

Monday, June 13, 1977
Jyaistha 23, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 2, Monday, June 13, 1977/Jyaistha 23, 1899 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	I
 Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 5	2-28
 Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 6 to 20	28-46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 147 and 149 to 175	46-230
Papers laid on the Table	230-36
Assent to Bills	236-37
 Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported burning alive of Harijans in Belchi village of Bihar on 27th May, 1977	238-44
Statement re. Reported death of some persons in Bihar as a result of poll clashes and police firing on 10th June 1977— Chaudhuri Charan Singh	245-47
 Railway Budget, 1977-78—General Discussion—	
Shri T.A. Pai	248-58
Shri S. Kundu	268-76
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	276-81
Dr. Bapu Kaldate	281-93
Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde	293-301
Shri Samar Mukherjee	301-11
Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav	311-19
Shri George Fernandes	319-33
Shri B. Rachaiah	333-39
Shri Dharama Vir Vasisht	339-44
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	344-50
Shri V.M. Sudheeran	350-56
 Business Advisory Committee—	
First Report presented	356

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, June 15, 1977/Jyaistha 23,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri K. K. Warior, who passed away at Trivandrum on the 12th June, 1977 at the age of 69.

Shri Warior was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957-67. During the Third Lok Sabha he represented Trichur constituency of Kerala State. He played a prominent role in the struggle for independence and suffered imprisonment several times during the British regime. A renowned social worker and trade unionist, he always championed the cause of the down-trodden. He was also a Journalist and edited "Navjeevan", a daily published from Trichur. He used to take active part in the proceedings of the House and by his amiable nature, he had endeared himself to his colleagues.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the beraved family.

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

532 L.S.—1

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal for Change in 10+2+3 System of Education

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*1. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI NATHU SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to change 10+2+3 education system throughout the country;

(b) whether there is also a proposal under consideration of Government to make some changes in the education system from Primary to Graduation; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal and the time by which it will be effective?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern, which covers education from primary to graduation, is under review. Discussions are being held with some Members of Parliament, educationists, Vice-Chancellors, representatives of teachers' Organisation, Educational Administrators, parents and members of the public. It will be necessary to consult the States also. The final picture as a result of the review is yet to emerge.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What are the tentative proposals for the necessary changes?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have replied, through you, Sir, to the hon. Member, the matter is being discussed and whatever decision will be taken will be placed be-

fore this august House. The last National Policy on Education was determined in 1968 by both the Houses of Parliament. So, whatever changes will be proposed will be brought before this House. But in brief, I might indicate to the hon. Members that generally it is thought that the 10 stage should remain because that is, more or less, uniform throughout the country. But the book load will have to be reduced because there is a universal complaint that students are overloaded with books and so they cannot manage all this in a proper manner. There is a tendency to book-learning and crammin and the real personality of the student is not developed.

Secondly, at the plus 2 stage, the National Policy on Education indicated that the location could be in school or college or both according to local conditions. The tendency has been to locate it in schools only. But the upgrading of schools has not taken place in a proper manner because of lack of funds. So, it is proposed that we should stick to the recommendation contained in the National Policy on Education that the location at least for some time to come will be either in school or in college or both according to local conditions.

Then, at the plus 2 stage, the vocational course and the academic course are now bifurcated and there is a complaint that there should be some fluidity or flexibility between the two. It has been said that those who take up vocational course cannot in the end come up in the academic sphere, that they will reach a dead-end, so to say and that it is not possible for us to provide for job opportunities to students who take up vocational courses. So, it is suggested that there may be some flexibility between the academic system and the vocational system.

Lastly, with regard to plus 3 stage, already, the Central Advisory Board on Education has recommended some change. It has been suggested that 2 years for Pass course and 3 years for

Hons. course may be recommended. Now we find that in certain States this system of two years for both pass and honours course is there. The suggestion is that we must leave it to the States to pursue their own line of action. In other words, if a particular university in a State....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The whole policy is being enunciated. It is question hour where you ought to answer to the point. You please go ahead and conclude.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am only saying about the suggestions. The hon. Member wanted to know what was the line of discussion. Unless I cover all the three stages, it is not possible to make it understand. Mr. Speaker, these are the suggestions because he wanted this system to be clarified. So, in the plus three stage, it is also suggested that in some States it may be two years period for finishing both pass and honours course.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several suggestions have been received. But has the Government been able to frame any proposals of its own upto now? I would also like to know whether the opinion of the State Governments is also being sought for making the pattern uniform throughout the country.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already mentioned in the substantive answer, it will be necessary to consult States also and in many States, as you know, the States Governments are not there, the popular Governments are not there. So, we are waiting for the results of the elections, and after the results are known it will be taken up.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in most of the schools the facilities for vocational training are very very in-

adequate and this has been causing deep concern to the parents all over India as to what is going to be the fate of their children who are now to go into 10 plus 2 stage? Secondly, the Minister has said in his reply that there are some States where two years system or (plus 3 stage) is there for both pass and honours course and that this may continue. If it is to continue, then the whole purpose of 10 plus 2 plus 3 will be lost. Will the Minister consider the feasibility of making it a uniform pattern, that is, two years for pass course and three years for honours, so that the Public Service Commission and the employers know what is the standard of education of a particular student, from whatever State he may come?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already pointed out, the final decision is not taken and we are not in a position to take the final decision yet. I am quite conversant with the complaints about vocationalisation and we have received deputations of different bodies like representatives of teachers and representatives of parents concerning this vocationalisation. We are trying to look into this matter. As regard the uniformity of pattern, I am afraid, even the Kothari Commission thought that in a country like India, there can be no total uniformity and it had recommended that there might be flexibility according to the local situation.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the States which have already implemented the 10+2 pattern.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Before the Report was submitted by the Kothari Commission, Kerala and Lakshadweep had adopted this pattern. Then, after the National policy of 1968, four States did so, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu. The States where decisions to implement the

pattern have been taken and where implementation is in progress are Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland. But in Madhya Pradesh, no decision has been taken. In Uttar Pradesh there is already the structure of 10+2+2 and that is going on. As regards Meghalaya and Mizoram, the latest position is not known. We are informed that in Mizoram the matter is under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः माननीय श्रद्ध्यम महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में उल्लेख किया है कि 1968 में बनी नीति के अनुसार हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। एक बात उन्होंने और कही है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड ने भी कुछ बातें कही हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस बात की सिफारिश की गई है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा तक नी एजूकेशन दी जाये? इसके अतिरिक्त कोटारी कमीशन का भी उल्लेख किया गया तो क्या नयी सरकार उसकी सिफारिशों को पूर्णतया लागू करेगी? यदि हां, तो कब तक?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The recommendation of the Kothari Commission had not been adopted in full by the previous Government. For instance, the Kothari Commission decided by majority that education must not be in the Concurrent List, but after the Constitution was amended, it has been brought to the Concurrent List. Then again, as mentioned just now, the Kothari Commission wanted flexibility, keeping in view the general uniformity of pattern only, but that also was not accepted in full. We are examining the different aspects of the Kothari Commission's Report and the proposals will soon come up before this august House.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्वाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। क्या 1968 में बनी नीति और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड की सिफारिश के अनुसार प्राइमरी शिक्षा तक की एजूकेशन हो जायेगी ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Regarding free education, such education not only up to the Primary stage but up to 14 years, had been provided in the Directive Principles under Article 45 of the Constitution, to be implemented within ten years from the time of adoption of the Constitution, but, unfortunately, this has not been done. In the Statement I made in this august House earlier in the last Session, I was laying greater emphasis on eradication of illiteracy and on Primary Education. This will be considered in due time.

श्रीवत्ती मुण्डल गोरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन राज्यों ने यह दस प्लस दो प्लस तीन शिक्षा प्रणाली की शुरूआत की है वहां पर शिक्षकों का कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं हुआ इसलिए ठीक ठंग से काम नहीं हो रहा है क्या इस बात की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है ?

दूसरी चीज जैसी कि आपने बताई कि बोकेशनल कोर्सेज की बहुत कमी है तो नयी शिक्षा प्रणाली जब शुरू की तब उसके पीछे बुनियादी कल्पना यह थी कि बोकेशनल कोर्सेज शुरू करें और साथ साथ धर्म की प्रतिलिपि स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ काम करें लेकिन वह कल्पना आज अमल में नहीं आ रही है— इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री जी कुछ बतायेंगे ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards Teachers' Training, steps have already been taken. Apart from that, the NCERT has started a Correspondence course in certain subjects. It is admitted that some improvement has to be effected in this measure, and Government is quite aware of this fact.

As regards Vocalisation, this is really a problem not only of the Education Ministry but it is a general

economic problem of the whole country and unless there is general economic improvement in the vocation field in the country, may not help the students much because we often find that in spite of technical education and engineering, education, Graduates and other students go unemployed.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What is the policy of the Government regarding the teaching of English in this course?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I don't think this arises out of the question that has been put. If a separate question is put, I shall deal with it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know when the review of the whole scheme is likely to be completed?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is taking time. As you know, the National Policy wanted review of the whole position every five years. The review was due in 1973, but that was not done. We have taken up the review, we are consulting many people conversant with this matter and I believe, we will be able to place the whole scheme in the course of this year.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Is there any proposal to consult various teachers, both of secondary schools and Universities and to convene a conference for this purpose so that the whole policy regarding 10 plus two plus three is thrashed out?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We did not have a formal conference, but the whole thing was done informally just to assess the views of different sectors in the educational field and a large number of teachers' representatives were informally called. I might say that headmasters, principals of different schools, some of the representatives of teachers' organizations and even some Members of Parliament who are well known for their connection with

the educational field were informally called.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The hon. Minister has stated that he had called a meeting of representatives of various organisations and those important Members of Parliament who are connected with education to discuss this matter. First of all, I would like to know, what was the criterion based on which he selected the organizations and Members of Parliament. I found in the list of organizations invited a new organization called Bharatiya Shramik Shikshak Mandal. It is a RSS sponsored body. During the last one decade, this country has come to the conclusion after Kothari Commission that there should be a uniform system of education in our country. Immediately after assuming office, the hon. Minister rushed to the conclusion that this should be changed. My specific question considering all this is whether he is prepared to convene a meeting of representatives of teachers, students, organizations concerned with education, patents and those members of Parliament who are genuinely interested in education and not according to his criteria.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As some hon. Members had expressed concern that something should be done immediately, we had consulted some of these gentlemen and ladies who are considered to be experts in the field. I would respectfully submit that there cannot be any finality in the choice of representatives of any particular body and there will always be some questions. Whomsoever we might choose, this difficulty will be there.

But here we have proceeded irrespective of any party affiliation and from the list you could find that even some colleagues belonging to the Opposition were also present....(Interruptions).

SHRI T. A. PAI: After 30 years of independence we are till continuing

to be an illiterate nation with 70 per cent illiteracy. The hon. Minister while replying said that he is thinking of the primary education and removal of illiteracy in due course and they have been busy tinkering with the problem at the top adding one more year here or deducting one year there, making guinea-pigs of our children. Does he propose to change the content of education rather than the length and duration of education? I am afraid he is consulting only those vested interests in education as to what type of education this country requires. But that may not be valid because even in China they had to close the universities.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of opinion. There is no question... (Interruptions).

श्री शिवनारायण सरसनिया : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्ट जो 10 2-3 स्कीम चल रही है, उसके अन्तर्गत स्कूलों में काम कर रहे टीचर्स सरप्लस हो जाएंगे। यदि हाँ तो उनके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government are quite aware of the problem and they are trying to see how it can be met.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: In 1963-64 there was a proposal with the Government of India to have an all India Educational Service. If teachers from Assam can go and teach in Kerala and a teacher from Gujarat can come to Andhra Pradesh, it will lead to integration. What has happened to that proposal of having an All India Educational Service? Can it not be revived by the present Government?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How does it arise out of this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Drought Relief Work in Tamil Nadu

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***2. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

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

(a) the amount programmed and proposed to be spent by Central Government on drought-relief works in Tamil Nadu during 1977;

(b) whether Government have received representations regarding inadequacy of the amount and for increase in the amount for relief; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the amount programmed for relief is proposed to be enhanced on the basis of such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) There is no programme of Central Government expenditure on drought relief work in Tamil Nadu during 1977.

(b) Government has received no representation from Tamil Nadu Government as yet.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, question No. 6 can also be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. It is a separate question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The drought situation in Tamil Nadu has been quite serious and it has been brought to the notice of the Government even on the floor of this House when President's Address was being discussed. Secondly, all drought relief work came to a stand-still on the 31st of March. In the villages of the majority of the districts even drinking water is not available. What does Government propose to do about the relief work for the people of Tamil Nadu and what is the perspective for them?

The reply that no money has been spent and nothing is being done is shocking.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I think the hon. member has misunderstood my reply. I said that this Government has received no proposal from Tamil Nadu Government as yet for assistance.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This Government has been the Government of Tamil Nadu from 23rd of March.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There still exists the Tamil Nadu Government and the formal proposal from Tamil Nadu Government has not yet come. For the satisfaction of the hon. Member I would like to say that I have received information from the Tamil Nadu Government that they are going to spend in 1977-78 Rs. 739.24 lakhs on drinking water supply schemes and employment oriented scheme. We have received no request from Tamil Nadu Government to give them any further plan assistance.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The question was not whether the request from Tamil Nadu Government has been received but the question was that Government received representations and representations had been made on the floor of the House when the debate on Tamil Nadu Budget was made in the last Session. The whole issue is being evaded. Here the Government is responsible to the people. Answers have to be given here in this House because Tamil Nadu is under President's Rule. I would like to know the schemes that are being undertaken, apart from drinking water scheme. I would like to know whether the schemes for drought relief are to create lasting asset or not. Has the Government gone into it? If not, why is this delay being caused?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The State Government of Tamil Nadu has approved the following scheme for execu-

tion during 1977-78 in the drought affected area.

Drinking water supply scheme	Amount
1. Bore Well (2547)	Rs. 241.97 lakhs
2. Pipe water supply	100.00 "
3. Deepening of drinking water wells	24.00 "

Employment oriented scheme:

4. Afforestation	3.64 lakhs
5. Soil conservation	45.54 ,,
6. Fair weather roads	98.96 ,,
7. Special minor irrigation programme	76.89 ,,
8. Accelerated minor irrigation programme	148.24 ,,
TOTAL	739.24 ,,

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that during this one year of President's Rule before the results of the Lok Sabha elections were announced, the drought relief funds were utilised by the Administration for election purposes. Congress Party volunteers were recruited and used for election purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use the Question Hour for this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have been in Tamil Nadu and I can tell you that youth congress volunteers, congress volunteers were on the pay roll of the Government to work for the Congress party in election and all was budgeted in drought relief. Will the Minister order a probe into the expenditure?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: May I know why have you not allowed this question?

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask a separate question.

Storage of Foodgrains by F.C.I. in Open Place

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SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

*3. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether about 5 million tonnes of the foodgrains stock with the FCI is being stored in open place;

(b) whether this is getting deteriorated and becoming unfit for human consumption; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and what measures are being taken to increase the off-take from F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a). Yes, Sir, under Cover and Plinth (CAP) Storage.

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

Statement

CAP storage is only a short term and emergent measure. There is likely to be some damage to the grains due to floods, cyclones etc. However, every precaution is taken to prevent such a damage.

The important measures taken to increase offtake of food-grains, are:

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

(b) All the State Governments have been further advised:

(i) That the existing scale of ration be increased for the time being from the present level of 8 Kgs. per month to 12 Kgs. per head per month, the extra

quantity being supplied in the form of wheat or wholemeal atta/milo.

- (ii) To supply 12 Kgs. of wheat/ wholemeal atta per adult labourer per month without the requirement of ration cards at all major irrigation and construction projects as well as at relief works.
- (iii) To consider paying part of the wages to labour employed on irrigation projects and other developmental works as also labour employed on relief works in the form of wheat and milo.
- (iv) That more ration shops/fair price shops may be opened so as to make foodgrains available closer to the doors of the consumers and the ration shops should be adequately stocked with foodgrains. It has been stressed that Fair Price Shops should be particularly opened in Industrial areas, slum areas etc. which could not yet be fully covered by the Public Distribution System.
- (v) To consider formulation of a suitable scheme for giving advance of money for purchase of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System to their employees as well as the employees of their Public Sector undertakings on the pattern of scheme formulated by the Ministry of Finance for allowing interest free advance to Central Government employees for drawal of foodgrains in bulk through Public Distribution System.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: The reply of the hon. Minister is quite evasive and vague. I would like to know from the

Minister as to what is the actual tonnage which has got damaged under CAP storage.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I wonder if he has not received a copy of the statement. Have you got a copy? Have you received it? I don't know whether he has received it.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I have read that statement.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The answer is very simple. I said yes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is a Steel Minister. How can he answer this question? The concerned Minister must come here. There is no Minister here.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Where is the Minister?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The question is very simple. He asked whether 5 million tonnes of foodgrains stocked with FCI is being stored in open place. I have answered it. If the hon. Member does not want to hear the answer, I cannot help it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are not answering it.

MR. SPEAKER: The person who has put the question is waiting to hear the answer. Meanwhile all of you start getting up. This should not happen. Will you kindly allow him to answer? Or else, we will go to the next question.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member put a question whether 5 million tonnes of foodgrain stocks with FCI is being stored in the open space. I said about it. He asked whether anything has deteriorated or has become unfit for human consumption and so on and the measures taken to prevent these things. I have stated about all these steps in the statement given.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I wanted to know how many million tonnes are in the CAP storage and how many million tonnes have got damaged out of it. Secondly, I would like to know....

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He can catalogue all these: I have no objection. I have a good memory.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow him again.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The total tonnage under CAP storage is 5.4 million tonnes. The damage is of the order of 25,352 tonnes.

The total food storage is 15.7 million tonnes, and the percentage of damage is less than half.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: It is suggested in the reply under item 5 that suitable schemes are being evolved through a public distribution system to the employees in the public sector and other industrial undertakings. I would like to know whether any concrete and practical measures have been taken in the matter.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We have advised the public sector undertakings and the State Governments about what is known as 'Food for Work' schemes. These are being pursued vigorously. Such 'Food for Work' schemes are being undertaken and we are putting pressure about these schemes.

श्री मही लाल : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह 50 लाख 40 हजार टन अनाज कितने वर्षों से खुले हुए मैदानों में रखा हुआ है और किस सन में इसको खरीदा गया था ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the total foodgrains in storage, as I said, is about 15.7 million tonnes of which about 5.4 million tonnes is under this arrangement. It is not just kept in open air; It is all covered. These things come in; if something goes out under public distribution system,

something is taken in for levy and other things.

This is a rotating thing. It is not that the whole thing is kept like that. It is a rotating thing. I should say that on an average fifty per cent comes in and fifty per cent goes out. It is continuously rotating and there is no stock today which is more than 18 months old.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister let us know the cost of construction of godown and the loss of foodgrains and due to the contamination of foodgrains, how much is the loss of lives?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no loss of life as such. As I explained, the total loss is less than half a per cent which is valued at about Rs.3-1/2 crores.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, the Minister just now said that the foodgrains were being distributed under the food for work scheme. May I know how much of foodgrains has been distributed under such a scheme?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is given generally to the State Governments and we have to get the reports from the State Governments to give the final figure. This has been done continuously even when your Government was in office.

Housing the Economically Backward Classes

*4. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding housing the economically backward classes of India;

(b) whether there are suggestions from the Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action the Central Government propose to take on the same?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala had approached the Ministry of Works and Housing in August, 1975, for further financial assistance of Rs. 6 crores for provision of about 78,000 house sites to landless workers.

(c). The Government of Kerala were informed that as the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was in the State Sector, it was to be implemented out of the plan funds earmarked for the State Government for their various development programmes and that the Government of India had no separate funds for allocation to the State Government for the purpose.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Sir, the answer is not indicative of the real work that has been done in regard to houses to landless workers and Harijans in the rural areas. May I know from the Government what concrete steps have been taken by the Government in that regard and the total number of houses provided to the landless workers and Harijans in different States by this scheme?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Information regarding houses provided to Harijans is not with me.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: The Kerala Government has introduced one lakh housing scheme under which 85,000 houses have been completed.

Further schemes have been introduced by them and they have sought the Central assistance. You are refusing to give the assistance to the Kerala Government. I want to know why such a discrimination is being shown to Kerala Government. Will the Government give the necessary assistance in this regard?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am afraid the information which the hon. Member gave about the discrimination is not very correct. The Kerala Government had earmarked 96,000 house sites and houses to be provided. They are the only one State who had almost completed their job. A project of 96,000 house sites was created in the Central sector in 1972. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan the project was passed on to the State sector. In 1973 they came up with another project for the construction of 77,793 house sites. They were told first to complete the 96,000 house sites. Later they came with a demand for Rs. 6 crores. They were then told that it is now in the State sector and allocations are provided in the Plan outlay.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल के दौरान कितने परिवारों को कितने एकड़ जमीन दी जा चुकी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वर के बारे में सवाल है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि पिछले एक साल के दौरान कितने मकानों के पट्टे किये जा चुके हैं और उसपर कितनी प्रीमियम फी वसूल की जा चुकी है ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member means house sites or houses. The figures upto 28th February, 1977 are that 9.29 lakh houses were sanctioned whereas 6.96 lakh houses were completed.

श्री लालजी भाई : परिवार के आंकड़ों के हिस्ब से जो प्रीमियम फी वसूल की जाती है वह कितनी वसूल की जाती है ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is not premium fees but Rs. 150.00 were given for development per house site. In 1976 it was revised to Rs. 300 for house site in the plains and Rs. 500 for house sites in hilly areas.

श्री रूप नाथ सिंह यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास मकान नहीं हैं और उनमें बहुत बड़ी संख्या हरिजन वर्ग की हैं तो क्या हरिजनों को पक्के मकान बनाकर देने की सरकार की नीति है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बक्त : जी हां; जो हरिजनों और दूसरों के लिए स्कीम्स हैं उनके लिए 600. 92 करोड़ रुपया फिफ्टी प्लान आउटले में रखा गया है उसमें सभी किस्म के मकान बनाने की तबागीज है ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Minister was kind enough to agree that housing programme has been very effectively implemented in Kerala inspite of the financial stringencies. In view of the ambitious programme launched by the Government of India for building houses, will the hon. Minister inform the House how much aid has been given to them from HUDCO?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: Against the project cost of Rs. 37.67 lakhs they have been sanctioned Rs. 36.75 lakhs out of HUDCO funds. This is against the latest request received from them.

Rural Poor

*5. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints that with the

change in the Government, landlords have begun to harass the rural poor;

(b) whether landlords are snatching away lands distributed to the landless under the quantum of minimum wages paid to agricultural workers and rural debts which were liquidated are being realised at compound interest rates; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the interests of the landless?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is incorrect. The government has not understood the seriousness of the situation. There are so many instances in states like Bihar, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh. In Bihar the home State of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain, landlords affected by the agrarian reforms resort to all sorts of atrocities and violent acts against Harijans and share croppers. In the Nandyal parliamentary constituency of Andhra Pradesh from which you were elected, landlords and influential classes committed atrocities and violent acts on Harijans and rural poor and they were disclosed by the district collector in a statement on 31-3-1977. You yourself criticised the district collector on 19 April in a Press conference: it was like an opposition leader. You said that officials must behave in a proper manner. In these circumstances may I know from the hon. Minister the action taken against those people?

SHRI BIJU BATNAIK: I have already stated that there was an unstarred question No. 102 in regard to this matter and the Government had asked all the state governments for reports. No reply has yet been

received from many. From certain Union Territories reports have come that there was no such harassment. The hon. Member refers to part (b) which says whether the landlords were snatching away land distributed to the landless. The Government has not received any specific instance of harassment where land distributed to the landless has been taken away by the landlord or that the rural debt which was liquidated had been reimposed. If the hon. Member has any specific case, he may please bring it to our notice and we shall certainly take action.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This is a government of enquiry commissions which upholds the rule of law; they have constituted many enquiry commissions. In respect of atrocities and violent acts against the landless, may I know whether the ministry is thinking of constituting any enquiry committee.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member should refer the matter of atrocities committed if any, to the Ministry of Home Affairs and not to the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I was rather surprised when the hon. Minister who deputises for the Agriculture Minister said that there were no reports received. I can say from my own experience of the last 15 days of campaign that in states like Orissa and Bihar, a large number of people came to us complaining about being deprived of their lands. This is a public issue. If the government merely says that it did not get reports, that is not the way administration functions. It is a serious matter. Poor people have been given lands and they are being deprived of it.

MR. SPEAKER: So, will the government take steps in this regard? Is that your question?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: An important minister like the Agri-

culture Minister is not here. Is this the way government functions?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: With due respect to the leader of the opposition, I know he has made a speech. But what is his question... (Interruptions). He made a statement that in a short one and half day's trip to Orissa he found a large number of instances where people had been ousted from the lands distributed to them. I submit that it is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: The Leader of the Opposition has pointed out that this is an important question and the minister is not here. All of us know that most of the members and ministers were engaged in election work. There is no alternative but to wait for them and they will be here day after tomorrow. Meanwhile, he has answered the question and said. "It is not correct". It is not unparliamentary to say that it is not correct.

धौ हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही बात है कि पिछली सरकार ने जो जमीन गरीब लोगों को बांटी थी, वह उन से उसी समय छीन ली गई? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस नई सरकार के जमाने में जमीन छीनने की ऐसी कोई घटनाएं नहीं हुई हैं और जो घटनाएं पिछली कांप्रेस सरकार के जमाने में हुई और पिछले 30 सालों में जिस तरह से लगातार लोगों की जमीनें छीनी जाती रही हैं, उन के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई जांच कराने को तैयार हैं? पहले काफी इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रही हैं और इस नई सरकार के जमाने में उन में कमी हुई है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are instances that most of the big landlords happen to be Congressmen.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: In Question Hour,

there is no point of order, You can ask your supplementary later on.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Leader of the Opposition was good enough to provoke and therefore, I have to state the facts. If any snatching has been done which has not been brought to the notice of the government, it must have been done by the big landlords who belong to the Congress Party.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the minister that a statement has been made by the Government of Bihar that during the last one year hundred Harijans were murdered. Secondly, 1200 cases of atrocities were registered. The minister said that there is no report from the government.. But the Government of Bihar has given these figures in a Press statement.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The question of murder, rape, loot, arson etc. should be referred to the Home Ministry, not to the Agriculture Ministry.

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस की जानकारी है कि अभी अभी जो विहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र थे, उन के परिवार के लोगों द्वारा हजारों लोगों को जमीन से बेदखल कर दिया गया और यह काम पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में जबकि वे मंत्री थे, ज्यादा हुआ ? क्या इस की जानकारी सरकार को है और यदि जानकारी नहीं है, तो मैं सरकार को यह जानकारी देता हूँ और वह इसके बारे में जांच कराएं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am grateful to the hon. member that he has given specific information. I will certainly look into it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Patnaik said that many big landlords were in the Congress. But after the Janata Party came to power, the position has changed. Now it is the

poor people who are angry and who have voted for the Congress. A serious report is coming that the Harijans were being looted and burn to death and serious atrocities were committed on the landless poor. Did you appoint a Commission, as you do under the Commission of Inquiries Act, to inquire into these atrocities after March 1977?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is in the notice of the Government that only the poor people voted for the Janata and the rich people voted for the Congress.

श्री धना सिंह गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या 1973-74 में हरयाणा प्रांत के भूमिहीन हरिजनों ने एक आनंदोलन इसलिए चलाया था कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने उन सबको जमीन से निकाल दिया था ? अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराएगी ?

