Employment to Graduates

4721. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any States have drawn up scheme to provide interim employment to graduate youth during 1976-77;

(b) whether Central Government has extended its financial assistance to the State Governments for that scheme and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government to coordinate the activities of the Students Welfare Boards, Youth Services Boards and the National Service Scheme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Some States have schemes for utilisation of the services of graduate youth on payment of an honorarium/stipend for social service and various nation-building activities. The Central Government do not give any financial assistance for implementation of those schemes.

(c) Coordination of the different youth programmes in the States is the responsibility of State Governments concerned.

राज्यों में हिन्दी का स्थान

4722. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोयानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में त्रिभाषी सूत्र के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में हिन्दी को क्या स्थान दिया गया है तथा हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) ऐसे स्नातकों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने एन्ठिक विषय के रूप

में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर हिन्दी पढ़ी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) तमिलनाडु, मिजोरम और पाण्डिचेरी (पाण्डिचेरी और कराइकल क्षेत्र) को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों ने त्रिभाषी क्षेत्र के अनुसार हिन्दी के शिक्षा को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों और उन सनातकों की संख्या जिन्होंने शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में लिया था, के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा वह इससे होने वाले लाभ के सानुरूप नहीं होगा ।

Production of certified seeds

4723. **SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to procure wheat grains from FCI to be sold as seed to different states to meet their needs while National Seeds Corporation was stopped from producing certified seeds; if so, why;

(b) the rates at which National Seeds Corporation was procuring seeds;

(c) to what extent the State Seed Corporation have been able to reduce the prices and their comparative figures;

(d) whether National Seeds Corporation propose to supply the full quantities of certified seed indented by different States and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether targets were not fulfilled by State Seed Corporation's if so, why the National Seed Corporation's idle capacity could not be utilized when there is a heavy shortfall of certified seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Procurement of high quality grain from the Food Corporation of India for utilisation by farmers as planting material to meet possible shortfalls in overall availability, due to the unavoidable circumstances of rain damage at the time of the previous harvest, is being considered. The National Seeds Corporation was not stopped from producing certified seeds; on the contrary National Seeds Corporation, in the context of the country's effective demand for certified wheat seeds, took up production programme after taking into consideration the production programmes of the State Seed Corporations.

(b) Statement I indicating procurement rates of the National Seeds Corporation during Rabi, 1975-76, Kharif, 1976 in respect of seeds of major cereal crops is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-821/77.]

(c) Statement II indicating the earlier sale prices of the National Seeds Corporation and the current sale prices at which the National Seeds Corporation is carrying out inter-State marketing for the State Seed Corporations of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-821/77.]

(d) Yes Sir, the National Seeds Corporation propose to supply full quantities of certified seeds for which the States have placed firm indents within time, save in the case of circumstances beyond the control of the Corporation such as crop failure on account of unforeseen adverse agro-climatic conditions.

(e) The newly created State Seed Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana were not able to reach their targetted levels of production in respect of certified seeds of certain crops on account of (i) their having to still develop an adequate infrastructure and (ii)

unfavourable climatic conditions. The National Seeds Corporation undertook supplementary production wherever possible, keeping in view its capacity, so that the effective demand for certified seed in the country may be met.

Appointment to post of Prof. of Eminence

4724. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain persons have been appointed or offered the post of Prof. of Eminence in various Universities of India during the past two years;

(b) if so, their names, qualifications. Universities or Institutions where they are working and their designations prior to their appointment as Prof. of Eminence; and

(c) what are the guidelines framed by the U.G.C. for the appointment of Prof. of Eminence and whether they were followed in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission no person has been appointed or offered the post of Professor of Eminence under its scheme of this title.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the guidelines is attached.

Statement

A. (i) A person selected as a professor of eminence will draw a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month, but will not use the word 'Professors of eminence' as a title or as designation.

(ii) The total number of professors of eminence in the universities at any given time may not exceed 100 during the Fifth Plan

period. This may be spread suitably over various disciplines or inter-disciplinary studies.

(iii) The selection of a professor as a professor of eminence is basically a recognition of the meritorious contribution made by him to knowledge or to its promotion. It is expected that the selectors will demand the most exacting standards in making their choice. Self nomination and personal application for selection would, therefore, not be desirable.

(iv) Universities may propose names of persons for being selected as professors of eminence only when they have satisfied themselves fully that the professor concerned has reached a very high level of academic distinction and is capable of fruitful work himself as well as of guiding and inspiring others.

B. (i) Proposals will be invited by the UGC from time to time. Vice-Chancellors will be requested to make proposals in consultation with either the Dean of Faculty/School concerned in the university or with any professor of the subject concerned serving in that or any other university.

(ii) Only professors drawing the salary of at least Rs. 2,000 per month in the revised scale of Rs. 1500—2500 (or in case they are in different scale they have been university professors for not less than seven years) will be eligible for being proposed for selection.

(iii) In addition, the UGC may also invite suggestions in this regard from outstanding professors, reputed scholars and scientists.

C. When a proposal is made under 'B', the Commission will obtain from the universities or from the sponsoring individuals, properly documented information about the academic achievement of the professor concerned, including research/scientific work and contri-

butions including published work, inventions, discoveries, reviews, monographs, books and such other materials giving necessary evidence of original work done either individually or in collaboration with a team. A brief note may also be obtained from the professor concerned about what he considers to be his main contribution to knowledge. The professor may also be requested to furnish the necessary reference about his published work.

D. (i) The Commission will constitute the following sub-committees to undertake a preliminary evaluation of the work done by the professors in the concerned areas:

(a) Humanities and Social Sciences.

(b) Physical, Natural and Earth Sciences.

(c) Agricultural Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Medical Sciences.

(ii) After the preliminary evaluation, the sub-committee may, consult panels of referees before recommending suitable names to the Commission for consideration. The sub-committee shall, *inter-alia*, point out the importance and the significance of the work of professor whose name is recommended.

(iii) The evaluation reports and recommendations of the sub-committees will be examined by a committee consisting of five members of the Commission with power to co-opt experts representing different disciplines to make final recommendations to the Commission.

(iv) Care will be taken that the names of persons suggested and the evaluation reports on the work of professors whose names are suggested are treated as personal and confidential. Convassing by or on behalf of a professor will not be looked upon with favour by the Commission.

E. (i) Where a proposal made by a university in respect of a professor is accepted by the Commission, the University Executive Council may appoint such person as a professor of eminence. In that case, the Commission will reimburse the university the difference in salary over and above the salary drawn by him at the time of selection and Rs. 3,000 p.m. This difference will be paid by the Commission to the university on a recurring basis until the time of superannuation of the person concerned and will not be subjected to fluctuation as a result of the increments earned by the professor.

However, the terminal benefits resulting from the increase in the salary of the professor concerned will be the responsibility of the university.

(ii) Universities participating in this scheme will be requested to make a provision, permitting such professors to hold part-time appointment in another University/Institute of Higher Learning.

(iii) The university which invites the professor of eminence should bear the basic salary of the professor and the Commission should pay only the difference in order to make salary of the professor equal to Rs. 3,000 instead of the UGC meeting the entire expenditure.

(iv) If a university desires to invite as Professor of Eminence, an outstanding person working in an institution other than a university in India or in a university in or institution in foreign country (provided he is an Indian national) the University Grants Commission may assist such universities by providing for the difference in order to make the salary of the Professor equal to Rs. 3,000 p.m., the university concerned agreeing to meet Rs. 2,000 p.m. as basic salary and allowances as admissible for a University Professor.

F. Universities agreeing to participate in the scheme are requested to

amend suitably their Statutes/ Ordinances preferably in consultation with the Commission.

Housing problem in tribal area of Gujarat

4725. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing problem in the Gujarat State particularly in Tribal Area is very acute and the Government have not given much help in this respect so far; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked to solve such problem in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government of Gujarat have reported that the housing problem in that State including Tribal areas, is acute. The State Government are making all efforts to tackle it.

(b) All the Social Housing Schemes implemented by the Government of Gujarat are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes, including housing, is released to the State Government 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. Besides Central block assistance, the Ministry of Works and Housing allocated L.I.C. loans amounting to Rs. 999.10 lakhs upto 1976-77 to the Government of Gujarat for implementation of the various social housing schemes. Further, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has so far sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 2881 lakhs to various housing agencies in the State.

The Plan outlay for Gujarat for Housing for 1977-78 is Rs. 8.65 crores; a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been earmarked for housing under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Formation of Corporation for Housing in Rural Areas

4726. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether there is any Corporation for Housing in Rural Areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The Government of Gujarat have set up a Rural Housing Board to promote rural housing in the State. In Tamil Nadu, there is the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation which undertakes construction of houses for Harijans in the State, excluding Madras City, on lands acquired for the purpose in rural areas for distribution to poor Harijans, free of cost.

Fall in prices of jaggery

4727. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a steep fall in the prices of jaggery;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there are huge accumulated stocks of jaggery with them;

(c) if so, the action taken to help the jaggery producers to sell their jaggery; and

(d) whether the Government propose to permit the jaggery to be exported to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Weekly reports (statement attached) of wholesale prices compiled by the Economics and Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation do not indicate a steep fall in prices. While trends were mixed or steady to increasing during most of the period during May and June, 1977, only during the weeks ended 25-6-77 and 9-7-77 was a steady to declining trend recorded.

(b) Stocks of Jaggery are not regulated by the Central Government

and figures of accumulated stocks are not available with the Ministry.

(c) Prices and disposal of stocks of Jaggery are generally left to the market forces of supply and demand and no control is generally exercised, unless there is an unwarranted rise causing hardship to the common man.

(d) Export of Jaggery generally has an adverse effect on internal market prices and is normally not allowed. It may not be desirable to export Jaggery in any appreciable quantity.

Statement

Wholesale Price Index of Gur for the months of March, April, May and June this year and Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Price of Gur (Monthly average) during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Month	GUR	
	1975-76	1976-7
October	324.1	260.2
November	258.5	227.8
December	188.8	215.8
January	174.1	195.4
February	175.3	208.2
March	176.9	210.3(P)
April	213.2	206.9
May	229.7	213.2
June	244.7	222.5 (upto 18-6-1977)
July	277.4	
August	280.0	
September	290.2	

Trend in Wholesale Price of Gur during May & June, 1977

Week ended	Trend	Extent of fall (—) rise (+) in prices as compared to (Rs. per qtl.)	
		Last month	Last year
7-5-77	Mixed	Mixed	(—)2.55
14-5-77	Steady to rising	Mixed	(—)5.35*
21-5-77	Mixed	Mixed	(—)2.40*
28-5-77	Mixed	Mixed	(—)5.50
4-6-77	Mixed	Mixed	(—)5.51
11-6-77	Steady to rising	Mixed	(—)5.47*
18-6-77	Steady to rising	Mixed	(—)5.45
25-6-77	Steady to declining	Mixed	(—)4.50
2-7-77	Mixed]	Mixed	(—)5.60
9-7-77	Steady to declining	Mixed	(—)13.85

NOTE :—Prices of gur generally show a rising trend in the summer months and May and June, 1977 have more or less showed this trend. Only in the last week have wholesale prices of gur displayed a steady to declining trend. Generally speaking, prices were lower in these months compared to the corresponding period last year.

*With some exception(s).

Scrutiny of irrigation potential

4728. SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical scrutiny of the irrigation potential was ordered by the Central Water Commission in various States during the last year; and

(b) if so, how many projects have been submitted to the Technical Advisory Committee and how many have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Reports for Major and Medium irrigation projects are regularly submitted by the State Governments to the Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny of various aspects including irrigation potential. The projects are thereafter referred to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for consideration regarding their acceptability for inclusion in the States Developmental Plans.

(b) During 1976-77, 74 major and medium irrigation projects were submitted to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, of which 70 were found acceptable by the Committee.

Ramhara Committee on Agriculture Universities

4729. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramhara Committee which has been appointed by Government of India to make assessment of the work of the Agriculture Universities has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings; and

(c) if not, how much more time the Committee is likely to take?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has constituted a Committee to review the working of Agricultural Universities under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Randhawa, former Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab Agricultural University. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has been requested to submit its report by December 1977 so that its recommendations could be of value in finalising the VI Plan Development Programmes of Agricultural Universities.

Prices of cereals, pulses and oilseeds

4730. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present level of prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds as compared to the same period last year; and

(b) if there is tendency of price increase, how Government propose to keep the prices under control or bring them down?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The provisional wholesale price index numbers of cereals, pulses and oilseeds were 163.2, 190.1 and 196.5 respectively during the week ending 25-6-1977, as against 151.8, 130.5 and 130.3 during corresponding period of last year. (Base 1970-71=100).

(b) In order to prevent any undue rise, Government is taking necessary steps to meet the requirements of foodgrains of State Governments/ Union Territories for their public distribution system.

Progress made in eviction proceedings

4731. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 16 on the 13th June, 1977 regarding the 'Stay Put tenants' and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the eviction proceedings initiated against 96 ex-M.Ps. and 4 ex-Ministers who are unauthorisedly occupying Government residences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Out of 96 ex-M.Ps. and 4 ex-Ministers, who were proceeded against for eviction, 58 ex-M.Ps and two ex-Ministers have since vacated Government residences. Eviction orders have been passed by the Estate Officer against 36 ex-M.Ps. and two ex-Ministers. The cases against the two remaining ex-M.Ps. are at the hearing stage.

Distribution of Cauvery Waters

4732. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka have settled their dispute regarding the distribution of Cuvery Waters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). At the Inter-State meeting held on the 25th-26th August, 1976, the following understanding was reached amongst the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu namely,—

(i) Existing utilisation of Cauvery Waters is 671 TMC comprising 489 TMC Tamil Nadu, 177 TMC by Karnataka and 5 TMC by Kerala;

(ii) There is scope for effecting economies in the present use without detriment to the existing ayacuts;

(iii) There is need for integrated operation of reservoirs in the Cauvery Basin and for regulation of supplies to ensure optimum use and equitable distribution of waters;

(iv) The existing areas under irrigation would be fully protected in a normal year;

(v) A Committee of representatives of the Central and State Governments will be constituted immediately to work out the manner of sharing available waters in lean years and also to work out the quantities of surplus waters that may be presently available for use;

(vi) A Cauvery Valley Authority shall be constituted. The functions and rules of procedure of the proposed Cauvery Valley Authority will be drafted by a Committee of Secretaries of the three States;

(vii) The reports of the two Committees mentioned above would be considered at the next meeting of the Chief Ministers.

Rise in Handling Charges in Eastern region by FCI

4733. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handling charges have been raised in eastern region by Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in these charges and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these charges are subsidised by Government and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Distribution of foodgrains to the fair price shops for the public distribution system is handled by the F.C.I. only in West Bengal. There has been no increase in the handling charges allowed to the FCI since last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Urdu as medium of Instructions in Colleges

4734. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state names of the Universities at present allowing Urdu to be used as medium of instructions for colleges and higher studies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Urdu is the medium of instruction in Universities which offer certificate/diploma/degree course in Urdu. According to information available, as on July 1, 1976, the Universities which have allowed Urdu

as a medium of instruction for specified courses are Agra, Aligarh, Guru Nanak Dev, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kanpur, Kashmir, Kurukshetra, Meerut, Osmania, Mysore, Punjab, Sri Venkateswara and the Jamia Millia Islamia (an institution deemed to be university).

Ownership of Tribal Land

4735. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

..

(a) whether most of the tribal lands are owned by the non tribals;

(b) if so, the extent of tribal lands in possession of non tribals in Bihar, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Maharashtra; and

(c) steps Government intend to take to restore these lands to the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Land records in tribal areas, generally speaking, being inadequate it is difficult to quantify the area in possession of tribal and non-tribal communities. Besides, not all transfers are formal and in accordance with law, collusive transfers not reflected in land records are frequent in tribal areas. However, there is no evidence to suggest that most of the tribal lands are owned by non-tribals either in the country as a whole or in the States referred to in part (b) of the Question.

(c) There are legislative provisions in all these States enabling setting aside unauthorised alienation of lands belonging to tribals. Administration of these provisions is with the State Governments concerned.

Literacy among Muslims

4736. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy among Muslim in comparison to Muslim population and total population of the country;

(b) the percentage of Muslim women literacy in comparison to Muslim population and the total population of the country; and

(c) steps Government intend to take to popularise education among Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Statistical data pertaining to literacy with reference to religion are not tabulated and hence the information requested by the Hon'ble Member is not available.

(c) Does not arise.

Solution for Sea Erosion in Kerala

4737. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a policy to tackle sea erosion which is an annual feature in the country. If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Kerala is facing serious sea erosion now if so, the details thereof;

(c) what anti-sea erosion steps Government intend to take immediately for Kerala and other coastal States and details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have decided to agree with the proposals made by Kerala Government to delink sea-erosion from flood control?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Though the problem of sea-erosion is experienced in some places in varying degrees along the coast line of India, it is severe and widespread only on the Kerala Coast where about 320 Kms. out of length of 560 Kms. are subject to erosion.

(b) The State Government have informed that there has been serious erosion along the coast of Kerala during the current monsoon and the approximate value of the damages amounts to Rs. 250 lakhs to shore, huts, existing sea walls, coconut trees etc. including cost of land.

(c) Anti-sea-erosion measures comprising construction of sea-walls, groynes etc. had been initiated by the State Government of Kerala from the end of First Plan. Since then a length of about 150 kms. had been protected by March, 1976 with a total expenditure of about Rs. 21.5 crores. During the first three years of the V Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 5.94 crores has been incurred on anti-sea-erosion works. The approved outlay during the current year is Rs. 3 crores. It has been reported that the type of sea-walls being constructed have been found to be satisfactory against sea erosion and they propose to continue with their construction. In other States where the problem is of localised nature and not of any serious magnitude, the State Governments concerned plan and implement measures as considered necessary.

(d) No such proposal has been received from the Kerala State Government.

दिल्ली सदर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नागरिक सुविधायें

4738. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली सदर संसदीय क्षेत्र में ऐसी कौन सी बस्तियां हैं जो मंजूरशुदा हैं

लेकिन जिन्हें नागरिक सुविधायें देने हेतु नगर निगम ने अपने हाथ में नहीं ली हैं;

(ख) इन बस्तियों का नाम क्या है और प्रत्येक बस्ती का मामला कब से विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कई वर्षों से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(घ) नगर निगम द्वारा इन बस्तियों को अपने हाथ में लिये जाने की प्रक्रिया कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम किसी कालोनी की विभिन्न सेवाओं को उस कालोनी के प्रवर्तक/एसोसिएशन द्वारा लिखित रूप से किये गये अनुरोध पर लेती है बशर्ते कि कालोनी में किया गया विकास कार्य ठीक से पाया जाये। दिल्ली सदर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कई कालोनियों को निगम ने समय-समय पर स्वीकृत किया है। कुछ कालोनियों का विकास कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है यद्यपि निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई तथा उनके प्रवर्तकों/एसोसिएशनों से उनकी नागरिक सेवाओं को लेने के बारे में निगम द्वारा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। उस क्षेत्र का निम्नलिखित कालोनियों में, जहां से औपचारिक आवेदन प्राप्त हो चुके हैं, निगम द्वारा सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जानी है।

कालोनी का नाम	जिस तिथि से मामला चल रहा है
1	2
1. बैंक इन्क्लेव	मई, 1969
2. एफ तथा जी ब्लॉक, मानसरोवर गार्डन	अगस्त, 1967

1	2
3. डी०एल०एफ० इण्डस्ट्रियल ऐरिया, नजफगढ़ रोड	जुलाई, 1969
4. करमपुरा इण्डस्ट्रि- यल हार्डसिंग कालोनी, नजफगढ़ रोड	सितम्बर, 1963
5. जयदेव पार्क, रोहतक रोड	1964-65
6. भगवानदास नगर, रोहतक रोड	मई, 1969
7. पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० ग्रुप हार्डसिंग कालोनी, गुलाबी बाग	अगस्त, 1973
8. गुजरांवाला कालोनी, भाग-I तथा II	फरवरी, 1972
9. अल्पना सिनेमा के समीप पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ग्रुप हार्डसिंग कालोनी	जून, 1972
10. तिमारपुर में टाइप-II के 272 क्वार्टर	दिसम्बर, 1970

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) चूंकि प्रवर्तक/एसोसिएशन को अनुमोदित विन्यास नक्शे के अनुसार विकास कार्य को पूर्ण करना है और जब तक प्रवर्तक/एसोसिएशन वृत्ति प्रभार (डेफीशिऐंसी चार्ज) जमा नहीं करते नगर निगम कालोनियों की नागरिक सेवाओं का उत्तरदायित्व नहीं लेता। ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसी कोई समय सीमा बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत दिल्ली नगर निगम इन कालोनियों की नागरिक सेवाओं का उत्तरदायित्व ले लेगा।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर व्यय

4739. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों, यथा गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त मध्यम और छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उन पर कितना खर्च किया गया है; और

(ग) उनसे क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर जिलों में ऐसी कोई मध्यम या लघु स्कीमें नहीं हैं, जिनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जा रही हो।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कुछ योजनाओं के बारे में किया प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण

4740. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने घाघरा नदी पर (क) कमाली योजना और राप्ति नदी पर (ख) यालूवांग योजना (ग) पंचवैश्वर योजना लागू करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण करके उन्हें अन्तिम स्वीकृति हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हाल ही में भेजा है;

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या नेपाल सरकार ने उक्त योजनाओं के संयुक्त टीम द्वारा अन्तिम सर्वेक्षण के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 1960 से शुरू होने वाले दशक में शारदा घाटी में प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण किये गये थे। इन सर्वेक्षणों और अन्वेषणों के आधार पर बहुदेशीय विकास के लिए ऊँचे बांध का निर्माण करने के वास्ते दो स्थल निर्धारित किये गये थे, एक पंचेश्वर में और दूसरा पूर्णागिरी में। चूँकि यह परियोजना-स्थल शारदा के उस भाग में स्थित है जहाँ यह नेपाल और भारत के बीच की सीमा है, इसलिए दोनों देशों के बीच यह सहमति हुई है कि पंचेश्वर बांध के बारे में अन्वेषण संयुक्त रूप से किया जाये। यह भी समझौता हुआ है कि इस परियोजना के अन्वेषण-कार्य के निर्देशन के लिए एक संयुक्त विशेषज्ञ दल का गठन किया जाये।

राप्ती के ऊपर बांध बनाने के लिए भारतीय क्षेत्र में कोई उपयुक्त स्थल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने टोपो शीट अध्ययनों के आधार पर एक प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट तैयार की है जिसमें नेपाल में जलकृंडी के स्थान पर एक बांध के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। लेकिन इस स्थल के कारण नेपाल में काफी अधिक कृषि भूमि जल-मग्न हो जायेगी। इस बीच नेपाल सरकार ने नेपाल में भालू-भंग नामक स्थान पर राप्ती के ऊपर एक बांध के निर्माण के लिए एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। नेपाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन और संयुक्त अन्वेषणों के प्रबन्ध के लिए इस रिपोर्ट, इसके कार्यक्षेत्र और विचारणीय विषयों के बारे में विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए समझौता हो गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने करनाली बेसिन में घाघरा नदी पर बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए कोई अन्वेषण नहीं किये हैं किन्तु नेपाल सरकार का चिसापानी के निकट एक स्थान पर करनाली नदी की जल-विद्युत् क्षमता के विकास का प्रस्ताव है। नेपाल और भारत परस्पर-लाभ के लिए इस स्थल का विकास करने के लिए सहयोग की संभावना की जांच कर रहे हैं। भारत ने सिद्धान्त रूप से करनाली परियोजना से बिजली खरीदना स्वीकार कर लिया है। दोनों देशों के बीच यह सहमति हो गई है कि इस परियोजना के विस्तृत अन्वेषण और इसे तैयार करने में भारत को पूर्णतः सहयोजित किया जायेगा।

चूँकि इन परियोजनाओं का विस्तृत अन्वेषण अभी किया जाना है। इसलिये इस समय कोई व्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

4741. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minor irrigation schemes have been submitted by the Orissa Government for the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). According to the system in vogue, 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 individual scheme or Head of development.

The outlay approved for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the State Plan for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 10.58 crores. The programme includes construction of surface water storage and division schemes, lift irrigation schemes, public tubewells and private tubewells as well as dug wells.

गोगरी-नारायणपुर तटबन्ध

4742. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष बाढ़ के समय गंगा द्वारा कटाव के कारण गनौल-मौजमा पंचायत क्षेत्र में गोगरी-नारायणपुर तटबन्ध कट गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त क्षेत्र को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए दूसरा तटबन्ध बनाया जा रहा है और इसके निर्माण पर कुल कितना परिव्यय होगा;

(ग) क्या इस तटबन्ध को मजबूत और ऊंचा करने के लिए वर्ष 1976 में आर० ई० ओ० की सड़क ली गई थी और इसके पास में एक रिग बांध बनाया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976 में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). 1976 की बाढ़ से पहले, बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने मौजूदा ग्राम्य इंजीनियरी संगठन मार्ग के कुछ भाग को ऊंचा कर दिया था ताकि वह बाढ़ तटबन्ध के रूप में काम दे सके, और इसके अलावा मौजूदा गोगरी-नारायणपुर तटबन्ध के निकट गनौल गांव के निकट एक रिटायर्ड तटबन्ध की व्यवस्था की थी । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1976

की बाढ़ के दौरान गनौल गांव के निकट के रिटायर्ड तटबन्ध में दरार आ गई थी और ग्राम्य इंजीनियरी संगठन मार्ग का कुछ भाग जो बाढ़ तटबन्ध के रूप में काम आ रहा था, बह गया था । बिहार सरकार ने नारायणपुर क्षेत्र को गंगा नदी द्वारा कटाव से बचाने के लिए 350 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली एक स्कीम तैयार की है । इस स्कीम को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है । लेकिन, तात्कालिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने नारायणपुर क्षेत्र में असुरक्षित पहुंचों की सुरक्षा के लिए 40 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाले कटाव-रोधी उपाय किए हैं ।

बदलाघाट से पहाड़पुर तक तटबन्ध का निर्माण

4743. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुंगेर जिले में बदलाघाट से पहाड़पुर (नगरपाड़ा बांध तक) तक कोसी की बाढ़ से सुरक्षा हेतु एक तटबन्ध बनाने की योजना सिंचाई विभाग के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तटबन्ध के निर्माण में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस तटबन्ध के बन जाने पर खर्गों या सब डिवीजन के उत्तरी भाग की लगभग एक लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में दो-तीन फसलें आसानी से उगाई जा सकती हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने कोसी के दाएं किनारे पर 29 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबन्ध के निर्माण के लिए, जो बदलाघाट के निकट रेलवे तटबन्ध से शुरू होगा और उसे पहाड़पुर के निकट मौजूदा नागरपाड़ा तटबन्ध से जोड़ेगा, 242. 5 लाख रुपए की लागत वाली एक स्कीम तैयार की है । यह

स्कीम गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग को प्रस्तुत की गई थी, जिन्होंने जांच करने के बाद राज्य सरकार को स्कीम में कुछ संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया है। राज्य सरकार से अपनी संशोधित स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रस्तावित तटबंधों के बन जाने से लगभग 0.18 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र और उसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां की फसलों को कोसी की बाढ़ से सुरक्षा प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4744. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या एल टी-822 77]

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि आरक्षित पद आरक्षित जातियों को ही मिले निम्नलिखित पूर्वोपाय किए जाते हैं।

(क) नियुक्तियां पूर्णतः विषय से सम्बन्धित रोस्टर तथा आदेशों के अनुसार ही की जाती हैं।

(ख) यह देखने के लिए कि रोस्टरों को ठीक प्रकार से रखा जाता है, उनका निरीक्षण भी किया जाता है।

मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4745. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्ति और पुनर्वास विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बह्त) : (क) पूर्ति विभाग

(1-7-1977 तक की सूचना)

पदों के ग्रुप	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ग्रुप क	31	2
ग्रुप ख	81	7
ग्रुप ग	586	132
ग्रुप घ	291	57
जोड़	989	198

पुनर्वास विभाग

(1-7-1977 तक की सूचना)

पदों के ग्रुप	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ग्रुप क	4	—
ग्रुप ख	16	2
ग्रुप ग	683	57
ग्रुप घ	506	137
जोड़	1209	196

(ख) इस बारे में ग्रह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों का पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय द्वारा कड़ाई से पालन किया जा रहा है।

State-wise Amount Sanctioned for Rural Housing

4746. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of Central assistance sanctioned and disbursed, State-wise, on account of Rural Housing Scheme during the period 1974-75 to 1976-77;

(b) total amount actually utilised by each State Government during the same period;

(c) total houses planned to be constructed State-wise; and

(d) total houses actually constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Central assistance to States during Fifth Plan period is released in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for their annual plan as a whole. It is not related to any development sub-head or scheme. As such, it is not possible to furnish the information regarding central assistance for rural housing scheme.

(c) and (d). For providing housing facilities in rural areas, there are two plan schemes, namely, village Housing projects Scheme and Scheme for Provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas. Under the Village Housing Projects Scheme, 98,364 houses have been sanctioned for construction since its inception in 1957, out of which 65,672 houses have been built. As regards the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, it aims at providing house-sites, free of cost,

to families of landless workers in rural areas who do not already own a house-site or a built up house or a hut on land of their own. With the house-sites so provided, the workers are expected to build houses thereon with their own resources or with such assistance as can be provided by the State Governments and voluntary organisations.

Gajendragadkar Committee on Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

4747. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Gajendragadkar Committee's report on the ICAR affairs was submitted to the Government;

(b) the main recommendations of the Committee with particular reference to the role of the Director of ICAR;

(c) whether the erstwhile Central Government headed by Smt. Indira Gandhi did not take any action on the report; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Gajendragadkar Committee's report on the ICAR was submitted to the Government on January 19, 1973.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

(1) That the ICAR should be made a department of the Central Government.

(2) That recruitment to scientific posts in the ICAR should be entrusted to the U. P. S. C.

(3) That there should be an Advisory Council for Agricultural Research and Education with the Minister of Food and Agriculture as its President.

(4) That the Department of Agricultural Research and Education should have two Executive Committees—one for agricultural education and the other for agricultural research.

(5) That the system of joint consultative machinery should be introduced in the department.