श्री बी० पट्टनायक : जरूर करायेगी, अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would like to know whether the Government of India would take steps to restore land to the landless people from whom lands have been snatched.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If such a matter comes to the notice of the Government, Government will exercise its full powers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There is also an item—rural indebtedness. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to say what is the total amount of rural indebtedness in our country and whether the government is prepared to set up a Commission as to identify what is the total indebtedness in our country and the sufferings the rural people are being subjected to because of that and unless that is done, I think we shall not be able to fulfil the promises made to the people.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I agree with the hon. Member, but I do not

have the information. If another question is separately put I will be able to give the information on that

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to set up a Commission to find out the total amount of rural indebtedness.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The information about the amount of rural indebtedness must go with the State Governments. On the basis of a specific question we can get all that information and if it is found necessary, then it is far better to take certain steps.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Whether the Minister admits or not, it is a fact published in all important newspapers—let the Minister refer to the editorial of the Sunday Standard of yesterday—that atrocities have been committed on Harijans in various States. If the Government is really interested in the Harijans and the poor people, let the Government go through that editorial and appoint a committee. Sir, I am submitting the question now. Whatever it may be it is a fact that atrocities have been committed on the Harijans in a number of places after the advent of the Janata Government. Will the Government examine the matter and call for a report from the State Governments?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The law and order matter should be referred to the Home Ministry and not to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: In that case you need not answer. Let the Home Minister answer that. The Home Minister is present in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I don't think so.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He is very excited. But I can't help it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I call Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कन्वर लाल गुप्ता : पहली सरकार के जमाने में बेदखल किए गए हों या इस सरकार

के जमाने के बाद बेदखल किए गए हों, क्या मंत्री महोदय राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे आदेश देंगे कि इस तरह के जो लैंडलैस लोग निकाले गए हैं उनका सर्वे करवा करके जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंजिस्टेट है वे उनको दुबारा उस जमीन को दिलाएं? जो जमीन फालतू है सरकार के पास और जो बांटी नहीं गई है उसको भी बांटने का आप जल्दी प्रयास करेंगे?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member desires that the Central Government should order the State Government, which it cannot do. It can only advise; but there is no doubt that if during the days of the previous government, or in the course of the last 60 days some such things have been done, i.e., where 'bedakha' has been committed, the entire power of the Central Government and of the new State government to be formed will be applied, to restore the rights of the poor people.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drought in States

*6. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether most of the States are facing acute drought;

(b) steps being taken to help these States; and

(c) quantum of aid given so far to these States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Drought conditions were reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa during 1976-77 and by the Governments of Karnataka and Orissa during 1977-78. Besides, some representations have been received recently about drought conditions in certain areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Consequent upon the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the State Governments themselves are required to finance the drought relief expenditure from their own resources and the margin money provided to them annually by the Centre under the recommendations of the Commission. The Central Government assesses the situation for advance Plan assistance as requested for by the State Governments. No request for advance Plan assistance has been received from any State except Karnataka and Orissa during the current financial year.

(c) The following advance Plan assistance was sanctioned to the affected States during 1976-77 for meeting drought conditions:

	Rs. crores
Tamil Nadu	15.70
Karnataka	7.60
Kerala	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	6.15
Orissa	5.10

During the year 1977-78 advance Plan assistance of Rs. 4.75 crores has been sanctioned only to Karnataka so far. Request of Orissa Government for additional advance Plan assistance is receiving the attention of the Central Government.

Scarcity of Water in Tamil Nadu

*7. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of conditions of scarcity in Tamil Nadu due to inadequacy of water for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether efforts to secure release of more water from Karnataka to Tamil Nadu have not fructified; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken for ensuring a balanced release of water from Karnataka to Tamil Nadu to overcome scarcity conditions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). Cauvery basin experience very lean monsoon during 1976. The Government of Karnataka had released 15 TMC of waters from their reservoirs on the Cauvery for use in Tamil Nadu during September-October, 1976.

(c) According to the understanding reached amongst the concerned States, in August, 1976, the manner of sharing the Cauvery water in lean years is to be worked out by a Committee of representatives of the Central Government and the State Governments and recommendations made for consideration at the next meeting of Chief Ministers. The Report of the Committee is expected by the end of July, 1977.

Status of Women in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether the status of village women in India was deteriorating in an alarming manner as stated by the Chairman of the Advisory Body of Women's Study; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to raise the status of women in the rural areas economically and socially?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Action to raise the status of women economically and socially, is a continuous process. As a first step, Government constituted a committee in 1971 to make an assessment of the status of women in India and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee presented its Report to Government on 1 January 1975. This Report pointed out the deteriorating trend in the Status of Women, particularly in the rural areas. The

Indian Council of Social Science Research has constituted an Advisory Committee on Women's Studies, under whose auspices, studies about various aspects relating to women are made and promoted. These studies are designed to enable policy making and initiation of remedial action. Government have seen the observations made to the Press in April 1977, by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Women's Studies. The studies, on which his statement is based, are still in progress. As such, at this stage, it can neither be accepted nor denied that there is alarming deterioration of the status of village women.

(b) Of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India for urban and rural women, many are of long term duration and are in essence, continual programmes. The recommendations which are being implemented or have been implemented are as under:—

Mobilising public opinion and strengthening social effort against polygamy, dowry, ostentatious expenditure etc. (Recommendation No. 1); the Hindu Marriage Act has been extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry (Recommendation No. 4); steps for amending the dowry law—six States have taken action and the Central Government is to review the Central law; in addition Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have been amended for making the giving and taking of dowry an offence (Recommendation No. 7); Marriage Law (Amendment) Act, 1976 has added "cruelty" and "desertion" as grounds for divorce; mutual consent for divorce has also been included in this Amendment; in addition repudiation by girl before attaining majority, of a child marriage, whether the marriage was consummated or not, has also been provided in the Amendment for (Recommendation No. 8); a cell has been set up in the Ministry of Labour to deal with implementation of Equal Remuneration Act 1976 (Recommen-

dation No. 19); the Ministry of Labour have suggested to State Governments/Union Territories to consider the Committee's recommendation for extending the Maternity Benefits' Act, 1961 to all the industries not covered by the Act at present, including agricultural labourers and home workers (Recommendation No. 20); The Factories Act has been amended to provide for provision of creches for a minimum of 30 women workers employed (Recommendation No. 21); The Equal Remuneration Act was passed in 1976 and notifications are being issued from time to time about the industries to be covered by the Act (Recommendation No. 24); co-education to be followed as a general policy at the primary level (Recommendation No. 33); common courses for general education for both sexes till class 10 (Recommendation No. 34); provision of primary schools within walking distance from the home of every child; provision of incentives to prevent drop outs (Recommendation No. 36); part-time education for girls who cannot attend schools (Recommendation No. 36); non-formal education for women in the 15—25 age-group (Recommendation No. 41), equality of sexes as a major value to be inculcated through the educational process (Recommendation No. 42); promotion of research in the field of female disorders (Recommendation No. 47); and changes needed in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 (Recommendation No. 48).

N.C.E.R.T. Scholarship Scheme

*9. SHRI SHEO SAMPAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.C.E.R.T. awards scholarships to talented science students every year at the national level; if so, the particulars of the scheme;

(b) whether the payment of this scholarship amount is stopped if the student joins medical or engineering courses;

(c) if so, the justification thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to restore the payment of the scholarship amount to those also who join the medical or engineering courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement containing the details of the scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir, under the scheme which was in force up to and including the academic year 1976-77.

(c) As a deterrent to students switching over from basic sciences and agricultural sciences which did not attract a fair number of bright students.

(d) The scholarship amount being fixed for each year and having been utilised in full by awarding scholarships to those on the waiting list who filled up resultant vacancies on account of some switching over, to medicine and engineering, it is not possible to restore the payment.

Statement

The National Council of Educational Research and Training had been awarding a maximum of 350 scholarships every year from 1964 to 1976 for higher studies in basic and agricultural sciences. The awards are made on the basis of a test at the end of class XI and the awardees can progress upto Ph.D. level subject to validation at the terminal stages. The main objective of the scheme was to encourage brighter students to pursue higher education in basic and agricultural sciences.

On a review of the scheme and in response to representations of students,

the scheme has been modified from 1977 and its scope has been expanded to cover courses in medicine, engineering and social sciences in addition to basic and agricultural sciences. From 1977 onwards, scholarships will be awarded to students on the basis of an examination held after standard X for pursuing courses of studies in basic, social and agricultural sciences and engineering and medicine after the plus 2 stage. The total number of scholarships under this scheme will also be 350.

Oustees of Turkman Gate Area, Delhi

*10. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons ousted from the Turkman Gate Area during the time of emergency could be rehabilitated in the same area;

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct tenements for them; and

(d) whether it was considered as a 'slum' and not 'Jhuggi Jhonpdi' and that they were entitled to tenements under the existing provisions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The persons shifted from the Turkman Gate area during the time of Emergency, can be rehabilitated in the same area and areas in the vicinity.

(b) Subject to availability of funds, it is expected that the tenements could be completed before the end of 1978 for rehabilitating such persons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The area was considered as slum area and as per Slum Clearance Scheme alternative tenements are to be provided to the affected bonafide families.

Memorandum Regarding Food Trade Problems

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

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association regarding the problems relating to food-trade in April last; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main suggestions of the Federation were (i) that Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat and rice may be removed; (ii) that support price of barley and gram may be fixed at Rs. 70 and Rs. 90 per quintal respectively and of jowar, bajra and maize at Rs. 85 per quintal; and (iii) that instructions may be issued to State Governments asking them to review and withdraw cases registered against traders for minor technical offences under the Essential Commodities Act, DIR, MISA etc., particularly during the Emergency.

Government have already decided to remove Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat. The support prices of barley and gram have been fixed at Rs. 65 and Rs. 95 per quintal respectively. Zones have already been enlarged. Any further modification in this regard and the question of support prices for jowar, bajra and maize and other kharif cereals would be considered at the time of deciding kharif policy in September-October, 1977.

As regards the Federation suggestion for review and withdrawal of cases registered for food offences, it may be stated that the Government have considered the position in respect of action taken under Maintenance of Internal Security Act and Defence and Internal Security of India Regulations in the

light of the revocation of the "Emergency". Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to consider the release of all persons detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, except whose interests of security of the country are clearly involved or where persons have been detained on account of their recent indulgence in violent activities. In so far as economic offences under DISIR are concerned, the State Governments have been advised to pursue the matter in respect of persons standing trial in Courts or in respect of persons whose cases are under investigation. No instructions have been issued to the State Governments in regard to cases registered under the Foodgrain Dealers Licensing Orders or the Essential Commodities Act as it is essentially for the State Governments to consider each case on its merits and decide whether such cases should be proceeded with or not.

Disparity in the Irrigation Rates

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

(a) whether there exists a wide disparity in the irrigation rates being charged by the States in the country for important crops;

(b) if so, the details of Inter-State range of variation for important crops;

(c) whether water rates charged in Northern region of the country are significantly lower than those in Central, Western and Southern parts of the country; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to rationalise the irrigation rate in favour of small farmers to check emergence of water lords?

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

(b) to (d). The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-294/77]. Irrigation is a State subject and water rates for irrigation supplies are fixed by the State Governments. Water rates at present fixed by the States are not adequate to meet the total working expenses and interest charges. The question of increasing and rationalising the water rates has been considered at a number of conferences and meetings. The State Governments have generally responded to the need though the increase in water rates has not been as much as recommended in these conferences. There is no proposal to rationalise water rates according to size of holdings.

Allotment of Plot on Janpath, New Delhi

*13. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether his Ministry leased a plot on Janpath for the New Era of Progress Exhibition in December, 1976—January, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the lease was on a nominal rent; and

(c) if so, whether the rent and other dues were paid?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Works and Housing informed the Delhi Development Authority that it had no objection to the temporary allotment of land measuring about 8,412 sq. yards at Windsor Place, New Delhi to the Indian Crafts Society for holding an exhibi-

tion—New Era of Progress on nominal licence fee of Re. 1 per month for the period from October 20, 1975 to January 15, 1976 provided the entire sale proceeds from the exhibition were donated to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The period was further extended upto 30th April, 1976 or till the exhibition was over, whichever would be earlier. The Indian Crafts Society was required to deposit the licence fee in advance and was also required to furnish a bank guarantee for the amount equivalent to the approved damages at the rate of Rs. 5 per sq. yd. per month. Besides this, the Society had to furnish an audited statement of the proceeds from the exhibition and a certificate to the effect that the entire proceeds from the exhibition had been made over to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund within one month of the closure of the exhibition. The Society has neither paid the licence fee for the use of the land nor furnished the bank guarantee. The Society has also not furnished the audited statement of the proceeds from the exhibition or the certificate to the effect that the entire proceeds from the exhibition had been made over to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Implementation of Delhi Education Act, 1973

*14. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Education Act, 1973 has been implemented in practice;

(b) if so, whether all the aided school teachers are getting medical facilities according to Section 10 of the above act;

(c) whether they are getting travelling allowance and leave travel concession also; and

(d) whether the teachers who retired after 2nd September 1972 and who opted for the new system are getting pension, gratuity and G.P.F. etc., at par with the employees of

similar categories of Delhi Administration?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Individual complaints received in these matters are promptly looked into.

(d) As the Act stands only those teachers who have retired after the enforcement of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, i.e. after 31st December 1973, are entitled to these benefits provided they opted for them.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अलाइटिंग को फ्लैटों का सौंपा जाना

* 15. जौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिसम्बर, 1976 में जो फ्लैट अलाइट किये थे क्या उन्हें अब तक अलाइटिंग को नहीं सौंपा गया है जबकि इनसे फ्लैटों का मूल्य त्रैई माह पहले वसूल कर लिया गया था ;

(ब) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने जो भुगतान में विलंब होने पर $12\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज वसूल करता है, इन अलाइटिंगों की उपरोक्त राशि पर ब्याज देने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया है ; और

(ग) अलाइटिंगों को फ्लैट सौंपने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : **(क) दिसम्बर, 1976 में अलाइट किए गए 1175 फ्लैटों में से 250 फ्लैटों का कब्जा अलाइटिंगों को अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ब) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने फैसला किया है कि जब तक इन अलाइटिंगों को फ्लैटों का वा ताविक कब्जा नहीं दिया जाता तब तक उन्हें 7 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार है कि इन फ्लैटों का वास्तविक कब्जा जून, 1977 तक दे दिया जाएगा ।

"The Stay-put Tenants"

*16. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article captioned "The Stay-put tenants" in the *Financial Express*, of April 26, 1977;

(b) whether the allegations therein regarding many of the former Ministers and M. Ps. and also about some Ministers of the present Government are correct; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated by Government for setting matters right?

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

(b) 102 Members of the 5th Lok Sabha, including 5 former Ministers, who are no longer Members of the House, are still occupying Government residences. Another 67 Members have only partly vacated their houses.

Like all others, Ministers and M.P.s also have preferences for location, size, etc., of houses. To the extent possible, allotments have been made to them with due regard to their choice. There has been no undue problem, as reported in the Press.

Shri George Fernandes has been allotted a suitable house and Shri Raj

Narain also is expected to be given one soon.

(c) Eviction proceedings have been initiated against 96 former Members and 4 ex-Ministers, who are unauthorisedly continuing in Government residences.

Groundwater

*17. SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) estimated groundwater potential in the country;
- (b) its actual utilisation to date;

(c) factors responsible for slow progress in this field; and

(d) whether any cheaper methods have been evolved for use of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) On the basis of the present surveys and available data, the annual usable groundwater potential is estimated at about 280 milliard cubic metres.

(b) The estimated utilisation of groundwater potential since the inception of First Plan is given below:

Year	1950-51	1950-61	1965-66	Milliard cubic metres 1968-69	1973-74
Groundwater Potential utilised	39	49	57	72	105

(c) The figures given in (b) above will show that the overall progress of groundwater development has not been slow but satisfactory, particularly after the periods 1965-66. The progress, however, has not been commensurate with the potential available in the States of the Eastern Region. There have been some inherent constraints in the development of groundwater in this region. This include:

- (i) Occasional and supplemental nature of demand for irrigation because of high rainfall.
- (ii) Small and fragmented holdings standing in the way of investment on wells and tube-wells privately owned on individual basis.
- (iii) General weakness in the cooperative structure of financing.
- (iv) Incomplete land records leading to difficulties in processing

and sanctioning of loan applications.

(v) Rural electrification programme not making sufficient headway due to lack of infrastructure of power lines.

(d) Yes, Sir. Cheaper methods such as use of coir strainers, bamboo pipes, cavity development, pneumatic equipment for boring and deepening of wells in hard rock areas, etc. have been introduced in the field of groundwater development during the last decade.

Non-fixation of Wheat Procurement Target

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

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for the wheat procurement this year;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether this policy would affect the continued supply of a minimum quantity of foodgrains through the public distribution system, especially in deficit States; and

(d) what is the quantity of procured wheat and rice with the Government at present and what was the quantity of the same in 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL):

(a) and (b) As it has been decided that the purchase of wheat on Government account will be only by way of price support, it has not been considered necessary to fix procurement targets for wheat for 1977-78.

(c) The Government are holding adequate stocks of foodgrains and are in a position to supply whatever quantities of wheat and milo are needed for meeting the requirements of the Public Distribution System. The supply of grain through the Public Distribution System will not, therefore, be affected. Moreover the removal of zonal restrictions on movement of wheat is expected to ensure better open market availability of wheat in the deficit States.

(d). The foodgrain procured indigenously and imported from abroad get merged into a common pool from which the Public Distribution System is fed and it is not feasible to indicate the two separately. The total stocks available with Govt. on 31st March, 1975, 31st March, 1976 and as on 31-3-1977 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(In '000 tonnes)

Date	Grain	With Central P. o. l	With State Governments	Total
31-3-75	Rice	783	1073	1856
	Wheat	602	365	967
	C. Grains	40	183	223
	TOTAL	1425	1621	3046
31-3-76	Rice	2261	2462	4723
	Wheat	4346	513	4859
	C. Grains	550	350	900
	TOTAL	7157	3325	10482
31-3-1977*	Rice	4236	2013	6249
	Wheat	9711	1411	11122
	C. Grains	391	274	665
	TOTAL	14338	3698	18036

*Provisional—Subject to revision.

Winding up of D.D.A.

*19. SHRI PRASANNBhai MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of Delhi Development Authority was with mainly two objectives—"control of land values and stabilising land prices";

(b) if so, whether both the objectives have been fulfilled;

(c) if not, whether the present Government have taken the decision to wind up this organisation; and

(d) whether any enquiry is being conducted about the working of this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority was set up with statutory powers under Delhi Development Act, 1957, for promoting and securing the development of Delhi according to plan. For this purpose the Authority was also given powers among other things to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land and other property. These objectives are as have been provided under Section 6 of the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. However, a Committee of Experts set up by the Government of India inquired into the working of Delhi Development Authority. The Committee had submitted its report in 1975.

Fall in Price of Wheat below Support Price

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

(a) whether the market price of wheat has come down even below the support price of Rs. 110/- per quintal;

(b) whether Government agencies are not purchasing even half of the wheat arriving in the market; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The support price of Rs. 110 per quintal announced by Government is for fair average quality of wheat and the Government procuring agencies ensure that the price for fair average quality does not fall below this level.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

रासायनिक उर्वरक का समुचित उपयोग

1. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रासायनिक उर्वरक का अत्यधिक उपयोग भूमि के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसानों को इसके बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई भंडी (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) कोई ऐसा सबूत नहीं मिलता जिससे पता चले कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों का अत्यधिक उपयोग करना भूमि के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हुआ है। हमारे देश में अभी तक उर्वरकों का अत्यधिक उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। उर्वरकों का प्रयोग सुझायी गई दर के स्तर से कम ही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ?

बिहार में उकरानाला सिचाई योजना

2. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुगर जिले की उकरानाला सिचाई योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर काये कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या जमालपुर (मुंगेर) के पास दो पहाड़ियों के बीच घाटी में बांध बनाने की कोई सिचाई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी योजना को प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं जिसमें लागत कम आयेगी और लाभ अधिक होगा ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) से (घ) : बिहार सरकार से ऐसी कोई सिचाई स्कीमें नहीं प्राप्त हुई हैं। तथापि, बिहार के मुंगेर जिले में 843 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमति लागत की डकरानाला पम्प नहर नामक एक बृहद सिचाई स्कीम योजना आयोग द्वारा 13 अप्रैल, 1976 को अनुमोदित की गई थी। इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन बिहार सरकार द्वारा हाथ में ले लिया गया है। इस स्कीम में मुंगेर जिले में 8,900 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिचित करने के लिए गंगा से 8.61 क्यूमीट्रिक जल को लिफ्ट करना परिकल्पित है। पम्पिंग को दो चरणों में किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। पहले चरण में स्थापित किए जाने लाले पम्प मुंगेर जिले के लगभग 4.8 किलोमीटर दक्षिण में स्थापित किए जाने हैं जहाँ डकरानाला गंगा में मिलता है। दूसरे चरण में स्थापित किए जाने वाले पम्प जमालपुर रेलवे स्टेशन से लगभग 11.3 किलोमीटर दक्षिण में स्थापित किए जाएंगे। इस स्कीम के पूरा होने में 7 वर्ष समय की समावना है।

किसानों का आर्थिक विकास

3. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : सरकार कृषि को भारत के सर्वोर्गीण आर्थिक विकास का आधार मानते हुए कृषि को एक वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी स्वरूप देकर किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता एवं विपणन-सुविधायें देने के लिए कौन सी नई योजनायें तैयार कर रही हैं ताकि किसानोंका पिछड़ापन दूर हो जाये और उनकी आर्थिक दशा मुव्वर जाये ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) अनेक चालू तथा नयी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय योजनायें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें वैज्ञानिक कृषि विकास के लिए सन् 1977-78 में शुरू किया जा रहा है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उद्देश्य वित्तीय सहायता देना और कृषकों को वितरण संबंधी सुविधायें प्रदान करना है। इस संबंध में व्योरा बजट प्रस्तावों से जामिल कर लिया गया है जिसे संसद में पेश किया जायेगा।

राजस्थान में बसे पाकिस्तानी शरणार्थियों का स्थायी पुनर्वास

4. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाड़मेर, जंसलमेर और अन्य स्थानों में अब तक रह रहे उन शरणार्थी परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है जो 1971 में पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से राजस्थान आ गये थे;

(ख) उनके स्थायी पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या योजनाएं बनाई हैं और उन्हें अब तक कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने परिवारों को राजस्थान नहर कमांड क्षेत्र में भूमि आवंटित की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बाहत): (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राज्य में इस प्रकार के विस्थापित व्यक्ति परिवारों की संख्या 8994 है। इन में से 8628 परिवार सरकार द्वारा स्थापित राहत शिविरों में रह रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जैसे ही पाकिस्तान में स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा ये विस्थापित व्यक्ति सुरक्षा तथा सम्मान सहित पाकिस्तान लौटने के हकदार हैं। इसलिए उनके रथायी पुनर्वास के लिए योजनाएँ तैयार नहीं की गई हैं। इनमें से किसी को भी राजस्थान नहर के कमांड क्षेत्र में आने वाली भूमि आरटिट नहीं की गई है। फिर भी, उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए योजनाएँ विचरणीय हैं ताकि वे अनिश्चित काल तक शिविरों में न रहते रहें।

इस बीच इन्हें शिविरों में राहत सहायता दी जा रही है। जो शिविरों से बाहर रह रहे हैं यदि वे शिविरों में प्रवेश ले लें तो वे भी राहत सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को शिविरों में राहत सहायता देने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को अब तक 8 91 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है।

objectives of allotment of houses by DDA

5. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the basic objectives of allotment of houses by D.D.A.;

(b) whether the policy for allotment is heavily weighted in favour of those with good financial resources who are able to pay the whole or a major portion of the cost as cash down; and

(c) if so, whether the policy conforms in letter and spirit to the basic objectives?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) To relieve the shortage of housing in Delhi for middle income, low income, janata and community service personnel by constructing houses at reasonable prices.

(b) DDA has been offering flats both on cash down and hire purchase basis since 1966-67. In 1976, however, in order to increase the pace of construction and generate resources, preference was given to persons who paid in cash the entire amount, 75 per cent of the amount, 50 per cent of the amount and so on in that order and the balance in instalments.

(c) No. The policy is under review.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों के लिए नागरिक सुविधाएं

6. श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में उन बीतियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें अनधिकृत कहा जाता है और उन्हें नियमित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या नई आवास नीति के अनुसार जिन अनधिकृत बस्तियों को नियमित किया जाना है, उनमें नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम को आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए स्थानीय संस्थाओं ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उन बस्तियों के नाम क्या

हैं, जिनकी ओर इस बारे में अब तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) अनधिकृत कालोनियों की सूची सभा पट्ट पर रख दी गयी है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया ।

वेलिये संस्था LT-295/77) । सरकार के द्वारा फरवरी, 1977 में निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण तथा विकास की प्रगति पर निगरानी रखने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय क्रियान्वयन निकाय गठित कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग), फरवरी, 1977 को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम को निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वारा जो भी सुविधाएं सम्भव हैं वे दी जा रही हैं । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 32 अनधिकृत कालोनियों में पानी के मेन डाल दिये हैं । और फिर वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार दिल्ली विद्युत वितरण संस्थान के द्वारा गैर मजूर रूप से कालोनियों में प्रवर्तनकों/निवासी कल्याण संस्थाओं के विशेष अनुरोध पर सामान्य विद्युतीकरण किया जा रहा है वशरें सामान्य व्यापारिक औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर दी गई हैं । जिन कालोनियों पर अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है उनके नाम एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा संचार मंत्रालयों को गृह निर्माण समिति के नए सदस्यों को भूमि का आवंटन

7. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोपल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा संचार मंत्रालयों की गृह निर्माण समिति के उन कुछ सदस्यों की सदस्यता, जो वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण समय पर भूमि की लागत की किश्त नहीं चुका सके थे, समाप्त कर दी गई थी और उनके स्थान पर बनाये गये नये सदस्यों को भूमि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पुराने शेररधारियों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण रखवा अपना कर उन्हें भूमि की लागत का भुगतान करने का अवसर देने का है; और

(ग) उन पुराने शेररधारियों को, जो समिति की स्थापना के समय से इसके सदस्य रहे हैं, दस अवधि पन्द्रह वर्ष बाद बने नये सदस्यों की तुलना में न्याय देने हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य निर्माण, आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति लि० की सदस्यता के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं । यदि ऐसा है तो उत्तर हां में है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, नियमों तथा उप नियमों के अधीन इन सभी मामलों पर विचार करना समिति की प्रबन्ध कमेटी का काम है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उदयपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

8. श्री भागीरथ अंवर : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (राजस्थान) के उपकुलपति के विरुद्ध सरकार को भ्रष्टाचार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह शिकायत किस प्रकार की है;

(ग) क्या जब वे मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि निदेशक थे, तब उनके विरुद्ध अध्याचार के आरोप लगाये गये थे; और वह उन आरोपों की जांच की जा रही है; और

(घ) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश तिहावाल) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमन्। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ने एक पत्र अग्रेषित किया है जो दिल्ली के एक एडवोकेट के ० सी० शर्मा से प्राप्त हुआ था और जिस के साथ श्री शर्मा ने राजस्थान तथा हरियाणा से आने वाले छात्रों के एक दल न अभिवेदन की एक प्रतिलिपि संलग्न की थी जिसमें उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति डॉ पी० एस० लाम्बा के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये गये थे। आरोपों की प्रकार संक्षेप में, निन्दन प्रकार है :—

(i) प्रारंभ में डा० लाम्बा, हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में कृषि महाविद्यालय के संकाय अध्यक्ष और अनुसंधान निदेशक नियुक्त किये गये और बाद में उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये, क्योंकि वे तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री चौ० बंसीलाल के कृपापात्र थे, क्योंकि डा० लाम्बा ने उनको हत्या के प्रयत्न के एक मामले को दबाने में सहायता की थी।

(ii) आपातकाल के दौरान उन्होंने छात्रों तथा विश्वविद्यालय में संकायों के सदस्यों पर कठोर अत्याचार ढाये।

(ग) श्री शर्मा द्वारा भेजे गये उपरोक्त ज्ञापन के साथ-साथ, डा० लाम्बा के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों का विवरण उस समय से संबंधित जब्ति वे मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के अतिरिक्त निदेशक थे, जो अग्रेषित किया गया

है। इस विवरण में आरोप लगाया गया है कि स्टोर पर्चेज कमेटी के सदस्य के रूप में, उन्होंने कई मदों की खरीद, बिना निविदाओं को आमंत्रित किए तथा बिन अन्य औपचारिक ताएं पूरी किए, की थी।

ये मामले, राज्य सरकार वे अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। कृषि तथा सिचाई मंत्रालय इनकी जांच नहीं करा रहा है।

(घ) क्योंकि उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय एक स्वायत्त शासी संस्था है जिस पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् या कृषि तथा सिचाई मंत्रालय का प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण नहीं है, अतः भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् अथवा मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

तथापि, इस शिकायत को उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति को, आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने देतु, भेज दिया गया है।

Confidential Reports of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

9. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the press report appearing in Indian Express (Bombay edition) of 11th April, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have called for confidential reports of the Vice-Chancellors of universities; and

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The newspaper report is not correct and the Government of India has not called for any such confidential report.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rabi Grains

10. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISTH:

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

(a) the total procurement of wheat and coarse grains upto date State-wise; and

(b) the average rate per quintal given to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a): A total quantity of 41.92 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured upto 10th June, 1977. State-wise position is indicated in the enclosed statement. No price support purchases of Rabi Coarse-grains have been made so far. Food Corporation of India have, however, made commercial purchase of 9.44 thousand tonnes of Barely from open market in Haryana.

(b): Purchases are made by the public agencies according to the specifications laid down by the Government of India. A price of Rs. 110/- per quintal is paid for wheat of grade I quality. Suitable price cuts are imposed for lower grade quality of wheat. It is not possible at this stage to work out the average price for the purchases made.