(6) That each Institute should have a Grievance Cell

(7) That the staff under the Department and the Institutes should be classified into four categories—scientific, technical, administrative, and supporting.

(8) That recruitment to higher posts in the ICAR should be on a tenurial basis. There was no specific recommendation regarding the role of the Director-General, ICAR.

(c) The then Government examined the recommendations of the Committee in depth with the help of a group of four Ministers headed by late Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, then Minister of Agriculture and implemented the recommendations of the Committee with such modifications as were deemed necessary in the interest of scientific research. The decisions of Government were also discussed at length in both Houses of Parliament in 1973.

(d) A note indicating the recommendations and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-823/77].

Provision of Suitable Accommodation to Members of Parliament

4748. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are experiencing acute shortage of accommodation to provide suitable accommodation to M.P.s;

(b) number and names of persons who were Ministers (including Prime Minister and Speaker during 5th Lok Sabha) who were defeated and still occupying Government accommodation; and

(c) how many of such accommodation are units which were given to the persons concerned while they were Ministers during 1971–77 (Fifth Lok Sabha)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government are experiencing shortage of accommodation for Members of Parliament because the Government residences have not so far been vacated by a number of former M.Ps.

(b) Two former Ministers, namely S/Shri B. P. Maurya and Jagannath Pahadia, who were defeated in the last General Elections for the Vth Lok Sabha, are still occupying Government accommodation.

(c) Shri B. P. Maurya was allotted the accommodation in 1974 and Shri Jagannath Pahadia in 1969.

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों
के लिए अनुदानों और ऋणों की
संजूरी

4749. श्री मही लाल : क्या कृषि और
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वित्तीय वर्ष 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान सीमान्त और छोटे कृषकों को अनुदान एवं ऋण देने के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी; और

(ख) इसमें कितनी राशि सीमान्त और छोटे कृषकों के लिए खर्च की गई और शेष राशि का किस कार्य के लिए उपयोग किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान, विभिन्न केन्द्रीय

क्षेत्र के कार्य-क्रमों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित धनराशियाँ, जो उनमें से प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई हैं, सुलभ गई का हैं :-

(लाख रु० में)

	1975-76	1976-77
लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों के लिए कुल दी गई धनराशि	121.95	561.24
लघु तथा सामान्य किसानों के लिए आंशिक रूप से दी गई धनराशि	—	2590.80
(ख) (1) सामान्य/लघु किसानों पर कुल व्यय की गई धनराशि	270.20	637.04
(2) सीमान्त तथा लघु किसानों पर आंशिक रूप से व्यय की गई धनराशि	—	9.23

व्यय आवंटनों से इस कारण अधिक है कि एजेंसियों के पास गत वर्षों की खर्च न की गई धनराशि थी जिसे आगे लाकर एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त व्यय के आंकड़े इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अंशदान को प्रकट करते हैं।

सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कृषि निवेशों के लिए ऋण जैसी कुछ योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसानों को भी अनुदान उपलब्ध किया जाता है। अतः इन प्रावधानों को लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों पर केवल आंशिक रूप से व्यय किया जाता है और शेष धनराशि को उपयोग में लाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Provision of Community Centre in Resettlement Colonies

4750. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority provision has been made for a community centre in each resettlement colony for the community needs of the residents there;

(b) if so, whether such a provision has been made in each blok of Ranjeet Nagar resettlement Colony; and

(c) if not, whether two ground floor tenements would be provided in each blok for this purpose so that the difficulties of the people may be removed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In the layout plans of many of the resettlement colonies, provision for Community Centre/Community Hall has been made. But this is not so, in the case of all the resettlement colonies.

(b) and (c). No provision has been made for a Community Centre in Ranjit Nagar. Also, no ground floor tenements are proposed to be provided for this purpose. This is because provision has been made for a Community Centre in the adjacent J. J. Colony of Pandav Nagar.

Allocation of 'Can' Fertiliser to Uttar Pradesh

4751. SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited, Calcutta, the biggest producer of 'CAN' Fertilizer in the country, has requested the Ministry not to make any drastic cut in the allocation of 'CAN' Fertilizer to Uttar Pradesh for the current kharif crops so that farmers of Fero-acidic soil land, where cash crops like potato, mango, sugarcane, vegetables are produced, should not unduly suffer and crops should not be damaged/destroyed in the huge scales;

(b) whether only 1:10 ratio of the previous years Kharif/Rabi 'CAN' allocations have been made for the current kharif, with the result there is great hardship to the farming community, particularly to small and marginal farmers; and

(c) immediate steps Government propose to take to save the cash crops and lessen the tremendous hardships of the small and marginal farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In order to reduce the expenditure on freight, Hindustan Steel Ltd., had requested that the allotment of CAN from their factory to U. P. should be increased and correspondingly supplies to the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Tea Board (South) decreased.

(b) The comparative position of allocations in Kharif 1976 and 1977 is as follows:-

Kharif 1976	58,000 Tonnes
Kharif 1977	23,320 Tonnes

Some additional stocks are also being made available from the Central Fertilizer Pool stocks located in U. P.

Apart from this, adequate quantities of urea are available in U. P. and, as such there is no question of any hardship to the farming community or damage to crops.

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

Average Consumption of Food

4752. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average consumption of food per adult is different from State to State;

(b) if so, to what extent and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure equitable availability of food to all States?

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

(b) and (c). The per capita consumption of food, which varies from State to State and from year to year, depends upon a number of factors, such as the foodgrains production pattern, market availability of food, local food habits, availability of subsidiary food, socio-religious customs, the purchasing power of the people, age-sex composition and level of literacy of the population in the different States. In view of the large number of variable factors determining the level of per capita consumption, it is difficult to estimate precisely the inter-State variation in the per capita consumption of food.

To improve the availability, in addition to foodgrains produced and marketed within the States, wheat, rice and coarse grains are also issued from Central stocks to meet the requirements of the public distribution system.

Research And Development of Spices

4753. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether research and development of spices is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. The reasearch and development of spices is receiving proper attention at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) With regard to research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is already operating an All India Co-ordinated Spices Improve-

ment Project from the 4th Plan. The project has now 9 centres (Kasargod, Pampadumpara and Panniyur in Kerala, Mudigere in Karnataka, Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, Lam in Andhra Pradesh, Udaipur in Rajasthan, Pilwai in Gujarat and Kandaghat in Himachal Pradesh). The 5th Plan out lay for this project is Rs. 24.2 lakhs. Research on a number of major and minor spices is in progress. Besides a centre for research on spices has been set up from November, 1975 at Peruvanna Muzhi near Calicut in Kerala at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs in the 5th Plan. Intensified research on pepper is also proposed under the 'Kerala Agricultural Development Project' at a cost of Rs. 22.95 lakhs at this Spices Centre.

The Department of Agriculture is operating a number of centrally sponsored schemes for development of spices in different States. The following schemes are in progress.

Name of Scheme	Outlay in the 5th Plan	
	Area in hectares	Financial Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
Pepper		
1. (a) Establishment & maintenance of Central Nursery for hybrid pepper "Panniyur-1".	80 hectares	
(b) Production & distribution of rooted cuttings of Panniyur-1	50 lakh	45.666
2. Scheme of Package programme to cover 30,000 hectares of pepper plantation through providing for field demonstrations to promote cultivation of Panniyur-1 and adoption of scientific package of practices.	300 new demonstration plots, 11,000 ha. of Manurial-cum-Plant protection demonstration plots. Distribution of 30 lakh rooted cuttings of Panniyur-1 at subsidised rate for re-planting.	119.025
Clove and Nutmeg		
3. Production and distribution of superior seedlings of clove and nutmeg.	5 lakh numbers.	Amount included under Scheme-1
Ginger		
4. Seed multiplication of ginger.	2.0 ha. per year	Amount included under Scheme-1

1	2	3
5. Scheme for development of spices in Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 1977-78 & 1978-79	(i) Progeny orchard of pepper, 12.376 lakhs clove nutmeg & cinnamon 26 ha. (ii) Production & distribution of plants : Pepper —3 lakhs Clove —40,000 Nutmeg —40,000 (iii) Demonstration plots Pepper — 150 Clove — 100 Nutmeg—100 ha. (iv) Training of field staff.	

The Cardamom Board (Ministry of Commerce) is operating some schemes on carda mom development.

Procurement Price of Sugarcane And Paddy

of the State Agricultural Ministers for this purpose?

4754. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Two statements are attached. (Statements I and II).

(a) the present procurement price of sugarcane, paddy etc, given to its growers,

(b) Recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission for the next season are awaited.

(b) whether any concrete recommendations have been given by the Agricultural Prices Commission to Government for a revision of the procurement price for the next season;

(c) Does not arise.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Union Government are proposing to convene a meeting

(d) No, Sir. However, the views of the State Governments will be considered before taking final decisions on the recommendations of the A. P. C.

Statement I

Statement showing the present prices of paddy etc. given to the growers.

Commodity	Variety	Price (Rs./qtl.)
1	2	3
* { Paddy	Coarse FAQ	74.00
* { Rice	Coarse FAQ	117.00 to 126.00
* { Jowar	FAQ	74.00

I	2	3
Bajra	FAQ	74.00
* { Maize	FAQ	74.00
{ Ragi	FAQ	74.00
@Wheat.	FAQ	110.00 for all varieties.

*Prices fixed for 1976-77—Kharif marketing season.

@Prices fixed for 1977-78—Rabi marketing season.

Statement II

Range of sugarcane price actually paid/being paid by factories at gate during 197-77, as per information furnished by them.

State	Range of Sugarcane price in Rs. per qtl.
U.P.	12.25 to 13.25
Bihar	12.25@
West Bengal	12.50 to 14.50
Haryana	13.00
Punjab	13.25@@@
Assam	11.00
Rajasthan	12.25 to 14.25
Madhya Pradesh	12.00@@
Orissa	8.50 to 13.00
Maharashtra	9.00* to 16.60*
Gujarat	9.00* to 14.00*
Karnataka	10.60* to 15.00*
Kerala	13.00 to 13.30
Andhra Pradesh	10.00 to 12.00
Tamil Nadu	8.50 to 11.70
Pondicherry	9.50
Nagaland	11.00
Goa	12.00

@One factory Harinagar is paying Rs. 12.50 per qtl.

@@One Coop. factory Morena is paying Rs. 13.50 per qtl.

@@@Morinda factory has reported to be paying Rs. 11/- per qtl.

*These are provisional ex-field prices being paid mostly by Coop. sugar factories.

Resentment Re: 50 per cent Payment for LIG/MIG Flats

4755. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is at present demanding 50 per cent of the total value of the LIG flats as the first instalment from the LIG/MIG groups;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a great resentment re: 50 per cent payment from those groups; and

(c) the steps taken to lessen the burden of the low category people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 33 per cent to 50 per cent of the cost is being demanded at present.

(b) Excepting for a few cases where extension in the period of payment on initial deposit is sought, the allottees, by and large, pay the initial deposit in time. However, the Government is not aware of any great resentment in this regard.

(c) During the last one year, the preferences were in the following order:-

(i) payment of the total cost in a lump-sum.

(ii) payment of 75 per cent of the cost on allotment and the balance in 60 monthly equated instalments.

(iii) payment of 50 per cent of the cost on allotment and the balance in 84 equated monthly instalments.

(iv) payment of 33 per cent of the cost on allotment and the balance in 120 equated monthly instalments.

it has now been decided by the D. D. A. that:-

(a) 50 per cent of houses in each complex be disposed of on payment of full price and the remaining on hire-purchase basis.

(b) Those who purchase on hire-purchase basis will pay 50 per cent of the cost on allotment. The balance will be payable in 7 years by the MIG group and 10 years by the LIG group, in monthly instalments with the usual interest.

Cancellation of Membership by Co-operative House Building Society Shahdara

4756. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some complaints that some of the House Building Co-operative Societies allotted land in the Shahdara area have cancelled the membership of their original members who were members since 1959 and included some influential persons in 1970 when the development of land was completed with the money deposited by original members;

(b) if so, whether Government will make inquiry into the entry of new members and remove the fake members and restore the right of original members; and

(c) if not, how Government will help the original members who have been deprived of their rights?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Some cases of alleged cancellation of membership have come to notice. No report as to whether some influential persons were included in their place is available.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration had frozen membership on 3rd August, 1967. A simplified procedure for verification of membership of the house building cooperative societies has been introduced by the Delhi Administration. Under this procedure, all persons who were enrolled prior to 3rd August, 1967, but were expelled by the societies for whatever reasons, will be served a notice (with a copy to the society) by the Delhi Administration to ascertain the legality of their expulsion under the Cooperative Law. Persons in this category, if re-admitted, will be eligible for allotment of plots.

The cases of those persons who claimed that they had enrolled themselves prior to 3rd August, 1967 but due to some omission their names were not included will also be considered by the Delhi Administration before considering the cases of persons who were enrolled as members after 3rd August, 1967.

Central Aid to Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu

4757. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the extent of Central Government aid to such schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information provided by the State Government there was no Higher Secondary School in Tamil Nadu in 1976-77.

(b) Question does not arise.

Role of Department of Supply in Growth of Small Scale And Cottage Industries.

4758. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Department of Supply in the growth of small scale and cottage industries sector;

(b) the policy of the Department in placing supply orders on that sector;

(c) the average percentage of value of orders placed in a year compared to the total value of orders; and

(d) details of any proposal for additional encouragement of the sector?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Department of Supply has as one of its purchase policy objectives, the encouragement, to the extent possible, of production and utilisation of small scale and cottage industries products for Government purchases.

(b) (i) The policy of the Department is to purchase products reserved for purchase from the S. S. I. numbering 241 items exclusively from that sector.

(ii) It gives price preference to the extent of 15 per cent to small scale and cottage industries in respect of products manufactured both in the small and large scale sectors.

(c) The value of orders placed on the small scale and cottage industries during 1976-77 came to 12.5 per cent of the value of total orders placed. (Out of total orders valuing 781.24 crores during the year 1976-77 orders valuing 95.68 crores were placed on the small scale and cottage industries).

(d) The Department of Supply is reviewing on a continual basis, possi-

bilities of locating items and suppliers from the small scale and cottage industries sector with a view to increase purchases from this sector. As a result the range of supplies from small scale and cottage industries is widening. Further the following measures of encouragement to the small scale and cottage industries have been taken:—

(i) The number of products exclusively reserved for purchase from small scale units is being progressively increased.

(ii) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Small Scale Industries Directorates are being continually advised on the range of products in demand for Governmental purchase to help organise production wherever feasible; and

(iii) Registration of small scale units through a single point of the National Small Industries Corporation also especially helps small scale units to get orders from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

In respect of items where S. S. I. units are interested, a sufficient number of tender sets (excluding priced specifications and/or priced drawings) is sent to the Chief Liaison Officer, N. S. I. C. for distribution to the S. S. I. units.

Pattern and Cost of Low Cost Houses for Weaker sections

4759. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of implementation of the various schemes of low cost housing;

(b) the pattern and cost of low cost houses adopted for large scale construction for weaker sections; and

(c) the encouragement given by Government and the extent of response from weaker sections for construction of low cost houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Plan schemes like integrated Subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Society, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme Village Housing Projects Scheme and Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, implemented through State Government/Union Territories Administration, aim at promotion of low cost housing by putting restrictions on the ceiling cost of construction, the maximum amount of loan admissible, income-limit on eligibility for assistance, etc.

Similarly in granting loans for housing, HUDCO Ltd. lays the accent on low cost housing by prescribing ceiling cost of construction and maximum plinth area for different income groups. The National Buildings Organisation has been implementing the Experimental Housing Scheme for promoting new techniques and new building materials for effecting a reduction in cost of construction.

(b) For the Plan Scheme, the pattern of cost, plinth area, etc. are as under:—

(i) *Integrated Subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Society*

Ceiling costs have been prescribed for different types of construction.

(ii) *Low Income Group Housing Schemes*

Loans are granted to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 7200/- per annum. The maximum amount of loan sanctioned is

Rs. 14,500 per house. The cost of the house (excluding cost of developed land) should not exceed Rs. 18,000.

(iii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*

The scheme provides for loan assistance to the maximum extent of Rs. 27,500 to persons whose annual income is in the range of Rs. 7,201/- to Rs. 18,000. The cost of a house (excluding cost of developed land) should not exceed Rs. 42,000/-.

(iv) *Village Housing Project Scheme*

The maximum amount of loan admissible is Rs. 5,000 per house with the ceiling cost of the house at Rs. 8,000.

(v) *Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers*

The ceiling cost is Rs. 4,000 for a small two-roomed house and Rs. 5,000/- for a regular two-roomed house.

For HUDCO schemes, the maximum plinth area and ceiling cost, etc. are as under:—

Category of dwelling Units	Max. plinth area	Ceiling cost Rs.
EWS	35 sq. mts.	8000 (Preference to schemes providing for dwellings costing below Rs. 6500 per unit).
LIG	55 sq. mts.	18000
MIG	95 sq. mts.	42000
HIG	185 sq. mts.	1,00,000

(c) HUDCO has been giving encouragement by

(i) introducing a differential interest rate structure under which loans for houses meant for the poorer sections of society are given at a low rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum.

(ii) fixing longer repayment period for weaker sections, i.e. 20 years for EWS, 15 years for LIG, 12 years for MIG and 10 years for HIG.

(iii) prescribing ceilings on costs of various categories of houses.

(iv) fixing a sliding scale of loan assistance. Loans are advanced to cover full cost for houses costing Rs. 5000 or less.

(v) keeping close liaison with research institutions for use of cost

reduction techniques and substitute building materials.

(vi) taking up demonstration projects.

(vii) holding low cost housing design competitions.

The National Building Organisation has also developed designs of low cost housing for weaker sections.

It sanctions grants under its Experimental Housing Scheme for popularising cost-reduction techniques and cheaper building materials. It puts up demonstration low cost houses. It organised an Exhibition on low cost demonstration houses in 1975 in New Delhi.

The response from weaker sections for construction of low cost houses has been satisfactory.

Expenditure on Nehru Yuvak Kendra

4760. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on Nehru Yuvak Kendras during each year of the present Plan and the amount proposed to be spent for the remaining years;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Kendras as to its conforming to the objectives of their constitution; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The expenditure incurred on the Nehru Yuvak Kendras during the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan is as follows:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1974-75	12.00	28.37	40.37
1975-76	31.77	33.00	64.77
1976-77	32.00	33.00	65.00
			170.14

During 1977-78, Rs. 75 lakhs have been provided in the Budget Estimates under Plan and Rs. 35 lakhs under Non-Plan. At this stage it is not possible to project the actual allocation to be made during 1978-79.

An informal group headed by Lt. General K. P. Candeth (Retd.) was set up to evaluate the major youth programmes including Nehru Yuvak Kendras and to recommend measures for an integrated and coordinated implementation of these programmes. The group, which submitted its report in June, 1975 was of the opinion that, although it was too early to evaluate the working of Nehru Yuvak Kendras, it was a useful programme and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras were doing good work. However, the emphases on the various activities under this programme is again being reviewed.

Service Condition for Post of Supernumery Professor

4761. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions of services of the Supernumerary Professors appointed in some Universities with the concurrence of the U.G.C.;

(b) their salary scales; and

(c) the type of work and the minimum work load, if any?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A supernumerary post of Professor carries the same scale of pay as that of other Professors in a University. The conditions of service, type of work, work-load etc. are decided by the University concerned in accordance with their rules in each case.

Waiting list of milk tokens of Delhi Milk Scheme

4762. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are on the waiting list of Delhi Milk Scheme for milk tokens;

(b) steps Government propose to take to provide milk tokens to all the people who are on the waiting list;

(c) the capacity of D.M.S. and steps Government propose to increase its capacity;

(d) whether all the dairies have been removed from Delhi to the rural areas and there is a great shortage of milk in the city; and

(e) if so steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 38,440 persons were on the waiting list of Delhi Milk Scheme as on 31st March, 1977.

(b) D.M.S. has already achieved its maximum installed capacity and, therefore, there is no possibility to provide fresh tokens except when surrendered by any existing holders.

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme has an installed capacity of handling 3.75 lakhs litres of milk daily and there is no proposal to increase its capacity.

(d) It is a fact that all the dairies were removed from the city to the Dairy-Colonies set up by the M.C.D. and the D.D.A. outside the urban limits. The D.M.S. has set up its collecting centres in all these dairy-colonies set up by the MCD/DDA. Thus the shifting of dairies from the city to the rural areas has not affected supply of milk because the milk available in these colonies is being procured by the D.M.S.

(e) To meet the requirements of Delhi, the Govt. have already set up second dairy at Patparganj with installed capacity of 4 lakhs litres per day. This dairy is, at present, working upto a capacity of 1.80 lakhs litres per day, through its 188 bulk vending booths situated all over the city and 12 other booths have been installed by this Dairy in the resettlement Colonies which are likely to be commissioned shortly when water and power connections are made available. Further 27 sites for construction of booths have been selected. They will be commissioned as soon as clearances from local bodies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Urban Arts Commission is available. There is also a proposal to market 30,000 to 40,000 litres of milk per day by this Dairy in polythene sachets in the near future.

Sub-letting of Government accommodation by allottees

4763. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-fourth of allottees have let out their Government accommodation on high rents whereas the needy have to suffer in the absence of accommodation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct secret survey off and on in this regard to discourage such practices by way of punishing the guilty for misusing the facility?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No Sir. During the year 1976, only 130 cases of sub-letting were proved.

(b) There is already a system of bi-monthly surprise inspection in various Government colonies to detect cases of unauthorised sub-letting of

Government accommodation. Besides, specific complaints of sub-letting, whenever received, are looked into. Action against such officers as are found guilty of sub-letting Government residences in violation of the rules, is taken in accordance with the provisions of the allotment rules.

Registration of plots pending with DDA

4764. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of those plot holders who purchased plots through auction in Shalimar Bagh residential scheme, Block 'B' pending with D.D.A. for registration, even though the full price of the plots have been paid and lease deed papers duly stamped by the collector of stamps have been submitted; and

(b) how much time is taken after completing this formality and when the same are proposed to be executed?

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

(b) As indicated by the Delhi Development Authority, the time taken for completing the formality may be about three weeks. However, the lease-deeds duly stamped are in the process of execution.

Fresh squatting on Government land in Delhi

4765. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government have asked their field staff to check fresh

squatting on Government land in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that in New Delhi many squatters had returned and occupied Government land again; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take to task the field staff in whose jurisdiction fresh squatting take place?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Squatters on Government land

4766. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a number of squatters have occupied Government land forcibly near Zakhira, Delhi to Rampura, Delhi (Rohtak Road);

(b) if so, whether these squatters have been creating difficulties to the traffic passing through that road;

(c) whether any action has since been taken by any authority to remove them from the present place; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take against these persons who are forcibly occupying Government land at Zakhira Delhi?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Necessary action is being taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi against the unauthorised squatters.

सिब के शरणाधिकारियों में डाक्टर, इंजीनियर,
एडवोकेट तथा स्नातक

Minor Irrigation Programme

4768. SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the problems which have been identified in regard to accelerating implementation of minor irrigation programmes;

(b) the amount given as grants to State Governments for strengthening State Minor Irrigation Organisation;

(c) the amount given to Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the present position in regard to monitoring of minor irrigation programmes at State and Central level?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The major problems which have been identified for accelerating the implementation of the Minor Irrigation Programme are:—

(i) Inadequate allocations for the Minor Irrigation Programme in the States due to overall financial stringencies in the States.

(ii) Weakness of cooperative structure in the States of Eastern region where there is considerable scope for further ground water development.

(iii) Shortage of electric power for irrigation pumping coupled with inadequate allocations for Rural Electrification Programme.

(iv) Lack of adequate organisations in the States for investigation, planning design of minor irrigation schemes.

(b) Central grant released to the State Govts. for strengthening State Minor Irrigation Organisations amounted to Rs. 11.72 lakhs during 1976-77 which was the year during which the scheme came into operation.

4767. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भारत आये शरणार्थियों में कितने डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, एडवोकेट तथा स्नातक हैं;

(ख) उन्होंने पाकिस्तान में कितनी चल और अचल सम्पत्ति छोड़ी तथा क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इसका पता लगाया है, और यदि हां, तो उसका मूल्य क्या है और क्या उन शरणार्थियों को उसके लिए कोई मुआवजा दिया गया; यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार शरणार्थियों को यहां पर स्थायी वास के लिए उन्हें नागरिकता के अधिकार प्रदान करेगी?

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

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भारत आए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों में से 4 डाक्टरों, 3 इंजीनियरों, 2 एडवोकेटों तथा 35 अन्य स्नातकों के मामले नोटिस में आए हैं।

(ख) जैसे ही स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा, ये व्यक्ति सुरक्षा तथा सम्मान सहित पाकिस्तान में अपने घरों को लौटने के हकदार हैं। तदनुसार, पाकिस्तान में उनके द्वारा छोड़ी गई चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति के मूल्य का क्या लगाने अथवा इसके बदले में मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

(ग) सरकार ने इस दृष्टिकोण से प्रश्न पर अभी विचार नहीं किया है।

(c) No grant was released to Tamil Nadu during the year 1976-77 as the State Government did not report any expenditure under the approved scheme.

(d) A Cell has been sanctioned at the Central level for monitoring of minor irrigation programme on the regional basis and is presently in the progress of being set-up.

The Minor Irrigation Programme in the various States is being looked after by different departments such as Department of Irrigation, Department of Agriculture and Department of Cooperation etc. The State Governments have been advised to set up cells, preferably under Agricultural Production Commissioner, for monitoring of the minor irrigation programme and for scrutinising, compiling and reporting of the totality of the progress achieved under the programme.

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

4769. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में वैज्ञानिक
तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग तथा
शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कितने अधिकारियों
के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच
की गई;

(ख) उक्त अधिकारियों के नाम
तथा पद क्या हैं ;

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं;
और

(घ) उक्त जांच के क्या परिणाम
नकले ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क)
केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने पिछले पांच वर्षों
में 11 अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच की।

(ख) अधिकारियों के पद नीचे दिए
जा रहे हैं :—

(i)	संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार	1
(ii)	निदेशक	2
(iii)	उप निदेशक	1
(iv)	सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार	1
(v)	युवक समन्वयक	2
(vi)	प्रशासनिक अधिकारी	1
(vii)	उप अधीक्षक पुरातत्वज्ञ	1
(viii)	उप मंत्री के निजी सचिव	1
(ix)	उप कीपर	1

जिन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच
की गई उनके नाम देना जन प्रशासन
के हित में उचित नहीं होगा।

(ग) सामान्यतः प्रशासनिक एवं
वित्तीय अनुपयुक्तार्थ/अनियमिततायें, जाली
रिकार्ड रखने, आय के ज्ञात स्रोतों से
बेमेल सम्पत्ति रखने आदि के आरोप
हैं।

(घ) ग्यारह में से सात मामलों के
परिणाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i)	मामूली दण्ड देना	1
(ii)	प्रभार की वसूली	2
(iii)	सेवायें समाप्त करना	1
(iv)	अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति	1
(v)	केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह पर बिना कार्यवाई के बन्द कर दिया	2

कालपात्र को निकालने की तिथि

4770. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री कालपात्र के बारे में 28 जून, 1977 के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 7 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली लाल किले में दबाया गया कालपात्र किस महीने तथा किस तारीख को निकालने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : कालपात्र को निकालने से सम्बन्धित प्राक्कलन की जांच प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन हेतु की जा रही है। कार्य प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख से कालपात्र प्राप्त करने में 2-3 सप्ताह लगने की सम्भावना है। वर्षा-ऋतु के दौरान जल-स्तर ऊंचा होने के कारण तकनीकी सलाह यह है कि खुदाई का यह कार्य वर्षा-ऋतु के बाद किया जाए।

Central Aid for Minor Irrigation Schemes to H.P.

4771. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the additional funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh for minor irrigation schemes under the scheme of acceleration of agriculture production during the year 1977-78;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): No additional funds have been allocated to Himachal Pradesh for execution of minor irrigation schemes under the scheme of acceleration of agricultural production during the year 1977-78 over and above the approved outlay of Rs. 1.85 crores.

चमड़े की खपत

4772. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में चमड़े (लाह) की आन्तरिक खपत दिनों-दिन कम होती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसकी आन्तरिक खपत को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कारवाई कर रही है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय लाह अनुसंधान संस्थान के पेटेंट भारतीय उद्योगों द्वारा ग्रहण नहीं किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या लाह का रक्षा उत्पादन में प्रयोग के लिये किया जा रहा अनुसंधान ठप्प पड़ गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि भारत में चमड़े (लाह) की आन्तरिक खपत गिरती जा रही है। आन्तरिक खपत 2800 से 3000 टन के बीच घटती बढ़ती रहती है।

(ख) मंत्रालय की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने लाह के प्रयोग के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच पड़ताल की तथा आन्तरिक उपयोग को बढ़ाने की सिफारिशों की हैं। इन सिफारिशों पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए इनको सभी सम्बन्धित विभागों को परिचालित कर दिया है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में संस्थान से एक विस्तृत ब्योरा प्राप्त किया जा रहा है और उसे यथा शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

(घ) रक्षा उत्पादन के उपयोग के लिए भारतीय लाह अनुसंधान संस्थान में अनुसंधान की एकमेव मद है मोर्टार मिसाइलें

ब छोटे राकेट छोड़ने के लिए चपड़े पर आधारित राकेट प्रोपेलेंट के विकास के लिए चपड़े का उपयोग । पहले से विकसित हुए प्रोपेलेंट्स की रचना के विभिन्न गुणों में सुधार लाने के लिए किये जा रहे परिश्रम भी प्रगति पर है । इस प्रकार के प्रोपेलेंट्स के कुछ नमूने तैयार किये जा चुके हैं तथा ऊष्मा की दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन हेतु इन प्रोपेलेंट्स को बिड़ला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी को भेज दिया गया है, क्योंकि आई० एल० आर० आई० में ये सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । इस अनुसन्धान को बरीयता मिलती रहेगी ।

चीनी मिलों को ऋण

4773. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किस-किस चीनी मिल को कितना-कितना ऋण विकास करने के लिए दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश ऋण उन्हीं चीनी मिलों को दिया जा रहा है जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में हैं और छोटी चीनी मिलें, विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले की, ऋण सुविधा से वंचित की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार तत्काल इस मामले पर ध्यान देगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 25-3-1977 को देश की विभिन्न चीनी मिलों पर 270 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण बाकी था । चीनी उद्योग को भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण

तथा निवेश निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गई वित्तीय सहायता इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	मंजूर की गई राशि
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (30-6-76 तक)	39.58.
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (30-6-76 तक)	
(i) सहकारी समितियां	106.39.
(ii) अन्य	15.18
	121.57
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम (31-12-1975 तक)	12.83.
जोड़ :	173.98

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Reopening of Gujarat Vidyapeeth

4774. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public has urged the Central Government and the University Grants Commission to make efforts for reopening of Gujarat Vidyapeeth; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government have made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A number of telegrams have been received seeking Government's intervention in the dispute between the Vidyapeeth and its employees. The University Grants Commission has informed that no such request has been received by the Commission. With the consent of the management as well as the employees of the Vidyapeeth, the Chief Minister of the State made an attempt to mediate in the matter but settlement could not be arrived at. The agitation is continuing.

Cancellation of Applications for Milk Tokens of D.M.S.

4775. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has arbitrarily suspended registration of applications for issue of fresh milk tokens to the public;

(b) whether it has also been decided to cancel the applications for issue of milk tokens already registered by the DMS retrospectively;

(c) if so, reasons for doing so and whether this is likely to cause great deal of harassment to the Public; and

(d) whether applications on medical grounds have also been cancelled and no token will be issued to anybody on any basis and if so, reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Milk Scheme has a maximum handling capacity of 3.75 lakhs litres of milk per day only. This capacity has since been achieved by allowing all the applicants who have been registered with the DMS upto 31st Decmber, 1976, to draw milk from the Scheme. 38,440 applicants were on the waiting list of DMS as

on 31st March, 1977. Since it would not have been possible to cover most of these persons on the waiting list in the foreseeable future, the Chairman, DMS issued Press Note advising the Public about suspension of further registration of applications.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) All applications already registered upto 31-3-77 on medical grounds are still valid.

Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes Working in U.G.C.

4776. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the percentage of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes working in each category in the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether the employees of these categories have submitted memoranda many a time in regard to promotions; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement showing the information furnished by University Grants Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-824/77].

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the U.G.C., during the last one year, representations were received by University Grants Commission from an Assistant Secretary, an Assistant, a Statistical Assistant and a Lower Division Clerk belonging to the Scheduled Castes. They have represented that a special consideration should be shown to them in promotion to the next higher grade.

Agricultural development held up due to Inter-State River Disputes

4777. **SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a feeling of frustration in the people that inter-state river disputes are holding up agricultural development;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate action for nationalising the use of river waters under an overall strategy in the interests of equitable development of all States; and

(c) the particulars of action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Since the available funds for irrigation projects have been fully utilised during the plan periods, it could be said that inter-State river disputes have not held up agricultural development. Such disputes, however, have resulted in delaying the implementation of certain projects in the disputed basins thereby affecting the inter-se priorities in taking up the projects by the concerned States.

(b) and (c). It is increasingly felt that the Centre should play a more active role particularly regarding allocation and regulation of waters of inter-State rivers and more expeditious modalities of resolving differences among the States need to be evolved. This would call for legislation by Parliament. All these matters including appropriate institutional arrangements and new legislation are being vigorously studied by the Government.

Supply of electricity for domestic use

4779. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3061 on the 11-7-1977 regarding supply of electricity for domestic use and state:

(a) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the amount so far electricity for domestic use to the residents of Sultanpuri Resettlement Colony;

(b) what is the latest position in regard to financial arrangements; and

(c) by what time the residents of that Colony will have electric connections for domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from Delhi Administration on the financial arrangements yet. They have been asked to expedite

Setting up of Vidyasagar University at Midnapur

4780. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. referred again the issue of setting up of the proposed Vidyasagar University at Midnapur in West Bengal for further consideration of the Government of West Bengal and Calcutta University;

(b) if so, specific points of reference made to the above bodies;

(c) whether any time limit has set for eliciting their replies;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) the nature of the issue that caused difficulty for the U.G.C. for immediate approval of the proposal for the said University; and

(f) when the issue is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (f). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it considered this proposal in September, 1976 and decided that the establishment of a new University could not be recommended at that stage. The Commission desired that the State Government and the Calcutta University may be advised to consider the possibility of establishing an autonomous University Centre for postgraduate studies under the Calcutta University so that a nucleus for relevant postgraduate studies could be started in the Midnapur region. In March, 1977, the State Government informed the Commission that an autonomous Centre for postgraduate studies under the Calcutta University is not likely to meet the educational needs of the region and requested reconsideration of their proposal for establishing a new University. The matter was accordingly considered by the Commission in May, 1977. The Commission felt that further detailed discussions with the State Government would be necessary to determine the need of establishing a new University in the State. It was decided that a Committee may be appointed to discuss the matter with the State Government and to consider the steps to be taken for meeting the legitimate needs of the area in respect of the provision of higher education, keeping in view the objective of raising the standard of education. The Committee would discuss the matter with the State Government shortly.

Sites of rehabilitation deserted by East Pakistan Refugees

4781. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of the refugees from former East Pakistan who deserted from the sites of their rehabilitation since 1974;

(b) the names and locations of the rehabilitation sites and the benefits offered to each refugee family for their general and economic rehabilitation;

(c) whether many refugees deserted their rehabilitation sites earlier as well; and if so, facts thereabout;

(d) whether any Committee was set up to ascertain the causes of desertion by the said refugees; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As per available information, about 950 families have deserted the settlement sites during 1974-75 to 1976-77.

(b) The names of States/areas of rehabilitation sites are given in the attached statement.

The details of assistance for resettlement in agriculture and small trade are available in appendices VI to VIII on pages 102-107 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) for 1976-77.

(c) State-wise figures of desertions during the period from 1970-71 to 1974-75 and the reasons thereof have already been supplied on 5.8.1975 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9796 answered on 9.5.1974.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. N. State/Area where refugees from former East Pakistan have been resettled

- 1 West Bengal
- 2 Assam
- 3 Tripura
- 4 Bihar
- 5 Uttar Pradesh
- 6 Madhya Pradesh
- 7 Orissa
- 8 Andhra Pradesh
- 9 Arunachal Pradesh
- 10 Karnataka
- 11 Maharashtra
- 12 Manipur
- 13 Meghalaya
- 14 Punjab
- 15 Rajasthan
- 16 Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- 17 Dandakaranya Project

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY AUDITORIUM, DEHRA DUN INQUIRY COMMISSION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the Indian Military Academy Auditorium, Dehra Dun Inquiry Commission.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken by the Government on the above Report of the Inquiry Commission.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-807/77].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION'S LTD. OF ANDHRA PRADESH, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, MAHARASHTRA, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of sec-

tion 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad for the year ending the 30th June, 1974.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ending the 30th June, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-808/77].

(ii) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, 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-809/77].

(iii) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, 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-810/77].

(iv) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government

on the working of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-811/77].

(v) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-812/77].

(vi) Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited Trivandrum, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-813/77].

(vii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at items (1) (i) to (vi) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-814/77].

(3) A copy of the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Misc. 7(84)/P/75/16405-634 in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th November, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 102 of Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-815/77].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD FOR 1972-73, 1973-74 AND 1974-75.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-816/77].

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HAVOC CAUSED BY SEA EROSION IN KERALA AND KARNATAKA.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public im-

portance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported unprecedented havoc caused to the entire sea coast of Kerala and some parts of Karnataka State due to severe sea erosion causing untold miseries to the coastal fishermen and the poor and loss to the tune of several crores and the continuous threat of sea erosion every year which results in loss of large area of land in Kerala and some parts of Karnataka State.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (A) Kerala: Kerala has a coastline of about 560 kms. The coastal strip is densely populated. The National Highway and Inland Navigation system run parallel to the coastline with only a narrow belt of land separating them from the sea.

Sea erosion occurs mostly during the monsoon months starting from the end of May when the sea is usually rough. In many places, the sea advances by 30-40 meters and recedes by 25-30 meters leading to loss of land of about 5-10 meters annually. This results in damage and loss of dwellings and agricultural land. The inhabitants of the coastal belt who are mainly fishermen are the most affected.

The Government are aware of the seriousness of the erosion problem on the Kerala coast, the loss and misery it causes to the inhabitants in the coastal belt, the threat it poses to the communications and also of the need for implementing works which will help in stabilising the shore land. The State Government of Kerala has been implementing anti-sea erosion measures consisting of sea walls, groynes, etc. since 1955 and, out of the affected reach of 320 kms., protection has been provided to a length of about 175 kms.

The State Government have reported that during the monsoon season this year (1977), coastal erosion has been particularly severe in several reaches

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

along the coast. The loss to coconut plantations, house sites and houses have taken place in areas where no sea wall has been constructed. Some important structures like the light house at Bepur in Calicut District are in peril. The areas severely affected are Poonthura, area in front of Indian Rare Earths Factory, Chavara, Chellanam, Azhikode, Manakadavu Chamakkala, Chettuval, South Pior at Calicut, Madakkara, Chaliyem, etc. The extent of erosion is on the average about 10 metres width but has gone upto 30 metres width in Chamakkala. The severely affected portion is about 20 kms. in length. It has been assessed that the loss due to erosion is about Rs. 2.5 crores on account of loss of coconut plantations, houses and house sites, damage to protective works already undertaken, etc.

In areas where damage is severe and important structures are likely to be affected, temporary measures have been taken up pending construction of regular sea walls. These measures include protecting with sand bags, sand embankments, rubble mounds, etc. to protect important structures. Such action has been initiated in Chaliyam, Chellanam, Madakara, etc.

The Government of India has constituted a Beach Erosion Board consisting of experts. Necessary advice in planning and execution of the works as required by the State Government is given by this Board. The Centre has also been giving financial assistance to the State Government for implementation of emergent anti-erosion works. An amount of Rs. 4.39 crores was given as assistance during 1972-73 and 1973-74. During the first three years of the Fifth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 5.94 crores had been incurred, out of which Centre's assistance is Rs. 3.75 crores. During the current year, the outlay proposed is Rs. 3.00 crores including proposed Central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crores. The expenditure so far during the current year is Rs. 54 lakhs.

(B) *Karnataka*: According to the information received from the State Government, there has been no damage due to sea erosion during this year. However, there has been inundation in a number of places in the coastal areas due to heavy rains recently. Traffic on the National Highway No. 17 at km 186 was closed on 19th July, 1977, due to flooding of Badagali Causeway.

Sea erosion generally takes place only at a few places in Karnataka during the early part of south-west monsoons and protective measures are taken by the State Government as and when necessary. The State Government has not made any specific provision for anti-sea erosion works in their Fifth Plan.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, all the Members of Kerala sitting here, are very much disturbed about this unprecedented havoc caused to the entire sea coast of Kerala. It is really very distressing that every year there is a loss of land of about 5 to 10 metres because it not only causes damage and loss of dwellings and agricultural land but it affects the fishermen also. I am glad that the hon. Minister has made a very elaborate statement and this shows that he is fully aware of the problem. The hon. Minister has admitted that 320 kms. of sea coast is under constant attack from every monsoon and that the Government could provide protection to a length of about 175 kms. only. It is also stated that this year the loss due to erosion is about Rs. 2.5 crores. Because of this erosion, even some of the important structures like light house are in peril. If this erosion continues like this and no steps are taken, even the lagoons which are one kilometer away from the sea, will be submerged into the sea and we will lose that portion of the land also. It is really a very serious problem and both the State as well as the Central Governments have provided only Rs. 5 crores during this year to fight erosion by sea. This is really an aggression against our territory by the

Arabian Sea. Rs. 2.5 crores are already lost. What is the financial assistance that he will give immediately on a short-term and a long-term basis and what are the concrete steps that he propose to take immediately in this matter?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding the light-house, I have received information only last night on telephone that the work on Bepur light-house near Calicut which was in danger is being carried out at that place as a measure of protection to that lighthouse. It has been started. Regarding the other part of the question, I would submit that as a provision of about Rs. 2 crores has already been made out of which only Rs. 45 lakhs have been spent, there is still a lot of scope. If there is any further need, we will go into that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): If an army commits aggression on our country and the border is violated, I think, the Government will take all measures on a war-footing. I, therefore, request this Ministry to take measures in that fashion against the aggression committed by Arabian Sea on our borders.

In view of this, the question which I would like to put is, whether the Government will send a high-powered delegation of his Ministry in which members from the Deep-Sea Erosion Board about which there is a mention in the statement are included is sent to Kerala to make an on-the-spot in-depth study of the problems of sea erosion to suggest various measures to the Government and, if he agrees with that suggestion, whether he will enlighten the House as to how soon he will take action in that direction.

Another thing is that there are certain countries, like, Vietnam and China which are employing a new technique of planting trees all along the sea-coast to prevent sea erosion. I want to know whether the Government will study this problem and take necessary measures so that in

the long run we will be completely safe from sea erosion.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding the first part of the question, I would say that a team of experts will go there. They have already been visiting those places where sea-erosion is complained of. They will go again there. It is possible, if I am free from the duties here, that I also might be able to visit that place.

Regarding the other part of the question about planting trees, there are already some trees, coconut trees particularly. So, the experiment has been made. An exhaustive study of this subject has been made for many years and the only solution found was not plantation of trees because the sand there is such that it can be taken down by the water when it comes with big force.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): According to the statement given by the Minister, he has mentioned several places, like, Poonthura, Chevara, Chellanam, Azhikode, Manakadavu, Chamakkala, etc. But there is a serious omission in the statement of my constituency, that is, Alleppey, which is the worst-affected area along with the places, like, Tumpoli in Alleppey. Punapara in Ambalapuzha, Trikumapura in Haripad and Aroor. My constituency Alleppey is the worst-affected area. Thousands of people have become homeless. They have lost everything. I am very sorry to say that. I would congratulate the Government of Kerala which is offering them free ration, etc. But that is not sufficient enough.

According to the statement of the Minister, out of 320 kms, protection has been provided to a length of about 175 kms. That means 145 km long coast has been left untouched. We want a comprehensive plant, a comprehensive programme for this; a piecemeal programme, a piecemeal arrangement would not help us in solv-

[Shri V. M. Sudheeran]

ing the problem or providing protection to the people. This is a very serious problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about this. I would also like to draw his attention to the financial assistance sought by the Kerala Government to the damages done as a result of this sea erosion. I want to know what action has been taken and what further action he proposes to take in this matter.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I am grateful to the Member who has mentioned another area, particularly the one which is in his constituency Alleppey and that this has also been affected by it. This information was received from the State Government on the Call Attention. We will try to get more information from the State Government, and this was all the information that we have received. I know that there is still a long strip of land on the coast that needs protection. This year, we are providing protection to 33 km. length of coast. We are doing more than what has been done before. If the State Government makes a comprehensive plan and submits it to us, that will be looked into and examined.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether you have any idea of the comprehensive plan.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We do not have any comprehensive plan as yet. This is for the State to submit to us.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: What about the comprehensive plan?

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants to know about the comprehensive plan.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No comprehensive plan was submitted to us. We examine those plans which are submitted to us by the State Governments.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): I would submit that the information supplied so far about Karnataka shore

is far from satisfactory, is not correct. It does not give the real facts. It is possible that the State Government has not equipped the hon. Minister with the existing position which has been very much alarming during the last one decade. While the western coast is subjected to severe sea erosion for the last 200 years, as the sea experts tell us, it has been very much alarming for the last 30 years. As it is, the Karnataka coast which is about 200 miles long is under severe erosion during the monsoon for the last a dozen years. This year, on the 16th, 17th and 18th June, the rainfall had been almost 13 inches. During this month, on the 18th, the rainfall had been almost 18 inches and the shore has been subjected to severe erosion in the talukas of Karwar, Bhaikal, Kumta and also in the South Canara district. The position of the fishermen has been very precarious as their houses have been washed away, and we have seen the photographs of the fishermen who have been most distressed and are in helpless conditions. Equally, the coconut cultivation has also been washed away, and I may particularly point out that in the Karwar taluka in the northern portion of the river Kali at Deobag, the delta which was one furlong or more than that has been reduced to hardly a few yards and the distance between the sea beach and the Mavinhalla river is hardly a few yards. If the sea touches that area, there will be a severe danger because the sea water will engulf almost 5 miles of this entire coast of the Karwar taluka and the western Highway will be in a severe danger and there will be a big danger to the Kali Bridge which is under construction. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to let the House know whether you would have any anti-erosion scheme in your view about this State to protect the entire coast of Karnataka area as we have got at Marine Lines and the Chaupati area of Bombay this is quite necessary. Otherwise, if the State Govern-

ment does not come forward with any provision as is made out in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Government of India cannot sit quiet because this is a very serious situation and an important view has to be taken about it. Otherwise, it will be a national disaster, as far as the entire west coast is concerned.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

So far as heavy rains in June are concerned, I know—my friend is right there—that there have been heavy rains. But heavy rains do not have anything to do with sea erosion. This is entirely a different aspect.

Regarding sea erosion, we tried to collect information from the States, and the State Government has informed us last night. This is the information that has been received by us; this is the telegram received from the Divisional Engineer, Karwar:

“Traffic closed on N.H. 17 in KM 186....”

From such and such hours to such and such hours.

“...on 19th July, 1977, due to flooding of Badgalj causeway on account of heavy rains in that area.”

“Raining heavily for the last six days. All nullahs flooded. Danger to N.H. 17 between KM 126 and 241. Landslides at several places.”

Regarding the next question, I would submit that, for the time being, there is no proposal so far constructing a sea wall in Karnataka.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Sir, I have given you notice....

MR. SPEAKER: I got the notice just before I came here. I am examining it. I shall give my decision tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I must look into the matter.

*(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: First permission must be given. Even the Prime Minister cannot answer without my permission. I must consider the matter. I have told you that I will consider it and give my decision tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record any of these things.

*(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): You cannot stop us like this.

*(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The hon. Member has no business to tell the Chair, ‘You cannot stop us’. It is not his authority. The authority of the Speaker cannot be challenged by anybody. He should be careful in what he says. This is not the way we conduct the business of the House....

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You are not here to advise me; you speak to the Chair. Because, I know, you are not concerned with our dignity.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am only speaking to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's dignity will not be affected if he waits for 24 hours.

*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member persists in speaking without my permission, I will have to say that I will not give the permission. Does he want me to consider the matter or not? He cannot bully me like this.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am not bullying you, Sir. I was only respectfully submitting.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my decision. He has to obey.

Mr. Patel.

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (NAGALAND), 1977-78—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion and voting on the demands for grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Nagaland for 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I have listened carefully to all the Hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on the Budget of the Government of Nagaland for 1977-78. I am grateful to them for their comments and suggestions. In my reply, I shall attempt to deal with the major points which have been made in the course of the discussion.

I share the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Members that the economic development of this important area of our country should be speeded up, so that the State may catch up with the rest of the country. It is our endeavour to find solutions expeditiously to the complex problems which stand in the way of its progress and I welcome cooperation from all sections of the House in this matter.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has mentioned that the expenditure on adminis-

trative services, especially Police, is disproportionately high. Hon. Members will appreciate that Nagaland has been beset with insurgency for the last two decades. Although peace has returned after the signing of the Shillong Agreement, the need for vigil still remains and the presence of police and security forces is, therefore, essential. While the level of administrative expenditure which accounts for 20 per cent of the total expenditure has to be viewed in this context, I think it can reasonably be claimed that developmental activities have been very far from being neglected. The Fifth Plan outlay of Nagaland at Rs. 83.63 crores is more than double the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 40 crores. In the current year, the Plan outlay will be Rs. 19.27 crores which is Rs. 1.57 crores more than in the last year. In addition, Rs. 6.22 crores have been allocated in the current year for Centrally sponsored schemes and schemes of North-Eastern Council and border roads.

I agree with Shri Shinde that greater stress should be laid on introduction of modern practices of agriculture in Nagaland. As he has pointed out, the primitive practice of jhuming cultivation which is very wasteful cannot be changed very quickly; it can be changed only gradually and through persuasion. This is what is being attempted by the Government of Nagaland through land development and reclamation schemes, demonstration of terrace cultivation, etc. I may mention that the current year's programme envisages increase of the area under permanent cultivation by 2000 hectares.

Shri Shinde has also stressed the need to harness the water resources. As the Hon. Member is aware, most of the area in the State is mountainous and there is no scope for any big irrigation project. The irrigated area has, therefore, to be increased through minor irrigation by provision of diversion channels etc. In the current year

it is envisaged to increase the command area under irrigation by about 3300 hectares. Increased provisions have also been made for other schemes like high-yielding varieties programme, supply of fertilizers and other inputs, plant protection, development of horticulture, etc., with a view to increasing agricultural production. Production of sugarcane will also be stepped up by about 25000 metric tonnes.

Shri T. A. Pai has stressed the need to complete the paper project at Tuli according to schedule because it is a matter of national prestige for us in that area. I may assure the hon. Member that every effort is being made to ensure that the project is commissioned expeditiously. According to present indications, the plant is expected to go into production during the latter half of 1978. Shri Pai has also made certain suggestions for making this project viable. All these will be considered carefully.

Shri Pai has also highlighted—this is the second point on which he laid stress—the need for development of handloom industry. I may mention that an intensive development project was sanctioned for this purpose last year as a centrally-sponsored scheme with an allocation of Rs. 85 lakhs for a period of five years. Under this scheme, 33 weaving centres have been set up in various villages in order to improve production through supply of good quality yarn, tools etc. The marketing needs are also being taken care of under the scheme. Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided in the current year for this scheme. In addition, budgetary allocation of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made for development of handloom industry in the State plan.

Shri Ugrasen has stated that the increase last year in the number of primary and middle schools has been negligible. I would like to point out that the educational facilities in the

State are being improved continuously. At the primary level, the coverage is almost 100 per cent in the case of boys and about 84 per cent in the case of girls. At the middle school level the coverage is 74 per cent in the case of boys and 46 per cent in the case of girls. Liberal provisions exist for grant of scholarships, stipends, etc. to students. The budgetary provision of Rs. 7.7 crores for education accounts for nearly 12 per cent of the total expenditure.

Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza mentioned about the need for a second hospital in Kohima with facilities for specialised treatment and for training of doctors and nurses, etc. If the existing hospital facilities need to be augmented, I have no doubt that the State Government would consider the inclusion of a scheme for this purpose in the next Plan.

As the House is aware, elections to Nagaland Assembly are to be held after the rainy season is over; they could not be held earlier. It will be the principal task of the popular Government to work for the economic progress of Nagaland so that the State joins the national mainstream.

With these words, I commend the Demands for Grants to the House and request that the House may be pleased to pass them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1978, in

[Mr. Speaker]

respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column there-

of against Demands No. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

The motion was adopted.

[Demands for Grants (Nagaland), 1977-78 voted by Lok Sabha]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-77		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	State Legislature .	17,08,000		23,92,000	
3.	Council of Ministers . .	3,57,000	..	5,01,000	..
4.	Administration of Justice	5,43,000	..	7,61,000	
5.	Election	9,90,000	..	13,85,000	
6.	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration	6,88,000	..	9,62,000	..
7.	State Excise	3,33,000	..	4,67,000	
8.	Sales Tax	3,96,000	..	5,54,000	..
9.	Taxes on Vehicles	2,10,000	..	2,93,000	..
12.	Civil Secretariat	49,29,000	..	69,01,000	
13.	District Administration, Special Welfare Scheme and Tribal Council	81,67,000	..	1,14,33,000	..
14.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	4,50,000		6,30,000	..
15.	Special expenditure on maintenance of law and order including contribution for pensions and gratuities	4,17,000	..	5,83,000	
16.	Village Guards	20,00,000		28,00,000	
17.	Civil Police and Fire Service Unit	2,97,48,000	4,17,000	4,16,48,000	5,83,000
18.	Jails	20,00,000	..	28,00,000	
19.	Stationery and Printing	14,58,000	..	20,42,000	
20.	Vigilance Commission	3,33,000	..	4,67,000	
21.	Workshop Organisation	4,55,000	..	6,37,000	..
22.	Nagaland Houses!	2,29,000		3,21,000	
23.	Administrative Training Institute	1,54,000	..	2,16,000	..
24.	State Lotteries	7,48,000	....	10,48,000	
25.	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	7,08,000	..	9,92,000	..

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
26.	Education	2,91,03,000	4,07,43,000 ..
27.	Art and Culture and Gazetteers Unit	4,98,000	6,97,000
28.	Medical, Public Health and Family Planning	1,60,15,000	2,24,21,000
29.	Urban Development	6,31,000	8,84,000
30.	Information, Publicity and Tourism	14,88,000	20,82,000
31.	Employment Exchange	1,08,000	1,52,000 ..
32.	Labour	63,000	87,000
33.	Community Development	35,42,000	49,58,000
34.	Social Welfare	21,48,000	30,06,000
35.	Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens' Board	50,000	70,000 ..
36.	Social Security, Welfare and Community Services	7,50,000	10,50,000 ..
37.	Evaluation Unit	67,000	93,000 ..
38.	Co-operation	13,88,000	15,79,000 19,42,000 22,11,000
39.	Statistics	6,08,000	8,50,000 ..
40.	Weights and Measures	1,92,000	2,68,000 ..
41.	Supply Office at Calcutta	71,000	99,000 ..
42.	Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, etc.	97,35,000	1,36,29,000 ..
43.	Soil Conservation	33,24,000	46,54,000 ..
44.	Grain Supply Scheme	20,71,000	1,16,40,000 29,00,000 1,62,96,000
45.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	60,70,000	83,000 84,97,000 1,17,000
46.	Forest	1,18,29,000	1,65,61,000 ..
47.	Industries	58,98,000	13,54,000 82,58,000 18,96,000
48.	Mineral Development	12,90,000	18,05,000 ..
49.	Power Projects	1,61,12,000	79,58,000 2,25,56,000 1,11,42,000
50.	Road Transport	32,08,000	12,91,000 44,92,000 18,09,000
51.	Housing Loans and Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	5,83,000 .. 8,17,000

1	2	3	4	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
52. Public Works, Housing, Roads and Bridges	6,60,11,000	2,60,56,000	9,24,16,000	3,64,79,000
53. Functional Buildings and other Developmental Schemes . . . . .	..	81,59,000	..	1,14,22,000
54. Water Supply Schemes	75,00,000	55,83,000	1,05,00,000	78,17,000

NAGALAND APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,* 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1977-78"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration".

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (Ahmednagar): I have to make a small submission for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

One of the prestigious projects in Nagaland, a sugar factory, has been erected there and it is in production. But, unfortunately, it is in a very bad shape and some substantial provision in the Appropriation Bill is really necessary to help the State Government to rehabilitate this sugar factory.

Nagaland is a very good area for the development of sugar cane and the hon. Minister himself has referred to it. But it is not the question of sugar cane alone but the sugar factory also. The factory there has incurred very heavy losses in the past and some help has to be given to the State to rehabilitate the factory.

This is my submission for your consideration.

*Published in Gazette of India 25.7.77.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated
mendment of the Vice-President

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I want to draw the attention of this House to the very serious incidents that took place in Dimapur about two months ago in which a lot of people including Assamese, Bengalis and Marwaris were driven out of Dimapur and they had to take shelter in Golaghat in Assam and other places. Immediate central intervention is necessary. I am sorry in the whole reply the Minister has not even made a mention to this terrible incident that took place in Dimapur.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice. So he may not be able to reply.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am requesting while passing the Budget that he should take initiative to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this incident which was engineered by vested interests and it is causing very serious tension in this crucial north-eastern State of Nagaland.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Minister is not even noting down the points.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a matter which can be taken up in the Consultative Committee for Nagaland.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Unfortunately they are postponing the Consultative Committee meeting. Twice it has been postponed. It has never happened before.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): For what reason?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The reason is that the Home Minister cannot attend. On the 23rd there was a meeting fixed but at the last moment, it was postponed. You must look into it. We have been harassed like this. Only two days before the Consultative Committee meeting it was postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant here?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is quite relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: But you cannot raise it without giving notice.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We seek your protection. We draw the attention of the House and the Members to this not calling of the meeting.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He is speaking on the Second Reading. He is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I request him through you that he should at least give a reply whether he would look into it or if he would pass it on to the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa is an advocate for everybody.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not like that. Nagaland is in our country.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister cannot know everything because it refers to other Ministries also. Now that you have raised the question and mentioned the point, he may look into it.

Now, the question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

12.40 hrs.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

***DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL). 1974-75**

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for the year 1974-75.

"That the Bill be passed."

Motion moved:

I take note of the concern expressed by Shri Shinde about the sugar mill there and I would like to assure him that I will certainly go into that matter.

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Regarding the other point that has been raised, I shall see what can be done and what is the position about it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Demands Nos. 1, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 43, 50, 52, 53, 57, 60, 62, 65, 76, 80, 94 and 102."

The motion was adopted.

[Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1974-75 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE		Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture .	12,47,562
11	Ministry of Commerce	8,67,309
13	Ministry of Communications . . .	2,13,989
18	Ministry of Defence	7,37,538
21	Defence Services—Air Force	9,20,56,785
31	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	46,33,680
32	Stamps	780
34	Currency, Coinage and Mint	51,13,742

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

1	2	3
		Rs.
40	Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	30,528
43	Ministry of Heavy Industry .	18,336
50	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4,10,90,991
53	Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	78,51,083
57	Ministry of Industrial Development.	19,29,775
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	2,04,840
62	Broadcasting .	52,18,304
65	Power Schemes	23,34,037
76	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	5,01,857
80	Mines and Minerals	28,91,337
94	Atomic Energy, Research, Development and Industrial Projects.	24,70,789
102	Department of Space	11,96,002
II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL		
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	9,03,71,016
34	Currency, Coinage and Mint.	1,32,10,688
41	Medical and Public Health	48,14,934
52	Chandigarh	3,89,030
102	Department of Space.	27,55,449

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This is for 1974-75. Government is a continuing institution. I hope this Government will not take shelter by saying that that was done by the previous party in power. I am pointing out the constitutionality.

Article 115 clearly states:—

“The President shall—

(a) If the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service

not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the House of the people a demand for such excess, as the case may be.”