Barley has been purchased at the open market prices ranging between Rs. 91.90 and 144.00 per quintal

Statement

Quantities Of Wheat Procured During Rabi Marketing Season 1977-78

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

as on 10th June, '77

State	Progressive Procurement Wheat
Assam	Neg.
Bihar	8.1
Haryana	810.1

I	
Jammu & Kashmir	5.9
Madhya Pradesh	9.8
Maharashtra	5.8
Punjab	2729.3
Rajasthan	61.0
Uttar Pradesh	552.6
West Bengal	Neg.
Chandigarh	0.4
Delhi	9.1
TOTAL	4192.91

Note —Neg. means negligible.

Teachers rendered surplus in Delhi on merger of schools

11. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Middle Schools merged in Higher Secondary Schools in each Zone by Delhi Administration since May, 1976 till date and number of teachers rendered surplus Zone-wise;

(b) whether all such surplus teachers in West Zone have since been posted against regular vacancies; and whether care was taken to post them near their residence;

(c) if not, the particulars of teachers not yet posted against regular vacancies in West Zone; and

(d) whether salary is being paid to them regularly in time and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it would be done?

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

(a) to (d): According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, the following is the number

→ of middle schools merged into Higher Secondary Schools and teachers rendered surplus Zone-wise:

Name of the Zone	No. of Schools merged	No. of teachers rendered surplus
East	6	31
West	6	47
North	6	Nil
South	8	70

It will be seen from the above statement that the number of teachers rendered surplus in the West Zone is 47. 45 teachers out of them have since been adjusted against the available regular vacancies and the remaining two are being paid their salary regularly pending adjustment. Posting of these surplus teachers has been made taking into consideration the proximity of their residences

उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर, पटना को दालों की सप्लाई

12. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार स्थित भातीय खाद्य निगम ने लगभग 22 लाख रुपये की दाल उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर, पटना को खुदरा विक्री के लिए दी थी

(ख) क्या उक्त उपभोक्ता स्टोर ने समस्त दाल को पटना के एक बड़े बाजारी के हाथ देच दिया

(ग) क्या उक्त घोटाले में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर के पदाधिकारियों का हाथ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : : (क) जी हां ।

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

Setting up of Sugar Factory in Hanumangarh

13. CHAUDHARY HARI RAM MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a sugar factory in Hanumangarh town in Ganganagar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Aligarh Muslim University Act

14. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARY:

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether any action is being taken to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act to restore its minority character?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The Aligarh Muslim University, having been incorporated by an Act of Central Legislature and maintained out of Central grants is an

institution of national character from its very inception. Representations have, however, been made from time to time for declaring it as a minority institution. The representations are under consideration.

Foodgrains Reserved with Government

15. DR. VASANT KUMAR

PANDIT:

SHRI RAGHAVJI:

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

(a) the total quantity and value of Foodgrains reserve with the Government as on today;

(b) how much of the above stored foodgrains were damaged, lost, or destroyed during 1976-77 due to (i) lack of storage capacity, (ii) by rats and rodents, (iii) in transit; and (iv) deterioration in godowns; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government regarding foodgrains reserve for the coming year, and what arrangements are made to prevent loss or damage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments as on 1st April, 1977 have been provisionally estimated at 18 million tonnes. Out of this, approximately 16 million tonnes were held by the Food Corporation of India, valued at Rs. 2180 crores. The value of the balance of 1 million tonnes held by the State Government is estimated to be about Rs. 270 crores.

(b) It is not feasible technically to assess foodgrains lost separately under different heads such as lack of proper storage capacity, losses due to rats and rodents and deterioration in godowns etc. It is also not possible at this stage to give information about the total quantity of foodgrains

damaged, lost and destroyed during 1976-77 as the accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year have not yet been closed.

(c) A Technical Group headed by the Union Food Secretary was appointed by the Government to go into all aspects of the buffer stocking of foodgrains. It has recommended that a minimum buffer stock of 12 million tonnes should eventually be built by the end of the Fifth Plan. However, it also took the view that keeping in view constraints of resources and the storage accommodation, the buffer stock for the next two-three years may be taken on a slightly lower figure of 10 million tonnes. This will be over and above the operational stock required for the maintenance of the Public Distribution System. The report of the Technical Group is being examined by the Government.

Various steps have been/are being taken to improve storage situation by constructing additional scientific storage capacity by the public agencies. Private sector is also being encouraged to build godowns for being hired out to the Food Corporation of India. Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspections and proper upkeep of foodgrains.

Expenditure on 1, Safdarjung Road New Delhi

16. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on additions and alterations made in bungalow No. 1, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi occupied by the former Prime Minister during the period of her stay;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the other adjoining bungalows which had been taken for office and security purposes;

(c) the total expenditure on the renovation of furniture and other items year-wise on No. 1, Safdarjung Road;

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the said bungalow year-wise; and

(e) the present market rent of the said bungalow in view of the expenditure incurred on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Rs. 4,77,972/-

(b) Rs. 3,21,413/-

(c) and (d) As in the enclosed statement.

(e) The present market rent given as under:-

Standard market rent: Rs. 25,74/-

Pooled market rent: Rs. 8,721/-

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	Total expenditure on the renovation of furniture and other items year-wise on No. 1, Safdarjung Road		Total expenditure on the maintenance of the said bungalow year-wise
		Rs.	Rs.	
1 1966-67	.		1,759	71,783
2 1967-68	.		2,278	59,336
3 1968-69	.	.	17,201	67,612
4 1969-70	.	.	7,041	89,454
5 1970-71	.	.	9,335	1,00,457
6 1971-72	.	.	5,799	1,14,714
7 1972-73	.	.	6,901	1,27,212
8 1973-74	.	.	8,979	96,894
9 1974-75	.	.	28,088	1,52,798
10 1975-76	.	.	8,072	1,80,807
11 1976-77	.	.	9,791	1,97,230
TOTAL			1,05,244	12,58,297

I. Inquiry against Ex-Chairman/its Ex-Vice-Chairman of D.D.A.

Shri SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: to the Minister of WORKS AND SING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

whether Government have received complaints of favouritism, corruption, nepotism and irregularities against the ex-Chairman and ex-Vice Chairman of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so the facts thereof, and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that C.B.I. made inquiry against any of them or both; and

(d) if so, what was the result of the C.B.I. inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Certain allegations of corruption and malpractices on the part of former Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority in the matter of (i) release of land known as Dilkush Bagh Kothi from acquisition (ii) non-maintenance of accounts in respect of Kichripur re-settlement colonies (iii) collection of funds for the former ruling party through misuse of official position and (iv) carving of additional plots in colony known as Vasant Vihar have been received and are being investigated.

(c) and (d). Some complaints and various allegations had also been received by the CBI against the senior officials of the Delhi Development Authority of favouritism in the allotment of lands, eviction of certain persons, corruption and irregularities etc. The actual involvement of the ex-Chairman and ex-Vice-Chairman cannot as yet be identified as some of the matters are under verification by the CBI. So far no case has been registered by the CBI for the reason that the allegations are being verified.

Amount Allotted for House Building in Orissa

18. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount of money allotted to Orissa Government in the financial years (i) 1975-76 and (ii) 1976-77 for house-building purposes and the amount which the Orissa Government utilised in the years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): For the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, the Plan outlay for Orissa for Housing was Rs. 347 and Rs. 266 lakhs respectively. Against the outlay, the actual expenditure of the Government of Orissa for 1975-76 was Rs. 345 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for 1976-77 is Rs. 262 lakhs.

Schemes for Integrated Rural Development

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

(a) the progress made in respect of the schemes for Integrated Rural Development;

(b) whether Government have evolved a clear cut policy for adoption of Gandhian principles for rural development with simultaneous utilisation of scientific and technological advances; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The detailed resources inventory for Chandrapur district in Maharashtra has been completed and the first batch of action programme has been cleared by the Central Coordination committee on Rural Development and Employment and is awaiting sanction.

Work on the preparation of resources inventories has been undertaken by the Water Technology Centre (WTC) of Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the concerned agricultural universities in the following 10 districts:—

1. Cannanore (WTC)
2. Mahboobnagar (WTC)
3. Wardha (WTC)
4. Hissar
5. Dharmapuri
6. Hoshiarpur
7. Tumkur
8. Banswara
9. Tehri-Garhwal
10. Bankura.

However, without waiting for the final project report as emerging from an integrated resources inventory, a start is being made by taking up selected programmes which would obviously find place in any scheme of integrated rural development for the area.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The Project approach is based on Gandhian principles for rural development and would utilize the Scientific and Technological advances. The approach paper on the Integrated Rural Development programme has emphasised that improvement in the quality of life, employment and purchasing power of the most under-privileged sections of the rural community will be the sole criterion in programme formulation and implementation. Thus, the principle of "Antyodaya" will serve to determine priorities under the I.R.D. programme.

The main thrust of the programme will be directed towards meeting the needs of the following under-privileged sections of the rural community, viz., landless labour, marginal farmers, artisans, women and children. Additional employment opportunities are to be generated through purposive in-

puts of science and technology with the emphasis on low cost, relevant and small scale technology based in turn on sound principles of ecology and economics. The programmes will cover the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries, piggery, poultry, etc., and also lay much emphasis on small and village industries particularly with a view to improving the lot of the rural artisans and generating self-employment in rural areas. The I.R.D. programme is intended to serve as a catalyst for achieving self-propelling and self-replicating growth with the direct participation of the rural community.

Transport Contracts given by F.C.I.

20. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Transport contracts have been given by the F.C.I. without calling for tenders;

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

(c) steps taken against officials for such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (c). The F.C. I have reported that transport contracts were awarded without calling for tenders in two cases only. In one of these cases, stocks were required to be moved on emergency basis and trucks were engaged by F.C.I. from Truck Union at the Union/State Government approved rates. The second case pertains to F. C. I. depots at Jullundur (Punjab) where transport arrangements for carrying out day to day transport work were made in absence of the contractor during January, 1977. This second case is under investigation.

Memorandum on New Education Policy

21. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda in response to its call for formulation of new Educational Policy; if so, how many;

(b) whether Government have applied its mind to the same and with what result; and

(c) whether Government are likely to announce its Educational Policy in the current session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Several representations and suggestions have been received from various organisations and individuals regarding the existing Educational Policy and asking for a change. They are being looked into carefully. Consultations are also being held with the State Governments, various organisations and experts. These deliberations which naturally, take time, may not be completed before the current Session of the Parliament.

गंगा नदी को गोदावरी नदी से मिलाना

22. श्री नवाब तिह चौहान : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर की गंगा नदी को दक्षिण में गोदावरी नदी से मिलाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्समंदिनी व्यौरा क्या है; उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा और वह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश तिह चौहान) : (क) और (ख). कुछ वर्ष पहले उत्तर में गंगा नदी को दक्षिण में कावेरी के साथ जोड़ने की स्कीम सहित कुछ नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने की स्कीम के बारे में कागजी अध्ययन किए गए थे।

इस प्रकार की किसी दीर्घकालीन स्कीम के बारे में अवैषण-कार्य शुरू करने से पहले यह जरूरी है कि विभिन्न वेसिनों, उप-वेसिनों और क्षेत्रों में फालतू जल और जल की कमियों के बारे में गहन अध्ययन किया जाए तथा सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर जल के अन्तर्वेसिन और अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय ट्रांस्फर की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जाए। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस प्रकार का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

समूचे देश में इस प्रकार के अध्ययन और अन्वयण करने का काम बड़ा व्यापक है और इस में काफी समय लग जायगा।

आवासीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास के लिये नए स्थान

23. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या निमार्जि और अवास तथा पूर्ति और पूनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन नये स्थानों पर लोगों को बसाया;

(ख) क्या बृहदयोजना (मास्टर प्लान) के अन्तर्गत उक्त स्थान आवासीय क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत थे;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या बृहदयोजना में परिवर्तन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (बी सिल्वर बहल) : (क) 27 पुनर्वास कालोनियों का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) पड़पड़गंज काम्पलैक्स (कल्याण पुरी, खिचड़ीपुर और त्रिलोकपुरी), सुल्तानपुरी और गोकुलपुरी की पुनर्वास कालोनियों को छोड़कर, जो कि कृषि के लिए निर्धारित हरित क्षेत्र में पड़ती हैं ये कालोनियां मास्टर प्लान के रिहायशी, क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत थीं।

(ग) अभी नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

नई पुनर्वास कालोनियां

क्रम कलोनियों के नाम
संख्या

- 1 दक्षिणपुरी-I
2. दक्षिणपुरी-II
3. दक्षिणपुरी-III
4. वैस्ट आफ खानपुर
5. चौखण्डी
6. खयाला-I
7. खयाला-II
8. खयाला-III
9. गोकुलपुर
10. नांगलोई - 4
11. न्यू सीमापुरी
12. शकूरपुर फेज I
13. शकूरपुर फेज-II
14. शकूरपुर फेज -III

क्रम	कलोनियों के नाम
15.	शकूरपुर फेज -IV
16.	नन्द नगरी फेज-I
17.	नन्द नगरी फेज-II
18.	खिचड़ीपुर
19.	कल्याणपुरी
20.	त्रिलोकपुरी
21.	मंगोलपुर फेज-I
22.	मंगोलपुर फेज-II
23.	मंगोल पुर फेज -III
24.	दक्षिणपुरी एस्टेशन
25.	सुल्तान पुरी
26.	हिम्मत पुरी
27.	जहांगीर पुरी

F.C.I.'s Overflooded Godowns in Bombay

24. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of godowns owned by the Food Corporation in Bombay have been overflooded and a large number of wheat bags are lying in open;

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

(c) the steps taken to prevent further deterioration of wheat bags?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (c). No Food Corporation of India godown in greater Bombay has been flooded. However, a large number of wheat bags are stored in the open due to paucity of

covered storage accommodation. At present 6,69,557 bags of wheat are stored in open on wooden orates covered with polythene covers and properly lashed with nylon ropes. Adequate steps are being taken for proper maintenance of stocks.

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को आवास

25. श्री बज्जमूर्ख तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के लिये दिल्ली में आवास की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के महरौली स्थित फार्म में बातानुकूलित मकान निर्मित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मकान को बनाने के लिये कोई अनुदान दिया है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है?

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

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को बंगला नं० 12, विलिंगडन क्रीसेन्ट दिया गया है। उन्हें यह बंगला विभागीय प्रभार सहित भूल नियम 45-बी (2,824 रुपये प्रति मास) पर दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार को कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, इस का प्रमाण ही नहीं उठता।

Food Policy

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

(a) whether new food policy has affected the prices of wheat;

(b) if so, the brief account thereof;

(c) whether the new food policy has affected the procurement of foodgrains too; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (d). Government have decided to purchase all wheat of fair average quality offered for sale by the farmers at the price of Rs 110/- per quintal fixed for all varieties. Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have been removed to enable the agriculturist to get even a higher price for his produce and to ensure better open market availability in the deficit states. Since the procurement this year will largely be by way of support only, the total procurement may be less than last year's. However, in view of the comfortable stock position of foodgrains with the Government and easy market availability, the demands of the public distribution system will be fully met and thus the open market prices would be kept under check.

गन्ने के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की मांग

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

(क) क्या गन्ना उत्पादकों ने रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों, बिजली की दरों, विभिन्न कृषि उपकरणों के मूल्यों और मजूरी की दरों में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) सरकार ने गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या सामान्य कस्टोटी अपनाई है?

कृषि और तिचाई मंत्री (बी प्रकाश सिंह बाबल) : (क) गन्ने के अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के बारे में समय समय पर अस्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष कृषि मूल्य आयोग से आगामी चीनी मौसम के लिए अधिसूचित किए जाने वाले गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्यों की सिफारिश करने के लिए अनुरोध करती है। आगे वाले वर्ष के लिए भी कृषि मूल्य आयोग से अपनी सिफारिशें करने के लिए कहा गया है। राज्य सरकारों/अन्य संस्थानों से अपने अपने विचार और सुनाव भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और राज्य सरकारों आदि के विचारों पर विचार करने के बाद न्यूनतम मूल्य अधिसूचित किए जाएंगे।

गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय विभिन्न संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है और इस में गन्ने के उत्पादन की लागत, उत्पादकों को वैकल्पिक फसलों से प्राप्ति और कृषि जिन्सों के मूल्यों की सामान्य प्रवृत्ति, उचित मूल्य पर उपभोक्ता को चीनी की उपलब्धता, चीनी उत्पादकों द्वारा जिस मूल्य पर गन्ने से उत्पादित चीनी बेची जाती है और गन्ने से चीनी की वसूली जैसे तथ्य शामिल होते हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्कूलों को आवंटित भूमि

28. श्री सत्य देव सिंह : क्या विकास समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत दो वर्षों में अनेक अनुदान तथा मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों को घटी दरों पर भूमि आवंटित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक स्कूल को कितनी-कितनी तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर भूमि आवंटित की गई तथा किन-किन तारीखों को आवंटित की गई; और

(ग) क्या गर्भ-मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों को भी घटी दरों पर भूमि आवंटित की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं, उन्हें कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई तथा उक्त आवंटन के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा गया है। [प्रम्भालय में रखा गया। वेलिंग्टन संस्था एक.टी.-296/77]।

(ग) ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम संलग्न सूची की क्रम संख्या 16-22 में दिए गए हैं। इन स्कूलों में से क्रम संख्या 16-19 के स्कूलों को एक लाख रुपया प्रति एकड़ की दर पर जमीन आवंटित की गई थी। क्रम संख्या 20-22 के स्कूलों को जमीन 5000 रुपया प्रति एकड़ की घटी दरों पर आवंटित की गई थी। विवरण में प्रत्येक स्कूल के सामने कारण दर्शाया गया है।

Vishwayatan Yogashram in New Delhi

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

(a) terms and conditions on which land has been given to erstwhile Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her family's associate, Shri Dhirendra Brahmachary and this Organisation

Vishwayatan Yogashram on Ashoka Road, New Delhi; and

(b) the area thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No land has been allotted to Smt. Indira Gandhi erst-while Prime Minister, in this area.

2. Sanction for allotment of land measuring 1.866 acres was accorded on the 25th August, 1969 for construction of Office, Library, Class-rooms and Yogic Therapeutic Research Laboratory and for bona fide residential purposes to the Vishwayatan Yogashram, of which Shri Dhirendra Brahamchari was a Managing Trustee, on the following terms and conditions:

(i) Rs. 5000/- per acre as premium plus 5 per cent thereof as annual ground rent for the land measuring 1.393 acres, which was to be utilised for office, library, class-rooms and yogic therapeutic research laboratory.

(ii) Rs. one lakh per acre as premium plus Rs. 1800/- per acre as annual ground rent for the remaining extent of land measuring 0.473 acre, which was to be utilised by them for their bona fide residential use.

(iii) The Vishwayatan Yogashram was also required to pay the depreciated cost of structures existing on the site, amounting to Rs. 62,674/- and these structures were to be demolished before the expiry of two years from 6th March, 1969. In the event of the structures not being demolished within the specified period, the Vishwayatan Yogashram was required to pay further sum of Rs. 86,176/- payable in full on 6th September, 1971 towards the cost of structures, in addition to the aforesaid sum of Rs. 62,674/-. The monthly rent paid by the Yogashram for the chummeries at the rate of Rs. 2793/- upto the date of payment of Rs. 62,674/- was adjustable

against the depreciated cost of Rs. 62,674/-.

(iv) The Yogashram was to complete the building on the site within four years from the date of handing over of possession, namely 6th March 1969, which was also the date of sale.

(v) The Yogashram was not permitted to sub-let any portion of the premises built on the leased land.

(vi) The Yogashram was also required to pay annual ground rent at the rate of on 5 per cent on the notional premium of Rs. 5000/- per acre in respect of land measuring 0.6 acre earlier allotted in Srinivaspuri upto the date the site was handed over to Government, i.e., upto 27th October, 1969.

3. Sanction was accorded for allotment of an additional extent of land measuring 1053 sq. yds. in September, 1970 @ Rs. one lakh per acre as premium plus Rs. 1800/- per acre as annual ground rent, which was to be used by the Yogashram for the construction of a building for the Ashram together with the land already allotted for the same use and for no other purpose.

(b) : 2.084 acres.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिचाई योजनाएं

30. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे तालाबों, नलकूपों के द्वारा छोटी छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं के विस्तार करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश और विशेषकर जबलपुर और राज्य के तिचनी जिलों में ऐसी योजना के विस्तार

के लिये कोई राशि निर्धारित अथवा आवंटित की गई अथवा की जाने वाली है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में ऐसी योजनाएं तैयार करने की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल): (क) जी हाँ। लघु सिचाई योजनाएं अर्थात् तालाब और नलकूप देश में कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे लघु सिचाई कार्यक्रम की महत्वपूर्ण मद्दें हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 1977-78 के लिए समस्त लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपए का योजना परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1977-78 के दौरान लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपए का सांस्थानिक निवेश किए जाने की संभावना है। परिव्यय का योजनावार और जिलेवार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) उपरोक्त को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Acquisition of agricultural land for beautification of cities in U.P.

31. SHRI S. N. CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that good agricultural land is being acquired in Agra and other towns of U. P. for beautification, expansion and development of these agglomeration by treating it as vacant land;

(b) whether this has deprived thousands of people of their means of livelihood; and if so, how Government propose to rehabilitate them; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider the advisability of exempting productive agricultural land from the purview of Land Ceiling Law?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (c), Necessary information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the table of the Sabha when it is received.

Bungling in the allotment of flats by DDA

32. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged bungling in the allotment of flats by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted into this matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c): Some complaints have been received and these are being looked into.

Conference on 10+2+3 system of education

33. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
SHRI UGRASEN:

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

(a) whether his Ministry called an informal conference of educationists on 10+2+3 system of education in the third week of May in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, The consensus was that the 10+2+3 system of edu-

cation is only a part of the National Education Policy Resolution which was based on the Kothari Commission Report of 1966 and that keeping in view the manner in which the recommendations as a whole have been implemented, it would be necessary to undertake a review as contemplated in the Resolution. Accordingly, the Ministry have taken action.

Compensation for Wakf land in Delhi

34. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wakf land in various parts of Delhi and New Delhi has been illegally taken possession of by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any accurate estimate of such land is available with the Government; and

(c) how long would it take to restore such land to Delhi Wakf Board with full compensation for the loss suffered by it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). It is understood that there are disputes relating to the title of certain properties between the Wakf Board on the one hand and the Land and Development Office and the D.D.A. on the other hand there are some court cases also. In the circumstances, no definite reply can be given

गेहूं के मूल्य निर्धारण पर किसानों में असंतोष का समाचार

35. जी के० लक्ष्मा : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं का मूल्य 110 रुपये प्रति किवंटल निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इससे किसानों में बहुत असंतोष है तथा उन्होंने गेहूं का निम्नतम

मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति किवंटल निर्धारित करने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह)

आदल : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान उचित औसत किस्म के गेहूं का भाव 110 रुपये प्रति किवंटल निर्धारित किया गया है । सरकार ने इस भाव पर किसानों द्वारा बिक्री के लिए लाए गए गेहूं की सारी मात्रा खरीदने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं है कि किसानों में कोई असंतोष है यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य 110 रुपये प्रति किवंटल से अधिक निर्धारित किया जाये । वस्तुतः गेहूं के संचलन पर लगे क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने से किसानों को अपनी पैदावार का 110 रुपये प्रति किवंटल से अधिक दाम मिलने की सम्भवना है ।

Stepping up of pay of Teachers in Delhi Education Department

36. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to Education Districts of Delhi Administration Education Department to finalise cases of stepping up of pay of teachers at par with their juniors within a fortnight;

(b) whether a number of cases of stepping up of pay of teachers at par with their juniors are pending for months together in District South of Delhi Education Department;

(c) if so, particulars of teachers whose such cases are pending finalisation in District South, the reasons therefor and period since pending; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to finalise those cases within a fortnight?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. Instructions were issued in May 1975 to complete pay-fixation immediately and pay the dues within 3 months.

(b) No such case is reported pending in the office of the Deputy Director of Education, South District.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Question does not arise.

Narmada Award

37. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Narmada Award is expected to be given by the Tribunal; and

(b) whether Government would expedite submission of the Award in the national interest, if it is likely to be unduly delayed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). Every effort is being made by the Tribunal to complete its work as expeditiously as possible. The Tribunal's report is likely to be available in about a year.

Butter oil from European Economic Community

38. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government following the shortage of edible oil, have requested for the emergent supplies of butter oil from the European Economic Community;

(b) if so, the terms of agreement; and

(c) whether Government propose to sell it in open market and through fair price shops?

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

(b) The European Economic Community has agreed to supply 3,000 tonnes of butter oil as gift on FOB basis. The funds generated through the sale of butter oil will be utilised for an identified Cattle and Dairy Development Programme.

(c) The gift butter oil will be sold in the open market through various distribution channels like Milk schemes, Super Bazar Co-operatives etc. etc.

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को हरा भरा बनाना।

39. श्री भोठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को हरे-भरे क्षेत्र में बदलने की योजना की क्रियान्विति में कोई प्रगति हुई है जैसा कि भूतपूर्व सरकार ने राज्य से सूखा की स्थिति दूर करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान के रेतीले भाग के कब तक हरियाली में परिवर्तित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल): (क) इस सरकार को राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी इलाकों को हरे-भरे क्षेत्र में परिवर्तित करने के लिये पहली सरकार द्वारा दिये गये किसी आश्वासन की जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, योजना आयोग अब न केवल राजस्थान बल्कि हरियाणा तथा गुजरात

के निकटवर्ती राज्यों में भी समग्र मरु विकास की सम्पूर्ण नीति की पुनरीक्षा कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). (क) में बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Drought in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government are aware of acute drought conditions in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh, particularly in Kangra and Hamirpur Districts;

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government to send complete report in this respect; if so, the contents thereof;

(c) steps Government have taken in this respect; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to formulate permanent measures and scheme to mitigate drought conditions in the State; and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Yes. The State Government had earlier reported that due to failure of winter rains, near drought conditions prevailed in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh, including Kangra and Hamirpur districts.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The State Government are collecting relevant information and their report is still awaited.

Closure of schools in Delhi

41. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three schools i.e. D.A.V. Higher Secondary School No. 1 and 2 and Gita Higher Secondary School No. 1 in trans-yamuna area (Delhi) were closed down on 9th December, 1975 by the Education Department, Delhi Administration Delhi; and if so, what were the reasons and who was responsible for this arbitrary action;

(b) whether the authorities have restored recognition of the said schools with retrospective effect; if not the reasons why;

(c) whether the payment of salaries to the employees has been made upto date; if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) how long will it take to regularise their postings in their respective original schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The schools were reported to be indulging in activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public security. The competent authorities, therefore, ordered the transfer of the students of these schools to various neighbouring Government/Municipal Corporation Delhi schools. The schools, ceased to function when their students were thus adjusted.

(b) Recognition to these schools has since been granted wth effect from 28-3-1977. The question of granting recognition for the period the schools had ceased to function does not arise, under the Delhi School Education Act and Rules, 1973.

(c) The salaries of present staff of the schools has been paid up-to-date from 28-3-1977.

(d) All the employees have rejoined their respective schools with effect from 28-3-77 except 52, who were absorbed in different schools. The 52 employees will be reposted to these schools, if they and their management so desire in the very future.

Steps to gear up procurement machinery

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps in the States to gear up the procurement machinery to provide the necessary support price for wheat, barley and gram to protect the farmers from the exploitation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL):

(a) and (b). Government are anxious to ensure that the interests of the farmers are fully protected and in no case should any producer get for wheat, barley and gram of fair average quality less than the prices fixed by the Government. Detailed instructions were issued to State Governments and the Food Corporation of India in the second week of April, 1977 itself asking them to ensure that there are no areas in which support arrangements are found wanting and also to maintain constant vigilance in this regard. They have reported that adequate arrangements have been made accordingly.

Surplus grain as loan to needy countries

43. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the suggestion made by the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organisation in regard to the loaning of surplus food grain to needy countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). During the course of discussion with the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organisation and his party held in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the 9th May, 1977, an enquiry was made about the possibility of India making a part of stock of foodgrains available on loan basis to the needy developing countries on the specific condition that the same would be available to India whenever needed. This matter is under examination.

Drought in Orissa

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

(a) the area in Orissa which has been affected by drought and also the number of persons affected; and

(b) steps being taken to meet the abnormal situation and to mitigate the distress of the people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL):

(a) An area of 1.19 lakh square miles and a population of about 158 lakh have been affected by drought in Orissa.

(b) The following steps have been reported by the State Government to have been taken to mitigate the distress of the affected population:—

(i) Crops bundhs have been provided at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs;

(ii) Lift irrigation points have been energised;

(iii) Diesel pumps have been repaired to pump water to cropped area;

- (iv) 36,000 dug-wells have been sunk till April, 1977 out of 60,000 programmed to meet scarcity;
- (v) Digging of 7,000 surface wells has been taken up to provide drinking water;
- (vi) 680 tube-wells have been provided during 1976-77 and 900 are being taken up during 1977-78;
- (vii) Temporary wells have been provided in the dry beds of nallahs, rivers, ponds, etc. for providing drinking water to men and cattle in the scarcity areas;
- (viii) Loans have been provided for agricultural production through cooperative and banking institutions;
- (ix) Rs. 24 crores were spent last year in schemes for providing employment to the affected population and Rs. 14 crores have been provided for such employment generating schemes this year;
- (x) 16,000 metric tonnes of wheat has been released under Food for Work Programme; and
- (xi) 15 lakh beneficiaries under normal and another ten lakh under Emergency feeding programmes being covered. Besides, old age pension in a restricted way and gratuitous relief in acute cases are being provided.