You are placing it before the Parliament after three years. Government has spent Rs. 284 crores in 1974-75. This is being placed before this House now. For 1975-76 and

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

1976-77 when will the Government come, we do not know? This is the lapse of the previous Government. But it should not be repeated. Government should not make so much of delay. Hon. Speaker may give a decision to this effect so that Government may follow certain principles.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see there is any point of order. The second part of the objection is over-ruled.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): If you permit, I may explain.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Can Government take any amount of time?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper, but there is no bar.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: So, it is improper.

MR. SPEAKER: Please introduce the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I may explain this with your permission.

They may know that there were circumstances which were beyond the control of anybody. I feel that they should be satisfied that this delay was not due to negligence or otherwise. After the presentation of the Report by the Public Accounts Committee on 31st August, 1976, the Lok Sabha Session continued for two days only. The Lok Sabha adjourned on 2nd September, 1976. There was, therefore, no time to prepare the excess demands and get them printed for presentation to Lok Sabha in the same Session. This was on the last occasion.

The two subsequent sessions held from 25th October to 5th November, 1976 and from 25th March to 7th April, 1977 had been convened for transacting only essential items of business. The October 1976 Session

was to consider Fortyfourth (Constitution) Amendment Bill and March 1977 Session was for passing the Appropriation (vote on Account) Bills.

Excess Demands were not considered to be of pressing urgency and, therefore, it was decided not to present them on those occasions.

These were the special circumstances.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Several crores of rupees due as arrears of income tax have not been realised from the V.I.Ps. I do not want to name them. I do not know why the arrears have not been collected. It is with regard to the previous arrears. So, it is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a cut motion by Shri Yadav. He is absent. So it is not moved. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is an excess grant of Rs. 240 crores. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to one aspect of the matter. If such matters are delayed, the concerned departments or offices may take it for granted that they can spend any amount and come here for approval at any time. This should not happen. In this connection I want to point out one thing. This is concerning the Consolidated Fund of India. The functions of audit and accounts were bifurcated and some States have accepted and implemented this bifurcation scheme. There are certain important things which are involved here. Certain delays come about because the Audit Reports themselves get delayed. The Government has to place many Reports but they could not place such reports here as the reports themselves are delayed. This should not happen.

I am also surprised to see that audit is reduced to eight per cent now. The vacancies which arise are not being filled in Audit Department.

When only 8 per cent audit is done and even in this they can find out many irregularities, if it is done on a bigger scale, many more irregularities could be found out. Parliament has debated this on many occasions. If audit percentage could be increased, it will ultimately help the Government in that they can better regulate the functioning of the Department concerned and control the bureaucracy in their misdeeds and bungling. If this audit percentage could be enlarged, the people of this country and this Parliament could get more information from the audit reports.

Even in respect of bifurcation of accounts and audit, the services of the employees are not protected. They are frustrated. Many State Governments are doing what they wish. I know a directive has gone from the Centre. But their service conditions should be fully protected. You are only weakening the audit if you do not fill up the vacancies which arise. It is ultimately weakening the Government itself. You should fill up the vacancies which arise from time to time. This is very important.

I will give you the example of frustration on the part of these employees. People stagnate for 10 years to 16 years. I asked a question about it and you admitted that people stagnate for 10 years to 16 years. This is the position of the non-gazetted staff in the Audit and Accounts Department. They are selection-grade officers.

Their pay scale is Rs. 425—640. The Third Pay Commission could not do justice. It has been debated and discussed also. Unfortunately, nothing has happened to them so far. The only thing which you now say is that it has been left to a Committee

I hope the Minister is also aware that a group of staff are stagnating for more than ten or sixteen years which will only create more frustrac-

tion among them. I am sure the Minister will look into this matter. The other thing is frustration in the audit department due to the postponing of examinations. The Ministry should conduct the examination without any delay for promotion of staff.

Here I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to my own State—state of Kerala. In the Accountant-General's Office, a date has been fixed for the examination. But, it has been postponed. The S.A.S. Examination fixed for 1976 and the revenue audit examination were held subsequently. The date for 1977 examination has been announced for the typists but that has also been postponed. The lower grade employees have been very much frustrated. I hope you will look into this. My last point is this. That is about the recognition of the Kerala Government Employees' Union. Though they fulfil the criteria for recognition, the union has not been accorded recognition. This has also created a frustration among the employees. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter. Unless and until the Auditor-General of India is able to fill the posts by conducting the examination, the stagnation of employees cannot be avoided. If there is further delay, it will only mean that they will not be able to give their report in time. Unless they give the reports in time, how will you be able to understand the problems? I hope you will help the Kerala AG's employees' union by doing something in this regard.

Lastly, I want him to consider whether he could increase the percentage of audit. At present it is reduced to 8 per cent. It must be increased to 20 per cent. By reducing the percentage, they are trying to save the staff strength. If you decrease the percentage, it will only do harm to audit department which will only give more freedom to the officers—the bureaucracy—to do whatever they like. I would like him to consider this point also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, I would like the hon. Minister of Finance to enlighten us on some of the points which my hon. friend, Shri Ravi, has raised. He said that last year, in Parliament, though the sessions were limited to transacting certain businesses like the Constitutional amendments, if I remember correctly, apart from the constitutional amendments the House also considered certain other businesses. If you will verify that, then perhaps, you will be able to give a convincing answer to the question.

Coming to the Excess Grants, I find that there are certain amounts which are big. For example, take the case of Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Home Affairs, or take even the Posts and Telegraphs where the capital outlay is more than Rs. 9 crores and, in relation to Home Affairs, that is more than Rs. 4 crores.

Why such a big amount should be spent at all? This is something which the Government does not also know when the budget is presented before Parliament. I would like to ask the Minister to explain about these three items only which run into nearly Rs. 10 crores in two items and Rs. 4 crores or even more than Rs. 4 crores in another item in relation to Home Affairs.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to make my submission to the Finance Minister. There are excess demands for agriculture and power. In Kerala, during the last so many years, Government has been continuously asking the Centre to give a little more money so that not only Kerala will be benefited by that but the power of Kerala will go to the benefit of the whole country. You know that even Karnataka is getting electricity from Kerala. So is the case with regard to Tamilnadu. Power generation in Kerala should have been treated as an important aspect by which we will strengthen

our national economy. The demand placed before the government was not much. It was only three and a half crores of rupees. If this amount is provided to Kerala government, their major power schemes will get completed.

Another important aspect which I would like the hon'ble Minister to look into is the setting up of a Coconut Board. It has been discussed several times in this House that the coconut cultivation in the coconut producing States is facing a serious crisis due to lack of coordination, irrigation facilities, etc. To fight this problem on a coordinated basis a consensus had emerged to setup a Coconut Board. No action has been taken in that regard so far.

Then, Sir, I would like the hon'ble Minister to use his good offices to arriving at a settlement in the continuing strike at Bharat Electronics, Bhopal. For the last ten days the strike is continuing there as a result of which the factory has suffered loss to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. I think it is necessary for the government to take serious note of this problem and do something by which the strike may come to an end.

Lastly, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has spent by way of Rs. 4 crores as excess during the period under discussion. If you take into account the recent few months you can see that the Home Ministry failed so miserably in protecting the Harijans in this country. Belchi incident is a matter of shame for this country. Even today a Harijan has been killed in Andhra Pradesh and a large number of harijans were attacked by caste Hindu landlords while they were cultivating the land which was allotted to them by the government. It is reported from many States that Harijans are not protected well. I would like the Minister to give an assurance that government will do something to that the money spent on Home Ministry will also be spent for providing protection to these weaker sections.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I ask on a point of information? The schedule to the Appropriation Bill has various items and shows details of the voted portion and charged portion. As regards the charged portion it shows a very big item, out of Rs. 248 crores of a total demand Rs. 220 crores is listed as repayment of Debt Capital. There is another item, Defence Services (pension), shown as Rs. 26,000 and odd as charged portion. Sir, I am not aware whether pensions are non-votable. I would be grateful if the Finance Minister throws some light on this matter as to which pensions of Defence Services are non-votable. And also about the repayment of debt, what exactly the debt is? Rs. 220.0 crores paid in excess of the sanctioned amount as repayment of debt?

12.00 hrs.

Another item is with regard to Chandigarh. What exactly was the excess expenditure incurred in regard to Chandigarh in 1974-75? It is a small amount, but I would like the Finance Minister to throw some light on this. If the Finance Minister wants me to give him notice with regard to these items for clarification, I have no objection.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I would like to participate in this debate.

श्री आरिफ बेग (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्सेस डिमांडज की जो बहस हो रही है, इसका लाभ उठाने हुए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue after the Lunch recess.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Arif Beg may continue his speech.

श्री आरिफ बेग : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्रप्पन ने भोपाल के भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड कारखाने की हड़ताल का जिक्र किया था। उसी संदर्भ में मैं शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भोपाल के उस कारखाने के अन्दर हड़ताल को दस दिन हो गये। 40 लाख रुपये प्रति दिन का नुकसान हो रहा है लेकिन अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैनेजमेंट इतने बड़े राष्ट्रीय नुकसान के प्रति अभी तक उदासीन है। यह कहा जाता है कि मजदूरों ने वहाँ पर हड़ताल कर रखी है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जिस प्रकार से मजदूरों को बदनाम करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है यह बिल्कुल अनुचित है। हमारे मजदूरों ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि जैसे ही हमारी जायज मांगें स्वीकार कर ली जायेंगी, जितना भी राष्ट्र का नुकसान हुआ है उसे हम अपनी मेहनत से पूरा करके दिखा देंगे। इस आश्वासन के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा राष्ट्र इस बात को मानेगा कि हमारे मजदूर राष्ट्र से प्यार करते हैं और उन्हें राष्ट्र के मुकाम का ख्याल है। दस दिन की हड़ताल, जिसमें 20 हजार मजदूर सम्मिलित हैं, बिल्कुल शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से चल रही है। किसी प्रकार की कोई अशान्ति नहीं है।

मैं भोपाल से चुनकर आया हूँ और भोपाल का प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मैं सरकार को आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के मैनेजमेंट का रवैया एंटी-भोपाल है। वे भोपाल की युनिट को

[श्री आरिफ बेग]

क़श करना चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि इस कारखाने में लाक-आउट कर दिया जाये। इस षडयंत्र की तरफ मैं सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मजदूरों की जायज मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो इतना बड़ा राष्ट्र का नुकसान नहीं होगा। अगर उसकी ज़त-प्रतिशत मांगें स्वीकार कर ली जायें तो उसमें सिर्फ 25 लाख रुपये साल का खर्चा आता है जब कि रोजाना 40 लाख रुपये का नुकसान वहाँ दस दिन से हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मजदूरों की जायज मांगों पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

मजदूरों का कहना है कि उनके साथ डिस्पैरिटी बरती गई है। अफसरों और मजदूरों की प्रमोशन पालिसी के अन्दर जबर्दस्त अन्तर है। अफसरों को पांच वर्ष के अन्दर पांच बार प्रमोशन दिए जाते हैं जब कि बारह-बारह साल गुजर जाने के बाद मजदूरों को केवल दो प्रमोशन मिले हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों जिस बात को लेकर वहाँ पर हड़ताल शुरू हुई है वह यह है कि 2100 आर्टिजन्स में से मात्र 8 आर्टिजन्स को प्रमोशन दिया गया है। मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हड़ताल किसी यूनियन के द्वारा या किसी नेता के द्वारा नहीं कराई गई है बल्कि पूरे के पूरे मजदूरों ने मुझो मोटो इसका प्रारम्भ किया है और पिछले दो सालों में जो इन मजदूरों पर दबाव डाल कर एमर्जेंसी के बहाने इनको बोलने नहीं दिया गया यही कारण है कि वह असन्तोष अब मैनेजमेंट के रबैये के कारण फट पड़ा है। हम चाहते हैं कि किसी भी तरह से हमारा कारखाना चालू हो जाये। मैं आपके माध्यम से इन्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर—जार्ज फरनान्डीज साहब और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे कृपा कर इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें और यह देखें कि वहाँ पर

जो प्रमोशन पालिसी अब तक अपनाई गई है, उसके लिए कोई कमीन मुक़रर कर दिया जाय। स्वयं जार्ज फरनान्डीज साहब वहाँ जायें और मजदूरों की बात को सुनें। अगर इस मौजूदा मैनेजमेंट को तबदील कर दिया जाए, तो मुझे यकीन है कि मजदूर आपके आश्वासन पर ही काम करने लगेंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि मजदूरों के अन्दर यह बात पैदा हो गई है कि सरकार बदल सकती है, लेकिन वहाँ की मशीनरी नहीं बदल सकती, वह उसी तरह से कायम रहेगी। आज वहाँ जनता की सरकार है, प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोंगरजी देसाई वहाँ बैठे हैं, श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज साहब बैठे हैं, जो मजदूरों के लीडर रहे हैं—इतकी मौजूदगी में मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि भोपाल के हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के मजदूरों को पूरा इन्साफ़ मिलेगा और उनकी जायज मांगों को पूरा किया जायेगा। मैनेजमेंट के लोग कहते हैं कि हम एक हजार लोगों को प्रमोशन देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों का कहना है कि इसके लिये कोई पालिसी घोषित की जाये, उसके बाद हम आपकी बात को मानने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन मैनेजमेंट अपनी पालिसी को घोषित नहीं करना चाहता है। यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का मसला है, इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से शासन का ध्यान एक बार फिर इस पर विचार करने के लिये आकर्षित करता हूँ।

इस मौके का फायदा उठाते हुए—मैं एक बात आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में ड्राई बैट्री सेलज की बहुत बड़ी खपत है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से भारत में जो फैक्ट्रियाँ इस उद्योग में काम कर रही हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है, क्योंकि जो मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियाँ भारत में काम कर रही हैं, जैसे यूनियन कार्बाइड, उन्होंने देश में मोनोपली स्थापित कर ली है और दूसरी फैक्ट्रियों को अपना माल विदेशों को बड़ी मात्रा में भेजना पड़ता है। इन मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों का पूरा उत्पादन देश के

अन्दर हीं खपत हो जाता है, क्योंकि उनके पास बड़े साधन हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसी बड़ी-बड़ी मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियाँ हैं, उन को अपने उत्पादन को बाहर भेजने के लिये मजबूर किया जाये, ताकि यहां पर काम करने वाली फैक्ट्रियों को अपना उत्पादन अपने मुलक के अन्दर खपाने का मौका मिले सके।

मैं एक और अहम बात की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में एक्साइज कलैक्टोरेट का दफ्तर नागपुर में स्थित है। मुझे पता चला है कि हमारी सरकार उस दफ्तर को नागपुर से हटाना चाहती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी है, इसलिए इस कलैक्टोरेट को भोपाल लाया जाये।

इसी निवेदन के साथ, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया और मैं अपनी बातें आपके सामने रख सका।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Excess Grants and while doing so, I would like to draw attention to a particular territory which is very neglected, viz., Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is a Demand for Excess Grants for Andaman and Nicobar in this, but at the same time, when I look to that territory, from where I come, I find that the agriculturists there are under starvation conditions. Famine-like conditions are prevailing throughout the north and middle Andamans and other parts. Last year, due to a heavy cyclone and pest attack, the agriculturists could not harvest any crop. This year also the government could not provide them any assistance for cultivation purposes and that is why the starvation condition is continuing. Even the rations are denied and there is discrimination in supply of rations. There are a number of tribals in the territory who are also suffering because there is no school building, no other amenities and no roads throughout the territory. There is no proper shipping arrangement. When I look to the working class, their condition is pitiable. Thousands of workers belonging to backward classes have been working there in P.W.D and Forest for a long period. They are now facing retrenchment. I find that in the P.E. marine also, workers are facing retrenchment. I find that there are a number of mazdoors working in the revenue department for 16 to 17 years; they have not been taken into regular establishment even now. Government employees in Andaman and Nicobars also have long-pending problems in regard to the special allowance. Every now and then these problems have been ventilated through different quarters; but no result has been achieved. Our government is spending a lot of money; but there is no political machinery there to implement the programmes and plans. Due to the absence of a popular set-up in the Territory, all the programmes of government cannot be implemented properly.

The Territory is populated by people from all over the country—people from the South, North and other parts of India. There are six types of tribals there. A mini India is represented in the Andaman Nicobar islands. Even then there was discrimination against the Tamilian population. Very recently, during this rainy season, about 500 men, women and children were thrown out from their possessions of land; even their cooked foods were not allowed to be taken. CRP and others indulged in this. In Delhi, the Janata government assured everything to the juggi-jhompri dwellers. But in Andaman-Nicobars, discrimination is evident. In regard to the other backward classes also, there is much discrimination there. This is

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

because there is no popular set-up in the Territory.

All the rotten stuff among the civil services, when they are not found suitable in Delhi and other places, are shunted out to Andamans. And in that remote area, much more of developmental activities are necessary. That area has to be treated at par with the other parts of the country; but there is much neglect there.

Every now and then, some discussion takes place in the advisory committee, which is associated with the Union Home Minister but this is the first time when that advisory committee's meeting was not there, i.e. during this Janata regime, to discuss the Budget and Plan programmes and other things for the Territory. I would request the Finance Minister particularly to pay attention and see that the Andaman special pay is extended to all categories of government servants, irrespective of their place of recruitment and place of residence. More funds should be allotted to Andaman-Nicobars, because it is a developing territory and is situated strategically. On its one side is Indonesia and on the other is Burma. Within an area of 600 square miles, 319 islands are there in the Andaman-Nicobars.

The territory is having enough potential. In regard to agriculture, there is now an epidemic affecting cattle, prevalent there. There is no arrangement to check the epidemic and to help the cultivator. Many cultivators who lost their cattle through this mouth disease, are finding themselves helpless, because they cannot carry on their cultivation this time. The Finance Minister, Minister of Agriculture and other authorities concerned, should look into this. Andaman-Nicobars are a very remote territory and its needs should be looked after, with adequate care.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I know that there is not much scope for discussion on this. These Excess

Grants relate to 1974-75. There are very important Demands to be voted now, towards excess grants; but keeping in view the traditions of discussion in the House, the Finance Minister will have to deal with certain new situations.

There was a statement made on an earlier day. There was a question regarding tax arrears. This is a discussion on demands for Excess Grants; and so, that question is very relevant. I do not discriminate between Members on this side, and the other—and whether they are Ministers, ex-Ministers, or ex-MPs. I think it concerns Members, including even some important people on the other side. There are arrears of income tax running into several lakhs of rupees. Why can't government take steps to collect such arrears from the defaulters? Even if they are in government, or on this side, you should take severe action; but, unfortunately, that has not been done. If that is done, taxing of the poor people can be minimized.

There is a question concerning the Customs, which is very important. Health Ministry and Finance Ministry are involved in this big racket in banned drugs. It is going on a large scale, involving about Rs. 1.5 crores, on the basis of false, forged and manipulated documents, over-invoicing and under-invoicing. I need not give all the details. Moreover, the penalty of Rs. 2.5 crores was reduced to Rs. 5.5 lakhs. Even though some people were caught, the penalty has been reduced by Customs and various others. I would like to read out a few relevant points for the benefit of the hon. Minister:

"Banned drugs fetch handsome premium. The actual consignments arrived in 1975, although the bill of entry is dated different months in 1973. In a note dated June 1976 to the CBI which also investigated into the case, the Deputy Director of Revenue Intelligence recommended departmental action. The Deputy Director stated categorically that the

items were imported in 1973. Obviously, he forgot to take into account the fact that the maximum time taken from Hamburg is 2 months, and not 2 years."

These are the operations of the multinational corporations in the country. Some action was taken by the previous government. Don't minimize the importance of the unearthing action taken against the smugglers or their operations in various Gulf countries and in coastal areas. These smugglers have also put money into the various banks, including nationalized and non-nationalized banks in fictitious accounts. I brought this to the notice of the hon. Minister, as also the fact of such smugglers having been allowed to deposit and even to circulate that money as well. That money has not been accounted for. The Minister said that they were all technical offences, because they related to the banks. Of course, on some other occasion I will indicate how banks are functioning. Crores of rupees have been swindled in this country in such a manner. Fake currencies have been in circulation. It was found during a raid. I need not mention the name. It is 'Vijaya Bank'. The Chairman of that Bank has been given extension. It has been done in a casual manner, even though there are reports against him by the Reserve Bank of India.

Corruption and other malpractices are increasing in this country. As that subject is going to be discussed, I do not want to deal with all those points. Take, for instance, the attitude of the Government towards smugglers, racketeers and tax evaders. You have not taken any action against such people for the last six months. I say that the Ministry should have re-thinking on this issue. When we took action under the COFEPOSA and other Acts against these people, you want to make relaxation in this Act.

Our Morarji Desai is just like a God. Against smugglers he says "go slow"; about tax evaders he says "go slow"; about the ushering of social-

ism also it is the same thing; he goes in his own way. Therefore, even though he sits like a God and thinks of good, bad things are going on around him.

If you take strict and firm action against these people under the law of the land, we will support the Government. For instance, the Chairman of the Vijaya Bank had a fictitious account of Rs. 5 crores. Yet, no action is being taken against him.

You say that the Janata Government stand for socialism and rule of law. Where is the rule of law? I think you have given a lot of freedom to the smugglers, blackmarketeers and looters. Now Haji Mastan is talking of the ten-point programme, which my good friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is also talking about. There is no difference at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who is this Mastana?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: A well-known smuggler. But I do not want to make any aspersion against the Finance Minister. I would say that he has to function effectively, because he is the custodian of the country's finances. The finances of this country should not be in shambles. In his reply he must categorically state what action is being taken against the economic offenders, including the Chairman of the Vijaya Bank.

My hon. friend, Shri Veerabadrappa comes from Bellary, which has an abundant deposit of minerals. This country has rich deposits of iron ore. Particularly, the State of Karnataka has good a very good quantity of iron ore and it has got a very good market in Japan. Since we have to develop this iron ore, we have to spend a lot of money, including on the Survey of India. So, I will have to support Demand No. 80, excess grant relating to the Ministry of Mines and Minerals. In my own constituency

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of Tumkur we have got rich deposits of iron ore. The previous Prime Minister laid the foundation. Bellary District is very backward and the unemployment problem is mounting there. Shri Veerabhadrappe also made a speech on the Budget. The Government of Karnataka has spent several lakhs of rupees on the acquisition of land and also on other works. But Shri Patnaik made a speech the other day. Of course, he gave an assurance that he would not take away the steel plant from Karnataka. Good, I agree, but he made a qualified statement about the shifting of the plant from Hospet to Mangalore. Not only will that cause hardship to the people of that area who are very poor and backward, but possibly you will have to spend a little more money. Anyway, South Kanara is going to be the biggest industrial centre due to the Kudremukh project. So, the earlier decision taken by the Government regarding the location of the steel plant at Hospet should not be changed. I hope the Finance Minister will give an assurance. Of course, he will have to consult his colleague, but now there is an agitation in Karnataka in that area. My hon. friend Shri Veerabhadrappe has received several letters and telegrams that the statement of Mr. Patnaik has created confusion in the minds of our people. So, I want that the location of the steel plant should remain in Hospet.

The Geological Survey of India has not made a proper survey of the State. Even in Tumkur District there is the possibility of locating a pig iron factory. They should also explore the possibility of establishing the mining industry there. There is already a cement factory. In addition to that, the natural resources available in that area have to be explored in a proper manner, so that we can meet the challenge of unemployment and make that backward district into a prosperous one.

I hope the Finance Minister will meet the points raised by me.

डा० रामजी सिंह : (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब हमारे समक्ष एक्सेस डिमाण्ड्स की बात चल रही है तो मैं बहुत विनय के साथ अपने वित्त मंत्री से दो, तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा जिनके सम्बन्ध में अभी लोगों को भ्रम है।

पहली बात तो बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में है, जिसके लिये हमारे और आप सब के मानस में चिन्ता है। इसके लिये ठोस उपाय क्या होंगे, यह राष्ट्र जानना चाहता है। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि जब तक काला धन और उजला धन, दोनों की समानान्तर अर्थनीति चलती रहेगी, तब तक वित्त मंत्री जी का अंकुश कभी भी भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर नहीं रह सकता। इसी कारण मैं बराबर निवेदन करता आ रहा हूँ कि इस काले धन को समूल नष्ट किया जाये। क्या यह नहीं हो सकता है ?

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज नहीं तो कल, क्या वह विमुद्रीकरण नहीं कर सकते हैं ? बड़े-बड़े लोग जो काले धन का संग्रह कर रहे हैं, वह विमुद्रीकरण से क्या उसकी समाप्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं ? क्या यह कोई अव्यावहारिक या अर्थ-शास्त्र के विरुद्ध गुज्ञाव मैं उनके सामने रख रहा हूँ ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब मंत्री महोदय "सम्पत्ति की सीलिंग" की बात सोचते हैं तो "खर्च की सीलिंग" क्या नहीं हो सकती है ? जिस तरह से आज वैभव का प्रदर्शन हो रहा है, क्या खर्च की सीमा नहीं लगाई जा सकती है ? अगर हम खर्च की सीमा नहीं लगा सकते हैं तो हम भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अभी मार्च और जून में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका समानान्तर अध्ययन करने

से मालूम हुआ है कि उसमें केवल "जनता कास्मैटिक्स" ही लगाये गये हैं, कोई मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। अगर समय रहता, तो मैं वित्त मंत्री के समक्ष यह सारी बातें, चाहे वह किसी भी डिमांडज की हों, रखता। जैसे मार्च और जून के सन्दर्भ में अगर देखें तो उस समय फैमिली वेलफेयर में 121 करोड़ रुपये थे तो जून में 98 करोड़, इसी तरह फटिलाइजर में उस समय 318 करोड़ थे तो अब यह 305 करोड़, आयरन एण्ड स्टील में उस समय 556 करोड़ तो इस समय 510 करोड़ है। मैं इन सब बातों में ज्यादा समय नहीं लगाना चाहता लेकिन यही लगता है कि 3 महीने में भी हम कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके, इसीलिये राष्ट्र इस बजट से कोई बहुत आशा नहीं बांध पा रहा है।

अभी हमारे विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री लक्ष्मण भी कह रहे थे, सचमुच में 3, 4 महीने में, केवल वाणी से भले ही व्यक्त किया है, लेकिन महंगाई को रोकने के लिये कोई ऐसा कदम हमने नहीं उठाया है। आज के अखबारों में भी हमने देखा कि हमारा महंगाई का मूल्य सूचकांक बढ़ गया है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और आप सब भी महंगाई के विरुद्ध वार्निंग, चेतावनी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी कुछ भी नहीं हो पा रहा है।

ऐसा लगता है कि भारतवर्ष की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का दिशा-निर्देशन ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज जो कि क्रांतिकारिता के लिये प्रसिद्ध हैं, उन्होंने अभी कहा है कि किसी भी नये उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा। पता नहीं लगता है कि सचमुच में सरकार का क्या चिन्तन है? राष्ट्रीयकरण पर पूर्ण विराम लगाने की क्या जनता सरकार की नीति है? अगर यह वास्तव में है, तो इसका पूरे रूप से स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये।

इसीलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से इन तीन सवालों का जवाब चाहता हूँ—
कि क्या वह भारत की अर्थ नीति के लिए विमुद्रीकरण करना उचित समझते हैं? इससे काला धन काफी हद तक खत्म हो सकता है या नहीं, इसका वह स्पष्टीकरण करें।

खर्च की सीमा बांधने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई ठोस सुझाव रख सकते हैं या नहीं? मैंने तो बजट अधिवेशन में यह भी निवेदन किया था कि अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो हम लोगों, संसद-सदस्यों और मिनिस्ट्रों के खर्च से भी 10 प्रतिशत कटौती क्री जाये। जब तक देश में मितव्ययिता के लिए एक मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण पैदा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक हमारे खर्च बढ़ते ही जायेंगे। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने से लोगों में सात्विक आशायें और आकांक्षायें जागृत हुई हैं। पिछले तीस बरसों में हम कांग्रेसी सरकार क्री बहुत आलोचना करते रहे हैं। वह सरकार केवल आर्थिक रूप से ही पतित नहीं थी, बल्कि नैतिक रूप से भी पतित थी। जिस सरकार के एक हाथ में शराब की बोतल हो, और दूसरे हाथ में जुआ—लाटरी की टिकट—हो, वह सरकार देश को शराबी और जुआरी ही बना सकती है। क्या गांधी जी की समाधि पर शपथ लेने वाले जनता पार्टी की सरकार के सदस्य अगले वर्ष इन दोनों महारोगों—शराब और लाटरी, अर्थात् जुए—को बन्द कर सकेंगे?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांडज का समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष तक सरकार सचमुच ही सारी व्यवस्था में सुधार कर सकेगी।

श्री अवि राम अर्गल (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें रखी हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

[श्री छवि राम प्रगैल]

आपको मालूम है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार स्थापित होने पर सारे देश में जश्न और खुशियां मनाई गईं। सत्ता में आने के बाद इस सरकार द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये गये। इस देश के कर्मचारियों को इस पर बेहद खुशी हुई कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने आपातकाल के दौरान जबरन निकाले गये कर्मचारियों को पुनः सेवा में वापस ले लिया, और अब वे बड़े उत्साह और लगन के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। जब वे कर्मचारी इतने उत्साह के साथ काम कर रहे हैं, तो उनके प्रति सरकार का व्यवहार भी उदारता का होना चाहिए।

मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में जितने विद्युत निगम हैं, उनमें मध्य प्रदेश का विद्युत निगम लाभ में चल रहा है। जिसका हमें गर्व है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री को मालूम होगा कि पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के हर जिले में विद्युत कर्मचारी अपनी कुछ मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल पर हैं। लेकिन विद्युत मंडल के प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा उन मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। वे मांगें उन कर्मचारियों के प्रमोशन, आवास और मेडिकल सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में हैं। वे जायज मांगें हैं और उन पर कोई विशेष खर्चा होने वाला नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने कहा है कि हम हर हाथ को काम, हर कुएं को बिजली और हर खेत को पानी देंगे। तो फिर कर्मचारियों के साथ ऐसा जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, उसका आधार क्या है? यह स्वप्न किस प्रकार पूरा होगा? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो थोड़ा बहुत खर्चा आएगा उसकी व्यवस्था की जाय और उनकी मांगों पर विचार किया जाय जिससे वे कर्मचारी अपने काम पर जायें और उनकी समस्या शीघ्र हल हो।

आपने कर्मचारियों को सेवा में वापस लेने का जो निर्णय लिया है उस संबंध में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे यहां ग्वालियर के ए० जी० आफिस के कई कर्मचारी हैं जो हमारे साथ मिसा में बन्द थे और उनको अभी तक पुनः सेवा में वापस नहीं लिया गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी उसकी जांच कराएं। आपातकाल में कांग्रेसी प्रशासन ने उनके साथ अत्याचार किया था और उनको मिसा में बन्द किया था। आज भी वे कर्मचारी मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, उनको सेवा में वापस नहीं लिया गया है। मुझे यकीन है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसके लिए उचित आदेश देंगे और जिस प्रकार से रेलवे और अन्य विभागों में कर्मचारियों को सेवा में वापस लिया गया है उसी प्रकार से ए० जी० आफिस के कर्मचारियों को भी सेवा में ले लिया जायगा।

सारे देश में जनता को यह विश्वास था कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आएगी तो जनहित के काम होंगे और जनआकांक्षाएं पूरी होंगी। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस ओर निगाह लगाए हुए है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार कब जनहित के लिए कदम उठाएगी? आपको मालूम होगा सारा देश इस बात से चिन्तित है कि आज कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। तीस साल से जो कांग्रेस ने उद्योगपतियों और बड़े बड़े लोगों के साथ हाथ मिलाया हुआ था और उनके साथ सांठगांठ कर रखी थी, अगर जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उसका निराकरण नहीं किया और भाव निर्धारित नहीं किए, दाम बांधो नीति नहीं अपनायी, तो यह अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती।

हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस कंट्रोल को समाप्त करें। सारे देश में इस बात का असंतोष है। जहां जहां कंट्रोल होता है वहां वहां चीजें गायब हो जाती हैं। कंट्रोल हटा दीजिए तो आप की शक्कर के भाव में सिर्फ 50 पैसे का अन्तर आयेगा। कंट्रोल के साथ ही चीज बाजार से गायब हो जाती हैं। हम

चाहते हैं कि कंट्रोल प्रथा समाप्त हो। जिस चीज का भी कंट्रोल करते हैं वही चीज गायब हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि कंट्रोल प्रथा को समाप्त करें। यह तो उधर जो कांग्रेसी लोग बैठे हैं वे कंट्रोल करते आये हैं। अब आप इसको समाप्त करिये।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूंगा कि अभी हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज ने यह कहा है कि हम उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बड़े-बड़े हाउसेज हैं जिन्होंने बहुत सा काला धन कमाया है और बहुत बड़ी पूंजी इकट्ठी कर रखी है, जिनके पास पहले 100 करोड़ की पूंजी थी वह 200 करोड़ हो गई है। तो उनके संबंध में वित्त मंत्री जी अपनी नीति बदलें और टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमिया वगैरह ये जितने बड़े-बड़े हाउसेज हैं इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। इन्होंने काला धन कमा कर बहुत बड़ी पूंजी इकट्ठा कर रखी है जो जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है। इसलिए इनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करिए। अगर यह आप नहीं करेंगे तो आप में और सामने बैठने वाले कांग्रेसी लोगों में कोई अंतर नहीं होगा। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप इन बड़े-बड़े हाउसेज का जिन्होंने गलत तरीके से पूंजी इकट्ठी कर रखी है राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।

एक और बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। कई ऐसे मामले हैं जिनमें धन बचाया जा सकता है। आइ० ए० एस० और आइ० पी० एस० की आप बराबर नियुक्ति करते जा रहे हैं। आज आइ० ए० एस० आफिसर्स की एक लाबी बनती जा रही है। उनके ऊपर इतना सारा पैसा खर्च होता है कि जिसका कुछ कहना नहीं और छोटे कर्मचारियों की तरफ आपका ध्यान ही नहीं है। बस आइ० ए० एस० और आइ० पी० एस० बराबर भर्ती होते चले जा रहे हैं। इनकी संख्या में आप कमी कीजिए तो काफी बचत हो

सकती है। बहुत बड़ी रकम इनकी तनखाह में खर्च होती है। हम चाहते हैं कि इनके भत्तों पर रोक लगायी जाय और द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जाय जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या किसी हद तक हल हो सकती है।

पिछले तीस सालों में कांग्रेसी सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों के साथ वायदे किए हैं और आश्वासन दिए हैं लेकिन उन वादों और आश्वासनों को पूरा नहीं किया है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का इनके समय में बहुत ही अहित हुआ है। मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार से चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के लिए विशेष योजनाएं बनाए और ऐसे वादे और आश्वासन दें जो नियत समय और अवधि के अन्दर पूरे हों।

हमारे आरक्षण के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने कितना आरक्षण पूरा किया है? आरक्षण का रजिस्टर बना हुआ है, हर साल भरती होती है, लेकिन हमारे लिये यह कह दिया जाता है कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि योग्य उम्मीदवारों की कमी नहीं है, कमी इस बात की है कि जो लोग वरिष्ठ पदों पर बैठे हुए हैं, आई० ए० एस० और आइ० पी० एस० अफसर प्रथम श्रेणी के अफसर उन में अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों के लोग नहीं हैं। ये अफसर लोग जातिवाद, भाई-भतीजावाद के आधार पर अपने ही कौटुम्बिक लोगों को भर लेते हैं, अपने सम्बन्धियों को ले लेते हैं और हमारे अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों के लोग देखते रह जाते हैं। जब डा० अम्बेडकर जैसे लोग इन जातियों में पैदा हो सकते हैं, तो आज भी इन में योग्य उम्मीदवारों की कोई कमी नहीं है, आज भी हमारे यहां पढ़े-लिखे और योग्य लोग मौजूद हैं, उनको आवश्यकता के अनुसार विशेष

[श्री छविराम अर्गल]

प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है—लेकिन ऐसा जानबूझ कर नहीं किया जाता। एक तरह से अल्प-संख्यक अनुसूचित और जनजातियों के लोगों की उपेक्षा की जाती है।

हमारे लिये हर जगह “हरिजन” शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ—हरिजन शब्द संविधान में नहीं है तब फिर हरिजनों और सबर्बों की खाई क्यों पैदा की जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि हरिजन शब्द हटाया जाय, अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के लिये इस शब्द का प्रयोग न किया जाय इससे उन का अपमान होता है। आप देखें—हर जगह हरिजन, हरिजन बस्ती, हरिजन मोहल्ला, हरिजन गांव—शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। जब संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है और उस के तहत पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर उन को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है, तब फिर उन को हरिजन क्यों कहा जाय—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस शब्द का प्रयोग कभी भी न किया जाय।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में वे कोई नीति निर्धारित करें। अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के लोगों के लिये जो अवधि निर्धारित की गई थी, वह 1980 में समाप्त होने जा रही है, लेकिन उन को जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे, वे अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप निश्चित अवधि के लिये कोई प्रोग्राम तय करें कि आप उस अवधि के अन्दर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करेंगे और उन को बराबर की स्थिति में लायेंगे।

कारखानों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज बोनस के मामले को लेकर सारे देश के मजदूर

सरकार की तरफ ध्यान लगाये बैठे हैं कि सरकार इस मामले पर विचार करेगी और निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर घोषणा करेगी। रोजाना हम सुनते हैं कि बोनस के मामले पर विचार हो रहा है, निर्णय होने वाला है, लेकिन सरकार अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकी है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि मजदूरों का राष्ट्र के निर्माण में काफी योगदान रहा है, इस लिये आप बोनस के मामले पर शीघ्र फैसला करें और जैसा आप ने मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने की घोषणा की है, आप उन की बोनस की मांग के बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय लें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में घोषणा इसी सेशन में कर दी जाय।

आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया, इस के लिये आप का अभारी हूँ और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA (Bellary): Sir, I would like to refer to Demand No. 80 where the Minister has asked for a grant of Rs. 28 lakhs for the Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Steel. In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the House to this. The other day the Minister of Steel has made a statement that the proposed steel plant at Hospet will be shifted to Mangalore. I do not know how he has come to that conclusion. As you know, the Vijayanagaram Steel Plant is a prestigious issue of Karnataka. We had been waiting for it for the last seven years, and now after seven years, if the Minister of Steel says, for some reason or the other (politically), the steel plant will be shifted to Mangalore, it will really be a matter of great concern to the people of Bellary because I belong to that place where we had been waiting for the last seven years. Already the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka have spent about Rs. 3 crores in acquiring 4,000 acres of land and also other equipment. Now if they are going to shift the plant, what would happen to the 4,000-acre

land which has already been acquired? The Finance Minister has demanded Rs. 28 lakhs for the Geological Survey of India. One branch of that is working in Sandur. On their report it is understood that huge deposits have been found in Sandur, which is most suited for any steel plant. This is really a very rich deposit in our country and, as such, once an assurance having been given by the previous Government, I think this Government should also implement the long-standing demand of Karnataka. So, I would earnestly request the Steel Minister through you to again give a categorical statement that he will install the steel plant only at Hospet and Bellary and not in Mangalore. When all the steel plants in North India are land-based, why not in South i.e. Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Bellary-Hospet sector? In Mangalore the Kunduremukha iron ore project which is meant for export and supply iron ore to Iran under Indo-Iran agreement to supply iron ore for twenty years. So, it is not meant for any steel plant and, as such it is Bellary and Hospet alone which is meant for a steel plant. I would therefore request that the controversial statement made by the Steel Minister shall be corrected and that he may make another statement that the proposed steel plant will be only at Hospet and Bellary, which will be implemented soon as per Steel Minister's reply on 28th June, 1977 on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make out a few points on the new demands made by the Finance Minister from the Consolidated Fund of India for expenses incurred during the budget year 1974-75. I find under Item No. 1 that the Department of Agriculture had sought to make additional expenses, and these expenses were incurred by the previous Government. I would like to draw the pointed

attention of the Finance Minister and also of this House to the fact that while he is making claims from the current year's budget for expenses incurred in the year ending 31st March 1975, it was on February 7, 1977 that the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India issued a letter—D.O. Lr. No. PS/FCI/TNSL/77—indicating that all the claims of the Food Corporation may be written off. I consider this a serious matter. When we are facing dearth of finances and when the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and the entire Cabinet of the Janata Government is seized with the current problem of rising prices, we hear in this House that Rs. 400 crores were allowed to be frittered away during the last few weeks by the various State Governments. We should do something about economising and something about plugging the loopholes. That is the point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the Finance Minister.

Now, my friend Shri Lakkappa made out a good point and, at least for once, I would like to agree with him. This is regarding tax on income and estate and realisation of arrears etc. I would like to ask why it is that the IOC is allowed to remain the biggest defaulter. And what about the other defaulters—rich individuals and others in high places? What is this Government, of which we are all proud, going to do about it? That is the point regarding which we should be very much aware.

15.00 hrs

With regard to item 50, Home, our Finance Minister has claimed an amount exceeding Rs. four crores. Is it the money which has been spent by the previous Government on RAW, Research and Analytical Wing, for the purpose of creating the conditions of emergency, for creating a climate whereby all our freedom would be taken away? The Home Minister is not here now; on the basis of cer-

[Prof. Dilip Chkravarty]

tain questions raised by me in this House. I had submitted to him a list indicating the names of 76 persons including the dates when these prisoners were shot inside the West Bengal jails. I find, my friends in the opposite often get angry; particularly, they got angry, when our Home Minister informed the House that possibly there was a thinking to shoot our leaders.... (interruptions). I believe, we on both sides of the House are equally interested in retaining the freedom. I believe, that is the meaning of the constructive cooperation from the opposition bench. But, how can we ensure freedom for all times to come, unless we know what actually happened earlier? I would like to know, whether this money, more than Rs. four crores, was spent for the purpose of killing persons in jail and taking away our freedom.

Under item 76, some money, not a huge amount, Rs. five lakhs has been demanded by the present Finance Minister for Ports, lighthouses etc. I come from Calcutta South constituency and therefore, would like to say that the Calcutta port is withering away; it has been one of the major sources of engineering and commercial activities and employment. What is the position of Calcutta port today? In 1951-52, 43 per cent of the total goods handled by the six major ports was canalised through this port. What is the picture today? Even five years ago, in 1971, this percentage came down to only 16 per cent. Subsequently, no dependable data are available. I am a student of economics and I am trying to know more so that I can inform the House about the deplorable condition of the Calcutta port. I would like to know something in this respect.

Recently, the new West Bengal Government had proposed to set up five joint sector petrochemical units at an estimated cost of Rs. 160 crores. They

have written to the Government of India asking for Letters of Intent for these projects, which would produce raw materials for the plastic industries. Twenty-five per cent of the country's plastic industries were located in the eastern region, not only in West Bengal—in Orissa and other regions. Some efforts should be made by the new Government to boost up these Industries particularly in the eastern States. The proposed units should be helped to develop and flourish the eastern region.

I find that some demands have been made by the Ministry of Industrial Development. The other day, we heard an excellent speech from our hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes indicating the new Industrial Policy. For his information and for the information of the members of the Cabinet, I would like to make a statement about what I know of the present activities of the big industrialists. Some of them happen to be multi-nationals. The industrialists in India are a class of their own. After the Allahabad judgement unseating the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi from the membership of Parliament, the various Chambers representing the industrialists as a whole voiced their resentment against the judgement and cried aloud for her continuation as Prime Minister. This is the character of these industrialists in the country.

Now, what are they doing? New they have again stolen the show by saying at a tailor-made function held at Bombay only a few days ago that they would not increase the prices of essential commodities manufactured by them till the end of this year. What a magnanimous offer! But what exactly are they doing? Are they really serving the Indian community or the traitors of Mother India? Let me cite a single example. The laundry soap; a small item, a small consumer item, available in India and manufactured and marketed by a multi-national firm was having a fatty matter content of 50 per cent

The detergent powder and the cost of the soap is calculated on the basis of the fatty matter present in the soap. After the Janata Party's spectacular success in the March elections and after the Bombay meeting of the so-called industrialist, this multi-national firm—I have specific knowledge—this multi-national firm manufacturing a particular brand of a well-known laundry soap reduced its fatty matter to 40 per cent from the existing 50 per cent and maintained its weight by fillers. In other words, the detergency of this particular soap has gone down by 20 per cent. The poor consumer knows only the weight which is constant but he is being cheated everyday. In short, the company, by reducing the soap content by 20 per cent, increased its net profit by 25—50 per cent and announcing on the radio and the television network that they serve the poor consumers. ...

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): What is their share in this loot?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have no objection to name the company, It is Hindustan Levers.

So, I draw the pointed attention of the hon. Minister to this particular aspect. I have much more information but for want of time, I cannot enumerate them here and I will reserve them for some other occasion.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I have listened to the various speakers with great attention. Many of them dealt with a number of points which are not very relevant to the matter under consideration, which are demands for Excess Grants. So, I will deal mainly with those items which would come under this head except for one matter.

One of the hon. Members referred to the Dimapur riots. I might mention that this is a matter in regard to which a commission of inquiry has already been appointed by the government.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi referred to his anxiety about the audit being reduced to 8 per cent only. I should like to inform him that the quantum of audit that is to be done is determined by the Comptroller & Auditor-General who, as you know, is completely independent of government and it is his responsibility to satisfy himself as to how much audit is necessary and could be done. It is not the question of availability of staff because whatever staff he requires, the government has not denied him that. I hope that this will satisfy him as far this point is concerned. There were certain other points which were raised with regard to Excess Grants. For instance, it was mentioned, I think, by Mr. Chandrappan, 'Why Rs. 4 crores more?' I think if he had seen it further, he would have found that this extra amount of Rs. 4 crores was on account of freedom fighters' pension scheme which was introduced sometime in 1972. The pension granted for the life-time of the recipients is Rs. 200 per month. A higher amount upto Rs. 500 is sanctioned for those who had undergone distinguished sacrifice during the struggle. ... (Interruptions) In the case of families the grant of pension varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. This amount disbursed as pension has been showing a sharp increase from year to year. In 1973-74 the amount spent was Rs. 16.32 crores. In 1974-75 it rose to Rs. 22.96 crores. In 1975-76 it rose to Rs. 23.69 crores. In 1976-77 the Revised Estimate is Rs. 25 crores. In 1977-78 the Budget Estimate is for Rs. 32 crores. It is difficult to predict the excess. It could not be anticipated in about 96,000 cases: against this, in 1974-75 the number expected 1 lakh. Secondly, in larger number of cases pension was sanctioned retrospectively involving larger expenditure than anticipated.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री इसकी इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक केस ऐसा है कि उसे सौदमी में सजा हुई है और उसे मिल गया फ्रीडम फाईटर में। हमने एतराज किया कि

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balbir Singh, unless the Finance Minister yields, you cannot speak.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: He is yielding.

एक केस है जिसमें सोडमी में सजाहुई, जब हमने एतराज किया तो उसने कहा कि मैंने उस वक्त भी गवर्नमेन्ट का कानून तोड़ा था। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस की इन्क्वायरी करायें तो 75 परसेंट लोग इस तरह के निकेलेंगे जिनक. यह नाजायज बच मिली है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the Ministry of Home Affairs is currently reviewing the whole question of the scheme of pension.

Another point was raised by Shri Chandrappan about additional expenditure in Defence Services. There again the expenditure was largely due to the stores, consequential to the increased materialisation of supplies, escalation in prices of provisions and P.O.L. When the oil prices were going up. There was rise in expenditure in repairs overhauling.

Mr. Kamath raised two interesting points. He felt how is it that the pensions become charged expenditure. In satisfaction of a court decree, under the Constitution, it becomes charged expenditure.

Another item was about Rs. 220 crores debt. Perhaps, he does not know that it arises as a result of the system by which the treasury bills are paid up. The provision for discharge of treasury bills is made on a gross basis. For instance, banks can invest in treasury bills even for a short period and provision has to be made for their discharge. Suppose it is made at the

end of the period, it goes at the end of 91 days, when it is discharged. Then again it is re-invested and it is grossed. Many items of Rs. 220 crores arose from the manner in which treasury bills happened to be invested and discharged. It is purely a technical thing. That covers the main points which arose out of the Excess Demands proper. There were other issues raised which were not quite germane to this particular thing, but all the same, we shall take note of important points raised and draw the attention of the Ministries concerned with the same. Sir, I have done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands No. 1, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 43, 50, 52, 53, 57, 60, 62, 65, 76, 80, 94, and 102."

The motion was adopted.

15.17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL*,
1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bills to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25.7.77.

moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce* the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up the Clauses.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.19 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill which has been brought in for three or four specific purposes. The chief one is to take some effective action to prevent accidents which are increasing particularly on account of the influence of liquor and intoxicating drugs. Many accidents are attributed to their effects. We are therefore tightening this provision so that anybody who is found on blood test to have consumed alcohol will be liable to prosecution and if he is convicted twice, his licence is permanently liable to be cancelled. It is necessary to have this kind of simple test because, otherwise, it is very difficult to bring home the guilt of the persons concerned and, therefore, this is one of the

†Introduced with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

(Shri Morarji Desai.)

main provisions that relates to motor cycles. It has been found that 90 per cent of the motor cycle accidents result in head injuries. It is, therefore, necessary to take more precautions against that emergency. Therefore, it is being made compulsory to put on helmet. For the Sikhs who have put on turbans, it is very difficult for them to wear these helmets. It is not intended to give protection by helmets or to give exemption from the necessity to wear helmets to turban-wearers. That would be futile.

Then anybody can put on turbans by saying that he is not going to put on helmets. But, for the Sikhs, it is a matter of religious practice and, therefore, it is essential for them and so that exemption has to be given to them. Therefore, they are given the exemption; they are also protected because they have also thick hair along with the turbans. This is not the case with the other turban-wearers.

Then, there is no speed limit provided for scooters, motor cycles. That is also one of the causes for the accidents and, therefore, a maximum speed of 50 k.m. is provided.

Another amendment is because of some of the difficulties that we experience relating to the new comers for the issue of national permits. It has been provided so that one who has a permit for public transport will get the national permit. That means there is no place for the new comers at all and, therefore, that is suitably amended so that any person can get a national permit if he is found fit and suitable, this Bill is designed to give protection to those who drive or use motor cycles, scooters, as far as possible from accidents and there is a provision on which, I find, some amendments moved. That is about the revision of fees for driving licences. Provision is now made that the fees will be fixed from time to time by rules and the rules will, of course, be published and also placed before the House.

Therefore, there is no question of any arbitrary decision. But, it is necessary to have this kind of provision so that it becomes flexible. It is not our intention to profiteer from these fees at all. But this fee was fixed more than thirty or forty years ago and it has not been changed. The costs have increased and hence it is necessary to increase the fees. It is not that we have taken this power arbitrarily. There is no intention to fix arbitrary fees very high. That is not the intention at all.

This is why the Bill was unanimously accepted in the Rajya Sabha. I hope this will also meet with the unanimous approval of this honourable House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I find that there are some amendments. There are three amendments for sending it to the Select Committee.

First of all, I would like to know from the hon. Members whether they have taken the approval for all the names; that they have given here. I find that the first name is that of Shri Morarji Desai and there are two amendments.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They have not been asked by them at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, I shall ask them to move. Is Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav here? He is not here. Is Shri Yuvraj here? He is also not here. Shri Shrikrishna Singh here? He is also not here. Mr. Ravi, are you moving?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkul): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be referred

to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—

Shri C. K. Chandrappan,

Shri Morarji R. Desai,

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair,

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair,

Shri K. Ramamurthy,

Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy,

Shri C. M. Stephen,

Shri V. M. Sudheeran, and

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (10)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you taken the approval of the Minister?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If the hon. Prime Minister desires, I can withdraw that amendment. Sir, he is the Minister in charge of this. If it is out of order, I shall move another amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will be out of order. Evidently you have not taken the consent of the Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I fully support the Bill moved by the hon'ble Prime Minister. As has been explained by the Prime Minister, the purpose is to tighten the law so as to prevent more accidents. Sir, many accidents occur due to drunkenness on the part of the drivers. The world knows very well the attitude of the Prime Minister towards liquor and drinking. Therefore, I have no doubt in my mind that he will enforce the provisions of the Bill with all its strictness.

Sir, I would like to make a few points. Traffic in our country has increased due to the expansion of the network of roads, especially national highways and then introduction of national permits and regional permits. If you look at the whole thing you will find, Sir, the road accidents is

not a concern of today only. Even in 1969—when the hon'ble Prime Minister was the Deputy Prime Minister—a study panel on this aspect was appointed. The Chairman of this panel was Shri K. T. Merchant. It made an in-depth study into the reasons for the increasing number of accidents and made suggestions to prevent the same. Several recommendations were made by this Study panel in 1972.

Sir, the total number of deaths due to road accidents in 1972 was 15,500. So, it is really a matter of concern for all of us. Even in Delhi the deaths due to road accidents were around one thousand. In Delhi the main reason for road accidents is that the people are not observing traffic rules. Even if there is red light they do not stop. The D.T.C. is another menace on the road. This Study revealed this alarming situation of the road accidents which made the hon'ble Prime Minister to move this Bill. The reasons for road accidents are shown as rash driving, multiplicity of vehicles and poor maintenance of roads. But I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to an important aspect that 60 per cent of the drivers are incompetent. They are lacking in many aspects of driving.

Sir, the licensing system has many defects. This has been reported even by the police. I believe that the Delhi Police has suggested to the Government that a radical change is necessary in the licensing system. Today, everybody knows anyone who has some influence etc. is able to get a licence. I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister that a radical reform should be brought about in the licensing system and the driving licence should not be issued to everybody. The person concerned should have knowledge of the traffic rules. They should have the knowledge of the road sense. This is necessary to avoid accidents as much as possible. Sir, I support the Bill. Here I may refer

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

to a report which says that a Police Official had complained to the Magistrate that he had challaned a scooter driver 219 times in three weeks, yet the driver could violate the law and escape. Any how, there is a provision here for the cancellation of the licence.

Take the Clause 7 of the Bill. There is a very little amendment to this Clause. According to this the Government is vested with powers to make rules in order to fix the fees. According to the Motor Vehicles Act, the fee has already been fixed. But my point is that a fee has again been prescribed. But you are taking away the right from the Bill. Now, you may change the rule and you may charge for more money from the people who apply for the licence as licence fees. These two clauses 7 and 11 will give the right to the Government to charge more money from the people. You may fix more money under Clauses 9 and 11. But I appeal to you not impose more levy for issuing licences and for renewing the licences.

Another point is very important, that is Section 17. In Section 17, you have made a good change. I welcome it, because suspension is upto 5 years. It is very good. But on one point I want your clarification. You say that it should not exceed more than 5 years. It means the judge can decide on the punishment of even one year or six months. I wish the hon. Prime Minister may fix the minimum punishment of 5 years. If you say it should not exceed the period of five years, the judge can even fix six months. So, I want that the minimum prescribed punishment of suspension of licence should be five years or, in the case referred to in clause (b) two years.

Then coming to Section 17A, that is, automatically suspending the licences, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the other Clause. Here in the old Act Clause

17(5) fixes only for a period of six months. It says: "The court shall unless for special reasons to be recorded in writing which thinks fit to order otherwise order the disqualification of an offender (a) who having been convicted of an offence punishable under Section 116 is again convicted of an offence punishable under that Section" Earlier you have said that Section 17 fixes five years. Here it says six months. I want a clarification on this.

Then I come to Section 17B. It includes a provision for cancellation or suspension of the licence. It is a very good provision. I fully support that Clause. But the provision of this clause comes under Clause 116.

Then coming to the provision under Section 17, the hon. Prime Minister is himself very particular about this provision. It is regarding a person driving a vehicle under the influence of drugs. Section 17B says like this:

"17B. (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 17, if a person, having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 117, is again convicted of an offence punishable under that section, the Court, making such subsequent conviction, shall, by order cancel the driving licence held by such person."

Earlier in 17(b) the option is given; it says that such authority may cancel or suspend for such period as it may deem fit. Here you have not given the option; you say merely 'cancel'. This is discrimination. I have in this connection moved an amendment and I hope the hon. Prime Minister will accept it.