Irregularities in Regional Engineering College, Durgapur

45. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the gross irregularities and anomalies prevailing since 1972 in the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to investigate the entire matter and punish the officials responsible for these irregularities

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The following two irregularities in the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur have been brought to our notice:—

- (1) **Defalcation of College funds**—A cash shortage of Rs. 23,714 was noticed in the cash vault of the College on 31-7-75. An F.I.R. was lodged with the police for defalcation of funds against (1) Shri P. C. Chowdhury, Head Cashier and (2) Shri H. K. Banerji, Registrar of the College and the Police had registered the case on 3-8-75 under Section 409 IPC. The Police is investigating the case. After considering the facts of the case, the Board of Governors have suspended Shri P. C. Chowdhury, Head Cashier on 10-10-75.
- (2) **Non-investment of Contributory Provident Fund**.—No investment of employees' provident fund was made during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the amount was kept in current account. The normal functioning of the College was disturbed for some time during 1969 and there was abnormal situation in the College. There was also no regular Principal from 6-2-70 to 18-12-71 and thus some abnormal situation prevailed in the College administration. From 1973-74 onwards investments for the provident funds are being made on regular basis and the amount of provident fund which could not be invested during 1971-72 and 1972-73 has also been deposited in long term deposits. A committee to investigate the causes of delay in investment

for the provident fund during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and to locate the responsibility for this delay has been set up by the College on 17-12-76. The report of the Committee is awaited.

मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में कृषि कालेज

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

(क) क्या किसानों की भलाई के लिये बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के छतरपुर अथवा टीकमगढ़ जिले में, वहां की कृषि सम्बन्धी क्षमता को तथा इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस क्षेत्र में कोई कृषि कालेज स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को सलाह देने का है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार अथवा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का विचार वहां एक कृषि कालेज स्थापित करने के लिये इन जिलों का सर्वेक्षण करने का है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह आदल) : (क) भारत सरकार का, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के छतरपुर अथवा टीकमगढ़ जिले में कृषि महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने की सलाह देने का कोई विचार नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश में जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर तथा इसके सात परिसरों से आशा की जाती है कि वे इस क्षेत्र की सेवा करेंगे।

(ख) कृषि महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण करने का न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है और न मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का ।

विश्वविद्यालय में छात्र संघो पर प्रतिबन्ध

47. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्र संघों को समाप्त कर दिया था ;

(ख) उन्हें पुनः जीवित करने के बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया ; और

(ग) उस पर कहां तक अमल हुआ है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) से (ग) : आपातकालीन स्थिति के लागू होने के तुरन्त बाद शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी कि छात्र संघों को शैक्षिक जीवन भंग करने का एक साधन न बनने दिया जाए और जहां भी आवश्यक हो संघ निलम्बित कर दिए जाये और उसकी जगह छात्रों की भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति के लिये कोई दूसरा साधन खोजा जा सकता है। राज्यों को दिया गया वह आदेश वापस ले लिया गया है और छात्रों को पूर्ववत् कार्य करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

Area under cultivation and production of pulses

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

(a) the area under cultivation of principal pulses and the production during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for production of pulses not keeping pace with the increasing yields achieved on cereals; and

(c) the steps taken to intensify pulses production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The figures of area and production of principal pulses are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The high yielding varieties responsive to fertilizers have been evolved and adopted in case of Cereals viz. Wheat & Rice but such varieties have not yet been evolved in pulses. These crops continue to be grown under rainfed conditions with poor management practices

(c) In the absence of high yielding varieties the present strategy to increase production of pulses is by (i) bringing additional area under these crops by cultivation of short duration varieties of urd, moong and cowpea under Multiple Cropping Sequences and (ii) adopting package of practice in their cultivation.

To help State Government to increase production, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Pulses Development was initiated during the 4th Plan and is being continued during the 5th Plan. Under the Scheme financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments to lay out demonstrations on these crops to motivate farmers to adopt improved practices, multiply breeder's and foundation seed; supply of certified seed of short duration/ varieties of pulses at subsidised rates to the farmers, subsidy on cost of plant protection chemicals and equipment.

Statement

Area and Production of Principal Pulses from 1973-74 to 1975-76

Year/Crop.	Area (in '000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1973-74		
Gram . . .	7,761	4,099
Tur . . .	2,646	1,409
Other Kharif Pulses . . .	7,446	2,210
Other Rabi Pulses . . .	5,574	2,290
Total Pulses	23,427	10,008
1974-75		
Gram . . .	7,041	4,015
Tur . . .	2,529	1,834
Other Kharif Pulses . . .	7,286	1,731
Other Rabi Pulses . . .	5,168	2,434
Total Pulses	22,024	10,014
1975-76		
Gram . . .	8,373	5,932
Tur . . .	2,668	2,094
Other Kharif Pulses . . .	8,021	2,377
Other Rabi Pulses . . .	5,603	2,732
Total Pulses	24,665	13,135

Information for 1976-77 has not yet become available.

Kamaraj National Committee's recommendations re. Kamaraj College

49. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the Kamaraj National Committee's recommendation that the Kamaraj College at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu should be taken over by the Union Government and developed as a Central University; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take action in the matter and the time by which such action is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The President of the Kamraj College Tuticorin has in a memorandum dated 20-4-77 represented that there is scope for upgrading of the college into a National Memorial for late Shri Kamraj by providing work-oriented courses. The memorandum is under examination.

Talks with Director-General Food and Agriculture Organization

50. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, a specialised agency of the U.N., visited India recently and held talks with the Governmental leaders and officials at Delhi; and

(b) if so, gist thereof?

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

(b) The representatives of the Government of India discussed with the Director-General of the FAO, the global food and agricultural situation in general and the role of the FAO with particular reference to India. The following main topics were discussed in particular:—

(i) The role of the FAO in stimulating further multilateral and bilateral assistance for increasing food production in the developing countries and for

ensuring that production level is stepped up atleast to an average annual growth rate of 4 per cent as recommended by the World Food Conference.

- (ii) Enlarging the scope of food aid under the World Food Programme to cover improvement of nutritional standards, livestock development programmes and coverage of new commodities like edible oils, dairy products etc, in addition to aid in the shape of food-grains.
- (iii) Utilisation of the special fund of \$ 20.00 million proposed to be created by the FAO in order to reduce post-harvest losses, by the developing countries, including India.
- (iv) Utilisation of \$18.5 million Technical Cooperation Fund created by the FAO, by the developing countries, including India.
- (v) Upgrading of the Country Office of the FAO in India to provide for high level experts, in keeping with India's requirements, for technical advice.
- (vi) FAO's role in Livestock development and Animal Husbandry Programme.
- (vii) Allotment of 12,500 tonnes of wheat under the World Food Programme for Emergency Food for Work Project in Orissa, to provide employment and relief to the people who were affected by serious drought in 1975.

Crop insurance

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

(a) whether Government have introduced crop insurance anywhere in the country; and

(b) if so, names of States where the scheme has been introduced and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The Government of India did not introduce any crop insurance scheme; however, as sug-

gested by Government, the General Insurance Corporation of India introduced experimental crop insurance schemes in 1973 in a few States for a few selected crops on a voluntary basis.

(b) Results, achieved in the implementation of experimental crop insurance schemes are as under:—

States	Crop	Premium	Claims
Gujarat .	Cotton . .	59,755	11,01,667
	Groundnut .	1,17,133	19,86,206
Maharashtra .	Cotton . .	32,171	70,872
	Wheat .	17,390	5,830
Tamil Nadu .	Cotton . .	30,656	19,547
Andhra Pradesh .	Cotton . .	14,391	Nil.
	Groundnut . .	42,982	3,63,966
Karnataka .	Cotton . .	18,576	55,030
West Bengal .	Potato . .	5,426	2,735

The experimental crop insurance schemes which were introduced in the States mentioned above were gradually discontinued as the pattern was found to be uneconomical and unsuitable for implementation on a large scale.

National grid of Irrigation

52. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for National Grid of Irrigation is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, what will be the total investment on this project;

(c) what will be the total manpower required; and whether this will be useful to remove unemployment problem; and

(d) within how many years this project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (d). An integrated system of irrigation is considered necessary in view of deficient and unevenly distributed rainfall in the country. However, before investigations for such long-term scheme are taken up it is essential to first study, in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions, and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. Such a study is in hand by the Central Water Commission.

The studies and investigations are, in their nature, long-term. It is difficult to set a definite time frame at this stage for completion of this task.

Construction of Dams in Tamil Nadu

53. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct the Mullikkadu Vanijar Dam and Koppairu Dam in Dharmapuri District by the Tamil Nadu Government; and

(b) if so, when it will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a). No such schemes have so far been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b). Does not arise.

जल परिषद् का गठन

54. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे देश के जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण, उपयोग और योजना के बारे में सरकार का विचार 'जल परिषद्' गठित करने का है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) और (ख) . वस्तुतः इस समय राज्य सरकारों का अपने क्षेत्रों में बहने वाले यानी के आयोजन, विकास, नियमन, वितरण एवं नियंत्रण-कार्य पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण है । बहरहाल, अन्तर्राज्यीय नदियों द्वारा ही, जिनके बसिन एक राज्य से अधिक में पड़ते हैं, अधिकांश जल संसाधन उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं । कभी कभी 'इन अन्तर्राज्यीय नदियों के पानी के समुपयोजन, वितरण अथवा नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में मतभेद उत्पन्न हो ही जाते हैं और इन को या तो सम्बंधित राज्यों द्वारा स्वयं ही अथवा केन्द्र की सहायता

से बातचीत द्वारा हल करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । जिन विवादों को बातचीत द्वारा हल नहीं किया जा सकता उनको अन्तर्राज्यीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किये जाने वाले न्यायाधिकरणों को निर्दिष्ट किया जा रहा है । बहरहाल, यह उत्तरोत्तर अधिकाधिक महसूस किया जा रहा है कि केन्द्र को इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषकर अन्तर्राज्यीय नदियों के पानी के आवंटन और नियंत्रण में अधिक सक्रिय भूमिका निभानी चाहिये तथा राज्यों के बीच मतभेदों को दूर करने के लिये द्रुतगामी तरीके निकाल जाने जरूरी हैं । इसके लिये संसद् को विधान बनाना पड़गा । इन सभी मामलों का, जिसमें उचित संस्थागत प्रबन्ध करना और नया विधान बनाना भी शामिल है, सरकार द्वारा गम्भीरता से अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

कारखानों में काम करने वाले बच्चों की दुर्बशा के बारे म अध्ययन

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

(क) क्या भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् ने हाल ही में दिल्ली के अनेक कारखानों, दुकानों तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले 7 श्रोतर 14 वर्ष की अल्प आयु के बच्चों की गुलामों सदृश दुखःस्थिति का अध्ययन किया है और समाज कल्याण विभाग को एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) बाल कर्मचारियों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार सुनिश्चित करने के लिये बत्तमान श्रम कानूनों का समुचित और दृतापूर्वक पालन करने के लिये अधिक सतर्कता बरतने के बारे में सरकार क्या नया कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्रर) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा अनुसंधान अध्ययन प्रतिष्ठान करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् ने दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले बच्चों का अध्ययन किया था।

(ख) रिपोर्ट की मुख्य विशेषताएं विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ग) विधान को लागू करना एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया है। फैक्ट्री निरीक्षणालय के क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों तथा दिल्ली दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अनुभाग को निदेश दिये गये हैं कि बच्चों के रोजगार और उनके कार्य समय के बारे में फैक्ट्री अधिनियम, 1948 और दिल्ली दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1954 के उपबन्धों का सख्ती से पालन किया जाये।

विवरण

दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले बच्चों से सम्बद्ध रिपोर्ट की मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं:—

(1) अध्ययन में 5 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को शामिल किया गया। यह पुल्टाठ, सात व्यावसायिक सर्वेक्षणों और दस काम करने वाले बच्चों के अध्ययन पर स्थापित है।

(2) यद्यपि निरपेक्ष रूप से 1971 में काम करने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत 1961 की अपेक्षा 40.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा परन्तु 14 वर्ष तक के कुल बच्चों में काम करने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत लगभग वही अन्तर्गत 1.1 प्रतिशत रहा; लड़कियों के मामले में कूछ

कमी हुई। काम करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों में काम करने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत 1961 में 1.4 से घटकर 1971 में 1.3 रह गया।

(3) काम करने वाले बच्चे अनेक प्रकार के व्यवसायों में लगे हैं। घरेलू कामों से लेकर विक्री सहायक, फैनी वाले या छपाई, कम्पोजिशन, जिल्दसाजी, गाड़ियों की मरम्मत, इंजीनियरी के व्यवसाय आदि तक में काम करते हैं।

(4) 60 प्रतिशत काम करने वाले बच्चों की आयु 13-14 वर्ष की थी। अन्य कम आयु के थे।

(5) 57.4 प्रतिशत काम करने वाले बच्चे प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करते थे, 25 प्रतिशत विना वेतन के पारिवारिक कर्मचारी की तरह घरों में काम करते थे तथा 17.6 प्रतिशत स्वयं अपना रोजगार करते थे या घरेलू नौकर के रूप में काम करते थे।

(6) प्रतिष्ठानों में, विशेष रूप से पुरानी दिल्ली में, कार्यस्थल का वातावरण बहुत बना और असंतोषजनक था। प्रतिष्ठानों में या स्वयं अपना रोजगार करने वाले बच्चों का कार्य-समय भिन्न-भिन्न था 16.3 प्रतिशत और घट्टे से कम, 67.3 प्रतिशत 6 से 10 घण्टे तथा शेष अधिक समय तक प्रतिदिन काम करते थे। दिल्ली दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम 1954 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों में विधान से संबंधित उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन अयान में लाया गया है।

(7) काम करने वाले बच्चों की आय बहुत कम है। लगभग एक चौथाई बच्चों की आय 50 रुपये प्रति माह से कम है। अधिकतर बच्चों द्वारा निर्धारित दर से कम मज़दूरी दी जाती है।

(8) सात व्यावसायिक सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला कि चाय की दुकानों और ढाबों

आट और साइकल मरम्मत की दुकानों, घरेलू कामों, फटे-पुराने कपड़े और अन्य बेकार वस्तुएं एकत्र करने तथा जूते पालिश करने के कामों में लगे बच्चों का कार्य-समय अधिक धन्तों का होता है, उनकी आय कम होती है, दिल्ली दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम के अधीन रजिस्टर्ड दुकानों आदि को छोड़कर अन्य जगह उनको कानूनी संरक्षण नहीं मिलता; अधिकतर मामलों में कार्य स्थान पर असंतोषजनक वातावरण होता है; आदि। कुछ बच्चे अंशकालिक काम करते हैं जैसे शाम को अखबार बेचना या धरों में दूध का वितरण करना। कुछ मामलों में इस आय से बच्चे को अपने शिक्षा के व्यय में मदद मिलती है।

(9) 39.7 प्रतिशत काम करने वाले बच्चे अशिक्षित हैं, 7.3 प्रतिशत शिक्षित हैं, परन्तु उनको औपचारिक शिक्षा नहीं मिली, और 53 प्रतिशत ने प्राइमरी स्तर तक या अधिक शिक्षा पाई है। व्यावसायिक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि फटे-पुराने कपड़े एकत्र करने वाले और आय की दुकानों और ढाबों में काम करने वाले बच्चों की अपेक्षा आटो और साइकल मरम्मत करने वाली वक़ंशापों में और घरेलू काम करने वाले बच्चे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त हैं।

(10) काम करने वाले बच्चों की काफी संख्या ऐसी है जो व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करना चाहती है। बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण के लिये अवसर प्रदान करने, 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को शामिल करने के लिये एप्रेस्टिस एक्ट में संशोधन करने और अम कानून को लागू करने के बारे में सुझाव दिये गए हैं।

जो की नई किस्म

56. श्री जगदस्थी प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिचाई भंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या 26 अप्रैल, 1976 को 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में 'जो की बीजी किस्म का विकास' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि डी० एल० 70 जी की एक हैक्टर में 50 किलो पैदावार होती है और एच० डी० 2160 और एच० डी० 2122 गेहूं की एक एकड़ में सात टन पैदावार होती है;

(ब) क्या ठीक जगन्नारी प्राप्त करने हेतु कृषि और सिचाई भंतालम तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनेक पत्र लिखे गये परन्तु उनका कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ;

(ग) क्या इस का बीज प्राप्त करने के लिये भी लिखित में कई बार मांग की गई परन्तु कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने का है?

कृषि और सिचाई भंती (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) उक्त समाचार में प्रकाशित उपज के आकड़े जो की डी० एल० 70 किस्म की मोटे तौर पर उपज क्षमता दर्शाते हैं। विभिन्न जांचों में, इस किस्म ने अपनी उपज क्षमता 5 टन प्रति हैक्टर दिखाई, जबकि गेहूं की दो किस्मों एच० डी० 2160 तथा एच० 2122 ने परीक्षण के खेतों में लगभग 6 टन प्रति हैक्टर तक उपज दी।

(ख) माननीय सवस्य के कुछ पत्र भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् में प्राप्त हुए जिनमें उन्होंने इन किस्मों के बीजों को मांगा था माननीय सदस्य को 28 जून, 1976 तथा 28 अक्टूबर, 1976 को उत्तर भेजे थे।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य ने इन किस्मों के बीजों की मांग की थी, किन्तु 28 जून, 1976 के पत्र द्वारा उनको यह सूचना दी गई थी कि ये नई कि में अभी 'मिनि किट ट्रायल' की स्थिति में हैं। अतः इन किस्मों के बीज बिक्री के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेंगे।

(घ) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के निदेशक ने, मार्च 1977 में माननीय सदस्य को एक पत्र लिखा था कि इन बीजों के नमूनों के पैकिट वे फसल उठ जाने के बाद उनको भेजेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में, इससे आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

Reversion of F.C.I. Employees to Parent Departments

57. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many employees serving under Food Corporation of India for many years have been asked to go back to their parent departments in different States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) F.C.I. (Staff) Regulations provide for *ad hoc* appointments by deputation of suitable officials from the Central or State Governments or from any public sector undertaking for a period normally not exceeding three years but extendable upto five years or more where necessary. Such deputationists are repatriated to their parent departments on completion of their term from time to time.

In the case of West Bengal only, the over-whelming bulk of staff are on deputation from the State Government who have been transferred to the Food Corporation of India along with the work in accordance with the written agreement between the State Government and the Food Corporation

of India. Such staff would continue to be on deputation to the Food Corporation of India as long as the FCI operates in the State as an agent of the State Government in terms of the Agreement.

Break up of Ownership of Land

58. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Indians, having either no land or less than an acre of land in each State;

(b) whether the number of such people is increasing or decreasing and the reasons therefor in each State; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to do social justice in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL):

(a) Total number of Indians having either no land or less than one acre of land in each State is not available. According to the sample surveys organised by the National Sample Survey Organisation number of households having either no land or less than one acre of land are available for the period 1960-62 (16th and 17th Round) and for 1971-72 (26th Round). Statewise number of households owning no land or less than one acre of land as available from the National Sample Survey reports is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the figures available from the National Sample Surveys Reports, the number of households having either no land or less than an acre of land has increased from 46.5 millions in 1960-62 to 55.3 millions in 1971-72. At the All India level, the number of households owning no land or less than one acre of land has increased in 1971-72 by 18.9 per cent over 1960-62. This is mainly due to

corresponding increase in the total number of households in the country in 1971 over 1961 by 19 per cent as per Population Census reports.

(c) The Agricultural land ceiling measures envisage distribution of surplus land among landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and other eligible categories of the rural poor. As a result of the implementation of these measures, about 1.9 million acres of surplus land was distributed during the late 50s and 60s. As per the national guidelines of 1972, another 19.3 lakhs acres of land have been taken possession of by the States. Of these 11.75 lakh acres of land have been distributed among 7.9 lakh beneficiaries. According to the tentative estimates of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations, nearly 5.0 million acres of land are likely to be available.

In addition to above figures, the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have distributed about 16.0 million acres of waste land, cultivable fallow land, etc. available with them ever since 1950. Under the programme of tenancy reform and conferment of ownership rights on tenants, a large number of tenants have either acquired secure tenancy rights or have been owners of land under their cultivating possession.

Government initiated 46 SFDA and 41 MFAL projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan to reach the benefits of economic development to the weaker sections in the rural areas. The total outlay on these projects, during the Fourth Plan was of the order of Rs. 103 crores. The number of projects has been increased to 150 in Fifth Plan and the outlay provided is of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

Statement

Estimated number of households owning no land or less than one acre of land as per National Sample Survey Reports.

S. No.	State	No. of households		Percentage increase or decrease (C1. 4 over C2.3)
		16-17 Rounds (1960-61-62)	26th Round (1971-72)	
I	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	.	.	4221	5111 21.1
2 Assam	.	.	1111	1139 2.5
3 Bihar	.	.	4702	5191 10.4
4 Gujarat	.	.	2096	2529 20.7
5 Haryana	975 ..
6 Himachal Pradesh	161 ..
7 Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	209	244 16.7
8 Karnataka	.	.	2085	2586 24.0
9 Kerala	.	.	2463	2534 2.9
10 Madhya Pradesh	.	.	2458	2822 14.8

1	2	3	4	5
11 Maharashtra	.	4022	5798	44.2
12 Manipur	.	N.A.	59	..
13 Meghalaya	.	N.A.	84	..
14 Nagaland	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 Orissa	.	1242	2164	74.2
16 Punjab	.	2895††	1725	6.7
			(2700)*	
17 Rajasthan	.	1315	1190	9.5
18 Tamil Nadu	.	5254	6272	19.4
19 Tripura	.	N.A.	93	..
20 Uttar Pradesh	0.	7584	8627	13.8
21 West Bengal	.	4257	5010	17.7
22 Delhi	.	N.A.	794	..
23 Goa, Daman & Diu	.	N.A.	84	..
24 Pondicherry	.	N.A.	49	..
25 Remaining Union Territories	.	572
ALL INDIA	.	46486	55274	18.9

†Included in Punjab.

††Relates to pre-organised Punjab.

*Bracketted figures includes Haryana figure for comparability.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिचाई योजनाएं

59. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में औसत सिचित क्षेत्र कितना है ? 57 90

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितनी भूमि है; और

(ग) भविष्य में छोटी सिचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत और अधिक भूमि लाने के लिये कौन सी योजनायें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ? 5585 8245

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) सन् 1973-74 में इपलब्ध भूमि उपयोग सांख्यिकी के विषय में देश में सिचित क्षेत्र 40249 हजार हैक्टार था। राज्यवार जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 1973-74 में लघु सिचाई कार्यों के अन्तर्गत आमे क्षेत्र की मात्रा 1100 हजार हैक्टार थी।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिचाई की निम्नलिखित योजनाये शूल की गई थी या करने का विचार था।

(1) सतही जल प्रवाह सिंचाई योजनायें अर्थात् भंडारण, टैक, मोड, योजनायें तथा चैक बांध आदि ।

(2) नदियों तथा नालों पर सतही जल उठाव सिचाव योजनाये।

(3) गैर सरकारी कुएं, नलकप तथा पम्पसैट्स ।

(4) कुओं की बोंरिंग करना और उन्हें गहरा करना ।

(5) सार्वजनिक नलकूप ।

विवरण

राज्यवार आधार पर कुल सिचित क्षेत्र (अनन्तिम)

શાસ્ત્રમાણ શિફ કાળ રાફ (હજાર
રૂપાઈ ૦૦૧.૮ મેંટ કિ
હૈકટાર) પરિસ

ee.2 प्राणी के विकासी प्रक्रिया की सीमा
लिंग-विवरण विवरण की रूप से विक्रम

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	कुल सांचत
१०	मार्गिरा	मक्ति
	मार्गिरा	क्षेत्र

1973-74

1. आंध्र प्रदेश 15 फ़र्वरी 19 4154 फ़ाइल

২. অসম (ক) পক্ষ পার্টি (৫৭২)

3. बिहार 2797

4. ગુજરાત ૧૫ એન્કર્સાર્વિન્સ 1549* નિ

5. हरयाणा 2564 वर्ष

6. हमाचल प्रदेश 156
 7. जम्मू और कश्मीर 157

४. गम्भू द्वारा करनार । ३६२
४. कर्वाट्क । १४२२

1422

1	2	3
9.	केरल	636
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1733
11.	महाराष्ट्र	768
12.	मणिपुर	75
13.	मेघालय	51(ब)
14.	नागालैंड	33
15.	उडिसा	1188
16.	पंजाब	4619
17.	राजस्थान	2679
18.	सिक्कम	उ०न०
19.	तमिलनाडु	3674
20.	विपुरा	30
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8492
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल (ग)	1541
23.	संघ क्षेत्र	136
	अखिल भारत	40249
	अखिल भारत	40249
(क)	इसका सम्बन्ध सन् 1953-54 से है	
(ख)	इसका सम्बन्ध सन् 1972-73 से है	
(ग)	इसका संबंध सन् 1967-68 से है	
(*)	(इसका संबंध सन् 1971-72 से है)	
उ० न०	-उपलब्ध नहीं।	
कुल	सिचित क्षेत्र :	कुल क्षेत्र जिसकी वर्ष
की अवधि में	समस्त फसलों के अंतर्गत सिचाई	हुई है। उस सिचित क्षेत्र को जहां एक से
	हुई है।	अधिक बार बुवाई हुई है उसे प्रत्येक फसल
के लिए अलग क्षेत्र माना गया है।		
60. श्री कल्याण जन :	क्या शिक्षा,	
समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने		

की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली अध्यापक परिषद् ने यह मांग की है कि आपातकाल के दौरान अध्यापकों के सेवा रिकार्ड में लिखे गए प्रतिकूल टिप्पण निकाल दिये जायें और कितिपय अध्यापकों को दी गई अनुचित पदोन्नति के मामलों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाये ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चून्दर) : जी, हां। ये मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग

61. श्री कल्याण जैन विषय क्षेत्र शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार के सामने कौन सी योजना विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चून्दर) : राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिसे 1969-70 से चालू किया हुआ है, विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के छात्रों को सामाजिक सेवा और विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों में लगाने की व्यवस्था पहले से ही करती है। 1976-77 से राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के कार्यक्रमों को ग्रामीण पुनर्गठन के लिये कार्यक्रमों के आसपास केन्द्रीत किया गया है। इस योजना को धीरे धीरे व्यापक रूप दिया जा रहा है।

विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में खोले गये योजना मंच छात्र समुदाय में देश के योजनाबद्ध विकास की आवश्यकता की ओर जागरूकता पैदा करते हैं और योजना बनाने के आर्द्धसिक्ष स्तर से ही उनको राष्ट्रीय विकास के काब में समाप्त है।

झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) में मध्यम सिचाई योजनाएं

62. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ जिला (राजस्थान) में, जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, निर्माणाधीन मध्यम सिचाई योजनाएं इस बीच पूरी हो गई हैं और उन पर अब तक कितना धन खर्च हो चुका है और उन पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होगा और उन से कितना लाभ प्राप्त होगा ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस जिले में कोई नई बृहत् अथवा प्रथम सिचाई योजना आरम्भ की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल) (क) 7,000 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के सिचाई के लिए 5.16 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली भीमसागर स्कीम और प्रति वर्ष 8,000 हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिचित करने के लिए 2.99 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली हरिश्चन्द्र सागर स्कीम से राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले को लाभ पहुंचेगा। मार्च, 1977 तक इन स्कीमों पर क्रमशः 62 लाख रुपये और 64 लाख रुपए व्यय किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उस ने झालावाड़ जिले में निम्नलिखित तीन नई मध्यम परियोजनाओं के बारे में अन्वेषण-कार्य हाथ में लिए हैं और अन्वेषण कार्य जारी है :—

1. मनोहर शाना परियोजना ।
2. छापी परियोजना ।
3. गंगारिन परियोजना ।

राजस्थान में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता

63. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये आगामी वर्ष में कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं किन किन जिलों में स्थित हैं और उन्हें कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायक एक मुश्त कर्जों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में समग्र वार्षिक योजना के लिये दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम या विकास शीर्ष से संबंधित नहीं है । तथापि वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये राजस्थान राज्य की योजना में लघु सिंचाई के लिये 3.40 करोड़ रुपए के परिवर्य को मंजूरी दी गई है ।

(ख) राजस्थान के उन जिलों में जिन में लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों को विभिन्न केन्द्र क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत हाथ : लिया गया है । अजमेर, अलवर, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तोड़गढ़, उदयपुर, बाड़मेर, बांसवाड़ा, चुरू, डूंगरपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जोधपुर, नागौर, पाली और कोटा शामिल है ।

लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों को पूर्ण होने में सामान्यतः एक से लेकर तीन वर्ष तक लग जाते हैं ।

Working of Sangeet Natak Akademi

64. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of Government on the disappointment expressed by leading dancers about the working of Sangeet Natak Akademi as reported in *Hindustan Times* of 27th April, 1977; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken for revamping that Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Government have seen a press report in question and have also received a copy of the Memorandum submitted by the artistes concerned.