Another very important thing is regarding 117. I refer to page 5. Whoever while driving or attempting to drive , it goes on to say. Now, 'attempt to drive' is a wide term. It is in the original Act also. Especially the Prime Minister assured this House

that he would strictly enforce law. Police officers¹ will be enforcing the law. It can be misused. We have seen how it was done. You have already had experience of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I say the rule of law.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: How can the Minister or the M.P. or the I.G. of police control every action of every police man? It is difficult. We give powers to thousands and thousands of police men. Those powers can be misused. I have not said that it had been misused. It says here 'attempt' to drive. I myself may be sitting at the wheel and anybody can come and say: you are attempting to drive. On page 6, there is another clause, 126 (a) says that 'police officer in uniform'. It never describes the rank. What kind of a police officer? Of what rank? Any police officer can suspect a man and say: you are drunk. My amendment is on that point. I am afraid that this expression 'attempt to drive' has to be defined properly. There are other clauses on the same page. 126(a)(iii) has to be looked into; I request the hon. Prime Minister to look into it. A police officer in uniform, if he feels, he can get hold of a person and say: he is drunk. It is not necessary to prove. It needs clarification. What does it mean? Clause 4 is very interesting. If a police officer has reasonable cause to suspect him of having alcohol in his blood or urine, he can do certain things. This is giving blanket authority. What is 'reasonable cause'? The hon. Prime Minister says that it will be the rule of law. This power can be misused and anybody can be arrested without a warrant. A man need not be taken to the hospital or to a magistrate. He can take a person into custody; he need not take the test before the magistrate or in the hospital.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Do you know that there is a devise and if you breath into it it will show? When that is there,

why are you afraid that something will happen?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Who takes the evidence? That is the point. It must be before a magistrate or some senior police officer.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : (होशियारपुर)
आप पादा हा छो दें ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is this? I am speaking on the Bill. I am only saying that the witness must be taken before a police officer or the magistrate. He must justify his position, because the man who has been taken into custody can go to a court of law and file a suit stating that the police Officer wanted to humiliate him, insult him by taking him to jail. Therefore, in order to save the police officer himself, he should be supported by proper evidence. It must be done before an authority, either a Magistrate or a senior Officer. There should not be a blank cheque. I am not taking much of the time of the House. I fully support this Bill. I only wish that my amendments will be looked into by the hon. Prime Minister. My intention in moving the amendments is to prevent the misuse of law. With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री दुर्गाचन्द्र (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है, इसके आब्जेक्टिवज बहुत अच्छे हैं। लेकिन इस बिल में इतनी ज्यादा अमेंडमेंट्स की गयी हैं कि मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को इस हालत में लाने के बजाए बिल्कुल नये बिल की शकल में इस बिल को लाया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता। इसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि एक्सप्लेनेशन से लेकर सब सेक्शंस तक में अमेंडमेंट किये गये हैं जो कि करीब 80 अमेंडमेंट्स होते हैं। लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा है। इस बिल में सरकार को खुद भी अमेंडमेंट्स करनी पड़ी हैं। सरकार की भी 9 अमेंडमेंट्स हैं।

[श्री दुर्गाचन्द्र]

जहाँ तक ऑरिजनल बिल की सेक्शन 7 का सवाल है उसमें भी कहीं 11 रुपये और कहीं 9 रुपये लिखी हुई थी जिसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह बिल बहुत पहले का पड़ा हुआ था और आज कल कास्ट में बहुत वृद्धि हो गयी है और जिसके कारण खर्चा बढ़ गया है इसलिए सरकार से यह अधिकार ले लिया है कि वह जो मुनासिव समझेगी वह फीस रखेगी। लेकिन सरकार जो अमेंडमेंट लाई है उससे तसल्ली हो गई है कि यह भी 25 रुपये या इतने रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाई जाएगी। इस तरह इसके बारे में सीलिंग लगा दी गयी है, सरकार के अधिकार को रेस्ट्रिक्ट कर दिया गया है। इसलिए अब किसी को कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

ऑरिजनल बिल की धारा 11 को भी अमेंड किया गया है जिसके अनुसार फी लगाने का अधिकार सरकार को दिया गया है।

ऑरिजनल बिल की धारा 17 में भी पांच साल के बजाए दो साल किया गया है और दो साल के बजाए पांच साल किया गया है। यह भी बहुत अच्छी चीज है। इस तरह से बहुत सी कमियां इस बिल से दूर कर दी गयी हैं।

इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के द्वारा ऑरिजनल एक्ट में एक नई धारा 17ए जोड़ी गयी है। उसमें सर्टन कैपिज में ड्राइविंग लायसेंस को कंसिल करने या सस्पेंड करने का प्राविजन है। इस तरह से मोटर व्हेकिल एक्ट में जो कमियां थीं वे दूर कर दी गयी हैं। ऑरिजनल एक्ट में एक क्लॉज 17बी भी जोड़ी गयी है।

सेक्शन 8 जो है उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ वजाहत कर दी है। उसमें मोटर साइकिल जो थीं इनके बहुत ज्यादा ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुआ करते थे लेकिन अब उनको हैड गीयर पहनना

पड़ेगा। लेकिन वह सेक्शन वैग है। ड्राइवर तो हैल्मेट लगा लेगा लेकिन जो पीछे आदमी बैठे हैं वह न पहने हों तो कोई जुर्म नहीं माना जायगा। मेरा कहना है कि पुलिस को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह पीछे बैठने वालों को भी कह सके कि हैल्मेट पहन कर चले। क्योंकि ड्राइवर तो हैल्मेट इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, किन्तु जो साथ पीछे बैठा हुआ है वह इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, ता सर तो उसका भी टूटेगा। इसलिये पीछे बैठने वालों को भी हैल्मेट पहननी चाहिए।

जब से सरकार ने यह कानून पास किया तो हैल्मेट के दाम दुगने हो गये हैं। सरकार को पहने हैल्मेट प्रोडक्शन का इंतजाम करना चाहिए था उसके बाद कानून बनाना चाहिये था ताकि लोगों को ठीक दाम पर हैल्मेट मिल जाते।

सेक्शन 9 अमेंडेड एक्ट की ऑरिजनल एक्ट की 117 सेक्शन में ऐल्कोहल या दूसरे इन्ट्रैक्सीबल इन्फ्लुएन्स करने के लिये पैनाल्टी लगायी गई है। इनकी वजह से बहुत ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस पैनाल्टी के डर से ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम होंगे। सेक्शन 10 में पुलिस को अधिकार दिया गया है कि जो भी ऐल्कोहल निध हो चुका है या दूध ली हो है और गलत तरीके से ड्राइविंग कर रहे हैं तो ऑरिजनल सेक्शन 128 में (ए) (बी) (सी) सब सेक्शन ऐड किये गये हैं जिनके मुताबिक ऐसे लोगों की ग्रीड टेस्ट की जायेगी लेबोरेटरी में। इसका प्रोवीजन किया गया है। तो जहाँ तक सारे ऐक्ट का संघा है मैं समझता हूं कि उनमें सभी सहमत होंगे। लेकिन इनके लम्बे अमेंडमेंट के बजाय कुछ और भी चीजों को देख लिया जाता तो यह बिल और भी अच्छा हो सकता था, इसके सारे लूपहोल्स खत्म किये जा सकते थे। क्योंकि मैंने कहा 80 अमेंडमेंट्स हैं। तो ड्राइवर्स के लिये जहाँ तक यह प्रोवीजन है, जो संशोधन दिये गये हैं, उनसे सुधार होगा। लेकिन

ज्यादातर ड्राइवर्स की ठीक ट्रेनिंग न होते हुए भी उन्हें ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये जाते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को लाइसेंसिंग अथोरिटी को हिदायत करनी चाहिये कि हैवी बॅहिकल्स के ड्राइवर्स को लाइसेंस जारी करने के पहले उनका ठीक से टेस्ट लिया जाय। अगर इसका प्रोजेक्शन हो तो ऐक्सीडेंट्स और भी कम हों।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berham-pur): Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill which is non-controversial and partly clarificatory in nature. The Motor Vehicles Act was passed in 1939 and thereafter it underwent changes in 1942, 1950, 1956, 1969 and 1970. Every time an amendment was brought to meet a certain situation. So, piecemeal amendment was done from 1939. I think the time has now come for bringing forward a comprehensive Bill along with certain other provisions, because new situations have arisen. When the original Act was passed in 1939, the motor vehicles traffic in the country was very small compared to rail traffic. In these 40 years, road transport has increased by leaps and bounds and is posing a problem to the railways. We have this rail-road competition. There are public sector undertakings dealing with road transport. There are private owners also dealing with road transport. When a route is operated by a public undertaking, permits are also given to private owners to operate on that route, thereby causing loss of revenue to the public undertaking. Other problems also have arisen. So, to meet the present situation I think a consolidated Bill is required.

Sir, I am glad that some amendments are sought to be introduced. First, clause 2 seeks amending Sections 7 and 11 of the Principal Act, I remember that the fee for driving licence was originally Rs. 5. When I obtained driving licence 35 to 40 years ago, it was only Rs. 5. Later on it was increased to Rs. 11. If the Government wants to enhance the fee for obtaining a driving licence, why not

mention it in the Bill itself? Make it Rs. 15, and then you may say that 'the Government may from time to time enhance'. Now, it is left to the discretion of the Government to fix any fee that it fit. It is not going to be a major source of revenue for the State. Whereas the motor vehicles taxation is a source of revenue for the State, I do not think that the driving licence fees would be a major source of revenue for the State. Whatever it is, the Central Government has taken power to frame the rules and those rules are to be laid on the Table of both the Houses.

Clause 4 seeks to amend Section 17 of the principal Act, the sole idea being to enhance the punishment provided for. From two years, the Bill seeks to make it 5 years and where it was one year, it is now seeking to make it two years. But still the discretion of the court is there. Therefore if you want at least to fix a minimum, then raising it to 5 years you may say 'not less than two years'. The discretion of the court is also to be limited. The object of the amendment may not be achieved unless a minimum sentence is prescribed in cases dealing with the second offender.

New Section 17A is sought to be included by clause 5. Here again, it relates to the suspension of driving licence, a disqualification. Here, clause (a) of Section 17A says:

"For a period of six months from the date on which the case is registered."

Supposing the case is not disposed of in six months. There are cases pending for more than one year. Then, for six months if it is suspended, later on he automatically gets the licence. But the case is still pending. This amendment does not visualise the contingency of this type. Therefore, if you want to use 'suspension', let it be till the disposal of the case because the later clause (b) makes it clear by saying:

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"If such person is discharged or acquitted before the expiry of the period aforesaid, until such discharge or acquittal, as the case may be."

The idea is clear. If the discharge and acquittal is made less than six months, automatically the disqualification is lifted. If it is for six months, it is there. Therefore, first it should be till the pendency of the case or if the case is disposed of within six months, he will automatically have the benefit. I think that this should be made clear.

Again, about the suspension of the driving licence, it is said that only this order may indicate the particular type of vehicle which he cannot drive. Once the suspension is there, he should be debarred from driving any motor vehicle. Supposing the driving licensee gives the right to drive a heavy vehicle, his licence is suspended. That means he cannot drive with the licence for six months or till the disposal of the case or till he is acquitted. Then he can as well drive a motor car or a light vehicle. Is this the idea to give that privilege to the offender? I do not know.

Then, Section 63 of the parent Act which deals with the national permits, is now being sought to be amended. The hon. mover, the Prime Minister, while moving the Bill said that the idea is to give benefit to even new comers. Amendment (2)(a) of course makes it clear which is as follows:

"For the words 'grant to public carriers in a State such number of national permits', the words 'grant, in a State, national permits to the owners of motor vehicles who use, or intend to use, such vehicles for the carriage of goods, for hire or reward, in respect of such number of vehicles' shall be substituted;"

Therefore, a person owning a vehicle, a new comer, may get a permit, and whereas clause (b)(i) says:

"For the words 'to a public carrier authorising him to operate as a

public carrier', the words 'to the owner of a motor vehicle authorising him to operate as a public carrier shall be substituted."

I do not know whether the object of the Bill is clearly brought out in this amendment. Clause 8 introduces new Section 85A. I welcome the requirement of having a crash helmet not only by the driver but also by the rider on the pillion. In Delhi we find that the whole family goes on the scooter. Two children are made to stand in front, the lady sits on the pillion with her baby in her arms. Like that all the five people go on the scooter. When I see the sight, I get nervous. While negotiating a curve, the vehicle takes a slant and we are afraid it may skid. Yesterday I read in "The Statesman" that an in-patient in the Safdarjang Hospital a young girl of 18 by name Kalpana, who was supposed to be suffering from a gall bladder complaint, was taken by a young intern on a scooter and both of them met with an accident and that girl died within one hour and that intern was seriously injured. Therefore, the use of a crash helmet is not only to be insisted upon, but we should also see that not more than two persons ride on the scooter, one on the pillion and the other, the driver. No children are to be allowed. Unless that condition is there, we cannot avoid accidents. It is common knowledge that the whole family goes by scooter. Because of transport charges, they are not in a position to go by bus or phat-phat or a scooter rickshaw.

Then, about the exemption given to turban-wearers, I have no quarrel with Sardar Sahibs. By custom or religion they have to wear turban. Then, what about Marwaris in Rajasthan? They also wear a big turban with a number of folds. In Haryana, Chaudhuris also wear turbans. In Karnataka in South, they wear lace turbans. My friend Shri Lakkappa may testify to it. If they happen to ride by scooter, they may ask why should they have a helmet. They have to remove the turban and put

on the helmet. Therefore, I would say it is a practice of certain community, not necessarily by religion, to use a turban, they may be exempted. The whole idea of insisting on a crash helmet is to avoid accidents so that head injuries are not there, so that the person can survive in spite of injuries. That is the idea. That idea could be well met in cases where a person is accustomed to put on a turban. If you ask a person to remove the turban and put on the helmet, young men may do it, but the elderly people would like to continue to have the turban.

About accidents, most of the accidents happen under the influence of liquor or by persons who are accustomed to take intoxicating drugs. Now, we have prescribed a big machinery for taking blood test, breath test and urine test. It is all good. But what about the enforcement machinery? They should also be free from drinking. It should also be seen that the police who are on traffic duty should be persons who are sober and who are not accustomed to intoxicating drinks or drugs. Now, it is very difficult to find a person who is not habituated to drinks, otherwise it will be like a drunken man preaching temperance. He may not be sober, but still he is in a position to drive. Therefore, who is to determine this? Only the person who does not drink can say that the driver is drunk and again there is an escape clause in Section 117 which says: 'if he is incapable of driving'. Then the courts may think that he is incapable of driving. But the courts may think that he may have taken drink, but still he is capable of driving. It is difficult to think of every case that may come up before the court.

16 hrs.

I have no more comments to make on this Bill. While supporting this Bill, I would only say that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward as early as possible.

*SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak in Bengali.

*The hon. Prime Minister has introduced the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1977 which seeks to amend the parent act of 1939. Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill because through this Bill the Government seeks to curb accidents on roads by raising punishments for those who drive motor vehicles under the influence of liquor. This is a welcome measure and should find support from all corners of the House. Another measure which is sought to be introduced through this Bill is to make the use of helmets compulsory for the motor cycle and scooter drivers. However, I have a feeling Sir, that instead of trying to amend the parent Bill from time to time, a time has surely come when the problem of motor traffic and the complications that have arisen during the last 38 years should be gone into in greater detail and a comprehensive bill introduced in this Bill to plug the loopholes that are causing more and more accidents but also to make provision for such situation which did not exist when the original bill was passed.

Sir, while supporting the measures in the Bill taken against the alcoholic drivers of motor vehicles I would like to submit that road accidents do not occur only on this account even though it may be one of the major contributing factors for road accidents. Bad road conditions are also responsible for major road accidents in our country. Apart from the national highways and the cities, the roads in the rural areas are in bad condition and it is here that the vehicles meet with disastrous accidents because they are mostly kutcha roads and after the rainy season they undergo such damage that a turtule truck or an out-dated bus is a common sight in the rural areas. Many of the rivers do not have bridges and the unmanned

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri A. K. Saha]

railway crossings contribute their share for increasing the number of accidents in the country.

It would not be out of place to say Sir, that many motor vehicles still ply on the roads of the rural India and in the hilly districts which should not be allowed to go on the road because such vehicles had outlived their road efficiency and remain a serious threat to passengers. Unfortunately, the State Administration do not exercise adequate checks and the owners of such unroad-worthy vehicles manage to secure road permits through bribe and other unfair means. In fact, such departments are the dens of corruption and unless drastic measures are taken to improve their working, we may not be able to achieve the desired results.

The Prime Minister has on many occasions given expression to his determination to improve the economic conditions of the rural India. I am sure the Prime Minister will agree that this objective cannot be achieved unless we are able to spread a good net work of roads in the rural areas and provide them with the facilities, that the motor vehicles offer. You will be surprised to know Sir, that there are many villages in the country which are not connected by bus or trucks despite the fact that there has been a tremendous increase in the total number of motor vehicles in our country during the last 20 years. Unless we are able to do it, I am sure we would not be able to make a real head way in our task for rural upliftment. Though not covered strictly within the provisions of the present Bill, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly ensure that more funds are made available to State Governments for the construction of rural roads and linking the remote villages with the more progressive sectors of the State through motor transport.

With the increase in the price of petrol and motor parts it has become

very difficult for the self employed motor car drivers to maintain their vehicles in fit condition to avoid road accidents. It is very necessary therefore that the Government should apply their mind to find out ways and means for providing the spare parts and petrol at a concessional rate to such people so that they have not to postpone urgent repair of their vehicles and keep them in fit condition. I would also request the Prime Minister to state the revenue that is earned by the State agencies through this Act and the amount of money that they spend on road construction or maintenance of roads. It is my submission that more funds should be spent on road construction and its maintenance if we are serious to minimise the number of road accidents in the country. And I am sure the Prime Minister will introduce a more comprehensive legislation in the next session of Parliament. With these words Sir, I support this Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA (Garhwal): This is a very welcome measure and a step forward in the right direction. The amendment sought, to some extent, to minimise accidents. I congratulate the Government on its earnestness and care for the safety of the people by bringing in stricter measures, but we also know that during the last 30 years implementation of the existing provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act by the previous Government was not proper. One reason for this is lack of willingness to enforce the measures. Certainly we have been moving farther and farther away from the Gandhian ideals in the spirit of implementation. Our concern with regard to introducing new legislation to make people abstain from alcoholic drinks while driving certainly strikes the malaise where it is most malignant, but at the same time it is a positive step in the direction of implementing the policy of prohibition incorporated in the Directive Principles of State Policy which our founding fathers have embodied in the Constitution for the governance of the State.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to some of the provisions of the Bill. In para 2 which amends section 7(8) of the Act, the amount of eleven rupees has been replaced by the words "such fees as the Central Government or the rules made under this Act specify." My humble submission is that the Central Government is not empowered to fix the amount, though the amount fixed earlier probably was not challenged in any court of law because it was a meagre amount. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the State List and the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Item No. 57 of the State List says:

"Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions or entry 35 of List III."

That means the imposition of taxes is the responsibility of the State in consonance with the provisions of entry 35 of the Concurrent List. Entry 35 of the Concurrent List says:

"Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied."

That means, the Centre has only to lay down the principles and not the amount. The amount was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 11 by an amending Act of 1956. Originally, in 1939, it was only Rs. 5. My submission is that the Central Government is not empowered to fix the amount; it can only enunciate the principles on which the taxes can be levied by different States in the country. I do not want to dilate on this any further because the hon. Prime Minister has already said that he was not in favour of making it a revenue earning source. I do not want to deal with part IV because it only relates to the power given to the courts to enhance the period of disqualification.

Now, I would like to refer to paragraph VII. This relates to the control of transport vehicles. Under this Chapter and as per the recommendations of the Transport Development Council, wayside amenities must be provided to tourists. It is also a very welcome amendment because the hon. Prime Minister has said that the newcomers can be given permits and the number of national permits can be increased to double or to treble. That is one aspect of the problem. The main problem is relating to the tourist vehicles. I have seen in my constituency that there are no wayside amenities for the tourists, especially on the road leading to Badrinath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Time should be extended for this. Even the earlier Bill has taken one hour and 45 minutes. You have got the power to extend it by half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been trying to be very liberal. But we have already exceeded the time.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: The Transport Development Council has recommended that while deciding the number of tourists vehicles on nationalised routes, wayside amenities should be given first priority. In this very connection, I would like to say that some of the State Governments have nationalised the road transport. I would like to refer here to the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages Act which was passed in 1973-74 under Article 39 of the Constitution and the purpose of this was:

"Whereas in clauses b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution, the State should in particular direct its policy towards securing with the ownership and control of the material resources of the community and so distribute as best to subserve the common good and with the operation of the economic system, does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

[Shri Jagannath Sharma]

And whereas for that purpose, it is expedient to nationalise the transport of passengers by road in this State."

Now, some other States have nationalised their transport. It is well known to everybody that inter-State transport is working even among three States. There is inter-road service from UP to Madhya Pradesh. Thus either the Road Transport be nationalised or Inter-State Transport be made more efficient and convenient.

Regarding Section 85, it says:

"No motorcyclist shall carry more than one person in addition to himself."

This has never been observed since the Act came into existence. In fact, it is as if this Section does not exist in the statute book. The policeman does not stop anybody violating this Section. Hundreds of children are helped to go to schools by their parents in the morning and in the evening the wife joins with the child in her lap to the amusement of the policeman even at the Vijya Chowk who does not like to stop the family from their evening trip and would not like to invoke the provision of Section 112 imposing penalty of Rs. 100 for the first breach.

Lastly, only one point about the "police officer". Under the Act, the "police officer" means even a village policeman. A village policeman is equivalent to a village postman who is even a part-time employee. A village policeman is a "police officer" within the meaning of the Police Act, 1861. In a reported case, ILR 9 Madras 97, this position has been clarified. If the powers under Section 128A, 128B and 128C are given to a part-time village policeman, there will be a great harassment to the people. I would, therefore, suggest that the "police officer" under this Section should not be below the rank of the Sub-Inspector. I hope, the hon. Prime Minister will define "police officer" as

not below the rank of the Sub-Inspector or even the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Otherwise, the people will be harassed and a lot of inconvenience will be caused to them.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I move that the time allotted for this Bill to be extended by half an hour. Let it be put to the House. I do not ask for more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, instead of that, what I am proposing to do is to allow 5 minutes to Mr. Kodivan and 5 minutes to you and then close the discussion. I think, that is reasonable enough.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the Government has come forward with this amending Bill in order to bring down the rate of motor accidents in our country. We are all very anxious over the mounting incidence of road accidents in our country, particularly in the last six months. So, I wholeheartedly support this piece of amending legislation.

I only want to point out that it seems that the Government is under the impression that most of these accidents are due to the influence of liquor or drugs. I want to point out that even if this amending Bill is accepted and the law is enacted as proposed by the hon. Prime Minister, the accidents on the roads may continue so long as the condition of our roads is very pitiable except on the National Highways. This aspect has also to be taken into consideration. Secondly, the question of proper maintenance and repairs of motor vehicles has also to be taken into account.

With regard to the licensing system, that has already been pointed out by hon. Members. The licensing system has to be made more stringent because more often persons who are not qualified are given licences. In Delhi, the traffic police are not discharging their responsibility very efficiently because I have found that only occasionally, once or twice in a year, they observe

a traffic discipline week or something like that. But afterwards, it is all relaxed. A road survey carried out by the Road Research Institute in Delhi has revealed the astounding fact, that Rs. 1.60 lakhs is being extracted by the Delhi Police every month by way of gratification from motor, scooter and cycle-rickshaw drivers. The traffic police should be put under strict control in implementing the provisions of this Bill.

As some hon. Members have pointed out the powers given to the police in the Bill may lead to harassment of innocent people because the Police Officers have been given blanket authority to take into custody any person if they suspect him to be under the influence of liquor. This aspect has to be looked into carefully.

My last point is this. Why should there be so many tests like blood test, urine test, breath test and so on? This is a cumbersome procedure and it may lead to more harassment. If there is any device to find out the influence of liquor, whether a particular driver has taken liquor or not and if that device can be effectively used then I do not understand the necessity of so many tests like blood test, urine test and so on, which I have already pointed out, may lead to more and more harassment. With these words I extend my wholehearted support to the Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I am at one with the Prime Minister in his laudable effort for the consummation of his excellent objective of averting deaths on the roads caused by accidents by people driving under the influence of drinks or drugs or mere reckless and dangerous driving, I would request hon. colleagues on both sides of the House to bestow close attention on only one clause of this Bill, and that is Clause 10; and I will speak on that only and no other provisions of this Bill, because in my humble judgment, I am afraid—I almost have a hunch—that unless

there are administrative controls, and strict supervision is exercised by competent officers over the authorities is empowered by this clause of the Bill, this might tend to become an engine of oppression in the hands of petty officers dressed in brief authority.

I am aware that many accidents, most of them, are caused by people at the wheel, men and women both,—quite a large number of women are at the wheel today. I do not say that they do not drink or they may not be so careful as other drivers are. I do not want to go into details about this matter. Well, I am aware that most of the accidents are caused by the influence of drinks or drugs. I am also aware, you are also aware, and the House is aware that many accidents are caused by reckless pedestrians, reckless cyclists, careless parents leaving their children on the roads unattended, uncared for, who are run over by vehicle whether driven under the influence of drinks or drugs or not. If the execution or implementation of these provisions of law, Section 128A, Section 128B and Section 128C, the new provisions, the amendment to the parent Act, is not effectively supervised, I am afraid, the petty officers may tend to harass and oppress citizens and also to make money. I do not say that all are corrupt, but we have got very bitter experience of the police officers during the Emergency, during the dark days of tyranny and terror, from June 1975 to February-March 1977. In Delhi itself, when I was in Tihar Jail, I learnt, on a reliable authority, from those people who came inside the jail, that police officers dressed in uniform—I do not know whether it was constables or head constables or sub-Inspectors—would come and threatened the middle-class people, the shopkeepers:

सौ रुपया लामो, पांच सौ रुपया लामो, हजार रुपया लामो, नहीं तो यह है मोसा वारंट, बन्द कर देंगे झन्डर ।

Here also I am afraid, because of the provision as it is

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

worded here—my friend has drawn the attention of the House to that—, “attempting to drive”, any police officer in uniform can easily come and say, “You have attempted to drive; if you give me Rs. 10, if you give me Rs. 15, I will let you off”. That has happened very often in the past. I know, cyclists without light used to pay 8 annas or one rupee; in the evenings; I know, the cyclist who was caught paid Re. 1 or Rs. 2 or 8 annas, and the policeman let him off. So also here, for imaginary offences, ‘might-have-been’ offences, the police officers may try to extort money from innocent people who neither drink nor come under the influence of drugs nor drive recklessly or dangerously.

I know, the Prime Minister has got a great reputation as a fine administrator, and I hope that he will impress upon those charged with authority to administer this Act to ensure that innocent citizens, innocent people, are not harassed or oppressed by persons dressed in brief authority.

I would also like to know whether this amendment, particularly the new Sections 128A, 128B and 128C, mentioned in Clause 10 of this Bill, is modelled upon the U.K. Statute, the British Statute, which, as far as I remember—if my memory does not betray me—was enacted during the last British Labour Government regime under Mr. Harold Wilson. A woman Minister—I forget her name—was in charge of this particular Bill in the House of Commons; the Bill was piloted by her and a breathalyser came into vogue after the passage of that Bill, and the device was introduced in the U.K. But, as far as I remember a few years later, a couple of years later, there were serious doubts whether the breathalyser was doing the work that it was intended to do, whether the device was not a complete failure at all. There were serious doubts raised, and I am not sure whether today the breathalyser device is still in vogue in the U.K.,

in England, in Britain. I would like to have information on this point, if the Prime Minister can enlighten us.

One more point, and I have done. The new Section 128B invests any police officer in uniform with this power; sub-clause (4) of section 128A reads:

“If a person, required by a police officer under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test, refuses or fails to do so and the police officer has reasonable cause to suspect him of having alcohol in his blood or urine, the police officer may arrest him without warrant except while he is at a hospital as an indoor patient.”

What does this mean? If a person required by a police officer under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) to provide a specimen of his breath—take refuses or fails to do so, he can be arrested without warrant. That means that any police officer may just go to any person and say ‘well, you are driving and I suspect there is alcohol in your blood: you must have a breath-test’. I don’t drive now-a-days but I used to many years ago, and I knew some drivers very well: I knew they did not drink nor had recourse to drugs—they were sober drivers. I am, however, afraid that if this is left as it is, unamended, there may be improper, inefficient and corrupt administration in this field. Any police officer in uniform—even a constable—can go and ask for a breath-test and the person may refuse. This is what people reportedly did in Britain: they said ‘we do not want to go in for a breath-test as we are not drunk’. I think in India the position is worse because, though some of our officers are very good officers, efficient, not corrupt and men of integrity, there are quite a large number who have not so good a reputation, who have no integrity and are corrupt and inefficient, and

who make money by hook or by crook, more by crook than by hook. That is the situation in India.

So, this is but one specimen of such provisions in the Act—that if a person refuses to have a breath-test, a police officer may arrest him without warrant except while he is in hospital as an indoor patient. I do wish that, even at this late stage, this Bill is referred to a Select Committee of the House so that it can probe these matters further so as to ensure there is good and proper administration of the Act. Cars and motor vehicles are increasing in number now and so are drivers, and there will be more drivers and cars in the years to come. I therefore wish that it is referred to a Select Committee so that it may examine it closely and carefully to ensure that it does not become an engine of oppression in the hands of petty officers dressed in brief authority.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to my hon. friends who have drawn my attention to different aspects of this Amendment Bill and to the misuse that can take place. I am also very happy to find that the hon. Members are studying even such small Bills so carefully.

There are two or three matters on which I think I need say something, particularly the question of taxation. It was mentioned that this will not be legal. But this is not taxation: this is a fee which is recovered and that is why it has deliberately been mentioned as a fee charged for the licence given for driving. It is not a tax on the vehicle but a fee payable by the driver. This is quite a different thing altogether and, therefore, there is no legal bar of constitutional bar to this.

Now, the question about the possibility of its being misused by a police officer is very much there. I do not say that the possibility is not there, especially in view of the fact

that there has been a lot of corruption and we have got to remove it. But this problem also is difficult to deal with unless every police officer is empowered to do this—because, on the roadways there cannot be higher police officers located at every point to see that these things are checked. Therefore, every police officer has got to be empowered to take action in this matter. But he can arrest without a warrant only if a person suspected of being under the influence of alcohol refuses to give a breath-test. It is certainly possible that somebody, may be some police officer, may take into his head to extort some money from somebody and ask him to give breath-test. But why should that man submit? If he is arrested and it is found that he has been wrongly arrested, I am going to see and issue instructions to all States also that such people should be dismissed summarily. Once that action is taken, I am quite sure that this evil will be checked. As a matter of fact, the major task of this Government is to see that corruption is minimised. I cannot say that it will disappear completely; it is not possible for any evil to be removed, but it should be totally minimised, that is what I would say, and we are taking some steps in that direction. In this matter also, I am assure my hon. friends that I shall see what I can do to see that this is not misused. Not only that, but it can also be negatively utilised for taking money from a person who is under the influence of alcohol; he can allow him to go off. Well, if that happens also, he should be dismissed summarily. It must be done in such cases also.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Article 311 of the Constitution is there; he has the right to go to the court.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let him go to the court. If he does it rightly. I do not think the court will interfere with it. We have more confidence in the courts than you have.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

I am not worried about it. I think, the court will support every right action and they should not support any wrong action and on that score, I have no doubt.

But all these things can be properly regularised; not that they cannot be regularised. It is all a matter of proper administration. It is only because the Government went wrong at the top, therefore, all this corruption has come in. That corruption can be minimised. I have no doubt about it in my mind, but the evil has been so rampant that it will take a little time to remove it. But we do not want to give more time than is vitally necessary to check this evil. Therefore, on this score, I shall be thankful if such cases are brought to our notice, wherever they happen, and we will certainly go into them and take stringent action as soon as possible.

The question of carriers has been misunderstood. This is for goods carriers and this is not for passenger carriers. There is no nationalization of truck traffic at all; carriers of goods are not nationalised at all. Therefore, that does not apply to this.

The question was, whether riders and drivers of motor-cycles and scooters will not put on helmets. It is provided that both drivers and riders have to put on helmets; whether there are five people on it, or four people on it, they will have to wear helmets. We will, of course, consider whether more than two men should go on a motor-cycle. We are thinking of overhauling the whole Act and that is being gone into very carefully. When that happens, we will take this up also. There was a suggestion also that we should try to bring in a new measure, fully considered so that we can remove whatever difficulties have come to notice in the old Act. That is being done, but we cannot wait for that in order to provide for these matters and that

is why, we have brought these amendments?

I hope that after these explanations, my hon. friends will accept the Bill as it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We would now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are some amendments. Now, I am just trying to find out whether the hon. Members who have given notices of amendments are serious about moving them. The usual practice is to ask them to send their chit to the Table within 15 minutes. But I do not want to wait for 15 minutes.

Mr. Ravi, you are moving your amendments?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Substitution of section 117)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 22,—

omit "or attempting to drive,"
(11)

Page 5, line 23,—

omit "or attempting to ride,"
(12)

Here is a point to which I wish the hon. Prime Minister gave a satisfactory reply. What the Prime Minister said are very good wishes that he would instruct the States to summarily dismiss the corrupt officials. But my fear is that this wording 'attempting to drive' and 'attempting to ride' will lead to a lot of misuse and harassment. It is true that the Prime Minister can issue directions and you can make enactments providing for summary dismissal. In this connection, I know the courts will do justice. There is no doubt about it. But, as far as government servants are concerned, of course, you can see the whole lot of judgments, you will see that they get the utmost protection and rightly so. Under Art. 311(b) of the Constitution they should be given reasonable opportunity to be heard.

The main point is that no action can be taken against any officer without a proper enactment as to what is meant by corrupt practice. There are many enactments by the States regarding corrupt practices but I do not know whether they cover summary dismissal. So, my fear is that this phraseology 'attempting to drive' and 'attempting to ride' will cause damage to the people. As the Prime Minister rightly said, that is possible. So, I wish that it be deleted.

Another point is about Sec. 17(b)(2) about which the Prime Minister made no mention which provides direct punishment to the people who drive after drinking. I have moved an amendment. There should be an option for suspension also. Prime Minister has not made any mention about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are not going to act against the law at all in the matter of these punishments. Therefore, my hon. friend need not be worried about his past in this matter. We are not used to

those things. We will not do anything which is against law. Therefore, Government servant will be certainly protected in the matter of illegal actions. But if they do any illegal action, they will not be saved. That must also be understood. We can provide proper and correct remedies for it.

In the matter of suspension and cancellation, I do not know what exactly he meant, when he said that it is for six months only. What happens if it goes beyond six months? This is to see that the cases do not go on beyond six months? Such cases should not. Why should they go beyond six months? They are simple cases. They do not require any long evidence nor is there complication about them. Therefore, they will be finished very quickly and six months is more than enough. But after first conviction certainly it will be suspended. If he is convicted a second time, it will be cancelled permanently. After suspension also he is required again to go in for a test further. Then only it will be returned to him, not otherwise. Therefore, proper safeguards have been provided. I would only request him to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please read 17B. (2).

17B(1) clearly states—

"as was referred to in section 116."

You say 'cancel' only. There is no suspension.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It has to be cancelled when he is convicted twice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment Nos. 11 and 12 moved by Shri Vayalar Ravi to vote.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Insertion of new section 128A, 128B, and 12C.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 1,—

after "police officer"

insert 'of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or equivalent rank' (13)

Page 6, line 2,—

omit "or attempting to drive a motor vehicles" (14)

Page 6,—

after line 43, insert—

"(4A) After arresting a person under sub-section (4), the police officer shall produce such a person before a Magistrate within two hours and shall repeated a breath test carried out by him on that person under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2)." (15)

Page 7, line 3,—

add at the end—

"in the presence of a Magistrate" (16)

Amendment No. 13—I have stated after "police officer"

insert "of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police of equivalent rank"

I am saying this because of my past bitter experience when I was a student leader and Youth Congress Leader. I am talking of the past 23 years. Hon. Prime Minister was my leader once upon a time. Shri Morarji Desai was holding office as

Finance Minister or Deputy Prime Minister. This mischief occurred in those days, happened and is bound to come. Prime Minister with all his good wishes and good thinking thinks everybody as a saint. Unfortunately, in police force as Shri Kamath rightly put are good as well as bad people.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I was not incharge of police as a Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Prime Minister was a very strong man in the Cabinet those days. This Bill has nothing to do with politics.

Police is bound to create mischief because of different types of people. Rules may be defined, but this will not serve the purpose. I, therefore, say that:

after "police officer"

insert "of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or equivalent rank"

My next amendment is regarding 128A.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 14, 15 & 16.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: 14 has already been rejected and is gone.

I want to add a new clause.

128A(4) as Mr. Kamath also pointed out says—

"police officer has reasonable cause to suspect him of having alcohol in his blood or urine, the police officer may arrest him without warrant except while he is at a hospital as an indoor patient".

The only reason that the police officer has to record is 'this man refused to give the breath test'. If the Police Officer records or makes an FIR "this gentleman attempted to

drive and the wheel", I suspected him. I wanted him to make a breath. He refused. I arrested him.

Taking the man to hospital, taking blood, urin, etc. a lot of harassment can be done. That is why I would like the Prime Minister to accord utmost safeguard to the citizens of this country so as to save people from this kind of harassment. 4A may therefore be added—

"(4A) After arresting a person under sub-section (4), the police officer shall produce such a person before a Magistrate within two hours and shall repeat a breath test carried out by him on that person under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

This may be added to grant safeguard the citizens from harassment. The next one is 128A(5). It says:

A person arrested under this section shall, while at a police station, be given an opportunity to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test there.

In the police station, before whom? The man goes to the police station. He does not have witness. There is no magistrate to record his statement. There is nobody to record. There must be a senior police officer. Whatever record comes to the police station must go to a court of law. It is taken as evidence. We found many cooked up cases, not only during these 19 months, but for many years past. Therefore I moved an amendment to provide for the presence of a magistrate. It is only for safeguarding the interest of the citizen. The intention is to minimise the misuse to that extent. I hope that the hon. Prime Minister will appreciate this and accept it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I want to raise a point for clarification and for getting some information. I had earlier raised the point when

I spoke briefly on the Bill but the Prime Minister did not choose to answer that point. I don't blame him, he perhaps forgot about it. I have heard about the breathalyser device in England, which was in vogue there 10 years or 15 years ago, but later on it was found that it was not very effective. I don't know whether it is still in vogue. If that is not in vogue, I would like to know whether Government proposes to develop in our own country this device, because we are doing scientific and technological research here some of which is laudable and creditable. Are we going to develop in this country a breathalyser for that purpose which will be quite effective?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have already devised a breathalyser. Previously it was imported and was available for Rs. 15, now this will be available only for Rs. 2 and it is very effective. Nearly 50,000 pieces can be produce in the year. Therefore, there is no difficulty about it.

I cannot understand the anxiety of my hon. friend Shri Ravi. But one should not be so anxious as to defeat in other ways the purpose of justice to the citizens and to save them from accidents. As I said we are taking all precautions that are necessary. How does he expect that a person will be produced before the Magistrate within two hours? How does he assume that the police station is far away from the magistrate's court? I cannot understand why he expects to go beyond the Criminal Procedure Code where the man is supposed to be produced within 24 hours before a magistrate. But how can it be done within 2 hours? This I cannot understand. What is to be done in the police station? Only his sample will be taken and that will be produced in the court and the court will be taking into account the analysis done by a qualified person and not simply by the police officer. But the police officer has to be sure that no-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

body is subjected to a wrong test; he takes the breath test and if there is nothing in the breath test no further case arises. That is now this is done. I cannot say that it cannot be misused. But even the right to speak here is misused and for that can we take away the right to speak here? We cannot take away the right. The right has to be there. Therefore, I hope my hon. friend will bear with me in this matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You define the police officer. Will you define it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Any police officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 13 to 16 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

My hon. friend, Shri Kamath ought to be very happy because not only his amendment has been actually put into practice but it has also extended the time by 35 minutes instead of thirty minutes. That is what has happened. I am happy about it. I do not want to unnecessarily hurry anything without a proper consideration being given to it. I have nothing more to say. I hope this will be accepted unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.57 hrs.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we move on to the next Bill. Shri Bahuguna.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This is a very simple Bill regulating some procedures with regard to the powers of the Commission to appoint officers. Only one thing is important. That is, Government, for the first time, is taking power to issue directions to the Commission with regard to its affairs as well as with special reference to the employment, that is, with a view to seeing that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees are recruited in the same manner as is done by the Government Departments. After hearing the hon. Members, I have tried to dispel any misunderstanding, if any.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before you do that, there are some amendments. Those who want to move them, they may send the slips to the table.

There is one amendment which says that it should be sent to the Select Committee. First, we have to deal with that. Is Shri Yuvraj here? He is not here. Now, Shri Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I rise to support the Bill. As has been correctly pointed out by the Minister, this is not a bill of major consequence. In fact, it is a procedural one and this Bill seeks to give the ONGC some more powers in some particular respects. It is of course welcome that more autonomy is being given to the O.N.G.C. because it has today grown up to be a very sprawling organisation employing 24,000 people having 46 off-shore rigs and they are working not only all over India but, throughout the world, as well, even in Tanzania and in other places.

16.59 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair].

Sir, I want to point this out that, as has been the cases in many of the public sector undertakings, greater autonomy, greater power, is being given to misused. Already a small empire has been built out of the organisation, and the Managing Director or the Chairman behaves as

a small monarch in his field. I hope that in spite of this enabling provision in the Bill, the Minister will take care to see that the ONGC does not build up itself into a sort of empire in which the public accountability is lost and in which the Chairman or the other officials have to tell the public as to what they are doing and what is being done there.

17.00 hrs.

With respect to clauses, Section 19, sub-section 3 of the principal Act is being amended. There has been an enabling clause allowing the O.N.G.C. to deposit money in any bank other than a nationalised bank. I think this clause was not necessary. Today the State Bank and the fourteen nationalised banks are capable of covering all the remote areas of the country. This enabling clause may lead to some petty officials of the ONGC to deposit its money with some foreign bank or a fraudulent bank which will not be good for the organisation as a whole.

May I now say a few words about the ONGC organisation? It is one of the primary organisation in our country. As has been said elsewhere, the ONGC has been named by some people as an organisation needing greater care. Over the years ONGC structure has come to such a shape that its very quick re-structuring and overhauling is necessary. In this context we have the Malaviya Committee report which, unfortunately could not be implemented at the time Mr. Malaviya himself was the Oil Minister. I hope it will be implemented now under the new and dynamic Minister, Shri Bahuguna ji.

Sir, ONGC for its off-shore drilling has to enter into collaboration with different foreign companies. It has already come into collaboration with a French company in respect of Bombay High. All such foreign col-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

laborations raise eye-brows and lot of doubts. One has to be very careful to see that our national interests are preserved while entering into such collaboration agreements.

Sir, we have developed a high degree of technical know-how in matters of oil exploration. We are also these days capable of manufacturing rigs in our own country. We should see to it that minimum amount of foreign collaboration or consultancy is called for in the works that ONGC undertakes at various places.

Sir, Shri Bahuguna ji has recently gone to Iraq to enter into an agreement with that government. I hope similar agreements will be possible with the OPEC countries also who have not been so much helpful towards us as a result of which we had to spend a big amount of our foreign exchange in buying oil which is vitally needed for our industry and transport.

Sir, India is a country in which unexplored areas are many and plentiful. These days the sea has opened new vistas. The geological survey shows that the whole area around the basin of Bengal is supposed to be floating on oil. Oil exploration is like a lottery. You may get oil after a few drillings or you may not strike the oil at all or it may be that you have just missed the main point. All the same in order to achieve self-sufficiency in oil, it is necessary to take the risks. I beg to submit that in West Bengal several times drilling for oil has been carried out. In Burdwan in the sixties drilling was carried out by Stanvac which proved to be abortive. Last year ONGC carried out drilling operations in Bakultala but upto now no report has come out as to whether the dealing has proved to be economical or not. I hope the hon'ble Minister will enlighten us on this issue. I want to say that the Sunderbans delta areas are the places for finding oil. So, I request the hon'ble Minister to

undertake massive exploration of the Bay of Bengal including the Sunderban and Tripura where already exploratory drilling has found out some oil. I hope that in the oil map of India, this will totally change.

With regard to the functioning of the ONGC, several complaints have been received, as the Minister himself knows. But the ONGC has done a lot of good work in Bombay High. Now, what happened when the Green Revolution was started. We were all in the euphoria of Green Revolution. We forgot to build our warehouses. Likewise, the ONGC after its strike in Bombay High; may make many strikes in this country, but we have to make arrangement for storing capacity of the oil and crude.

Now, what happened with the Magnetic tape recorders of seismic data on Andaman off-shore survey? They were lying in Delhi Airport for a long time. None had come to Delhi to clear this tape recorders. It was lying for two months. These are the administrative difficulties which need to be looked into. The ONGC can play a vital role in the economy of the country. Given more powers, the ONGC, I hope, will be able to do more so that it can to fulfil the aspirations of the people of India, in this respect, I would like to point out that the ONGC has not given greater importance so far to the technicians. We have excellent technocrats and technical people working in the ONGC. It has always been seen in the past that civilian persons, like I.C.S. officers, are heading such scientific and technical institutions. I would stress that highly technically qualified persons should always be at the top of such organisations. We should see that such organisation is not enmeshed by bureaucratic and other red-tape.

Lastly, the previous Congress Government was able to take over most of the private sector oil companies, during the last three years, that is

1974—77 First Esso was taken over, the second Burma Shell and the third the Caltex was taken over. Today almost 90 per cent of the refining capacity and production capacity of oil in this country is in the hands of the Government. Some black spots remain here and there. We have Oil India which is still making its money in Digboi and I hope the first work of Mr. Bahuguna will be to take over Oil India which is a multi-national company and which has been earning money in our country for some years. I also hope that the hon. Minister will review the agreement entered with Philips Petroleum Company for the refinery at Cochin. I hope that the hon. Minister will break this stranglehold of the multinationals.

I also pay my tributes to the Scientists and engineers and others who are up in the rig. They work during the monsoon conditions, in the difficult terrain conditions; whether on the high-seas, whether in the forest whether on the mountains, they deserve all our support. I hope this House will come forward to give all our kudos to the Indian engineers and the technicians working in the ONGC.

श्री उपसेन : (देवरिया) माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग (संशोधन) विधेयक रखा है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो, एक सूझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस का काम यह सही है कि 1951, 1955, 1953 में जब हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे तब प्रारंभ किया गया था। मगर उसके बाद हमारे पूर्व वक्ता जो अपनी पुरानी उपलब्धियों की चर्चा कर रहे थे मैं इन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 तक जो ऐक्सपेरीमेंट्स इसमें हुए हैं उनमें उपलब्धियाँ कम

हुई हैं और खर्च ज्यादा हुए हैं। मुझे भी कुछ जानकारी है, पहले जब ड्रिलिंग का काम शुरू किया गया था तो ऐक्सपेरीमेंटल बेसिस पर शुरू किया गया था। अंग्लेश्वर में हुआ वहाँ कुछ बड़े बड़े नुकसानात हुए, और सबसे बड़ानुकसान, क्या खामियाँ थीं 1971 के अगस्त में के० डी० मालवीय कमेटी बनाई गई। श्री मालवीय इस विभाग में बहुत दिनों तक रहे, बाद में निकल गये और फिर दुबारा आ गये। उनकी अध्यक्षता में भारत सरकार ने 1971 में एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसने इस कमीशन के बारे में अपनी फाईंडिंग्स दी हैं। मैं उनकी ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जिन खामियों के बारे में मालवीय कमेटी ने इंगित किया है और अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं, उसमें से 2, 3 लाइन मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे तो बहुत कुछ काम हो जायेगा। उनकी रिक्मेंडेशन है :—

"The Committee finds that since 1963, there has been a fall in the status of the Commission and progressive deterioration in its performance. Conservative financial procedures, ill-informed audit objections, bureaucratic methods in administrative machinery and in-appropriate selection of men for the top posts of chairman, members and general managers have all contributed to the poor performance of the Commission."

कमीशन में जो अधिकारी थे, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन का काम टाप हैवी एक्सपेंडीचर का रहा है, नौकरशाही का रहा है। मैं श्री सौगत राय की बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि कमीशन में जो टेक्नीकल लोग हैं, जिनका काम तेल-गैस निकालने का है, जो प्रमुख काम करते हैं उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और जो ऊपर के अधिकारी—चेयरमैन, फाइनेन्शियल मੈम्बर आदि—बना दिये गये

[श्री उपसेन]

थे, उनका ही हुक्म वहां चलता था और वही कानून बना दिये गये। यह सही है कि कमीशन के कर्मचारियों को जितने अधिकार मिलने चाहिये थे, उतने अधिकार उनको नहीं थे। जैसे नान्द्रीय सरकार की दूसरी कार्पोरेशन हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन, अटॉमिक एनर्जी कमिशन आदि हैं, उनके कर्मचारियों को जितनी वाइड-पावर्स हैं, पेंशन की और आवासीय सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, उतनी आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन के कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी गई है। यह सुविधाएं इनको भी देनी चाहिये थी, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

यह आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस आयोग अधिनियम सन् 1959 में बना था। इसके केवल 3, 4 सैक्शन में संशोधन करने के लिये माननीय मंत्री जी यह संशोधन बिज लाये हैं। अच्छा होता अगर इन कर्मचारियों को सुख-सुविधाओं के लिये और खामियों को दूर करने के लिये भी इसमें संशोधन रखते तो एक बार में ही बहुत सारे काम निपट जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उससे कमीशन के 40, 50 हजार कर्मचारियों के काम में सुभीता होता।

यहां बम्बई-हाई की बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है कि इसमें जो उपलब्धि हुई है, वह अच्छी है। बम्बई हाई में दो तरह से काम हो रहे हैं। एक तो ड्रिलिंग के लिये कुछ जहाज खरीदे गये हैं जो कि अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ कुछ विदेशी कंपनियों को भी ठेका दिया गया है कि आप काम करो, अगर आप अच्छा रिजल्ट देंगे तो आपको बम्बई हाई में तेल निकालने का काम दिया जा सकता है।

मगर मुझे कुछ जानकारी है, मंत्री महोदय शायद बतायेंगे कि जो विदेशी कंपनियां बंगाल में या दूसरी जगह एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम कर रही हैं, उनका काम संतोषजनक

नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि जर्मनी या अमेरिका या जापान की कुछ कंपनियां ड्रिलिंग के लिये अच्छे किस्म के सस्ते दाम के जहाज बनाती हैं, उनके जहाज अगर खरीद लिये जायें, एक ही बार पैसा लगाकर अगर यह ले लिये जायें तो हमेशा यह हमारे तेल निकालने के काम में आ सकते हैं।

इस समय इस आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन ने ईरान, ईराक और तजानियां में भी काम का ठेका लिया हुआ है। इन कामों के लिये अगर कमीशन के अच्छे टेक्नीशियन, प्रबंधक वहां गये इन लोगों ने काम अच्छा किया तो अफ्रीका के देशों में हमारी इस कमीशन की अच्छी गुडविल होगी। इससे वे लोग हमको और काम देंगे और उससे भी हम फारेन-एक्सचेंज अच्छी तरह से कमा सकते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय को इस विषय में काफी दिलचस्पी है वह काफी एक्स्पर्ट हैं। वह हमारे मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं, हालांकि जब वह हमारे मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो मैं जेल में था, क्योंकि मैं पी० एम्प्ल० लिस्ट में था। वह मजदूर यूनियन के नेता रहे हैं और उन्हें काफी अनुभव है। कमीशन के कर्मचारियों को पहले ग्रेजुएटी और बोनास मिलता था। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन की सुख सुविधाओं कार्पोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के बराबर लाई जायें और उनकी सर्विस कन्डीशन को बेहतर बनाया जायें।

इस कमीशन के वर्किंग का डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन, जनतंत्रीकरण, होना चाहिए और इस में एकतंत्रीकरण को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। एक आदमी दस साल से बैठा हुआ है, और सभी पार्वज उसी के हाथ में हैं। कमीशन इटली के ई० ए० आई० कम्पनी और मक्सिको की पेमेक्स कम्पनी की तरह विदेशों से ऋण लेने आदि जैसे व्यापक अधिकार चाहता है। हम

ये अधिकार। दे के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से हो।

मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी थी कि इसका हैडक्वार्टर देहरादून में है। देहरादून में हैडक्वार्टर जरूर है, लेकिन सारा काम बम्बई, अंकलेश्वर और अहमदाबाद आदि से होता है — देहरादून से सिर्फ कागज चलते हैं।

अभी श्री सींगन राय ने कहा कि बेआफ्र बंगाल और अंडमान में एक्सप्लोरेशन होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में बनकपुर में ड्रिलिंग करने की बात काफी दिनों से कही जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भागों और पहाड़ी तथा तराई के इलाकों में तेल मिलने की बहुत संभावना है। इस बारे में जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट भी आई थी। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में कदम उठाना चाहिए, ताकि वे ऑयल फ़ैक्ट का काम समान रूप से आगे बढ़ा सकें।

मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों की मुख-मुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक संशोधन लाये जायेंगे।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir, I rise to extend support to this Bill. While introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister himself had said that the ONGC is extending its activities and therefore, certain completion of requirements are necessary and those are provided in this Bill.

But when speak of this Bill and when we extend support to the Bill, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on some of the important expectations that the country

has about the functioning of the ONGC. In 1975, your predecessor, Mr. K. D. Malaviya said that this country would reach self-sufficiency in respect of oil in the year 1980. Now, according to available indications it seems that we will not reach self-sufficiency as expected. Some figures which are available indicate that in 1966-67, the production was 8.8 million tonnes and the demand for oil was 23 million tonnes. There was a gap. In 1980-81, the production is expected to be 19 million tonnes and the demand would be 32 million tonnes. So, the gap remains almost the same. ONGC, of course, is doing good work. I have no complaints about the work they are doing. But my apprehension is the good work which they are doing is in a very limited sphere. For example, they are working in an area covering 450 million tonnes crude which is only a small fraction of the known crude available, proven crude available in the country. According to a Russian expert, Prof. Kalinin, who did a survey of the availability of crude in our country, in the off-shore itself it is possible to get 4000 million tonnes of crude. An Indian expert estimated that the off-shore and on-shore availability of crude would be about 6200 million tonnes. It means, the work of the ONGC is covering only an area where 450 million tonnes of crude are available, i.e. less than 10 per cent of the total availability is being explored, drilled or prospected by ONGC. This is very insufficient when we take into consideration the needs of the country. The minister will say, ONGC is working under financial restraints. Then he should come to this House with a request for more funds and all sides of the House will support him. It is not a party matter. He has not come forward with such a request. Then, it has been pointed out that there is a lot of red-tapism in the working of ONGC and there is no proper coordination between ONGC and the ministry. The minister should clarify how he will overcome these difficulties during his stewardship.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Mr. Saugata Roy made some points about the working of the oil industry in this country. We have nationalised most of the foreign-owned companies in the oil sector. But what about Assam Oil Company? Assam Oil Company and Government of India have fifty-fifty partnership in Oil India. What is going to happen to that? I hope the minister will clarify the policy about the future of this only foreign-owned oil company in this country today. In Cochin Refinery and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, still 24 per cent of equity shares are held by Philips Petroleum and ESSO. How long will you tolerate this?

As I said, ONGC should expand its activities further because at present its work covers only 10 per cent of the area where crude is available. What will happen to the off-shore drilling in Kerala? I am happy to remember that soon after he assumed office, answering a question in this House, he said that after the monsoon he will send a team to investigate the possibility of drilling in the Kerala coast. This coast is supposed to be having large sediments where oil will be available from Cannanore to Alleppey. The rainy season is going to be over and we will soon celebrate Onam there.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I will join you there.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You are welcome. We generally welcome Mahabali, the socialist king, when we celebrate this festival. If you come, you will be heartily welcomed along with Mahabali. I hope you will visit that place.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : चेयरमैन साहब, आयल ऐंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन (ग्रैंडमेंट) बिल, जिस पर यह डिस्कशन चल रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि आज से 8-10 साल पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिवालिक के पहाड़ों और खासकर

ज्वालाजी के मुकाम पर एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम शुरू हुआ था और वहां पर गैस और तेल के बहुत ज्यादा जखीरे मिलने की सम्भावना थी, लेकिन साल दो साल काम करने के बाद उस काम को अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया। आज मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि मंत्री जी को खास दिलचस्पी के कारण ओ० एन० जी० सी० की तरफ से वहां ड्रिलिंग का काम शुरू है। पिछली दफा मैंने एक क्वेश्चन किया था और और उस का उत्तर मुझे यह मिला कि एक हजार फीट तक ड्रिलिंग की गई है और कुछ आसार गैस मिलने के दिखाई दिए हैं। मैं मंत्रीजी से कहूंगा कि शिवालिक की पहाड़ियों, खास कर कुल्लू और मनाली का इलाका और यह कांगड़ा का इलाका ज्वाला-मुखी का जो है वहां तेल मिलने की बहुत संभावना है। अगर मंत्री जी जाती तौर पर दिलचस्पी लेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं वहां पर तेल जरूर निकलेगा।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ओ० एन० जी० सी० की तरफ से जहां पर ड्रिलिंग हो रही है वहां पर कुछ शिकायतें भी हैं कि पोलिटिकल इंफ्लूएंस चलता है, जिसकी वजह से कहीं पर ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ली जाती है और कहीं पर दिलचस्पी नहीं ली जाती है इसलिए बहुत से इलाके छोड़ दिए जाते हैं। कई जगह जहां पर ड्रिलिंग होनी चाहिए वहां पर ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं ली जाती। ऐसी हालत में मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि एक महीने के बाद जो वहां प्रोग्रेस हो उसकी रिपोर्ट आपको मंगानी चाहिए ताकि पता लग सके और आपकी नज़र में आ सके कि जहां जहां ड्रिलिंग हो रही है वहां क्या रिजल्ट्स मिल रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा आप जो ग्रैंडमेंट बिल लाये हैं उसकी जो दो क्लॉजेज हैं, सेक्शन (3) और सेक्शन (5) यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इसमें आपने ओ० एन० जी० सी० के एडमि-

निस्ट्रेशन की रेगुलराइज किया है और गवर्नमेंट का उस पर इफेक्टिव कन्ट्रोल लाने के लिए कुछ कदम भी उठाए हैं। इस में तीन जुज हैं। एक तो यह है कि सेक्शन (3) में आपने कहा है—

“(a) the creation of any post, the salary or honorarium of which would either be more than such amount as may be prescribed, or where no such amount has been prescribed, more than rupees two thousand seven hundred and fifty, or be on a scale the maximum of which exceeds such amount as may be prescribed or where no such amount has been prescribed, exceeds rupees two thousand seven hundred and fifty, and the appointment of any person to any such post;”

मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। इतनी बड़ी पोस्ट का अधिकार महज कमीशन पर नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार में यह चीज होनी चाहिए ताकि वह देख सके कि एम्पाइंटमेंट्स सही हुए हैं या नहीं। कमीशन के अधिकार पर आपने अपनी सरकार का यह नियंत्रण रखा है —

“(b) the implementation of any scheme or proposal which will involve a capital expenditure exceeding such amount as may be prescribed, or where no such amount has been prescribed, exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees;”

मैं समझता हूँ कि पचास लाख की बजाय यदि यह 25 लाख रखा गया होता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा था, क्योंकि 50 लाख की किसी प्रापर्टी की डिस्पोजल बहुत ज्यादा है।

इस के (सी) में कहा गया है—

“(c) the disposal of any property, right or privilege the original or book value of which exceeds such amount as may be prescribed, or

where no such amount has been prescribed, exceeds ten lakhs of rupees.”

मैं समझता हूँ कि ओ० एन० जी० सी० पर कन्ट्रोल रखने के लिए आप ने यह अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

इस के पांचवें सैक्शन से साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि इस तरह के कारपोरेशन या कमीशन में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन के मामले में काफ़ी झगड़ा चलता था, ये आर्गेनिजेशन इस चीज को बहुत लास्टली लेतो थीं। रिक्मेंट के लिये आप ने इस प्रावीजन को लाकर बहुत मार्काइज काम किया है। आपने इस में डायरेक्शन दी है कि जो गवर्नमेंट प्रेस्क्राइव करेगी कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये क्या रिजर्वेशन होगा, कमीशन को उसे माना पड़ेगा और उसी के हिसाब से अपने यहां रिजर्वेशन रखना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये दोनों बहुत अच्छे अमेण्डमेंट्स हैं, बड़े काम्प्रोमैसिव हैं, जिन से ओ० एन० जी० सी० पर गवर्नमेंट का नियंत्रण रहेगा और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये बहुत अच्छे साबित होंगे।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the government is maintaining its investment in the ONGC in the matter of exploration, that the axe has not fallen on exploration, and that the Minister has taken keen interest in this matter, because it is one area where the country cannot possibly economize, and any amount of investment made in this area will be necessary. I don't think that even if we invest Rs. 1000 crores more in this area, it should be objected to. It is a field where we are spending, and are going to spend thousands of crores in the near future. Our country must do its best and have its own exploration machinery. It is true that so far

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

as the organization is concerned, ONGC has been oriented more towards research, than towards exploration. That somehow was the impression I got 2 years ago. I am beginning to change that impression after seeing what is happening in the Bombay High.

So far as my State is concerned, exploration is divided between ONGC and the Oil India, and we found that ONGC's work was very little, compared to that of the Oil India, as far as exploration is concerned. In this respect, I think it will now go on at top speed, and that the achievements made so far will be strengthened. I think we should go into the new areas. With all my opposition to foreign collaboration, I think this is one area where I would personally like the country to go into every sort of agreement, if it is economically useful and possible and to get somebody to invest thousands of crores, and if we can get the work going, we should do it. The price of crude today has gone up. It is better to go in for exploration of all types. It is restricted only by one consideration, i.e. it should be done where foreign collaboration is made on our terms.

So far as the main provision in the Bill is concerned, it is one of liberalization. If it is going just to liberalize, I am all for autonomy of these organizations. Ideally considered, the public sector organizations suffer from too much of governmental interference. Interference from government officers is not going to improve upon the usual lack of efficiency in a business enterprise. Whether it is the public sector or the private sector, the principle is that there must be devolution of responsibility to the lowest level. At the same time, there must be centralisation of policy. Somehow, here there seems to be no centralisation of policy, since there may be no policy at all. There is only centralisation of authority, which is not conducive to better functioning of the

public sector enterprises. I do not know whether the enterprise should get all the authority considering the situation in India. I think it would be better for the Government to be careful in giving so much authority to the enterprise. Considering all these, norms should be laid down. It is good that norms about Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been laid down.

Regarding the head office of the organisation, it is located at Dehra Dun. There was a time when there was considerable feeling in my State about the location of headquarters of ONGC, because its operation is confined to Gujarat and Assam, while Dehra Dun happens to be thousand miles away from both these places. The local people did not know what they were doing at Dehra Dun nor the people at the headquarters knew what the local people were doing. I wanted to find out what they were doing at the headquarters. I found they were doing some research which are important by themselves, but so far as exploration in my State is concerned, very little has been achieved.

In my area the O&NGC has got a wider area to cover. This is an area where on-shore availability of oil has been proved and this area includes not only Assam but the entire north-eastern region. There is need for greater exploration and it cannot be done from Dehra Dun. It has to be done somewhere from the north-eastern area. So far as on-shore drilling in the north-eastern area is concerned, a separate organisation should be set up. I hope the hon. Minister will go into this. It is very important that the exploration work is not directed from Dehra Dun. It is true that they have got their gadgets, but it is impossible for them to remain in Dehra Dun and do exploration in Assam.