(b) Various points made in this Memorandum in so far as they relate to functioning of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, are being examined in consultation with that body.

Plan to end illiteracy

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

(a) whether Government have received a plan involving Rs. 2000 crores to end illiteracy;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the proposed plan; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Several suggestions and schemes have been received in

the Ministry of Education for the spread of literacy. One of these schemes is reported to have been submitted on behalf of philanthropists, publishers, teachers etc. The expenditure involved in this scheme excluding items in respect of which calculation is yet to be undertaken, is of the order of Rs. 2,483 crores. The Ministry has held discussion on adult education with educationists and field workers and the policy and programmes in this field are being finalised.

Implementation of Kothari Commission's Recommendation

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

(a) whether Government are considering the implementation of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission on Education; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The accepted recommendations of the Kothari Commission were incorporated in the National Policy Resolution (1968), and are under various stages of implementation by the Central and State Governments and other organisations concerned with them. There is a provision in this Resolution for review of the progress made and framing of guidelines for future development. The Government have undertaken a review of the National Policy Resolution on Education which among other things will keep in view the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

Removal of Multiplicity of authorities dealing with Land in Delhi

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

(a) whether the Government are considering the problem of removal of multiplicity of authorities dealing with land in Delhi to facilitate proper and coordinated control over land matters; and

(b3 if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Plan for Urban Development in Delhi

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

(a) whether a large number of resettled slum dwellers in Delhi have gravitated back to their original places, following the results of the Lok Sabha elections;

(b) if so, the extent of the reverse exodus;

(c) the policy proposed for rehabilitation of such repatriates; and

(d) the extent to which the existing plans for urban development in Delhi have been revised as a result thereof.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). If by the expression "resettled slum dwellers" is meant person who were shifted from areas notified as 'slum areas' under the Slum Areas (Improvement

and Clearance) Act, 1956, no significant movement to the original dwelling places is discernible. If however the expression "resettled slum dwellers" refers to persons evicted from government lands on which they had encroached, and provided alternative accommodation in new resettlement colonies, while a number of encroachments have taken place over the past few months in areas from which they were shifted, it is not possible to say precisely what proportion of these new encroachments are by such persons who had been shifted to the new resettlement colonies. While the total number of jhuggies and similar structures which have come up in different areas of Delhi by way of encroachments over the past few months is about 6,000, most such new encroachments had already taken place before the declaration of results of the Lok Sabha elections.

(c) and (d). The Government had already announced its policy to prevent any fresh encroachments in the city. The problem however has to be seen in the larger context of planning for Delhi and its environs.

नर्मदा बांध परियोजना

69. श्री आगोरण भंवर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई संस्थी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा बांध परियोजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के लिए अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना संबंधी आयोग ने अपना कार्यपूर्ण कर सम्पादित है, यदि नहीं तो उसके कारण तक पूर्ण होने की सम्भावनायें हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में ज्ञात कार्यवाही की जाएगी है और क्या समीय निर्वाचन कार्य किसके अन्दर है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) से (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा परियोजना नर्मदा बेसिन में स्थित है । गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान राज्यों के बीच नर्मदा नदी के जल के बारे में जो विवाद है वह आजकल नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के विचाराधीन है । परियोजना का कार्यक्षेत्र और उसका क्रियान्वयन न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले पर निर्भर करेगा ।

नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा अपने काम को जितनी जल्दी हो सके पूरा करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । न्यायाधिकरण की रिपोर्ट लगभग एक वर्ष के अन्दर प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ।

संस्कृत की पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

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

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड दिल्ली ने आयोजित एक विशेष समारोह (विनांक 23 मई 1977) में माननीय विदेश मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए उस भाषण की ओर दिलाया गया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि संस्कृत की अहतपूर्ण पुस्तकों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया जाए ताकि समाज को पूरा लाभ प्राप्त हो सके ; और

(ख) क्या सुरक्षार्थी द्वारा संभवतः में कोई व्यापक आजानक बनाइ गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ प्रताप बंड्रु बंधर) (क) ग जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक योजना पहले से ही लागू है। इस योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) वित्तीय सहायता, संस्कृत श्रेष्ठ ग्रन्थों तथा उनके अनुवाद को तैयार करने तथा प्रकाशित करने के लिए दी जाती है;
- (ii) स्वैच्छिक संगठनों शैक्षिक संस्थाओं अथवा इसी प्रकार की अन्य संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जा सकती है;
- (iii) सामान्यतः अनुवान कुल अनुमोदित खर्च के 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा।

Complaints from teachers of Sonepat (Haryana)

71. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

- (a) whether Government of India have received any complaint from the teachers of Sonepat District of State of Haryana relating to excesses even after the emergency;
- (b) if so, whether any action has since been taken by Government; and
- (c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No such complaint appears to have been received by this Ministry.

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

Problems of Housing in India

72. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the magnitude of the problem of housing in India;
- (b) the success achieved by the various Housing Schemes;
- (c) the concrete results of efforts for low cost housing;
- (d) whether Government propose to tackle the problem of housing under a time bound plan; and
- (e) if so, the phases of the programme for reducing the problem to sizeable proportions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The housing shortage in the country as estimated at the beginning of the Fifth Plan i.e., on the 1st April, 1974, was 15.6 million units.

(b) According to latest reports available with the Ministry, 6,94,624 houses have been built under the various social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing. Besides, more than 7 million house-sites have been allotted to landless families under the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Area. Further, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, which started functioning from 1971 has sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 357.89 crores involving a loan assistance of Rs. 259.51 crores. These schemes will enable construction of 1,93,240 dwellings and 39,417 residential plots.

According to an estimate made by the National Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., about 3,76,400 houses

would have been built by the Co-operative Housing Societies upto the 30th June, 1976.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Due to the constraint of resources and low priority accorded to housing in the planning process, it has not been possible to draw a phased and time bound programme for solving the problem of housing in the country.

Statement

Low cost housing gets priority in policies and programmes of Housing and Urban Development Corporation, State Housing Boards etc. The various housing schemes introduced by this Ministry provide for financial assistance on easy terms for low cost housing.

2. To promote low cost housing, research and investigation for reduction in building cost has been stepped up in the country. New techniques and materials have been developed to achieve substantial reduction in building cost. Research findings in the field of low cost housing are being disseminated to the various executing agencies through a series of measures including symposia, get-together seminars, workshops, publications, putting up of demonstration houses and exhibition of low cost housing. The experimental Housing Scheme of the National Buildings Organisation provides financial assistance upto 100 per cent of the cost of experimental items of construction if the project incorporates new techniques and methods of construction. Rural Housing Wings of the National Buildings Organisation, located in the various regions of the country are also engaged in research and training work in the field of rural housing. They have put up clusters of demonstration low cost rural houses. The emphasis is on the utilisation of local building materials and minimising the use of scarce and costly materials.

Demand for Inquiry into I.I.T. Madras

73. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thorough investigation into the affairs and administration of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has been demanded by some senior Professors and Scientists of the Institute; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Senate of the IIT Madras, which includes senior teachers also, has recently in a resolution expressed dissatisfaction over certain decisions taken by the Director. No enquiry has been demanded. However, the matter is receiving Government's attention.

Supply of nutritious food for Children

74. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 5 lakh children die every year in the country due to poor diet;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry is considering certain schemes with the cooperation of the Health Ministry to save the children from this;

(c) whether the Union Ministry is conducting any survey in this regard and supplying nutritious food for the children to save them; and

(d) what are the other steps being taken by the Union Ministry to save the children and also improve their health?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) A statement by Dr. C. Gopalan, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research in a recent lecture on "Nutrition and Public Health—the Current Indian Scene" that more than half a million children die in our country every year as a result of severe mal-nutrition", has come to the notice of the Government. In the same lecture, Dr. Gopalan has also stated that "for obvious reason it is difficult to obtain reliable data regarding the number of children that die in our country as a result of advanced mal-nutrition".

(b) The National Policy for children lays special emphasis on the provision of nutrition, immunization and other health services to children. The following nutrition intervention programmes are already being implemented in cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and Agriculture and Irrigation:—

(i) Special Nutrition Programme.

(ii) Mid-day Meals Programme.

(iii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme.

(iv) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

(v) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia.

(vi) Prophylaxis against Blindness in children caused by vitamin A deficiency.

(vii) Applied Nutrition Programme.

(viii) (a) Research/Development of non-conventional protein resources such as development of Balsamur.

(b) Fortification and enrichment of foodstuff with essential vitamins minerals, amino acids and protein concentrates.

(c) Studies on consumption pattern and consumer acceptability of new food formulation.

(d) Nutrition Education, training mass-media campaigns and extension.

(c) (i) Nutritious food is supplied to the children of weaker sections of the society in some drought prone and tribal areas and urban slums under the schemes (i) to (iv) listed above. Nutrition Supplement consists of 300 calories and 10 to 20 grams of protein per child per day. Nutritious food is also given to pregnant women and nursing mothers. Nearly 19 million beneficiaries are covered under these programmes.

(ii) The diet and nutrition surveys are being carried out by the State Nutrition Division and the National Nutrition monitoring Bureau under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. A Research project has also been sanctioned to undertake "Survey" of Health and Nutritional Status of children in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) A Scheme is under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the treatment of severally mal-nourished children. This scheme proposes care in the following ways:—

(i) Hospitalisation

(ii) Nutrition Therapy Centres

(iii) Domestically treatment

Under this scheme, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres are also proposed to be set-up at selected primary health centres.

Foodgrains storage problem

75. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

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

(a) whether entire storage space has been utilised and no scientific godown capacity is available and about five million tonnes of foodgrains were being stored under the cover and plinth;

(b) if so, the total capacity of the Central and the State Warehousing Corporations at present;

(c) whether the bumper crops last year and likely good crop this year had created a storage problem;

(d) if so, what immediate steps are being taken in this regard; and

(e) whether Government are actively considering to seek assistance from the World Bank for setting up the storages?

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

(b) The total capacity available with Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations (Owned, Hired and Plinths) is 23.98 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The steps taken include building up of additional storage space, optimum utilisation of the existing capacity, inviting offers from private parties for construction of godowns on guaranteed occupation, construction of buffer storage godowns with the assistance of the World Bank etc.

Plans for Irrigation System

76. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to implement plans for a country-wide irrigation system;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plans, the outlay proposed; and

(c) the projected time of completion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (c). An integrated system of irrigation is considered necessary in view of deficient or unevenly distributed rainfall in the country. However, before investigations for such long-term scheme are taken up it is essential to first study, in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone-areas. Such a study is on hand by the Central Water Commission.

Such a countrywide studies and investigations are by their nature long-term. Only thereafter cost estimates could be assessed at.

Support price of wheat

77. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price of wheat at Rs. 110/- per quintal fixed for the current season has been welcomed by all sections of the people;

(b) the total subsidy that the Central Government have to pay at the increased price and its effect on the economy; and

(c) whether the removal of zones has helped the farmers in getting remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) By and large, yes, Sir.

(b) The stocks of wheat procured indigenously at the higher rate of Rs. 110/- per quintal will get merged with the wheat stocks which are being carried over from the last year and the total subsidy which the Central Government has to bear will depend on the pooled economic cost of both indigenous and imported foodgrains, the extent of buffer stocking etc. However, assuming the release of wheat through the public distribution system to be about 7 million tonnes during 1977-78, the additional subsidy to be borne on account of the increase in procurement price during the current financial year is estimated to be about Rs. 13 crores. The exact figure will, however, be available at the end of the year. This is not likely to have an adverse effect on the economy.

(c): Yes, Sir.

Irrigation facilities in Mirzapur District (U.P.)

78. SHRI SHEO SAMPAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation facilities in the South of Canoor range of Mirzapur District in Uttar Pradesh are very poor; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide proper irrigation facilities in the South of Canoor range?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Irrigation facilities in the areas south of Canoor

range of Mirzapur District in Uttar Pradesh are inadequate.

(5) The Sone pump canal project estimated to cost Rs. 5.64 crores to irrigate 66,270 hectares will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 3640 hectares in the south of Canoor range.

Kanhar irrigation project proposed by the State Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 16.74 crores would irrigate 26,860 ha. in this area.

In addition, two more schemes envisaging construction of small bundhies at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.51 crores to irrigate 5,191 ha. are under construction.

राजस्थान में डेरी परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता

79. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने राजस्थान में डेरी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) ऐसी परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है, इन में दूध उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ होता है और विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रदत्त सहायता की क्या शर्तें हैं ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) परियोजना की कुल लागत अमरीकी डालरों में 518 लाख अथवा 414.4 लाख रुपए होगी जिस में से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था के कृषि की राशि अमरीकी डालरों में 277 लाख अथवा 221.6 लाख रुपए के लगभग होगी। दुग्ध उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जा चुका है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था द्वारा क्रृष्ण निम्नलिखित जातीयों पर उपलब्ध हुआ है:—

1. समाप्त होने की तिथि 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 या क्रृष्ण लेने वाले (भारत सरकार) और इस संस्था के बीच स्वीकृत कोई अन्य तिथि होगी।

2. क्रृष्ण लेने वाला, निकाले गए तथा समय समय पर बकाया रहने वाले क्रृष्ण की मूल राशि पर संस्था को प्रति वर्ष एक प्रतिशत की तीन चौथाई (1प्रतिशत की $\frac{3}{4}$) दर पर सेवा शुल्क दगा। ये सेवा शुल्क प्रतिवर्ष अर्धवार्षिक तौर पर 1 जनवरी तथा 1 जुलाई, को देय होंगे।

3. क्रृष्ण लेने वाला क्रृष्ण की मूल राशि का भुगतान अर्द्ध वार्षिक किश्तों में करेगा जो प्रत्येक 1 जून और 1 जुलाई को देय है। ये भुगतान 1 जनवरी, 1985 से प्रारम्भ होंगे और 1 जुलाई, 2024 को समाप्त होंगे। 1 जुलाई, 1994 को तथा उससे पहले देय प्रत्येक किश्त ऐसे मूल राशि के एक प्रतिशत का आधा (1 % का $\frac{1}{2}$) तथा उसके पश्चात् ऐसी मूल राशि का डेढ़ प्रतिशत ($1.1/2\%$) होगी।

Former Ministers and Members of Parliament residing in Government Accommodation

80. SHRI SHEO SAMPAT:

SHRI G. S. TOHRA:

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

(a) the number and names of former Ministers and Members of Parliament who are at present residing

in Government accommodation and the rent being paid by each of them;

(b) whether a former Minister or Member of Parliament can retain the Government Accommodation for an indefinite period after paying market rent for the accommodation;

(c) if so, the justification thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to get the accommodation vacated from each such unauthorised person who is not entitled to Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) At present, 5 former Ministers and 97 former Members of Parliament, as indicated in Statement I annexed, are unauthorisedly residing in Government accommodation. The rate of rent payable for the accommodation in each case is indicated in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-297/77].

Another 67 Members of Parliament, indicated in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-297/77] have vacated the Government residences but are still retaining the servant quarters and/or Motor-garages.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Eviction proceedings have been initiated against 96 former Members of Parliament and four former Ministers who are still unauthorisedly occupying Government accommodation.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

81. SHRI SHEO SAMPAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Schedul-

ed Tribes in each category in various departments of the Ministry;

(b) whether the representation of the reserved class of people is complete at all levels; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to fulfill the quota of reserved category of staff at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

Percentage of irrigated land

82. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land to the total cultivated land in every State;

(b) whether Karnataka is much backward in the matter of irrigation as compared to many other States and the efforts being made to increase the area under irrigation;

(c) whether upper Tunga project, if taken up, can irrigate a vast area of Karnataka; and

(d) whether that Scheme is proposed to be taken up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Statewise details of gross cropped area, gross irrigated area and percentage of irrigated area to cropped area as at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74) are given in the Statement.

(b) The percentage area under irrigation in Karnataka, is much less than all India average. The State Governments have been giving high priority to irrigation. A potential of 5.24 lakh ha. is planned to be created during the Fifth Plan, at the end of which Karnataka would have developed a total potential of nearly 50 per cent of the ultimate irrigation potential.

(c) and (d). The Report for the Upper Tunga Project has not so far been received by the Central Water Commission from the Government of Karnataka.

Statement

Percentage of Irrigated Area-Statewise

'ooo' ha.

Sl. No.	State	Total cropped area (gross) 1973-74	Irrigated area (gross)	Percentage of irrigated area to cropped area
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	13238	4154	31.4
2	Assam	3076	572	18.6
3	Bihar	10767	2797	26.0
4	Gujarat	10130	1549@	15.3
5	Haryana	5150	2584	50.3
6	Himachal Pradesh	907	156	17.2
7	Jammu & Kashmir	913	362	39.6
8	Karnataka	10893	1422	13.1

	1	2	3	4	5
9	Madhya Pradesh	.	21212	1733	8.1
10	Kerala	.	2999	638	21.3
11	Maharashtra	.	19486	1764	9.0
12	Manipur	.	194*	75	38.6
13	Meghalaya	.	178*	51	28.6
14	Nagaland	.	107	33	30.3
15	Orissa	.	7315*	1188	16.3
16	Punjab	.	6016	4619	76.8
17	Rajasthan	.	17886	2679	15.0
18	Tamil Nadu	.	7648	3674	48.1
19	Tripura	.	377	30	7.9
20	Uttar Pradesh	.	23006	8492	35.9
21	West Bengal	.	7462	1541	20.7
22	Union Territories	.	543	136	25.1
	ALL INDIA	.	169503	40249	23.7

*Estimated.

@Relates to the year 1971-72

Disparity in sugarcane price

83. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the price of sugarcane fixed in each State;
- (b) the reasons for the disparity in the price;
- (c) whether sugarcane growers in the State especially Karnataka are put to great loss due to this policy; and
- (d) what steps would be taken to bring uniformity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a). The Central Government fixes the statutory mini-

mum price of sugarcane for each sugar season for each factory and not for individual States. Prices as notified by the Central Government on 30th September, 1976 are given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. See No. LT-298/77]. However, State Governments very often fix prices to be paid by factories located in the State and this price is usually uniform for the State or a zone in that State. These State advised prices as reported by factories in each State are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-299/77].

(b). Variation in statutory minimum prices fixed by the Central Government is mainly on account of the sucrose recovery from sugarcane. The

state advised prices' are not fixed by the Central Government and therefore vary.

(c) and (d). Statutory minimum prices of sugarcane are fixed taking into account the cost of production, the recovery of sugar from sugarcane, return to the farmer from alternative crops, the price at which the sugar is sold by producers of sugar etc. Prices thus fixed would generally therefore, be fair and equitable.

Rehabilitation of shopkeepers of Jama Masjid area

84. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many shopkeepers near Jama-Masjid area have not been rehabilitated even now by giving them alternative sites;

(b) if so, how many are still in that condition; and

(c) what steps are being taken to give them alternative site on reasonable rent or nominal price?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the shopkeepers who were considered eligible for allotment, according to the policy followed at that time, have been provided alternative accommodation. However, the question of rehabilitating the shopkeepers in the area not covered already is under review.

APC recommendations

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

(a) the essential features of the APC recommendations for the procurement and price of wheat for the current year (1977-78); and

(b) the nature of the decision taken by the Government regarding those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). The essential features of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission relating to the procurement and pricing of wheat for rabi season 1977-78 were that the procurement price of wheat may be maintained at Rs. 105/- per quintal and a national target of 5.5 million tonnes for procurement of wheat may be fixed. Government decided that all wheat offered by the farmers for sale would be purchased at the price of Rs. 110/- per quintal fixed for fair average quality. Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have also been removed. In view of this and considering that procurement of wheat will be by way of support only, no procurement target has been fixed.

Crash scheme for rural employment

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

(a) whether Government are considering revival of crash scheme to deal effectively with the growing unemployment in the rural areas; and

(b) if not, what other schemes are being proposed to provide employment in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) No Sir, there is no proposal to revive the Crash Scheme of Rural Employment.

(b) The problem of unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas is receiving full attention of the present Government. Outlays for a number of programmes of rural infra-structure development such as construction of rural roads, rural water supply etc. are proposed to be aug-

mented during the current year which will generate additional employment in the rural areas. Also, a scheme for utilising surplus food stocks of the Central Government for generating additional employment in rural areas has been initiated.

Use of bamboo pipes in tube-wells

87. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have evaluated the extensive use of bamboo pipes for tube wells in Bihar; and

(b) if so, its conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). According to the broad assessment of the State Government the use of bamboo pipes for tubewells is a cheap arrangement for ground-water development in areas having sandy and shallow water table aquifers. These are being extensively used in districts of Purnea, Katihar and Saharsa of Bihar.

Publications on 'Dynamic Decade' by Universities

88. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities which brought out books, souvenirs and pamphlets or organised seminars and other celebrations for the so-called "dynamic decade" of the former Prime Minister;

(b) whether any of them or any Vice-Chancellor of these Universities was member of the National Forum of Teachers sponsored by a certain political party; and

(c) whether any complaint have been received against these Vice-Chancellors from the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The detailed information which will have to be collected from all the universities numbering 105 for a period of ten years would involve time and labour which will not be commensurate with the purpose. Complaints and representations against Vice-Chancellors from Teachers and others are being looked into and wherever specific action is called for, it is taken.

डी० डी० ए० फ्लैटों की पट्टा-प्रणाली समाप्त किया जाना

89. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डी० डी० ए० फ्लैटों की प्रणाली समाप्त की जा रही है ; और क्या उन्हें "फ्री होल्ड" बनाया जा रहा है, जैसा जनता पार्टी वे चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में आश्वासन दिया गया है, और

(ख) क्या इन फ्लैटों की कीमतों में असाधारण वृद्धि कम की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दरबखत) :

(क) यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन

(ख) कीमत निर्धारण पुनः विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Ban on cow slaughter

90. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the predecessor Government, in response to a demand

reinforced by a resolve to fast, made last year by Acharya Vinoba Bhave of Param Dham Ashram, Paunar, Wardha, for a ban on cow slaughter, announced a Scheme in connection therewith;

(b) if so, to what extent the Scheme has been implemented;

(c) whether Kerala and West Bengal were, at the time, excluded from the purview of Scheme; and

(d) if so, the present position with regard to those States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) No Scheme for imposing ban on cow slaughter has been announced by the Central Government. The subject of preservation, protection and improvement of stock comes under Entry 15 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and as such this is a State subject. The Centre has, however, been advising the State Governments in the matter from time to time. A statement indicating this position was made by the then Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs in Rajya Sabha on 3-9-1976.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In Kerala, there is no legislation prohibiting the slaughter of animals. Only Panchayat laws provide for prohibition of the slaughter of useful animals. The State Government are issuing an executive order banning the slaughter of useful animals in the municipal areas as well. In West Bengal, there is already a partial ban on the slaughter of animals. The State Government are taking adequate steps to enforce the existing legislation strictly and ensure improvement in the breeds of cattle.

Linking up of the Ganga with Kaveri

91. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in recent years in respect of the plan of linking up the Ganga with the Kaveri; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). Paper studies were carried out for the Scheme of inter-linking some of the rivers, including Ganga with Cauvery some years ago. Before investigations on any such long term scheme are taken up, it is essential to first study in depth the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters, taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. Such study is on hand by the Central Water Commission.

Sale of Bungalow to Congress Party

92. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in late 1976, a big bungalow with lawns and servants quarters on the Raisina Road, New Delhi was sold to the Congress Party;

(b) if so, the total ground area of the said bungalow;

(c) the assessed commercial prices of the ground area per metre as well as total value of the building; and

(d) the price at which these were sold to the Congress Party?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: (a) to (d). A plot of land measuring 3,960 Sq. metres (4736.1 Sq. Yds.) underneath Bungalow No. 3 Raisina Road was allotted to the Board of Trustees of Jawahar Bhawan Trust of the All India Congress Committee in September 1975. Another plot measuring 3832.251 Sq. metres (4583.325 Sq. Yds.) was allotted to them in December, 1976. The plot allotted in December, 1976 included land underneath Bungalows Nos. 2 and 4, Dr. Rajendra, Prasad Road. The allotments were made at Rs. 149.50 per Sq. metre (Rs. 125 per Sq. Yd.) The pre-determined commercial rate in respect of both the plots at the time of allotment was Rs. 598 per Sq. metre and the residential rate was Rs. 299 per Sq. metre.

The Board of Trustees was also required to pay depreciated cost of the structures amounting to Rs. 96,212/- for bungalow No. 3, Raisina Road and Rs. 1,18,980/- for bungalows Nos. 2 and 4, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road. These amounts have been paid by the Board of Trustees.

Implementation of Sports Council's Decision

93. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government are successful in implementing Sports Council's decision regarding training in sports;

(b) whether Government intend to set up Committee to select and train our sportsmen and women for 1980 Olympic; and

(c) if so, the highlights thereof?

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

DER) : (a) The implementation of the Sports Council's recommendations is left to the National Sports Federation/Association and the Government keep in view such recommendations while clearing teams for participation in international tournaments and for any other special assistance that may be required.

(b) No, Sir. These functions fall within the purview of the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations/Associations dealing with different Olympic disciplines.

(c) Does not arise.

Policy regarding "Public Schools"

94. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to have a fresh look at the Government Policy regarding the "Public Schools" and take a decision to abolish these institutions; and

(b) if so, the relevant features regarding the new approach to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Public Schools are taken to be those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools' Conference. There is no proposal at present to abolish such schools.

Proper storage of foodgrains by F.C.I.

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

(a) whether the foodgrains are not stored properly by the F.C.I.:

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of any complaint to this effect and facts thereof;

(c) what steps Government intend to take to store the foodgrains properly; and

(d) what is the total quantity of foodgrains stored till now?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) As on 1-5-1977 the stocks of foodgrains held by Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation are 15.51 million tonnes and 1.48 million tonnes respectively.

Statement

The foodgrains stored in the godowns owned by Government Agencies like the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation are kept properly and on scientific lines. Recently, in view of the unprecedented stocks of foodgrains with Government, the Food Corporation had to resort to large scale storage on cover and plinths and also increase hired capacity which in all cases may not be satisfactory. Every precaution is taken to preserve the stocks properly in such cases also but the stocks particularly under cover & plinths suffered some damage due to rains, cyclones, floods etc. during last year.

Programmes for undertaking construction of additional storage capacities in the public sector for proper storage of procured foodgrains and for maintaining buffer-stocks have been undertaken. The programme includes a proposal for construction of an additional capacity of 3.2 million tonnes with the assistance of the World Bank. Apart from this, other measures taken include optimum utilisation of the existing storage capacity, inviting offers from private parties for construction of godowns on guaranteed occupation, etc.

Drought in Gujarat

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

(a) whether Gujarat had suffered much due to drought last year and farmers suffered to the greater extent;

(b) whether the Union Government had not helped the State much and the prices of the foodgrains had gone very high;

(c) the total foodgrains supplied by the Union Government to the State and what was their total demand;

(d) whether the shortfall of the groundnuts has also worsened the plight of the farmers; and

(e) whether compensation was not given to the cultivators to give them moral boosting?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The Government of Gujarat did not report any drought condition during the year 1976-77. On the other hand, they reported damage to the crops due to cyclone and heavy rain.

(b) The Central Government gave all reasonable assistance and sanctioned to the State Government advance Plan assistance of Rs. 4.25 crores on the recommendations of the Central Team which visited the State to examine the situation arising from cyclone and rains. So far as prices of foodgrains at that time are concerned, the information has been called for from the State Government.

(c) 1,30,000 MT of wheat and 30,000 MT of coarse grain was supplied to the State Government and their demand was met in full.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected from the State Government.

Literacy**97. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether the percentage of literacy has not been in-

creased at a rapid rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The percentage of literacy has been increasing in the country as the following figures would show:—

Age group	Literacy Percentage :		
	1951 Census	1961 Census	1971 Census
5+	18.31	28.30	34
15+	19.26	27.76	34.08

Implementation of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act**98. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:**

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

(a) what is the latest position in regard to the implementation of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act of 1976;

(b) whether the present Government are not implementing the provisions of the Act;

(c) if so, the main reasons; and

(d) whether Government propose to abolish this Act?