I know that they have a few sheds at Nazira which constitutes the entire establishment of the ONGC in Assam. They have very little work in that area. Recently, even the little oil that was found there by ONGC was

sealed, because they did not have the means of utilising it. I would suggest that this oil should be utilized in my State. Oil is a very touchy issue, so far as my State is concerned. The people there rightly feel that the raw materials are taken out and not utilized within the State. Let us hope the Minister would utilize the oil that has been found there and which has been unfairly sealed for some time. It will have to be taken out especially when crude has become costlier everywhere, including India.

Assam had agreed to supply 3 million tonnes of crude to outside refineries. Even if the pipeline is expanded, it is not possible for them to take more than 3 million tonnes. That is why I say that this crude should be utilized within the State. It should be put to proper use. Otherwise, it is wrong economics. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and ensure that the exploration work in that area is expedited and that the headquarters is located there.

Then, I support the demand made by Shri Chandrappa for the nationalisation of the Assam Oil Company. When all the other oil companies like ESSO, Caltex and Burmah-Shell have been nationalised, there is no reason why this Assam Oil Company also should not be nationalised. It has to be nationalised immediately. I do not know why there is so much delay. I hope the Minister will pay attention to this.

In the matter of exploration, if there is division of work between Oil India and O&NGC, there will be no progress and neither of them will benefit. This type of diversification should go and it should be done only by one organisation, which must have its headquarters in the north-eastern region. I hope the Minister will pay attention to all these matters.

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): The Bill is for a very simple purpose, to have the line of demarcation in expenditure according to the changed situation and to give some privileges of employment to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I support this.

I suggest that wherever explorations are going on, the local people should be employed, so that they are interested in the achievements. Employment will also help the local people, but for that some training is also required. Such things must be done. Otherwise, it will be difficult to employ the local people, particularly the tribal people, in this concern. It must be looked into.

Two or three years ago, in Tripura, the officer in charge of the exploration was sabotaging the whole thing. The Member of Parliament from there, Shri Biren Dutta, intervened and afterwards the culprit official was found and dismissed. These things are going on. We should see that the local people are involved, so that things may develop more rapidly.

In Namroop or Sibsagar I am told gas is being burnt for years together and it cannot be utilised. It is painful for the common man to see a national asset being wasted like this. I do not know if there are any technical reasons for this.

A few days ago it was stated in the newspapers that the American firm which was exploring for oil in the Bay of Bengal has stopped drilling. When there are reports of so much oil in the Bay of Bengal, I do not know why this company has stopped its operations. We must know something from the hon. Minister as to what is going on there and what steps he is going to take to solve this problem, so that exploration may be successful there as early as possible.

*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I welcome this simple and non-controversial Oil and Natural Gas Commission Amendment Bill. While paying my tribute to Shri Bahuguna for piloting this Bill, I would like to pin-point a particular issue which has been neglected for nearly two decades.

Sir, the parent Act was passed in 1959, and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was constituted immediately thereafter. Clause 5 of this Bill proves beyond any shadow of doubt that for eighteen long years there was no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the recruitment of ONGC. It is appalling that this should have been allowed to happen in a Department which is functioning directly under the Central Ministry. If reservation for SC and ST candidates in recruitment is not there in the ONGC, then naturally it would not be there in the Indian Oil Corporation also, which is the premier public sector undertaking in the country. I am sure that our benevolent Minister Shri Bahuguna would soon issue a directive for the IOC too for introducing reservation for SC and ST candidates in recruitment.

Sir, I hope that Shri Bahuguna's eminent colleagues in the Ministry will emulate his worthwhile example and ensure through statutory means adequate reservation for SC and ST candidates in recruitment in the Departments under their charge. It is quite relevant to refer to the repeated recommendations being made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes year after year in his Annual Report in the matter of ensuring reservation for

SC and ST candidates in the Departments of the Government of India and it is deeply distressing that there should be still Departments like the ONGC which do not have statutory compulsion for this purpose.

As a Member belonging to the Scheduled Caste, it is heartening for me to note that Shri Bahuguna has taken the initiative in this matter through this small legislation. I welcome wholeheartedly this Bill and I am sure that he would no doubt ensure its effective implementation. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I support this Bill. It seeks to give more powers to the Government. But how far those powers will be used, that is my fear. The ONGC have, no doubt, done very good work. They have done very well in oil exploration in different parts of the country for which they deserve our congratulations even though there are some complaints but those complaints may be related to administrative matters.

Shri Chandrappan referred to the Cochin Refinery. I had been the President of the Workers' Union in the Cochin Refinery for three years. I am proud to say that the workers are very efficient and law-abiding. But unfortunately, for the last 2 1/2 years, their Charter of Demands is pending with the Government. I do not know any other public sector undertaking where Government has taken so much time to settle the Demands of the workers. Last year, the Refinery earned a profit of Rs. 7 crores and I am glad that you have given 20 per cent bonus to the workers also. But why do you not settle these demands? Why do you want to create unnecessary trouble there? By 1980-81, when the Bom-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

bay High goes for commercial production, we will be deficit in crude by 13 million tonnes of which the Refinery's share is 3.5 million tonnes. In this regard, they only want a super tanker.

Coming to the Bill, the ONGC has some problem. Somebody wants to blackmail them. There is a proposal to lay a 200-mile long pipeline. The whole project would cost US \$150 million. And out of this US \$75 million is meant for the pipeline. Platform (A) is there; platform (f) will cost \$7 to 8 million. Something has gone wrong somewhere because the tenders have not yet been finalised. Before finalisation of the tenders, the French Company is insisting to award this contract. This company is getting \$18,000 for their advice or assistance to the ONGC. They are insisting on some other contract. It is also reported that it was negotiated with a few people only. There seems to be something fishy in the whole transaction which requires to be cleared by the Minister. It is very clear that before finalising the contract on pipe-line laying, the ONGC must get the quotations for the supply of pipes. And in this matter, there seems to be something wrong. It is bringing a very bad name to the ONGC. It is reported that some French connection is there. I do not know any connection. But the Minister must clear what it is. There are some connections—extra-constitutional connections—which have done great harm to this country and more harm to my Party. You have to explain as to what connections they are. You have to see that the ONGC should be kept free from such kinds of extra-constitutional connections. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take a lesson from the past and his experience. Some people refuse to take any lesson from the past; some people refuse to learn from the experience of the past.

I can say only this much that they will do more harm to them than to society and to the party or the Government they belong.

Coming to the Bill, I want an explanation on certain points. As regards clause 3, Amendment of Section 15, you want to give the power to the ONGC to create posts upto Rs. 2,750, that is, they need not have Government sanction upto the posts carrying a salary of Rs. 2, 750. It means, you are giving a free hand to them to create posts upto Rs. 2,750. I do not know how far it will be helpful if you give this much wide power to them.

As regards the contract, the limit has been raised from Rs. 30 lakhs to 50 lakhs upto which amount they do not need Government's sanction. That means, they can enter into a contract or an agreement upto Rs. 50 lakhs without any prior sanction of the Government. It may be helpful. But I do not know how far it will be helpful. I am afraid, if you give this much of autonomous power to the ONGC to the extent of 50 lakhs, you have to trust the officers and I have got my own fears particularly in view of the French connections.

About the disposal of property, you have put the limit of Rs. 10 lakhs upto which they need not have Government's sanction. I think, the disposal of every item of the Government department always gives room for corruption. Here also, you want to give a clean chit upto Rs. 10 lakhs. They need not have any previous sanction of the Government for the disposal of any property upto Rs. 10 lakhs. I think, you have to further look into it to see whether such a wide power be given to the ONGC to dispose of any property upto this extent.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Lastly, I remind the hon. Minister and support the plea of my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, and also of the state Government that we are very anxious to see that you also start exploring oil in Kerala. From some of the reports and articles we have seen that there is every chance and evidence that there is oil in the off-shore of Arabian coast and the Kerala coast. It is a very feasible proposition from the technical point of view. The hon. Minister may look into this matter. I know, he will make a sweeping remark saying, "I will look into it." You know how much you are spending in Cauvery delta and in Tamil Nadu. It is a good thing. Of course, you have not been able to struck oil there so far. I wish, in lesser time, you will get oil in the off-shore coast of Ernakulam and Trivandrum. I hope, the hon. Minister will have a more sympathetic consideration for Kerala in this matter of exploring oil in the sea-coast of Kerala. I can assure you that the ONGC will become self-sufficient in oil. Even after the commercial production in Bombay, in 1980, there will be a gap of 30 million and that gap can be filled within five years, in 1985, if you can satisfactorily find oil in the Kerala sea coast. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I move that the House be extended by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that the House is extended till the Bill is passed?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the House is extended till the Bill is passed. Shri Sreekantan Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Bahuguna was a Minister here as well as Chief Minister in U. P. He was thrown out of both these offices. His predecessor also claimed to be

progressive and dynamic. But Mr. Malaviya was not kicked out. That shows the difference between socialism and dynamism of these two Ministers.

The ONGC and other institution are suspect in the eyes of the people. That is why in the *Economic Times* of July 11, 1977 there is a severe criticism about the pipe-line project. It is under the caption of putting the cart before the horse. They have made two allegations. One was raised in this House by a Member of Janata Party, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He said that it was 20 million U.S. dollars that were being paid for the so-called technical aid, but it was only 18 million U.S. dollars which is being paid to the French Firm which was giving technical assistance. The second was about the secondary contracts that were finalised. As far as this Japanese firm for the construction of platform is concerned, it does not have any experience at all of off-shore drilling and the worst of it is that the contract has already been given.

All these actions were engineered during the period of emergency with the result that it had created a suspicion in the minds of the public. If we lose this 150 million U.S. dollars, it will be very serious loss for our country. The O. N. G. C. might have done something wrong for their existence, just to hold on their office. Some action should be taken to see that corrective action is taken in this regard.

I want to bring to your notice about the survey by Russian ships in the coastal belt of Kerala. This is based on concrete facts. If you look at the coastal map of Kerala, from Trivandrum to Cannanore you will find continuous deposits of Cuma clay of the highest quality. It is the clay containers which hold the largest quantum of crude all over the world. Therefore, these rare deposits, these claymines—some of the

claymines, like kundara claymines are world famous- are at the shore. Some of the clay mines are also located near beautiful lakes. So, the entire coast from Trivandrum to Cannanore is full of some of the finest claymines, and this goes deep into the sea.

18 hrs

The State Government as well as Members of Parliament have been representing of the Central Government for the last 15 years to explore this area because of these deposits. Other States are the exerting pressure for getting help in oil exploration. But Kerala is a small State in this vast country and therefore our position is very weak with the result that we could not get any response from the Centre. Now that you have agree to come to Kerala at the time of Onam Festival, I hope you will do some justice in the matter. You have also agreed that 20 per cent bonus will be given to the workers. I am happy to know about it. Last year, the question of bonus also came. So, what the Kerala Government did was to give four per cent of the total earnings as customary bonus. That was a bold action. The majority of our legislators there are Congressmen. The Congress Prime Minister had said that no bonus should be paid. Still the Kerala Government said that they would pay four per cent as customary bonus. But that was not paid by the Central Government institutions in Kerala; we could not exert pressure on the Central Government institutions. Now that the Janata Government has taken over, now that you have given an assurance, Sir, I hope, 20 per cent bonus will be paid to all the workers in the public sector undertakings under your Ministry.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I do not want to inflict a long speech on the Minister; I would only point out a few things.

The information given by Mr. Chandrapan regarding the availability of crude in our country and the capacity of the ONGC to process it is very revealing.

I hope the hon. Minister will agree with me that oil is also a political question. I completely disagree with Mr. Barua when he says that, on the question of exploration of oil no question other than economy should be brought in: I think, it is a very preposterous and dangerous thing: I do not agree with him.

In off-shore drilling, our Government had given certain contracts. I would mention about three of them, Reading Bates, Carlsberg Natomas and Asamera.

So far as my information goes, Reading Bates which was given a contract for exploration in the Kutch Basin, did not continue the drilling. Why? My apprehension is that they only wanted to sabotage India's plan of achieving self-reliance and independence in oil.

The second is Carlberg Natomas. They drilled only two wells in the Bengal, Orissa Basin—where there are great possibilities of finding oil. My information is that there were indications which were positive and promising also. The ONGC wanted that the drilling should continue but the company did not continue the drilling. They did not even submit the report of analysis, so that the ONGC could process it further. Again, I say, it is a method of conspiracy and sabotage by the foreign oil companies.

Another example is Asamera. It is given a contract for drilling in Cauvery basin in 1975. The prospects, I understand, are brilliant. Yet, the drilling has not been started.

I do not want to multiply the instances. Having these things in the background, may I have an assurance from the hon. Minister that all these contract—will be cancelled forthwith—

[Shri Chitta Basu] though Mr. Barua may be unhappy—in the interest of the country and see that the ONGC is further strengthened and they undertake this kind of exploration so that we can attain self-reliance in oil which is sensitive, which is strategic, which is more of political nature than anything else.

In conclusion I would urge on the Minister to see that the ONGC workers get the bonus demanded by them.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I would like to preface my observations on the ONGC drilling with the happy announcement or information that our Minister has been very generous and progressive in matters affecting employees of oil corporations or connected with the petroleum industry. For instance, in my constituency, there was a can factory which was about to be wound up by the Indian Oil Corporation, but the workers of the factory (around a hundred people) put up a proposal and I raised this matter in Parliament and the Minister, after examining, it, said that this factory may be sold to the workers who are prepared to take over the factory, instead of disbanding all of them. The Minister has been so good as to accept the proposal of the workers and he offered to sell it at book value. Although the workers are poor, they raised Rs. 1,25,000 in three week's time thanks to the generosity of people who sympathized with them, and they have deposited that amount. The Minister has written to me saying that he has instructed the oil corporation's employers to get in touch with the workers. I mention this just to show how a progressive policy has been pursued to bring utmost satisfaction to the workers.

Now, coming to the subject, I have been pressing the matter of prospective prospecting of oil wherever possible off-shore. I raised this problem true and again in the Fifth

Lok Sabha. Now, I am informed that two seismic surveys were conducted in Kerala for off-shore oil. One of them was conducted by the Soviet Union on the Kerala Coast and earlier to that, an American Company had conducted an overseas survey and they produced two documents to show that, parallel to the Kerala coast there are favourable structures indicating a fair amount of deposit of petroleum. Now, one of our hopes which has given greater impetus to our economic development is the prospect of oil. I recently visited the United Kingdom where the Englishman's morale has been quite low because their economy is collapsing, but one factor which makes everybody there feel that they have better days ahead is the successful exploration of the North Sea oil. Similarly, in this big country of ours, both on-shore and off-shore there is tremendous potential, and Kerala will offer the best (I do not know about the technical aspects). I am very happy that the Minister is a favourite of Kerala and not only will the people welcome him at National festivals as some Members said earlier but the working-class will also welcome him because he is a path-finder for them.

So, if the oil-exploration attempts are accelerated and if steps are taken as early as possible. I am sure it will add to the dimension of our discoveries in the economic field.

There is just another point. I know there are two American firms who were entrusted with exploration in the Bay of Bengal and some other place. but they have given up. But we need not be despondent. I had a discussion with your predecessor in office, Shri Malaviya, and he was projecting a new theory. He says that the entire Indo-Gangetic Belt is full of oil deposits because, he says, during the reptilian age, the Indo-Gangetic Belt must have been full of reptiles. This is a very important thing. Some books also have been written on this theme. In the Middle East, oil is extracted from wood and other carbon dioxide

material. Here according to this theory, we have a new source. So we must investigate this matter. Mr. Malaviya was saying that he was committed to make further studies in this new field.

On the whole, the Oil Ministry or the Petroleum Ministry is really progressing with new vigour and verve and I do hope that, under your stewardship, it will pave the way for better economic growth and for bringing more satisfaction to the workers employed in the various oil installations and other such places.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाना कब बना, उस के बाद बनने वाले तेल शोधक कारखानों में पेट्रोकेमिकल कारखाना बनना शुरू हो गया, लेकिन यहाँ पर अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ। दूसरे—बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के बाइ-प्रोडक्ट में 110 प्रकार के उद्योग खड़े होने थे, उन में फर्टिलाइजर को छोड़ कर और कोई उद्योग खड़ा नहीं हुआ। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ—यदि वे इस प्रकार कुछ विचार प्रकट कर सकें, तो अच्छा होगा, बताने का कष्ट करें कि कब वहाँ काम आरम्भ होगा ?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have had the privilege of having two years experience on the Committee of Public Undertakings and I had occasions to visit many of the oil-fields even Ankleshwar. The scope of the Bill is very limited, but I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, who is a dynamic persons, one or two things.

Firstly, this is the first time that the representation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been

ensured through this Bill itself. I must congratulate the hon. Minister, who has always been championing the cause of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Secondly, as has already been mentioned by my friends Shri Saugata Roy and Shri Chandrappan, we should associate more with OPEC countries; now we are associating with Iraq. I support what they have said that we must associate ourselves with the OPEC countries and we would stand to benefit by that. We should not lose any more time in this respect. We are having rather more association with Iraq than OPEC countries at present.

Last but not the least, I would like to impress upon the Minister that it appears that sometime back, preliminary exploration was conducted in the Lakshadweep waters and I am told that there are plenty of oil deposits in Lakshadweep waters. Whenever any high dignitary visits Lakshadweep, the entire population has been giving representations in the form of memorandum etc. to this effect. Shri Bahuguna, the hon. Minister knows me very well and I think he also knows the taste of Lakshadweep Tuna fish. I am tempting him, but I would only request him to visit Lakshadweep and he will be very well received there. I would request him that whenever any exploration programme is taken up, Lakshadweep should be given the highest priority. I very much expect this from the hon. Minister.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am beholden to the hon. Members for giving me their advice not only on matters connected with ONGC, but also with other companies like IOC, HPC and so on. These are, of course, all integrated bodies, but the functions are different.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

Though the scope of the ONGC is for certain things, yet I have had a thorough view of the entire Ministry of Petroleum, if I may say so, and I am beholden to the hon. Members for their suggestions. If I do not refer to all the points made by the hon. Members, I hope I will not be misunderstood. I can only assure you that every advice or every caution that has been indicated here in this House will always receive my very best attention and in the overall national interests, they will be as a sort of guiding star for our functioning in the Ministry.

At the outset I must say one or two things. The first thing is that luckily for me this particular Bill has only one additional clause. That is about the power of the Government to issue directions to the ONGC not only in the matter of its affairs but with special reference to the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is something of which I feel the House should be reassured, that the affairs of the Commission will no more acquire the type of affairs of an empire reference to which was made by Mr. Vayalar Ravi who said that everyone of these corporations tends to become an empire. But these empires are accountable to the people whose sovereign will is represented here in this House. In any case, irrespective of this particular clause, that particular accountability is always here in this House and this House has always the power to see and oversee the functioning of these various instruments which we are creating for the development and well being of the people of this country.

The ONGC's work is limited to exploration and exploitation, that is, taking the crude or gas from the womb of mother earth. Now Mr. Chandrappan has said something about the total map of oil and gas and also the limited fields in which we are operating right now. This again forms part of the various reports that were placed before this House. These are calcula-

tions which are borne out of the seismic surveys, magnetic surveys and other types of surveys made from time to time. But they have to be tested and exploration is the only instrument which can really and ultimately show whether or not the total estimate is going to be true. I can only hope and pray that that estimate is true because we do want crude and more crude.

But I must also caution the House that there are many countries in the world which have a large amount of crude but they are using it very judiciously. They are not opening up every field. Some hon. Members from Assam were saying that there is a lot of oil and 'Yet you are not doing anything and you are importing oil.' There are a number of countries in the world which have oil reserves but they are waiting to use their reserves till the world's reserves get exhausted.

Now, it is a question of policy on energy. Will you take out all your oil and consume it or will you leave something for the next generation or the next three generations or would you like to consume all in this generation itself leaving nothing for the future? Therefore, I do want self-sufficiency, but I will not make any tall claim that we can reach self-sufficiency and that the gap will not be 14 million tonnes as indicated by some of my hon. friends even after 4 or 5 years. In fact we will have to decide even if we have found all the oil in between these 4-5 years and the Government must give deep and anxious thought what to use for energy and an energy policy will have to be evolved and integrated so as to see what amount of coal we use, what amount of oil we use, what other types of energy, for example, sun's rays, can be harnessed because crude is not regenerated, it is not recreated. It is that millions of years of a particular type of functioning of earth that causes crude pockets. If we use them all in one shot in the next 10 or 20 or 30 years or 100 years, then what happens after 100 years? We do not

look forward to one generation only, we look forward to generations to come....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: We have inexhaustible reserves of monazite in Kerala from which we can have energy.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am very happy that my hon. friend is an optimist and one should be an incorrigible optimist. But I must say that while sharing his optimism, I should also ring a bit of caution and say that we have to have a total energy policy and so far as the exploitation of our natural reserves are concerned, I will get all the clapping if I cull out all the oil right down next year and keep this generation happy. That will be a cheap and happy policy that we can adhere to. We have limitations because of our financial constraints. Even in Assam where we know we have proven fields, but we are not taking petroleum out for good reasons as indicated by me just now. What will happen to us after 10, 15, 20, 30 or 100 years?

Some doubts have been expressed about certain tenders. I must say that the past experience is a good guide so far as I am concerned. I do not propose to interfere in any matters concerning tenders. Let them go through their natural process. Tenders are invited. They are then presented to the Government. If they are beyond a particular limit, then the Finance Ministry examines it. The Minister or the Members of this House, if they get interested in a tender in the preliminary stages, well, distortions may enter for one reason or the other. If distortions become a base for grant of a tender it is not good. It has many steps. The Tender Committee sees it. O.N.G.C. sees it. It goes to the Ministry and then it goes to either the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs or even the whole Cabinet. Therefore, we need not be afraid. I will not intervene and I will not go on asking everybody. I am sorry to

say that something like that happened in the party which ruled. I served that party for 38 years. The party got destroyed in the process of these tenders also. I do not want to burn my fingers by that type of intervention. Therefore, I would say nothing on that.

Shri Ravi talks of unconstitutional interference. I do not really know what does he mean? Extra-constitutional or un-constitutional whatever he calls it, it would be extra-constitutional for me to intervene at the very tender stage and start asking how can you do this or that? I do not want or propose to do that. My claim is more on Shri Ravi than many people here. I hope he will help me to be out of it.

Doubts have been raised about French collaboration. Luckily for me, again the French collaboration was entered into by the previous Government. I must say one thing. It is not a collaboration. You are wrongly calling it collaboration in the field of Oil. ONGC, I want to make a categorical statement, has no collaboration whatsoever with any one. We have engaged some consultants. Consultancy and collaboration are two different things. Consultants are American, French or British. I must say and it is unfortunate to say that in this country except for ISM Dhanbad we do not have any course of Petroleum Engineering in any of our high technological institutes like IITs. It is this particular type of work which our Engineers are not capable of knowing fully and for that we need some help. French have been called in for four years involving about 17.4 million for 85 man-years of work. This was done by Shri Malviya. He went to France. He found capabilities there. He is said to be on record. I found from the records about their functioning in various fields. We also let the contract continue which has already been done. Luckily for me till date, I had never initiated any contract. As I said,

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

in the Rajya Sabha, I am carrying the good or the bad of the past on my back with great hope for the future. That is the only burden I carry on my shoulders. French, German or Italian, whatever they are, they are a sort of a present of the past to me and I carry them on my shoulders. I can assure you that in this particular case there is nothing wrong. Let us not discourage or say something disparaging about anything done because that is not done in our time. I cannot say something I do is alone good. We must be fair enough to say that in respect of those things which we do not know we must have people from anywhere else in the world. You said, those people have gone away. It is true. The people connected with the basin of Bengal and the basin of Kutch were supposed to say yes or no by the 30th of June, whether they will continue to work or not. I called them in mid-June and said about this. They asked for 3 months to say yes or no. I told them: 'Gentlemen, let us not waste time; soon after 3 months, the monsoon will be over. Let us prepare ourselves.' And finally they said 'good-bye'. One of them said 'I have sunk 22 million dollars'. Two wells are not the last word. I am one of those who have been convinced that we have oil in the off-shore of Andaman-Nicobar belt. We may have oil in the Bay of Bengal. We may have oil in Sunderbans and many other places, not the least of it, in the coast between Kerala and Laccadives. There is lot of expectation. Kaveri basin is one expectation and the Indo-Gangetic plain is another. There is something there also. There is Puranpur in UP and we will find out if something happens there. Our friend talked about Himachal. The work is still on. Another said about producing our own drills. BHEL has produced one drill going upto 5000 metres. We will have better and more rigs now and that technology is now luckily available to us. It depends upon how many rigs can be

produced. We are now currently engaging ourselves to get the equipments to be made available for all this work. So, this thing will be sorted out and we will be doing it as soon as possible.

With reference to Dehra Dun as headquarters, one question was asked, what happens to eastern sector or south sector or something else. In the eastern sector we have already got one office. We are having the central sector and Dehra Dun has become the H.Q. due to good historical reasons. They require a quiet place to work. Our scientists and technicians have to work out the data, sift all the evidence and so on. We have the Petroleum Institute. We have all the capabilities there. We have very effective communication and other types of Telex lines.

In this small world, let us not talk about distance. In India especially whatever may be the headquarters, it will be certainly far away from some other part of India, because our country is of a vast magnitude and we are a vast country.

I have already said about pipeline. Some friends talked about it. All I can assure them is that nothing wrong shall be allowed to be done and no one doing wrong will be spared. But I wish to say that I do not interfere in the day to day matters of the ONGC. We have to see what comes out of all these processes. There is nothing wrong about the process. I have talked about Himachal. In Ramshahr we are having the Hungarian experts.

They have to help us to go deep down. These are the people who know the drilling business. Therefore, we will take care of that. It was said that we should take over the Burmah Shell Company of U.K.—I am sorry, the Oil India; we have already fifty per cent shares and we have to take the rest of the fifty per cent shares. My predecessor in the previous Government

initiated discussions for the take over. Now, this is a foreign equity and so it has got its own international complications. Normally, I am one who believe that after the amendment to our Constitution in 1971, these people have taken a lot of money and so, they should not be given any money. The point is exactly this that the predecessor Government has set a particular type of precedent in international relations. Oil is not just for oil only. American Oil Co. has got certain types of limitations. And we have had discussion with them; negotiations are at the end almost in relation to Oil India. We shall soon be taking over.

So far as Assam Oil Companies, the subsidiary of Burmah Shell of U.K., is concerned, we are starting negotiations to take over that also. I can assure you that both of these are going to be taken over. Nothing can hold us back from that.

I was told that the ONGC has one Sagar Samrat. Why has it not purchased all these types of rigs or all these types of ocean-ships with rigs on and so on? The point is that we cannot afford to purchase them all at a time and the practice is even to get at the contractors but they go away leaving us in the field. We have this Haakon Magnus of Norway; and then we had the Shenandoah from U.S.A. and Gettysburg from U.S.A. These are the chartered or hired ones. These three are working along with Sagar Samrat and, I think that, we need them for all these areas. When we talk about Asamera in Cauvery Basin, the drilling is on the off-shore of Cauvery basin. Let us see what comes out of this. Nothing has so far come out from that.

It was asked as to what happened to exploratory wells at Bakultala. Well, in West Bengal, we had six wells; they appeared to be dry. Not only that the well was dry. All of them proved to be dry. The exploratory operation at Galsi, in West Bengal, is in progress. There is another exploratory well at

Diamond Harbour. That is also in progress. Seismic tapes of Andaman have come to us and we are trying to sort out and work out the whole of the details. That has been done and to find out technically as to what that tape actually means. As soon as that thing is done, I think, it should be possible for us to say with some degree of confidence as to what will be in Andaman and Nicobar. In the end, I must say one thing. We will go to every part of the country for oil. There is no question of any discrimination. That is my first point.

Secondly, priorities will be determined by the finality about the initial sort of information which we have. The moment it is said; that the ONGC can go ahead, that is done. It must be said that there are certain inherent things. The hon. Member was saying that some exploration took place some years ago and money was wasted and nothing was found out. I must say that the Americans spent 22 million dollars and they had gone back home emptyhanded. Oil is a very very difficult thing to find; it requires pluck and luck both. I would only hope that this House wishes well and this House, this Lok Sabha, will have good luck in finding more and more of oil. I would not be spared the luck by the Almighty and I hope I will have a chance to tell this House where we have struck new oil or gas and I think that this country can and should be self-sufficient for tapping of oil. The only question is finding time—a time-consuming business indeed.

In the end, I must say one thing. Some friends have said....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: What about bonus?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: This Bill is limited to certain matters—not bonus. I would be the last man to say 'no' on bonus. I have myself been in trade union movement for eleven years. Sir, we are trying to find a for-

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

mula for bonus which will be linked to production. But there is a demand for retrospective effect for bonus for which they have already accepted certain sums. I am in a little difficulty on that point and am trying to persuade the labour leaders. I hope they will understand my difficulty. Government does not function in isolation and what may be decided in respect of ONGC employees will have many other effects but I can assure the hon. Members that on the question of bonus I am trying to find some solution which will subserve the best interests of the working-class.

Sir, a point was also made that by giving too much power to the Commission it may not go out of our hands. Sir, we will regulate the limit by rules made under this Act and the rules shall be placed on the Table of the House. Earlier power had been given to the Commission to appoint people upto the level of Joint Secretary. Meanwhile the pay scales of the Joint Secretaries have gone very high. The Commission's nature of work is such that it must be given equal status in the matter of deciding such affairs. Further, Sir, we are giving this power to the Commission and not to its Chairman.

Then, Sir, a point was made about the disposal of the broken things and what is not useful anymore. The prices have gone so much that what cost earlier Rs. 5 lakh will cost today Rs. 25 lakhs. Therefore, that too has to be raised. We will take care of the advice of the House while making the rules not to be extravagant but we do not want to be miserly also because oil exploration takes account of money in tons. Oil exploration is something which is extra-ordinarily extravagant and we have to see that India does find out its energy resources which is today hidden within our off-shore and on-shore areas. I do agree that after the Bombay High business on-shore exploration has got somewhat

forgotten. We want to pay equal attention to on-shore as to the off-shore proposition. With these words I pray to the House to accept my request for the passage of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to clause 2.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, are you moving your amendment to Clause 3?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 3 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The hon. Member, Shri Jagadambi Prasad Yadav, yesterday had raised a point about the petro-chemical complex at Barauni. We have given our word that Barauni will have a petro-chemical complex. But it will take its own turn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July, 26, 1977/Sravana 4, 1889 (Saka)..