(b) The Act is already under implementation in the States to which it is applicable and all the Union territories. The action taken is as follows:—

- (i) Competent authorities, Urban Land Tribunals and Appellate Authorities have been appointed.
- (ii) Notices regarding transfer of vacant land held within the ceiling limit have been and are being, processed under section 26 of the Act.
- (iii) Applications for previous permissions for transfer of urban property under Section 27 of the Act have been, and are being, processed and permission granted.
- (iv) High level Coordination Committees have been appointed for watching the implementation of the Act.
- (v) Survey of vacant lands is being made.
- (vi) Action to divide the urban agglomerations into various zones for the purpose of determining the rate of amount to be paid for excess vacant land is being taken.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, is in force in 17 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union territories.

(vii) Statements of excess vacant land held by persons have been received by the competent authorities and are being scrutinised.

It is understood from Karnataka Government that some vacant land has since vested with the Government.

(viii) Scrutiny of applications for grant of exemption on grounds of public interest or hardship under section 20 of the Act is being made; so far exemption has been granted as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	122
Gujarat	685
Karnataka	153
Maharashtra	5
Punjab	2
Uttar Pradesh	6
West Bengal	25
Delhi	89
Cantonment area	2

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

Progress of implementation of Land Ceiling Laws

99. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) the progress so far made in implementing the revised land ceiling laws; and

(b) Government's plan to complete the process of implementation of the Ceiling laws within a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) A statement based on the latest available information is attached.

(b) Different States of the country have been at different stages of implementation. Therefore, the time to be taken to complete the work will vary. However, the States have been advised to complete the work with utmost expedition

Statement

State/Union Territories	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed		Area in Acres No. of beneficiaries
			Area Area Area	No. of beneficiaries	
I	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	11,91,485	2,04,059	98,361	63,519	
Assam	5,57,148	5,44,137	2,52,615	2,10,968	
Bihar	2,25,777	1,10,124	1,10,124	1,15,348	
Gujrat	36,973	884	Nil	Nil	
Haryana	2,639	35,387	31,905	11,035	
Himachal Pradesh	85,037	75,042	4,141	5,986	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	1,09,441	Nil	27,213	4,893
Kerala	1,14,508	58,419	32,377	49,273
Madhya Pradesh	2,82,379	1,11,580	27,074	10,914
Maharashtra	3,46,748	2,47,884	2,47,884	66,346
Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orissa	1,12,402	90,982	63,558	48,195
Punjab	20,336	3,015	4,197	2,169
Rajasthan	2,49,812	2,23,070	1,05,033	23,550
Tamil Nadu	44,535	40,343	39,014	22,021
Tripura	4,954	736	116	126
Uttar Pradesh	2,29,456	1,92,867	1,21,146	1,19,509
West Bengal	185,319	64,413	39,041	61,511
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,220	4,374	1,179	501
Delhi	741	17	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	1,731	697	586	680
Total :	37,08,641	20,08,030	12,05,564	8,16,544

Rise in price of Sugar

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

(a) whether the price of sugar has been showing an upward trend recently; and

(b) if so, the extent of rise and measures being taken to prevent this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). The price of levy sugar, distributed through the fair price

shops, is uniform throughout the country and has been maintained at the same level of Rs. 2.15 per kg. since December, 1972.

Free sale sugar prices during May, 1977 exhibited a steady to declining trend. In the first three days of June, 1977, free sale prices registered a small increase of about Rs. 2 per quintal in the principal markets of the country. With a view to bringing down the prices of free sale sugar, Government released an additional quantum of 15,000 tonnes of free sale sugar to be sold in the month of June, 1977 which takes the total free sale release for June to 1.20 lakh tonnes, registering an

increase of 30,000 tonnes over the release level for May, 1977. As a result, free sale sugar prices declined by Rs. 8 per quintal in the latter part of the first week of June.

मध्य प्रदेश में ज्ञावुआ कृषि विद्यालय

101. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ज्ञावुआ में अलीराजपुर जिले में कृषि विद्यालय खोले जाने की स्वीकृति दिये जाने के बाद भी अभी तक इस संबंध में प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने अब तक कृषि विद्यालय के लिये कितनी राशि की स्वीकृति दी है;

(ग) कृषि विद्यालय के लिये कितनी भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने का विचार है;

(घ) अभी तक इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) क्या योजना को पूरा करने के लिए कोई अनितम लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो लक्ष्य के कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल) : (क) से (ङ) भारत सरकार के कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय को, मध्य प्रदेश के अलीराजपुर जिले के ज्ञावुआ नामक स्थान पर एक कृषि संस्थान खोले

जाने के प्रस्ताव की जानकारी नहीं है। उक्त प्रस्ताव से संबंधित सूचना भेजने का अनुरोध राज्य सरकार से किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त होने पर माननीय सदस्य को उत्तर दिया जायगा।

ठोटे किसानों को परेशान किया जाना

102. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री मोठा लाल पटेल :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि पिछली सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित भूमि वितरण नीति के अन्तर्गत समाज के निर्बल वर्गों के लोगों को जो जमीन आवंटित की गई थी, उन पर कुछ जमीन के मालिकों ने जबरन अधिकार कर लिया; और

(ख) तो क्या सरकार को ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो किन राज्यों से और उन के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नगरीय भूमि अधिकातम सीमा अधिनियम में
प्रस्तावित संशोधन

103. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे संकेत मिले हैं कि नगरीय भूमि अधिकातम सीमा अधिनियम को बहुत सी धाराओं में निहित प्रावधान अव्यवहारिक है तथा इस में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिनियम की ऐसी कौन सी धाराएँ हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख़): (क और ख): अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जन में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि इसके प्रावधानों के कार्यन्वयन के लिए अव्यवहार्य योग्य बनाने की दृष्टि से नगर भूमि अधिकातम सीमा तथा नियन्यम अधिनियम, 1976 को निरस्त अथवा संशोधित कर दिया जाए। इन सुझावों पर अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Occupation of Central Government premises near Gole Post Office, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Shri Dhirendra Brahmachari had been occupying some Central Government premises opposite Gole Post Office in New Delhi, if so, since when;

(b) whether any rent is being paid to Government for the premises occupied by him; and

(c) the particulars of the rent paid?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) *o (c). Vishwayatan Yogashram, of which Shri Dhirendra Brahmachari was a Managing Trustee, was allotted chummeries opposite Gole Post Office on payment of rent at Rs. 2397/- per month since 6th March, 1969. On the 25th August, 1969, sanction was accorded for allotment of the land underneath the chummeries to Vishwayatan Yogashram. The structures were sold on payment of depreciated cost of Rs. 62,674/-. The rent paid for the chummeries was adjustable against this amount. The structures were to be demolished within a specified period. The Yogashram authorities paid the depreciated cost and demolished the structures, barring two kitchens, within the specified period.

On 16th September, 1970, sanction was accorded for allotment of an additional extent of land measuring 1053 sq. yds. in the vicinity of the land already allotted to the Vishwayatan Yogashram.

Examination system in Schools and Colleges

105. SHRI BASHIR AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take any action to scrutinize and change the existing examination system in the Schools and Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Yes, Sir. Government have already initiated action on the basis of a report on examinations prepared by a Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which is headed by the Union Minister for Education and has as members Ministers of Education of State Govern-

ments and educationists. A plan of action for examination reform has been circulated to the State Governments for action. The University Grants Commission has also initiated action for reforms of examinations at university level. The National Council of Educational Research and Training have, in collaboration with the State Departments of Education, initiated measures of examination reforms at the school level. The principles governing these reforms are:

(a) Examinations should be valid and reliable measures of pupils' growth.

(b) They should be powerful instrument of improving teaching and learning through feed back.

Guidelines for minority institutions

106. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to issue guidelines for the recognition of the minority institutions under Article 30 of the Constitution?

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

Repeal of Evacuee Property Act

107. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to repeal and abrogate Evacuee Property Act 31 of 1950?

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

Prices of agriculture produce

108. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of agriculture produce have gone up in each item since last three months; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing index numbers of wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities from 26-2-1977 to 21-5-1977 (latest available) is attached. While the position varies from week to week, on the whole there is some rise in the price index of grains like rice and pulses, and jute, groundnut and gur, but the price index for commodities like wheat and cotton has shown a fall.

Different factors account for rise or fall in prices of different commodities. Generally speaking, the rise in the prices of the agricultural commodities produced in the kharif season is partly seasonal; in some cases, e.g., pulses, groundnut, it is also attributable to shortfall in production.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(Base 1970-71—100)

Week-ending	Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Pulses	Cotton	Jute	Oil Seeds (Five Major Oil Seeds)	Groundnut	Rape Seed and Mustard	Gur			
													1			
26-2-77	•	•	•	161.3	152.5	163.9	160.1	167.3	177.5	178.3	220.8	140.1	194.6	186.1	234.2	212.4
8-3-77	•	•	•	160.0	156.3	162.3	161.6	158.8	179.2	174.8	210.9	140.7	189.8	179.9	228.6	212.4
12-3-77	•	•	•	159.5	155.5	161.6	160.7	163.2	179.5	173.9	208.1	141.4	189.4	184.1	224.1	214.2
19-3-77	•	•	•	159.5	156.2	161.2	160.0	162.2	179.5	172.7	210.0	143.2	175.4	169.3	197.7	208.8
26-3-77	•	•	•	158.7	156.8	159.3	154.7	162.7	176.1	171.0	208.5	143.9	173.9	173.3	193.4	203.7
3-4-77	•	•	•	158.4	158.6	156.1	155.3	161.9	175.9	167.7	208.7	143.0	171.2	169.6	187.9	204.8
9-4-77	•	•	•	158.4	160.0	155.1	155.4	160.4	173.7	167.2	207.5	144.3	176.8	171.1	205.6	205.0
15-4-77	•	•	•	158.3	161.1	153.1	157.2	160.3	174.8	167.7	209.7	142.8	178.4	171.9	209.1	209.0
21-4-77	•	•	•	156.8	161.2	148.7	156.3	161.0	172.1	166.6	210.5	144.8	180.4	178.7	204.5	209.6
28-4-77	•	•	•	156.4	161.7	146.5	156.0	159.3	171.2	171.6	211.1	143.1	185.2	183.2	212.0	206.3
5-5-77	•	•	•	157.1	162.4	146.6	158.0	160.4	173.5	177.9	213.2	142.4	189.6	191.3	215.1	204.6
12-5-77	•	•	•	158.2	163.5	148.0	159.9	163.1	175.6	188.6	213.2	147.0	193.5	195.6	218.8	217.0
21-5-77	•	•	•	159.5	164.7	149.0	155.3	166.5	175.5	191.6	214.6	143.6	195.1	194.0	227.8	216.4

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industrial Development.

Provision of houses in urban and rural areas

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

- (a) how many families require houses in the rural areas;
- (b) how many families have been provided with one house in rural areas in the last two years;
- (c) how many families had houses in urban areas;
- (d) how many families were provided with houses in urban areas; and
- (e) what steps Government propose to provide houses in rural and urban areas in future?

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 rural areas of the country at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, i.e., on 1st April 1974, was of the order of 11.8 million units.

(b) According to the information furnished by 13 State Governments and 7 Union Territory Administrations, the number of houses/huts provided in their rural areas during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 3,33,151. The information from the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in this regard has not been received.

(c) and (d). It has been estimated by the National Buildings Organisation that on the eve of the Fifth Plan, the number of households and the usable housing stock in urban areas were 21.7 and 17.9 million respectively, indicating a housing shortage of 3.8 million units.

(e) The main thrust of the housing programmes in the Fifth Plan is

directed towards ameliorating the conditions of the backward sections of the society. This is sought to be achieved by augmenting the programmes for the construction of housing colonies by State Housing Boards and by taking up on a large scale, a programme for the provision of house sites for landless labourers in rural areas. While the bulk of this programme is being undertaken in the State Plans, the activities of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in the Central sector are being geared up to meet the expanding demand. In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 510.56 crores is provided for implementation of the State sector housing schemes and the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Labourers, which is in the Central Sector.

Demands of students and teachers in States

110. SHRIMATI P A R V A T H I KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in number of States students and teachers are agitating for their demands;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof; and
- (c) what is the Central Government's directive to the State Governments on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, the main demands of the students include abolition of compulsory attendance, postponement of examinations, providing better amenities etc. In the case of teachers, it is mainly the implementation of the UGC's revised scale of pay, payment of remuneration for examination work and anomalies in pay fixation.

The demand of the teachers and students have to be looked into by the State Governments and no directive can be issued by the Centre. Advice has, however, been given that opportunity should be provided for teachers and students to ventilate their grievances and these should be promptly looked into.

Complaint against Delhi University Authorities

111. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint or representation in the last year against the Delhi University Authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check arbitrary appointments and promotions at the University level?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Complaints and representations against the Delhi University have been received from students, teachers, employees of the University and from parents seeking redressal of their grievances. Such of those grievances which can be looked into by the University are passed on to them for necessary action. Those complaints which would require further consideration by Government have been sent to the University for their comments. The matter would thereafter be examined to see if any action of the University is not in conformity with the Act, Statute and the Ordinance of the University, and the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor would be advised suitably.

Approval of un-authorised colonies in Delhi

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

(a) how many un-authorised colonies have been approved by the D.D.A. in Delhi since 1st January, 1977;

(b) names of colonies in Delhi which are approved but have not been taken over by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(c) the details of representations received by the Government after 1st January, 1977 from the un-authorized colonies and approved colonies;

(d) the action taken by the Government over these representations of each colony; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the approval of un-authorised colonies and taking over the services of approved colonies by the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No unauthorised colony has been regularised by Delhi Development Authority since 1st January, 1977. However, Delhi Development Authority have started working on proposals for regularisation of unauthorised colonies according to the Government orders dated 16th February, 1977.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d). The representations received from the unauthorised colonies relate mainly to regularisation of the colonies and local matters like provision of civic amenities in the colonies. The representations from approved colonies mainly relate to provisions of civic amenities also. These are sent to concerned authorities for taking necessary action.

(e) An Implementation Body to watch the progress of regularisation and development of unauthorised colonies according to the policy laid down by the Government on 16th February, 1977 has been constituted on 2nd May, 1977. The question of taking over the services of approved colonies not yet taken over by the Delhi Municipal Corporation is under active consideration.

Acquisition of land in Delhi by D.D.A.

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

- (a) how much land is under acquisition under section 4 or 6 of Land Acquisition Act in Delhi and since when;
- (b) how much land has been developed so far and how many flats or quarters have been constructed;
- (c) how many plots have been auctioned by the D.D.A. after developing the land and how many plots have been allotted without auction;
- (d) how much profit has been made by the D.D.A. in the last four years; and
- (e) will Government release that land to the owners which can not be developed in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) the total area of land under notification under Sections 4 and 6 of Land Acquisition Act is respectively as under:

Under Section 4 is equal to 74,372.36 acres.

Under Section 6 is equal to 64,790.84 acres. The proceedings started since 7th March, 1957.

(b) (i) Total area of land developed by DDA is about 8100 acres*

(ii) Houses constructed by DDA are about 29,350 units.

(c) (i) Number of plots auctioned 7786

(ii) Number of plots disposed of by draw of lots 2130.

(d) The net excess of income over expenditure of DDA during the last four years as per Accounts duly certified by the C&AG are as follows:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1972-73	275.40
1973-74	254.33
1974-75	219.30
1975-76	57.05

(e) No such decision has been taken.

Death of Shri Kamal Kant Chaddha, Jr. Steno of DDA

114. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which Shri Kamal Kant Chaddha, Junior Stenographer of D.D.A. was driven to end his life;

(b) whether the rules and regulations governing relief on transfer/ resignation have been reviewed;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the procedure obtaining in this regard in all departments so as to prevent such fatalities?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) No such review is contemplated at present.

*The figure excludes areas under Jhonpuri Removal Scheme and Slum

resettlement colonies and Jhuggie tenements.

Slum Clearance and Slum Improvement

115. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Government with regard to Slum Clearance and Slum Improvement;

(b) the magnitude of the problem; and

(c) details of time bound plans, if any, for arresting the growth and proliferation of slums?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was introduced in May, 1956 and the Scheme was transferred to the State sector with effect from 1st April, 1969. The basic principles on which the Scheme is based are:—

(i) there should be the minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and efforts should be made to rehouse them as far as possible at the existing sites of the slum and/or sites nearby, in order to ensure that they are not uprooted from their fields of employment.

(ii) in order to keep dear rents within the paying capacity of slum dwellers, the emphasis should be laid more on provision of the minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential services rather than on construction of any elaborate structures.

(b) No precise estimate of the slum population in the country is available. However, a Working Group of the Planning Commission appointed in 1972 had, on an assessment of slum growth in certain cities with a population of 5 lakhs and above, estimated that about 20 to 25 per cent of the

population in cities may be living in slums.

(c) As the Scheme is in the State sector, the responsibility for formulating and implementing projects under the scheme is that of the State Governments.

Intensive use of fertiliser

116. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether quantifiable yardsticks have been evolved for proper use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic for achievement of optimum growth of foodgrains production;

(b) if so, the extent to which the techniques have been propagated for application on a large scale; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate and implement a national integration policy for intensive use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, so as to conserve scarce resources and deploy them effectively?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Yes, Sir, quantifiable yardsticks in the form of guidelines have been evolved for the proper use of fertilisers for the achievement of optimum growth of foodgrain production.

(b) Guidelines in this regard have been issued to the State Governments from time to time for adoption.

(c) Government of India has already formulated a National Policy for the intensive use of fertilisers and organic manures. An intensive fertiliser promotion campaign has been launched in selected districts in the country with high potential but low fertiliser consumption. To conserve and promote the use of organic manures, a sizeable

programme has been launched which involves setting up of mechanical compost plants, gobar gas plants, and intensification of green manuring.

Considerations in fixing price of wheat

117. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the considerations in fixing the price of wheat this year at Rs. 110 per quintal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): The price of wheat during 1977-78 has been fixed at Rs. 110/- per quintal for fair average quality as a price support measure on the basis of the recommendation made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and after-consultation with the Chief Ministers of States. This price of Rs. 110/- per quintal has been fixed taking into consideration *inter-alia* the available data on cost of production, the changes effected in prices of inputs, the production prospects the likely trend in prices and the overall economic situation in the country. Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have also been removed and this is expected to enable the producer to get even a higher price for his produce.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा अनुसंधान

118. श्री नवाब सिंह औहान : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने ब्रह्माण्ड किरणों (गामा ज) द्वारा जारी किये हैं, उनका व्यूहा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन उपलब्धियों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये गामा विकिरण का उपयोग किया है :—

- (1) उन फसल पौधों की किस्मों में मात्र पैंचिक दोषों को सुधारना जो इन दोषों के ग्रालाना अच्छे हों। इस 'एशोर' का उपयोग चाबल, गेहूं, बाजरा, जौ तथा कपास पर किया गया है ।
- (2) फसलोत्तर रोगों का नियंत्रण गामा विकिरण तथा गर्म पानी के संयुक्त उपचार द्वारा टमाटर के फलों में फफंदी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किये गये ।
- (3) भंडारों में रखे हुए अनाजों के लिए कीट व्याप्रियों का नियंत्रण ।
- (4) 'सैल्युलर' स्तर पर आकृतिक तथा जैव-रसायनिक म्युटंटों का उत्पादन, तथा
- (5) भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जत नगर तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, रावल पुरा, श्रीनगर, जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य, दोनों स्थानों पर विकिरण क्षीणित 'लंग-वर्म वैक्सीन' का उत्पादन ।

(ख) फसल किस्मों के आर्थिक रूप से लाभदायक फसल चक्रों का, उनकी व्यावहारिक उपयोगिता की दृष्टि से, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान फार्मों पर बारीकी के साथ परीक्षण किया जाता है और परीक्षणों का सत्यापन अखिल भारतीय समन्वित फसल सुदूर प्रायोजना के अधीन विस्तृत जांचों के माध्यम से किया जाता है । राज्यों के कृषि विभागों द्वारा भी इसकी जांच की जाती है । इन

प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, कपास को दो किस्में बोने के लिए उड़ीसा तथा महाराष्ट्र में जारी की गई है। इस के अतिरिक्त, रोग रोधी बाजरा की नर उत्सर संकर किस्मों का उपयोग नई-नई संकर किस्मों के बनाने के लिए किया गया है जिनकी शिनाइ अखिल भारतीय समन्वित बाजरा सुधार प्रयोजनों की वर्कशाप द्वारा पहले ही की जा चुकी है। संवंधित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रयोजनाओं द्वारा खोली गई पद्धति के अनुसार इस से पहले कि वे किसानों तक पहुँचें, गेहूं, जीं तथा चावल के उपयोगी म्यटंटों के आगे के परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जतनगर तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र रावलपुरा, श्रीनगर (जम्मू. कश्मीर) द्वारा विकसित वैक्सीन, भेड़ों के लंगवर्म रोग पर नियंत्रण पाने की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त प्रभावकारी पाई गई। भटान के पशु पालन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य प्रजनन फार्म ऋषिकेश तथा जम्मू कश्मीर के भेड़ विभाग को अधिक मात्रा में खुराक दी गयी। वैक्सीन ने सरकारी फार्मों तथा निजी प्रजनन कर्त्ताओं दोनों स्थानों पर प्रभाव किया। इस वैक्सीन ने किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ पहुँचाया है।

त्रिभाषा सिद्धान्त

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

(क) त्रिभाषा सिद्धान्त लागू करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इसमें कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह क्या है तथा उसमें कब तक परिवर्तन किया जाएगा।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रसाद चन्द्र चंद्र) :

(क) और (ख) : त्रिभाषा फार्मूला मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है। यह फार्मूला भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तथा केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड की सलाह पर, जिन्होंने भाषा के प्रश्न पर 1956 में गहराई से विचार किया था, तैयार किया गया था। अगस्त 1961 में हुई राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की बैठक में इस फार्मूले को सरल बनाया गया और राज्यों में उसे अपनाने के लिए अपनी सहमति दी।

प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार त्रि-भाषा फार्मूला कुछ मामलों में स्थानीय संशोधनों के साथ, तमिलनाडु, नागालैंड, मिजोरम तथा पाण्डुचेरी (पाण्डुचेरी तथा कराइकल ज़िले) को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में लागू है। तमिलनाडु राज्य विधान सभा द्वारा 1968 में पास किए गए संकल्प के फलस्वरूप द्विभाषा फार्मूला अपना रहा है। क्योंकि नागालैंड में अंग्रेजी राजभाषा है, इस लिए वहां त्रि-भाषा फार्मूला नहीं अपनाया जा रहा है। मिजोरम में हिन्दी को अध्यापन पाठ्यचर्चा में शामिल करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। पाण्डुचेरी में (पाण्डुचेरी और कराइकल ज़िले) स्कूलों में तमिलनाडु पाठ्यक्रम अपनाना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में किसी दक्षिण भारतीय भाषा को तीन भाषाओं में से एक के रूप में पढ़ाना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

विभाषा फार्मूला में किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन को लाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

अलीगढ़ में अनाज क्रय केन्द्र

120. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ जिले में पिछले वर्ष की भाँति इस बार अनाज क्रय केन्द्र नहीं खोले गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष विभिन्न सरकारी एवं सहकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खोले गए ऐसे केन्द्रों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1977-78 के दौरान अलीगढ़ जिले में 90 क्रय केन्द्र खोले गए हैं जबकि पिछले वर्ष 106 केन्द्र खोले गए थे। उत्पादक पर लेवी न्द करने के कारण इस वर्ष कम सध्या में केन्द्र खोले गए हैं। दो वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए क्रय केन्द्रों का व्यौरा विवरण 1 और 2 में दिया गया है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी—299/77]

अलीगढ़ में समाज कल्याण योजनाएं

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

(क) अलीगढ़ जिले में उनके मंत्रालय की कौन कौन सी मुख्य समाज कल्याण योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उन में कितने कर्मचारी

काम कर रहे हैं तथा अब तक उनकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं को राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसमें उसका कितना अंश है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति

मंत्री (डॉ प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :

(क) और (ख) : एक विवरण पत्र जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 300/77]

गेहूं की पैदावार

122. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

श्री डॉ डॉ देसाई : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष गेहूं की पैदावार गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में कम हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में पैदावार कम हुई ;

(ग) कम पैदावार होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकारका उपचारात्मक कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) से (घ) : गेहूं का

उत्पादन करने वाले सभी राज्यों से अभी तक उत्पादन के अनुमान प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। तथापि वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार 1976-77 के दौरान गेहूं के कुल उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष के 283.4 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर से अधिक अंतर होने की आशा नहीं है। 1974-75

और 1973-74 की तृतीय में, जबकि उत्पादन क्रमशः 241.0 लाख मीटरी टन और 217.8 लाख मीटर टन था, अब उत्पादन काती अधिक होने की आशा है। उन कारणों में, जिनकी वजह से 1976-77 के दौरान फसल बुरी तरह प्रभावित ईंथी शीतकालीन वर्षा के आने में विलम्ब होना, शीताग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पाला पड़ना, पंजाब और हरियाणा में ओलावृष्टि तथा अप्रैल, 1977 में बेमौसम बरसात होना शामिल है। तथापि उदंरकों की बड़ी मात्रा में सप्लाई करने, कृषकों के पास सुगमता से पहुंचने वाले थानों पर उनकी उपलब्धि की व्यवस्था करने तथा फसल के मौसम की अवधारित अवधि के दौरान विशुद्ध की कमी को और कम करने के लिए उठाए कदमों से फसल उत्पादन पर मौसम का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव कम हो गया है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की जाने वाली गेहूं की वसूली तथा उसका सप्लाई का मूल्य

123. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम जिस मूल्य पर किसानों से गेहूं वसूल करता है तथा जिस मूल्य पर उपभोक्ताओं को बेचता है उसमें कितना अन्तर है;

(ख) यह अन्तर कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उससे क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम और अन्य राज्य एजेंसियां 110 रुपए प्रति विवर्तन के समर्थन मूल्य, जिसे

भारत सरकार न 1977-78 के लिए निर्धारित किया है, पर उचित औसत किसम के गेहूं की खरीदारी कर रही है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो पर 125 रुपए प्रति विवर्तन के निम्नमूल्य पर केन्द्रीय भण्डार से राज्य सरकारों को सप्लाई की जाती है। इसमें राज्य सरकारें अपनी वितरण लागत जोड़ती हैं जिनमें कर, दुलाई खर्च, थोक तथा खुदरा व्यापरियों का मुनाफा आदि शामिल होतां है जोकि प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। इसलिए विभिन्न राज्यों में खुदरा मूल्य भिन्न-भिन्न है।

(ख) और (ग) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम की वसूली तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी लागत को कम करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों से भी अपने खाद्यान्नों के सम्भालने की लागत को कम करने के लिए समय समय पर अनुरोध किया गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप वसूली मूल्य और उपभोक्ता द्वारा दिए गए खुदरा मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर में कुछ कमी हुई है।

वर्षा के कारण खेती को हुई क्षति

124. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

श्री केंद्र लक्ष्य :

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

(क) क्या इस वर्ष देश के अन्क मार्गों में बेमौसम वर्षा हुई है:

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बेमौसम की वर्षा से खेती को कुल कितनी हानि पहुंची है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस क्षति के लिए किसानों को राहत देने की कोई योजना बना रही है?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल) : (क) से (ग) राज्य

सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान बेघरवार हुए व्यक्तियों को स्थायी रूप से बसाना

125. श्री यज्जवल शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान बेघरवार हुए कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक स्थायी रूप से बसाया या है ;

(ख) इस समय शेष कितने व्यक्तियों को कहां-कहां रखा गया है तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उनके निवास स्थलों में क्या-क्या चिकित्सा तथा शैक्षिक मुविधायें दी गई हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार उन्हें कब तक बसाने का है !

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्त) : (क) जम्मू और काश्मीर के छम्ब नियावत क्षेत्र से लगभग 17000 व्यक्ति बेघर हुए थे । इन में से 13500 व्यक्ति पुनर्वास चरण में हैं ।

(ख) शेष लगभग 3500 व्यक्ति जम्मू डिवीजन के किशनपुर शिविर में रह रहे हैं ।

(ग) किशनपुर शिविर में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा और शैक्षिक मुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं । यह सुविधाएं पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भी प्रदान की जाती हैं अथवा समीप की आवादियों से उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं ।

(घ) यह आशा की जाती है कि शिविर में रह रहे शेष परिवारों को 1978-79 तक पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिया जाएगा ।

दिसंसे में संसद सदस्यों तथा अधिकारियों के लिए उपलब्ध मकानों की श्रेणियों

126. श्री बज भूषण तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों तथा उच्च अधिकारियों के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कितने मकान उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) मकानों की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कितने कम हैं,

(ग) क्या अधिकांश भूतपूर्व मंत्री, संसद सदस्य तथा अधिकारी मकान खाली नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जिन से बाजार भाव से किराया लिया जाता है उनके नाम क्या हैं, और

(ङ) सरकार इस तरह से अनधिकृत कब्जे के मकानों को खाली कराने की क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्त) : (क) आर (ख) संसद सदस्यों तथा संयुक्त सचिव और ऊपर के पद के अधिकारियों के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न श्रेणियों के मकानों की संख्या और मकानों की मांग में कमी की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

मकान की श्रेणी	उपलब्ध मकानों की संख्या	मकानों की मांग
	संसद सदस्यों के लिए	के लिए
टाइप VI	83	504 500
टाइप VII		126 248
टाइप VIII		25 28
संसद सदस्य पूल	676	— 27
(इस टाइप V से VIII तक के फैले व बंगले जमिल हैं)		
कुल	759	655 803

(ग) इस समय 5 भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, 97 भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों और 7 सरकारी अधिकारियों ने सरकारी मकान अनधिकृत रूप से अपने कब्जे में रखे हुए हैं। अन्य 67 भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों ने रिहायशी मकान खाली कर दिए हैं लेकिन सेवेंट क्वार्टर और/अथवा मोटर गैराज अभी भी उनके कब्जे में हैं।

(घ) भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के कब्जे में जो सरकारी मकान हैं उनके लिए मंत्रियों का बेतन तथा भत्ता अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विभागीय प्रभारों सहित 'एफ० आर० 45 बी' के अधीन किराया लिया जा रहा है। भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के कब्जे में जो मकान है उनके लिए बाजार दरों पर किराया उस तारीख से लिया जा रहा है जिस तारीख से उनकी दी गई रियायत की अवधि समाप्त हुई। एक अधिकारी से बाजार दर की तिगुना किराया लिया जा रहा है क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ बेदखली के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। जो भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के कब्जे में सरकारी मकान हैं और जिनसे बाजार किराया (या बाजार किराया का तिगुना) लिया जा रहा है उनके नाम विवरण में दिए गए हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। बैलिए संस्था एल टी-30/77]

(ङ) एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री वी० सो० शुक्ल और एक भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य श्री जी० एल० नन्दा के सिवाय सरकारी मकानों के अनधिकृत दखलकारों के खिलाफ बेदखल की कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है। श्री वी० सो० शुक्ल ने सरकारी मकान को 30-6-77 तक खाली कर देने का वायका किया है। श्री जी० एल० नन्दा, सेन्ट्रल सिटिकल काउन्सिल के वायस चेयरमैन होने के नादे सरकारी मकान को उनके नाम नियमित करने का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Losses due to inadequate storage of Foodgrains

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

(a) the losses incurred in terms of quantity and value due to defective or inadequate storage of foodgrains procured by Government;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving storage,

(c) whether Government are aware of researches made by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore to minimise storage loss and to maintain nutritional quality; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and action proposed to be taken for large scale application?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a). The Food Corporation of India stores foodgrains on scientific lines in their own godowns. However, due to inadequacy of covered storage accommodation about 5.4 million tonnes of foodgrains were in storage under CAP with FCI as on 31st March 1977. A quantity of 25,352 tonnes of foodgrains of the value of Rs. 3.53 crores was damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption under CAP during 1976-77.

(b) The steps taken include making optimum use of existing storage capacity, additional hiring of covered space construction of godowns on a large scale by FCI and encouraging construction of godowns by private parties on guaranteed occupation basis.

(c) and (d). Research at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, on minimising storage losses and maintenance of nutritional qualities is a continuing process. The results are being made available to the Government of India, Food Corporation of India, etc., and wherever these are found to be applicable, they are being followed up. Recently, the Institute had suggested use of certain disinfection measures and these are

under examination by the Central Insecticide Board and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Kallada Irrigation Project

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

(a) whether Government are aware of examples of voluntary work in Kerala such as the digging of a long canal of the giant Kallada irrigation project at Manakalla;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to enthuse all other States for mobilisation of youthful energies and meaningful utilisation for irrigation and other constructive activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have reported that in the context of the complaints from the general public that the work on Kallada project is proceeding at a very slow pace, the State Government decided to seek public participation in the implementation of the project. As a part of this effort, a 3 KM stretch of Sasthamcotta branch canal of the Right bank canal of Kallada project, essentially involving earthwork, was taken up for execution with public participation, which was channelised with the assistance of political parties and social service Organisations. During a period of 46 days from 27th December 1976, about 66665 cubic meters of earth work excavation for cutting canal and 21661 cubic meters of earth work for filling was done by Shramdan. The facilities provided by the State Government to the volunteers were supply of electricity and water, Sanitation, rest and camp sheds, basic medical facilities and tools. The expenditure incurred by the State Government was of the Order of about

Rs. 2 lakhs on a work which would otherwise have cost about Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, investigated and constructed by the State Governments as a part of their development plans. The State Governments are free to evolve appropriate strategy for mobilising the available human force on various construction activities. The Government does encourage public participation in the various construction activities and depending upon the local conditions and other factors, youthful energies and voluntary work are mobilized for such purposes.

गन्ना उत्पादक

129. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न चीनी मिलों के लिए नियत रिजर्व जोनों को समाप्त करने के बारे में गन्ना उत्पादक निरन्तर मांग कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या रिजर्व जोन की उन इण्ठाली से गन्ना उत्पादकों को बहुत असुविधा होती है क्योंकि चीनी उत्पादक मनमाने ढंग से कार्य करते हैं वे न तो गन्ने की उचित समय पर खरीद करते हैं और न ही उचित भुगतान के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करते हैं ; और

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

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं ।

(ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वर्ष 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश के रत्नालम और भैंसरौर के व्यापारियों द्वारा चीनी का निपटान

130. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रत्नाम और मंदसौर के कुछ चीनी व्यापारियों ने उस चीनी का अन्यत्र निपटान कर दिया था जो उन्होंने वर्ष 1970-71 में अन्य राज्यों से ली थी और जिसे वे अपने यहां नहीं ले गये थे और इस प्रकार का यह कदाचार था;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र से प्राप्त हुए निर्देश के अधीन पर इन व्यापारियों के विशुद्ध फौजदारी का मामला दर्ज किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में बत्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने मंदसौर जिले में 11 मामले और रत्नाम जिले में 2 मामले मुकदमे चलाने के लिए हाथ में लिए हैं। 11 मामलों में से 10 मामले न्यायालय में लम्बित पड़े हैं और एक मामले की जांच हो रही है। रत्नाम जिले के दो मामलों में से एक मामला न्यायालय में लम्बित है और दूसरे मामले में पुलिस द्वारा मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है।

131. डॉ लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मंत्रालय के अधीन बाड़ नियंत्रण विभाग में 300 से अधिक

कर्मचारी पिछले 12 वर्षों से स्थायी रूप में (वर्क चार्ज) में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों की स्थायी रूप करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के बारे में उनकी पंजीकृत यूनियन से कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के बाड़ नियंत्रण विभाग के विभिन्न उप-डिवीजनों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के 304 ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो वर्क-चार्ज अधीन पर कार्य कर रहे हैं अर्थात् जिन्हें विशिष्ट कार्यों के लिए भर्ती किया गया था और जो उन कार्यों पर भारित हैं। इन में से 90 कर्मचारी पिछले 12 वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : दिल्ली बाड़ नियंत्रण कर्मचारी संघ से प्राप्त अध्यावेदन पर दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। चूंकि बाड़ नियंत्रण विभाग में, जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रत्यर्गत अभी तक एक अस्थायी संगठन है, कोई स्थायी पद नहीं है इसलिए बत्तमान नियमों के प्रत्यर्गत इस स्टाफ को स्थायी नहीं किया जा सका।

Harassment of the contractor of Safdarjung Fly-over

132. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractor for Safdarjung flyover was harassed and falsely implicated in some cases by the erstwhile Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi because her son Sanjay Gandhi owed substantial amount of money to this person for

construction works done for Maruti factory; and

(b) whether an impartial enquiry has been or is proposed to be ordered in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The following cases were registered against the contractors employed on the construction of fly-over bridge near Safdarjung Airport at the instance of the New Delhi Municipal Committee:-

(1) FIR 220 dated the 19th March, 1973, in Defence Colony Police Station, under Section 420 read with Section 120-B-IPC for cheating and criminal breach of trust.

(2) FIR 199 dated the 4th April, 1973 in Vinay Nagar Police Station, under Sections 409, 129-B 353 and 186 of the IPC for criminal breach of trust by a public servant, criminal conspiracy, assault and obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duties.

(3) Case registered with the Lodhi Colony Police Station on the 18th June, 1974, for use of concrete of poor quality in construction.

All the above cases are *sub judice* and no opinion can be expressed until the court decides these cases.

(b) In view of the position explained against (a) above, the question of any other inquiry does not arise.

Irregularity in Import of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

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

(a) whether serious irregularities were committed by Smt. Indira Gandhi and her Government which entered into a criminal conspiracy in

the matter of purchase of foodgrains in recent times (1971-77) from private suppliers in U.S. and in other countries;

(b) if the supply of such foodgrains had been substandard, shortweight and over priced;

(c) if Smt. Indira Gandhi, her Government and party received money for the same;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) action proposed in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The purchases of foodgrains in the United States and other countries are made in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Government. Having regard to the need of public distribution system, the delivery required and other related considerations, the purchases are made by the Missions abroad at best obtainable prices and at a time when it is considered advantageous to do so. These have been some foodgrain consignments which have been found to be deficient in weight and quality and the matter is being taken up separately.

(c) So far as Government is aware; No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Master Plan for Tapping Fish Resources on Eastern Coast

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

(a) whether Government are aware that on the whole intensive fishing activities in coastal, in deep sea/brackish waters, specially on East coast, where fish eating is much more prevalent, has been neglected resulting in very high price of fish; and

(b) whether Government propose to formulate a master plan to tap the fish resources in the sea as well as in inland waters?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is fully aware of the fisheries resources in coastal deep sea and brakish water areas. For optimum utilisation, Government proposes to take the following steps viz. chartering of fishing vessels from foreign countries, setting up of joint ventures in collaboration with foreign companies, indigenous construction of fishing vessels, import of new and second hand vessels, scope of shipping development being enlarged in order to facilitate acquisition of fishing vessels, granting of subsidies for indigenous construction of fishing vessels, provision of major and minor fishing harbours at several centres along the east and west coast, provision of infrastructure facilities for storage and marketing, up-dating of the exploratory survey programme and training programme for skilled manpower at various levels to shoulder responsibilities both at sea and at shore, UNDP assistance programme for survey of marine resources, programmes and assistance for commercial survey of deep sea resources.

Small scale fisheries are being developed by National Plan Schemes and bilateral assistance programmes.

For encouraging brakish water fish farming, Government proposes to establish 50 ha Pilot Projects in all the maritime States to encourage commercial farming of prawn and brakish water fishes. For the development of intensive fish culture, the Government have established 23 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies so far during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These Central sector programmes are besides the State Programmes of mechanisation of fishing vessels, fish seed production and fish culture and other programmes

to tap all fisheries resources partly. the development needs of the East coast have been particularly kept in view while formulating the schemes.

(b) The Government have worked out plans to tap the resources in sea as well as in inland waters. All the resources are to be exploited under the State Plan schemes and the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes taken under a coordinated programme of fishery development.

Seed Farm in Mehrauli Area of Delhi

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

(a) names of the owners of the seed farms along with areas shown against each in Mehrauli area in Delhi nearly the one owned by the erstwhile PM, Mrs. Gandhi; and

(b) Grants and assistance given by Seeds Corporation of India and other Government agencies to Mrs. Gandhi and the other neighbouring owners?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a). In the Revenue Record, no record is kept of seed farms and only the crops are recorded in Khasragdawari by the village Patwari as per the Delhi Land Revenue Rules, 1963. However, there is one Government Seed farm at Hauz Rani measuring about 50 acres of land.

(b) No grants and assistance were provided to Mrs. Gandhi and other neighbouring owners by either the National Seeds Corporation or Delhi Administration.

खेल कूद परिषद का पुनर्गठन

136. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेल कूद को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से खेल-कूद परिषद का पुनर्गठन किए

जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; यदि हां, तो यह पुनर्गठन कब तक हो जाएगा ;

(ख) खेल -कूद को 'राजनीति' के दबदबा, वाह्य एवं आन्तरिक से अलग रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या खेल -कूद में भारत का नाम चमकाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो, तत्सम्बन्धी रूप-रेखा क्या है और यह कब तक लागू हो जाएगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ) . अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति तथा अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विभिन्न खेल कार्यक्रमों तथा नीतियों का शीघ्र ही व्यापक पुनरीक्षण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस पुनरीक्षण में उन उपायों को भी शामिल किया जाएगा, जो विभिन्न खेल संस्थाओं में देश के खेलों के समुचित विकास में आने वाली अड़चनों को दूर करने तथा भारत को अपना नाम चमकाने के लिए आवश्यक होंगे ।

वर्ष 1975 के बोरान विदेशों में भेजे गये सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल

137. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 में आपात स्थिति के दौरान विदेशों में कितने सांस्कृतिक शिष्ट-मंडल भेजे गये और उन में राजनीतिज्ञों की संख्या कितनी थी ।

(ख) विदेशों में संगीत और नृत्य के लिये कितनी मंडलियां भेजी गई और वर्ष तथा नैतिकता सहित भारतीय संस्कृति के

उच्च आदर्शों का प्रचार करने के लिए कितने शिष्टमंडल भेजे गये ;

(ग) क्या इन शिष्ट मंडलों में कोई केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य मंत्री भी शामिल था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री

(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ) . 1975 में आपात अवधि के दौरान, संस्कृति विभाग के विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक विनियम/कार्यकलाप कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत चार गैर-अधिनियम सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल विदेशों में भेजे गए थे जिन में विद्वान, कवि, लेखक, नृत्य निर्देशक शामिल थे, तथा सात सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल, जिन में संगीतज्ञ, नृतक तथा कठपुतली वाले शामिल थे । इन सांस्कृतिक विनियमों का मुख्य उद्देश्य, विदेशों के साथ पारस्परिक सद्भावना को बढ़ाने तथा घनिष्ठ सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को विकसित करने की दृष्टि से विदेशों में भारत की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा को कलात्मक ढंग से प्रस्तुत करना है । इन शिष्ट-मंडलों में कोई भी राजनीतिज्ञ अथवा केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य मंत्री शामिल नहीं था ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाटों तथा फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए पंजीकरण

138. श्री के० लक्ष्मा : क्या निम्न

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

(क) क्या डी० डी० ए० के प्लाटों तथा फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए पंजीकरण बहुत समय तक बंद रहा जिस के फलस्वरूप बहुत से ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भारी असुविधा हुई जिन के अपने मकान नहीं और जो उन्हें प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, इन व्यक्तियों की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ताकि कम और मध्य आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को कुछ राहत मिल सके ?

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

(क) फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए आखरी पंजीकरण को 27-1-76 से 31-5-76 तक रखा गया था । प्लाटों के आवंटन के लिए पंजीकरण की ऐसी कोई पद्धति नहीं है । जब भी प्लाट उपलब्ध होते हैं, समाचार पत्रों के जरिये आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त युग्मी जोंपड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत भी प्लाटों का आवंटन किया जाता है ।

(ख) डी० डी० ए० ने निम्न आय वर्ग और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण का एक कायाक्रम बनाया है । इस के अतिरिक्त सहकारी आवास समितियों को भी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि का आवंटन किया जाता है ।

500th Birth Centenary of Poet Surdas

139. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Surdas Smarak Samiti, Sihi (Haryana) in connection with the 500th Birth Centenary of Hindi poet and saint Surdas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to celebrate the national event generally in the country and particularly at the poet's birth place (Sihi) Haryana and Sadhna place (Goghat) U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b): The Government have received a letter from the Chairman, Sur Memorial Committee, Sihi, regarding the Sur Quin-centenary National Celebration Committee and

construction of a monument at Sibi. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

140. श्री के० लक्ष्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में और विशेषकर कर्नाटक में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या बहुत कम है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं; और

(ग) सरकार अधिक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री

(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) . केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूलस) मुख्य रूप से मुरक्का कार्मिकों सहित स्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्म-चारियों के बच्चों के लिए है और देश में किसी खास स्थान पर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सेवन द्वारा किया जाता है । प्रत्येक वर्ष 12 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाते हैं—8 सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में और 4 सिविल क्षेत्र से । इस के अतिरिक्त उन स्थानों पर भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाते हैं जहां प्रब्लम क्षेत्र के उपकरण स्थित होते हैं, बशर्ते की उपकरण आवर्ती और अनावर्ती दोनों प्रकार के सम्पूर्ण खर्च को वहन करने के लिए सहमत हों ।

विवरण के अनुसार इस समय कुल 222 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं, जिन में से 9 कर्नाटक राज्य में स्थित हैं । विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल.टी-302/77]

Lifting of restrictions on movement of wheat

141. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lifted the restrictions on the movement of wheat and have increased the procurement price of wheat against the decision of the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) if so, to what extent the restrictions on the movement of wheat has helped the farmer and the consumer;

(c) whether the increase has not benefited the farmer much as was promised to him by the Government; and

(d) what are the other incentives that are likely to be given to the farmer to produce more?

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

(b) This will enable the farmer to get in the open market even a higher price than Rs. 110/- per quintal for wheat produced by him and will also ensure better market availability of wheat in deficit State also.

(c) So far as Government is aware, the increase in the procurement price together with the removal of movement restrictions has benefited the farmer.

(d) Apart from ensuring a remunerative price to the farmer for his produce, the question of providing further relief by way of subsidising inputs like fertiliser etc. is also being considered.

Refugees from Bangladesh

142. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many refugees who had come from Bangladesh and are staying in Assam and who have not been fully looked after due to the inadequate care and grant by the Ministry;

(b) if so, how many of such refugees are in the State;

(c) what steps Union Government are considering to rehabilitate them; and

(d) what is the total Central grants given by the Ministry so far for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) All the refugees who came from Bangladesh since the declaration of Independence on 25th March, 1971 returned to that country when it was liberated and none are in Assam.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Creation of Nuisance to the Colonies in Delhi/New Delhi

143. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's decision to bring back the persons who had occupied the unauthorised places and were given alternative places in lieu thereof have again resettled in the old places;

(b) if so, whether this decision has once again created nuisance to the colonies in Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) whether people have once again started construction of additions and alterations in their houses which were demolished earlier as being built without permission of the Government; and

(d) whether any permission has been sought by them or this has been done as there is no fear now?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):—(a) and (b). In some cases persons who had been provided alternative accommodation and who had constructed structures over plots allotted to them in J. J. Colonies have resettled in those places from where they were removed earlier. Over 500 fresh encroachments have already been removed by Delhi Development Authority.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

Housing problem in Assam

144. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing problem in the Assam State is very acute and the Government have not given much help to the State so far;

(b) if so, whether the Assam Government have been requesting the Centre to help the State for the development of land for low-income group so that they could build the houses; and

(c) what is the total loan so far granted to the State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam have reported that the housing problem in major urban areas of the State is very acute while in rural areas it is moderate.

Except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for plantation Workers, which is in the Central sector, all other social housing schemes, including the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, are in the State sector. From 1st April, 1969, Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes, in-

cluding housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State sector schemes including housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. Under the Central sector Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, a sum of Rs. 206.40 lakhs (Rs. 76.17 lakhs as grant and Rs. 130.23 lakhs as loan) has been released to the State Government upto 1976-77 for its implementation. Besides Central block assistance and the funds released under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the Ministry of Works and Housing allocated L.I.C. loans amounting to Rs. 218.53 lakhs upto 1976-77 to the Government of Assam for implementation of various social housing schemes. Further, Housing and Urban Development Corporation had also sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 145.07 lakhs to the executing agencies in the State, but all the schemes had later been withdrawn by the concerned agencies in the State. Two new Schemes have been received by HUDCO for assistance.

Scheme to acquaint Primary and Secondary school teachers regarding 10+2+3 system of education

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

(a) whether some States have introduced a correspondence course for primary and secondary school teachers to acquaint them with the intricacies of the 10+2+3 system of education;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have opened any cell in the Education Department to keep a close watch on

the implementation of the new system in the States and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) No Sir, as the need for a cell was not felt.

Statement

Consequent upon the implementation of 10+2 curriculum in many States of the country, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has undertaken the responsibility of a massive orientation programme for secondary school teachers, by instituting correspondence-cum-contact programmes in all the four Regional Colleges of Education located in Ajmer, Bhopal, Mysore and Bhubaneswar, catering to different states.

The correspondence-cum-contact course for secondary school teachers of class IX and X has been formulated with a view to upgrading and enriching content, methodology and evaluation knowledge, specially with reference to the contents of the new curriculum for classes IX and X prepared by N.C.E.R.T. The subject areas covered by this course are:—

A. Science and Mathematics:

- (i) Physical Sciences;
- (ii) Biological Sciences;
- (iii) Mathematics.

B. Social Sciences:

- (i) History and Civics;
- (ii) Geography and Economics.

C. English

D. Hindi as second language.

E. Art and Culture.

The duration of the course is six months of instruction through corres-

pondence lessons. On the successful completion of correspondence programme, the candidates will be called in batches for a two week contact programme at the concerned Regional College of Education. The contact programme may be extended for a further period of two weeks to give training in work experience to those teachers who are willing to undergo this additional training.

At present 11573 teachers are undergoing the correspondence course in the four Regional Colleges. The correspondence phase has already started in January 1977 and will end by July 1977. The contact programme will start for the first batch of teachers about the same time and will continue till January, 1978. The majority of teachers have been sponsored by State Governments. Besides, some have been sponsored by Central Schools Organisation and private agencies.

A similar course is about to be started for elementary teachers educators. The course is designed to enrich the subject-cum-methodology knowledge of teacher educators with particular reference to the course of studies for class I-VIII and to acquaint them with specific problems and techniques of elementary education.

गेहूं की वसूली

146. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) देश की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए चालू वर्ष में अच्छी फसल होने के कारण कितनी भावां में गेहूं वसूल किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या लापरवाही के कारण गोदामों में सैकड़ों मन अनाज सड़ जाता है और नभी के कारण खराब हो जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष अनाज की भली-भांति देखभाल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश तिह बादल): (क) 1977-78 रवी विषयन मौसम की नई नीति के अधीन वसूली मुख्यतः समर्थन मूल्य के रूप में की जाती है और एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में गेहूं के लाने ले जाने पर पर कोई भी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। अतः वसूल की जाने वाली सम्भावित मात्रा का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है।

(ख) जी नहीं। खाद्यान्नों को अच्छी हालत में रखने के लिए अधिक से अधिक सावधानी बरती जा रही है। तथापि, भारी वर्षा, बाढ़ों, तूफानों आदि जैसी दैवी विपदाओं, जो कि मनुष्य के बश से बाहर हैं, से भी विशेषकर "कैप" भण्डारण (कवर तथा प्लिय स्टोरेज) में खाद्यान्नों को क्षति पहुंचती है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Education for weaker sections of society

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

(a) whether Government have stressed the need for a vigorous programme to ensure that the benefits of education reach the weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The successive Plans have emphasised acceleration in the provision of educational facilities for the weaker sections of the

society and in educationally backward areas. An Educational Survey was conducted in the country as a whole to determine the facilities available for education at school level and to identify areas and habitations which require such facilities. These will include backward areas and deprived sections of the population. The programmes aiming at universalisation of elementary education are primarily designed to cater to the needs of girls, socially and economically under-privileged sections of population and backward areas. The provisions for elementary education in the State Plans are earmarked.

Incentives like mid-day meals, free uniforms, textbooks and stationery, attendance scholarships are advocated to attract and retain in schools students from the weaker sections of the population. These programmes are administered by State Government.

The Central Government administers a scheme of rural scholarships covering bright students from rural areas on means-cum-merit basis.

The Ministry of Home Affairs operates a number of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes such as assistance for girls' hostels, post-matric scholarships and pre and post-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations like scavenging, sweeping etc. Integrated tribal development projects have been initiated with a view to promote alround development including education in tribal areas.

The University Grants Commission has formulated schemes to assist development of colleges in backward areas which cater to the requirements of weaker sections of the population. Book banks of text-books are opened in colleges and schools to assist the weaker sections.

The Nehru Yuvak Kendras are organising programmes of non-formal education such as adult literacy,

functional literacy, rural sports etc., aimed at the weaker sections in rural areas. The Central Government are also organising non-formal education programme for the youth in the age group 15—25, and functional literacy programme for farmers in collaboration with the States.

Upper Indravati Project

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

(a) whether the upper Indravati Project in Orissa has been cleared by the Central Water and Power Commission and by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission; and

(b) how many acres of land it will irrigate and how much power is to be generated and its total cost?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The Upper Indravati Project was considered by the Technical Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 18th December, 1976. The Committee considered that the project needed more detailed studies with regard to certain technical and other aspects. The project has since been visited by a Member of the Central Water Commission and the State Government has been advised to carry out further investigations and to suitably modify the project report.

(b) The project report as prepared by the State Government envisages annual irrigation of 2.19 lakh hectares and generation of 227 MW of power at 100 per cent load factor. The project is presently estimated to cost Rs. 208.14 crores.

बेतवा बोर्ड

150. श्री लक्ष्मी नरायण नम्पक : क्या श्रीष्टि और सिंचाई मंत्री पह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बेतवा बोर्ड के गठन के बाद इसकी कितनी बैठकें हुईं और ये बैठकें किस-किस तारीख को तथा किस किस स्थान पर हुईं;

(ख) इन बैठकों में क्या निर्णय किए गए, और क्या इन में से किन्हीं निर्णयों के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी और कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर निर्माण-कार्य हो रहा है जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने धनराशि दी है?

श्रीष्टि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बाबल): (क) बेतवा नदी बोर्ड 25 अक्टूबर, 1976 से गठित किया गया है। बोर्ड के गठन के बाद उसकी कोई बैठक आयोजित करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। तथापि केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 12 सितम्बर, 1976 को नई दिल्ली में बोर्ड के सदस्यों की एक बैठक हुई थी।

(ख) उपर्युक्त बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। इन निर्णयों पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है।

(ग) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केन्द्रीय सहायता समूची योजना के लिए ब्लाक क्रूणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती हैं तथा इस सहायता का किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम या विकास क्षेत्र से संबंध नहीं होता।

विवरण

(1) 17-8-76 को नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री की अध्यक्षता

में हुई बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच, राजघाट से विद्युत् के उत्पादन और उसकी लाभत तथा विद्युत् का 50:50 के अनुपात में बटवारा करने के संबंध में तथा इन दोनों राज्यों के बीच माताटीला में उत्पादित अतिरिक्त विद्युत् के 50:50 के अनुपात में बटवारे के बारे में जो सहमति हुई थी, उसकी अधिभुष्टि की गई।

(2) उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा पहले तैयार की गई राजघाट बांध परियोजना को, उपर्युक्त सहमति को ध्यान में रखते हुए 6 महीने की अवधि में संशोधित किया जाए।

(3) बेतवा नदी बोर्ड अधिनियम के अधीन जो कार्यकारी समिति गठित की जानी है उसका गठन किस प्रकार किया जाएगा, इसका अनुमोदन किया गया।

(4) यह निर्णय लिया गया कि बेतवा नदी बोर्ड का मुख्यालय झांसी में होना चाहिए और केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए बोर्ड का एक सम्पर्क कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

(5) परियोजना के मुख्य इंजीनियर और बोर्ड के सचिव तथा वित्त सलाहकार के पदों के बेतवामान अनुमोदित किए गए।

(6) परियोजना कार्यों को शुरू करने के लिए आवश्यक कुछ पदों के सूचन का अनुशोदन किया गया।

(7) बेतवा नदी बोर्ड अधिनियम के अस्तर्गत अधिसूचित किए जाने वाले नियमों और विनियमों को तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन करना अनुमोदित किया गया।

(8) सिचाई और विद्युत् उत्पादन के लिए जल छोड़ने के कार्य में समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए उपर्युक्त समय पर एक समन्वय समिति का गठन करना अनुमोदित किया गया।

Demolition in Turkman Gate Area in Delhi

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

(a) whether in April 1976 houses were demolished in Turkman Gate area of Delhi;

(b) if so, when and by whom the decision was taken to undertake demolition of these houses; and under what provision of law;

(c) whether police help and help of Border Security Force and others were sought and taken for this purpose by D.D.A.; and

(d) whether there was firing, if so, the number of people died; and who gave the order for firing?

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

(b) As per records available with the D.D.A., the decision is seen to have been taken at the highest level of DDA and Delhi Administration in April, 1976.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes. According to Official reports 6 persons were killed. The following four officers gave order for firing at different sites:—

1. The Additional District Magistrate (Central).
2. The Commandant, First Battalion.
3. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Shahdara.
4. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kamla Market.

It may be mentioned that material on several aspects relating to the demolitions/firing in this area are also

to be collected by the Fact Finding Committee appointed by Government.

Off take from F.C.I. stocks

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

(a) whether the off-take from the F.C.I. stocks has come down recently to half of what it was at the same period last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) No, Sir. The average monthly off-take of foodgrains from F.C.I. stocks during the months of January to April, 1977 was about 7.80 lakh tonnes as compared to the average monthly off-take of 5.07 lakh tonnes during the same period of 1976.

(b) Does not arise.

Soil and Water Management in Ayacut, Kerala

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

(a) whether a pilot project for soil and water Management in the Ayacuts of Kuttiyadi and Mavattupzha irrigation projects has been forwarded by the Kerala Government to the Union Government for its approval; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) Since Kuttiyadi and Mavattupzha Irrigation Projects have not been taken up for integrated Command Area Development during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the pilot projects have not been sanctioned.

Storage Capacity for Foodgrains

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

(a) the storage capacity constructed so far for storing procured foodgrains, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains stored in the open and for how long they are lying at various places; and

(c) the constructions on hand and proposals for new capacity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The foodgrains stored in open by FCI are to the extent of 54.56 lakh tonnes and by CWC 3.67 lakh tonnes. These stocks have been stored approximately for periods ranging upto 1-1/2 years.

(c) The programme of construction of additional capacity during the current year is 17.94 lakh tonnes by FCI and about 5 lakh tonnes by CWC. Buffer storage godowns to the extent of 3.2 million tonnes capacity are proposed to be built in the near future with the assistance of the World Bank.

Statement

Statement showing constructed storage capacity as on 1-4-1977

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State	F.C.I.		C.W.C.*		SWC*		State Govts.
		Godowns	Plinths	Godowns	Plinths	Godowns	Godowns@	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	284.53	91.69	379.02	210.18	72.12	56.80	
2. Assam	.	140.80	..	24.10	—	35.03	19.80	
3. Bihar	.	274.30	20.00	23.40	41.00	7.90	11.60	
4. Gujarat	.	165.08	45.03	98.07	17.00	33.62	170.88	
5. Haryana	.	281.64	79.73	55.90	—	108.60	124.89	
6. Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—	—	—	8.97	
7. Jammu & Kashmir		10.00	22.50	—	—	—	75.04	
8. Karnataka	.	74.00	21.00	58.24	4.00	82.70	31.58	
9. Kerala	.	279.48	34.00	15.16	—	31.43	37.62	
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	362.90	136.82	58.00	—	128.01	85.13	
11. Maharashtra	.	790.80	173.30	64.20	2.50	100.79	569.59	
12. NEF Region	.	10.50	—	—	—	—	17.50	
13. Meghalaya	.	—	—	—	—	1.60	Nil	
14. Nagaland	.	—	—	5.00	—	—	3.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Orissa .		97.86	12.80	24.50	2.50	6.63	40.97
16. Punjab .	1044.29	409.31	88.90	—	165.83	127.16	
17. Rajasthan .	309.00	341.00	51.40	8.00	122.50	—	
18. Tamil Nadu .	279.76	67.08	282.35	128.50	85.93	42.71	
19. Tripura .	—	—	—	—	—	31.54	
20. Uttar Pradesh .	794.94	251.29	89.15	51.50	109.78	84.91	
21. West Bengal .	491.45	—	7.00	—	13.60	269.26	
22. Union Territories .	165.77	47.44	35.00	4.00	—	59.32	
Total	5857.10	1852.99	1358.50	474.18	1106.07	1869.11	

* Storage space with CWC and SWCs is not only for foodgrain storage but for general Warehousing also.

@Latest figures as available for different periods ranging from 1973 to 1977.

Offtake from foodgrains buffer stock

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

(a) the average monthly offtake during 1976-77 from foodgrains buffer stock and how does it compare with that of the two previous years;

(b) the releases made in the year to State Governments and what is the expected demand from each State in the current year; and

(c) the changes, if any, in the procurement operations since the beginning of this year both for wheat and paddy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The average monthly offtake of foodgrains through the public distribution system during 1976-77 was 8.47 lakh tonnes as compared to 8.36 and 9.26

lakh tonnes during 1975-76 and 1974-75 respectively.

(b) A quantity of 72.7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was released to the States from the Central pool during the year 1976-77. Details are given in the statement enclosed. The requirement of foodgrains of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations depends upon the variety of factors such as the availability position of foodgrains in the open market, the stocks available with them, the offtake during the earlier months from the public distribution system and other relevant factors and is reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned. In view of this it is not possible to indicate the annual expected demand of foodgrains in the current year at this stage.

(c) In accordance with the new pricing and procurement policy for rabi cereals for 1977-78 season, the procurement of wheat is mainly in the nature of support operations and the

State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been advised to withdraw compulsory levy order either on the producer or on the trade. In respect of paddy no changes are envisaged in the procurement operations in the current Kharif Marketing Season, 1976-77 (from November, 1976 to October, 1977). This question will be considered at the time of formulating the kharif policy for the next marketing season which will be applicable from 1st November, 1977.

Statement

Quantity of foodgrains released to each State/Union territory during 1976-77.

(In'ooo tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Quantity of foodgrains released from Central Pool
1	2	3

1. Andhra Pradesh	133
2. Assam	202
3. Bihar	103
4. Gujarat	104
5. Haryana	54
6. Himachal Pradesh	12
7. Jammu & Kashmir	227
8. Karnataka	227
9. Kerala	1263
10. Madhya Pradesh	79
11. Maharashtra	1349
12. Manipur	6
13. Meghalaya	62

1	2	3
14. Nagaland	·	21
15. Orissa	·	143
16. Punjab	·	171
17. Rajasthan	·	52
18. Sikkim	·	14
19. Tamil Nadu	·	535
20. Tripura	·	24
21. Uttar Pradesh	·	224
22. West Bengal	·	1536
23. A & N Islands	·	11
24. Arunachal Pradesh	·	15
25. Chandigarh	·	·
26. D & N Haveli	·	—
27. Delhi	·	538
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	·	61
29. Lakshadweep	·	3
30. Mizoram	·	28
31. Pondicherry	·	5
TOTAL		7266

Demand and Import of Fertilizer

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

(a) the expected demand for fertilizers in the current year and how does it compare with actual consumption during the last two years;

(b) how much fertilizer needs to be imported to meet full requirements and how do prices of indigenous and imported fertilizers compare; and

(c) the arrangements made for timely supply of fertiliser to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) The requirements of fertilisers during 1977-78 have been estimated at 42.71 lakh tonnes of nutrients. During 1976-77 the actual consumption was to the tune of about 34.02 lakh tonnes and during 1975-76 the consumption was 28.94 lakh tonnes. The increase in consumption during 1976-77 over the previous year was 17.6 per cent and during 1975-76 over the previous year was 12.5 per cent.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the quantum of fertilisers that are likely to be imported during the current year, or the comparative prices apart from the fact that prices in the international market vary according to demand and availability situation.

The maximum prices of Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate are statutorily controlled and they are same for both imported and indigenous fertilisers of these three types. Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash are not available in the country and as such the entire requirements of these two types of fertilisers are met by import. Similarly the entire requirement of Single Super Phosphate is met by indigenous industry. Regarding complexes, there is no difference in respect of indigenous and imported NPK (15-15-15). Regarding the other grades, a statement is enclosed.

(c) In order to ensure timely supply of fertilisers to the farmers, demands are assessed in zonal conferences in consultation with State Governments and manufacturers well in advance and on the basis of the assessment, supply plan is prepared in respect of each state and this plan is monitored every month. If there is any difficulty or shortfall in supply, the same is met by the imported fertiliser stocked in more than 600 places all over the country.

Statement

Comparative Statement of Sale Prices of Important Comparable Grades of Imported and Indigenous Varieties of Fertilisers

Name of Fertiliser	Sale price of imported variety	Sale price of indigenous variety
Urea (46% N)	1650	1650
Ammonium Sulphate (50 kg. packing)	935	935
AMMONIUM NITRO PHOSPHATE :		
20-20-0	1590 F.A.C.T. F.C.I.	1845 1760
24-24-0	2045 M.F.L. I.F.F.C.O.	2045 2080
NPKS	1520	1520
15-15-15	1810	1810
17-17-17	1855	1950

Acceptance of 10+2+3 System Education by States

157. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI**:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

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

(a) whether the new scheme of 10+2+3 education has been accepted as a uniform policy by all the States;

(b) the States which have not accepted and the reasons thereof; and

(c) how this new system is going to improve the educational pattern both from the point of view of teachers and the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the new pattern of 10+2+3 has been accepted, in principle, for adoption by all the States. However, the present government is reviewing this scheme.

(c) The improvement would be the following:—

(i) a comprehensive general education being imparted to students who would complete their high school by

ensuring that they do learn all subjects including Science and Mathematics;

(ii) the education would be oriented to work and productivity instead of being purely academic;

(iii) to provide for a system whereby those who would not expect to pursue university education can take the two-year higher secondary course and be enabled to be employed or self-employed;

(iv) in the educational system, upto the higher secondary to lay emphasis on subjects which would be of benefit to students taking into consideration environment;

(v) the general standard of education at all levels up to the first degree in the universities would be levelled up so as to comparable with international standard;

(vi) consequently the quality of the teachers would vastly improve as they would have to be trained for this purpose and the required teaching material etc. would also have to be improved.

Proposal to re-name of road after late Shri Kamaraj in New Delhi

158. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration any proposal to re-name any of the roads in New Delhi after the late Shri Kamaraj?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

Master Plan for Irrigation

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

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Government of India composed of Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Central Water Commission, Chief Engineers of Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala for drawing up a Blue Print for the implementation of the Report on the Irrigation Commission 1972 recommendations for diverting the West flowing surplus water from Western Ghats to Tamil Nadu and if so, whether the Committee has started functioning and the progress made by the Committee;

(b) the action taken on the representations made by the Member of Parliament in the matter on 5th and the 7th April, 1977; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have prepared the Master Plan for harnessing this water in which the availability of surplus water is estimated at 1000 T.M.C. capable of irrigating 1.2 million hectares of land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) A technical Committee consisting of a Member of the Central Water Commission as Chairman and the Chief Engineers of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu as members has been constituted to study the feasibility of eastward diversion of the surplus waters of west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka. The Committee has not yet started working as the concurrence of the Government of Kerala to the terms of reference of this Committee is awaited.

(b) A letter dated 7th April, 1977 was received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. A reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament

on 13th May, 1977 indicating the position.

(c) According to Kerala Government, their Master Plan does not indicate surplus of 1000 T.M.C. of water.

Implementation of 10+2+3 System of Education in States

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

(a) the number and names of the States and Union Territories where the new pattern of 10+2+3 is already implemented;

(b) the net practical results and gains already obtained on this score;

(c) the Governmental financial grants and other form of such assistance provided during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977, State and Territory wise;

(d) whether Government propose to implement the said pattern all over the country and if so, by what deadline and how; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to available information, eleven States and eight Union Territories have already implemented the new pattern of 10+2+3. These are:

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Jammu & Kashmir
5. Karnataka

6. Kerala
7. Maharashtra
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Tripura
11. West Bengal
12. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
13. Arunachal Pradesh
14. Chandigarh
15. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
16. Delhi
17. Goa, Daman and Diu
18. Lakshadweep
19. Pondicherry.

(b) It is too early to assess the practical gains of the new system as such gains can be assessed only after the products of +2 stage are thrown into the World of work.

(c) Apart from the financial outlays provided for the change over by the Planning Commission in the Annual State Plans, the Central Government released grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,30,000 to the States of Assam, Karnataka, Sikkim and Tripura for the conduct of District Vocational Surveys during 1976-77. The break up is given as under:

Assam	Rs. 40,000
Karnataka	Rs. 60,000
Sikkim	Rs. 20,000
Tripura	Rs. 10,000
	1,30,000

(d) and (e). The said pattern had been commended to the States for adoption. But the feeling of compulsion by the centre is no longer true. Each State will be expected to take its own decision keeping in view its financial material and human resources and other factors.

Housing Schemes

161. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many housing schemes in several parts of the country and particularly in the urban agglomerations in Gujarat, are at a standstill on account of the severe practical and legal handicaps faced by the private and public construction agencies; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by the Government to urgently correct and improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Immediately after the enactment of the Urban LAND (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976, there was uncertainty about sanctioning of building plans and there was a slackening in the building activity in some of the States, including Gujarat. The matter was examined and guidelines were issued for sanctioning plans for 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. Subsequently the State Governments were also urged to ensure the proper implementation of the guidelines so that the genuine needs of citizens to construct or alter residential or non-residential building were met without violating the provisions of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

Former Ministers and Members of Parliament residing in Government Accommodation

162. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very large number of Members of the Fifth Lok Sabha in-

cluding many former Ministers have been still occupying the residential units made available to them at a subsidized rate during their Membership;

(b) if so, whether the said persons are being requested to surrender the concessional rate accommodation; and

(c) steps Government are taking to ensure such a surrender of residential places so that the said units are available to Members of the Sixth Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 102 Members of the 5th Lok Sabha, including 5 former Ministers, are still occupying Government residences.

(b) Yes.

(c) Eviction proceedings have been initiated against 96 Members of the 5th Lok Sabha and four former Ministers, who are still unauthorisedly occupying Government residences.

Policy regarding Procurement and Distribution of Wheat

163. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new policy regarding procurement and distribution of wheat in the whole country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the results obtained in the first few weeks of the said policy and programme?

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

(b) The price, procurement and distribution policy for marketing year

1977-78 was announced by the Government on the 13th April, 1977. The salient features of the policy are as under:

- (i) The procurement price of wheat of fair average quality has been revised upwards from Rs. 105 to Rs. 110 per quintal for all varieties. All quantities offered for sale by the farmers at this price will be purchased by the Government.
- (ii) The issue price of wheat for stocks released from Central Pool for Public distribution system and for issue to the Roller Flour Mills for production of wheat products has been retained at Rs. 125 per quintal.
- (iii) All restrictions on movement of wheat from one State to another have been removed.
- (iv) Movement of wheat products will continue to be free throughout the country.
- (v) The ban on the purchase of wheat in the open market by the Roller Flour Mills would remain in force.
- (vi) The State Governments have been advised to discontinue levy on producers and traders and to procure wheat by way of price support.
- (vii) The incentive bonus scheme of wheat procurement has been discontinued.
- (viii) Procurement targets for wheat have not been fixed this year as the procurement operations will be by way of support and it is not feasible to estimate the extent to which support operations may be necessary.
- (c) A total quantity of 41.92 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured as on 10th June, 1977.

Import of Milk Powder

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

- (a) whether there is a gulf in milk product factories in our country;
- (b) if so, the action taken to remove the gulf; and
- (c) whether milk powder is being imported from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no commercial import of milk powder from any country. However, skim milk powder is being received under various aid programmes.

Sandalwood

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

- (a) the States in which sandalwood is available in the country; and
- (b) whether the Government are trying to introduce this in other States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Sandalwood is naturally available in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also occurs sporadically in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Government is trying to introduce Sandalwood in other States as well. The States in which trials have been undertaken are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुनर्गठन

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

(क) वया विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो पुनर्गठन कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने आपातकाल के दौरान निधियों का किसी भनमाने ढंग से वितरण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो वया सरकार ने इस बारे में अभी तक कोई जांच कराई है अथवा कराने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए अगस्त, 1974 में केन्द्र सरकार ने एक समिति नियुक्त की थी तथा इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट फरवरी, 1977 में प्रस्तुत की । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ समिति ने आयोग के पुनर्गठन के बारे में भी सिफारिशें की हैं । समिति की सिफारिशें की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार वह निष्पार्त मानदंडों तथा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार निधियां सं वीकृत करता है, न कि भनमाने ढंग से । यदि आयोग का कोई विशेष भनमाना कार्य सरकार के अध्ययन में लाया जाएगा तो उस पर कार्रवाई की जायगी ।

Demands of Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering students

167. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of demands put forth by the striking students of the Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering, Faridabad (Haryana); and

(b) the steps if any proposed or taken by the Government to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The students have demanded that this Institute should be converted into a degree college in place of the four-year Diploma course run at present.

(b) Discussions are being held between the officials of the Central Government, state Government and a representative of the management and it will take some time to take a final decision.

Hunger strike by Delhi University and College Karamchari Sangh

168. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some members of the Delhi University and College Karamchari Sangh have started an indefinite hunger strike for securing redressal of various grievances but primarily for the reinstatement of those employees whose services had been terminated or who were suspended during the Emergency; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken in this regard?

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

agreement having been reached between the University authorities and the Union, the latter withdrew the strike on 27-5-1977.

Scheme for conservation of hilly catchment area

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

(a) whether any schemes for conservation of the hilly catchment areas have been prepared by the Government; and

(b) if so, particulars of those hilly catchment areas?

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

A Centrally sponsored forestry scheme "Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in Himalayan Region" is proposed to be implemented from 1977-78.

(b) For the present it will be implemented in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim and Union Territory of Mizoram, in the hilly catchments of Beas, Sutlej, Giri-Bata, Ganga and its tributaries, Jamuna and its tributaries, Teesta and Barak.

Reports on Aligarh Muslim University Act

170. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chatterji Committee, the Beg Committee and the Joint Committee have submitted their reports on the Aligarh Muslim University Act; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof and reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Chatterji Committee was appointed by the Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University in December, 1959 and it submitted its Report to the University on 31st December, 1960. The Beg Committee was neither appointed by the Government nor by the University nor was its report submitted to the Government. A joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Teachers, Students, the Old Boys and the non-teaching staff of the Aligarh Muslim University was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, at the instance of the Executive Council for formulating amendments to the Aligarh Muslim University Act. The recommendations of this Committee have been sent by the Vice-Chancellor to this Ministry in the last week of April, 1977.

(b) The salient features of the Report of the Chatterji Committee and the Joint Committee in so far as they relate to the amendment of Aligarh Muslim University Act and the reaction of the Government thereon are as follows:—

I. Chatterji Committee:

(i) Increase in the representation of the junior teaching staff on the Court from 3 to 5.

(ii) Reconstitution of the Executive Council by dropping the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Proctor, increasing the representation of the Deans from 3 to 7 and reducing the representation of the Principals from 3 to 1.

(iii) Adoption of Delhi University pattern for selection of Vice-Chancellor with the modification that the Selection Committee may indicate its order

of preference among the names included in the panel.

(iv) Appointment of experts on the various Selection Committees for teaching posts from the panel to be maintained by the University Grants Commission.

(v) Provision of a Selection Committee for non-teaching posts.

(vi) Abolition of the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(vii) Provision for the post of Finance Officer in addition to Honorary Treasurer.

(v) Making the Court a more representative body with larger participation in Statute-making and policy formulation

(vi) Provision for the post of Honorary Treasurer, to be elected by the Court, in addition to the existing post of Finance Officer.

(vii) Substitution of the present system of appointment of Vice-Chancellor by that prevalent in 1951.

(viii) Substitution of the principle of election by the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote by simple majority.

The above recommendations are being examined.

कुछ सरकारी कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजा जाना

171. श्री उपरेन : क्या निर्भाव और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार अपने कुछ कार्यालय दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने पर विचार कर रही है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और क्या इन कार्यालयों को बाहर भेजने के संबंध में कोई नीतियां या मापदण्ड निर्वाचित किया गया है ?

निर्भाव और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहत)

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) इनके व्यौरे की जांच की जा रही है।

वीक्षण उत्पादन

172. श्री उपरेन : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम देश की बीज आवश्यकता पूरा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है यदि हां, तो इस समय निगम की बीज उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और यह देश की मांग को कितनी सीमा तक पूरा कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या निगम ने विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से देश को उत्पादन किस्म के बीजों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन कर उसे संतोषजनक रूप प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) :

(क) देश की बीज संबंधी आवश्यकताओं में प्रजनक बीच, आधारी बीज, प्रमाणित बीज और किसानों द्वारा स्वयं संवर्धित तथा प्रयोग में लाए गये बीच शामिल हैं। देश की बीज संबंधी कुल आवश्यकता को, उत्पादक, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों जैसी कई एजेन्सियों और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, तराई विकास निगम, भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम सरकारी बीज फार्म, राज्य बीज निगम जैसे बीज उत्पादक एजेन्सियों तथा गैर-सरकारी बीज उत्पादक मिलकर संयुक्त रूप से पूरा करते हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम राष्ट्रीय महत्व के बोजों की किस्में पैदा करता है। स्थानीय किसी के बीज आमतौर पर अन्य एजेन्सियां पैदा करती हैं।

वर्ष 1974-73 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में 5 मुख्य धान्य फसलों अर्थात् गेहूं, धान, मक्का ज्वार और बाजरे

के 69,500 मीटरी टन बोजों का उत्पादन किया।

(ख) भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की सहायता से देश की बढ़िया किस्म की बीजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के कार्य में व्यस्त है। इस कार्यक्रम में प्रजनक बीजों, आधारी बीजों और प्रमाणित बीजों का पर्याप्त उत्पादन करना और उसके लिए अपेक्षित सुविधायें प्रदान करना, बहुविक्ष बीज उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिए राज्य बीज निगम की स्थापना करना, राज्यों में स्वतंत्र क्वालिटी कंट्रोल एजेन्सियों की स्थापना, राष्ट्रीय बीज नियम द्वारा समन्वित अंतर्राज्जीय विपणन करना, अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के वर्षों में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बीजों के सुरक्षित भण्डार बनाना और वनस्पतियों के प्रजनक और आधारी बीजों के उत्पादन में अनुसंधान और परिक्षणों का आयोजन करने पर विचार किया गया है। विश्व बैंक ने इस कार्यक्रम के लिए काफी निधि देने की स्वीकृति दी है।

(ग) सरकार निगम के कार्यों का निरीक्षण करती है जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निगम बीज उत्पादन के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में संतोषजनक ढंग से अपना योगदान दे रहा है।

Per acre yield in India and in each State

173. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) average annual yield per acre in India as a whole and in each State during the last three years; and

(b) steps Government propose to take in increasing agricultural production in India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Statements I and II (a) to (e) giving the required information on average yield per hectare are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-303/77].

(b) In the sphere of agriculture, substantial increase in the production of foodgrains as also commercial crops are sought to be achieved during the Fifth Plan period through expansion of the cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities and improvement in crop yields. For achieving the targeted growth in crop yields, steps taken by Government include intensification of problem-oriented research, strengthening of agricultural extension and administration, expansion of the programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds expansion in the area under high-yielding varieties, increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers and improvement in the efficiency of fertiliser use, judicious use of pesticides, water management and expansion in institutional credit. These measures are proposed to be intensified.

Central School at Bhagalpur

174. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have dropped the idea of opening a Central School at Bhagalpur; and

(b) if not, when it will be started and where?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The opening of a Central School in the campus of Bhagalpur University has not been dropped but is under consideration in conjunction with the University authorities

Taking over of Patna University

175. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over Patna University into a Centrally administered University; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be taken over?

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

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): On behalf of Shri Prakash Singh Badal, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(ii) The Assam Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1977.

(iii) The Assam Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1977.

(iii) The Meghalaya Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 154(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1977.

(iv) The Meghalaya Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-268/77].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 823(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-269/77].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, 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-270/77].

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, 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-271/77].

(iii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st May, 1976.

(b) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st May, 1976 along with the Audited accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-272/77].

(iv) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (3) (iv) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-273/77].

(5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-274/77].

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:—

(i) Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-275/77].

MADURAI CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMDT.) ACT, 1977

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act No. 7 of 1977) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-276/77].

ANNUAL REPORTS, AUDIT REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-277/77].

(2) (i) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1974-75.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-278/77].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-279/77].

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi for the year 1974-75 together with Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-280/77].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the University of Hyderabad for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the University of Hyderabad for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-281/77].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Vol I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes. [Placed in library. See No. LT-282/77].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76 Union Government (Railways). [Placed in library. See No. LT-283/77].

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975—Union Government (Commercial)—Part IV—Individual points of interest and a Resumé of the Company Auditors' Reports. [Placed in library. See No. LT-284/77].

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976—Union Government (Commercial)—Part III—Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited. [Placed in library. See No. LT-285/77].

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1975-76, Part I—Review (Hindi and English versions).

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1975-76, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-286/77].

(4) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital statements comprising

ing the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in library. See No. LT-287/77].

(5) A copy of 'Economic Survey, 1976-77' (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in library. See No. LT-288/77].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1975-76 (Volumes I to III). [Placed in library. See No. LT-289/77].

12.01 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th April, 1977:—

1. The Finance Bill, 1977.

2. The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th April, 1977:—

1. The Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 1977.

2. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter (Repeal) Bill, 1977.

3. The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1977.

4. The Disputed Elections (Prime Minister and Speaker) Bill, 1977.

5. The Caltex (Acquisition Shares of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Caltex (India) Limited] Bill, 1977.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Hear me for a minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: My point is that it will continue. You will take only one minute; but every other Member will get in. No, please. I am now taking up Calling-Attention. I am on my legs now. Hear me at least before you do anything. You are not the only one here. There are a number of people. The moment I permit you to do that, everyone will get up. Where will it lead to? Can we then do anything in this House? Please tell me.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is a precedent in this House when Calling-Attention has been postponed for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have a right to ask for it, if the reply to the Calling Attention is not satisfactory; if the information is not properly given to you, you have a right to ask for a discussion and convince the Speaker at least and then have a discussion some time later. Absolutely no objection. But if you get up now, everybody gets up. What else can I do now?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: 26 people have died, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: For instance, Mr. Qureshi was good enough to come to me about the atrocities and about 100 people getting injuries and houses being burnt. I immediately brought it to the notice of the Minister; and he is making a statement on the 15th. If something is brought to my notice, I can help you; I am here to help you. But if you get up every time, it will help only others in getting up.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I have given notice of an adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: All notices are with me; but all cannot be taken up at the same time. You will have to

sit down now and wait till I call you about your notice.

Now about the Calling-Attention.

Mr. Halder is not here. Mrs. Parvati Krishnan.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
 REPORTED BURNING ALIVE OF HARIJANS IN BELCHI VILLAGE OF BIHAR ON 27TH
 MAY, 1977

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported incident of 13 Harijans having been burnt alive and one shot dead in Belchi village of Patna district, Bihar on 27th May, 1977.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (CHAUDHURI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, the unfortunate incident referred to by the Honourable Members has been widely reported in the Press as a case of atrocity on Harijans. According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, this was a case of a clash between two groups of hardened criminals having long standing rivalry. The incident took place on the 27th May, 1977 in which 8 Harijans and 3 non-Harijans were killed in a clash between rival groups and the bodies of the dead were burnt by an armed mob of 50 to 60 persons. A number of victims of this incident were involved in murders of members of the rival group led by Mahavir Mahto and Parsuram Dhanuk who are also well known hardened criminals involved in cases of murder and dacoity. These two groups have been attempting to eliminate one another and gain exclusive control of the area of their operations and there have been several encounters between them in the past involving use of fire arms and murders.

According to the Government of Bihar, this incident has no caste, communal, agrarian or political overtones

and has nothing to do with atrocities on weaker sections of the society as reported in certain sections of the Press. The State Government have taken prompt action. The Commissioner and the DIG have visited the spot and a case under sections 148/149/302/201 IPC and section 27 of the Arms Act has been registered. Two police Officers have been suspended for alleged negligence. 19 accused persons have been taken into custody and the investigation is in progress. I may assure the House that no effort will be spared in taking firm action against those responsible for the heinous crime.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
Sir, I am really amazed at the manner in which this incident is sought to be brushed aside as a long-standing warfare between two gangs. Sir, throughout the last few weeks, we have been seeing more than once, reports in the press of the manner in which harijans are being harassed and being tortured. In fact, even the Governor of Gujarat has stated in a meeting that though he has submitted reports, no action has been taken on them, no notice has been taken of them.

This is really amazing because we have a Government which says that it has come in order to restore democracy and freedom. Is it the freedom for the harijans to be harassed and tortured? Because I do not understand what sort of freedom is being given to whom. If it is a long-standing dispute, if it is a fact that it erupts from time to time, should dacoities be allowed to erupt like this? It is amazing.

I expected that the House would be taken into confidence and given more details than this. Why is it that the police reached there five to six hours after the first report was sent to the police? Why did they take five to six hours to reach the place where people have been first shot, then kerosene poured on them and then their bodies burnt? All sorts of reports are being given to us. This is really not paying

sufficient attention to the House and not taking the House into confidence. As far as the newspaper reports go, there has been no contradiction by those journalists and representatives who have been to the spot for finding out the truth, while there is discrepancy between the cooked-up reports of the Government and the reports that have been reaching us. That is why in all seriousness we have given this Calling Attention Notice in the hope that the Minister would give some grounds for us to feel that something effective is being done.

Therefore, I want to know whether the Government will set up a Commission, an impartial judicial commission of inquiry, to go into the whole incident so that the whole matter is thrashed out and such eye-wash reports from the Government side are not put before us.

CHAUDHURI CHARAN SINGH:
Sir, I am really surprised at the statement of the hon. Member, disputing my statement that it is a case of clash between two groups of hardened criminals. Because some of them happen to be harijans, it does not follow that it is a clash between caste Hindus and harijans on the ground of caste. Nothing of the kind. There have been several cases of clash between the two groups before. I will cite five cases just now. Sideswar Paswan, one of the deceased in this case, was involved in murder of one Basant Paswan, belonging to the gang of the accused. Sarveswar Paswan and two others, namely, Naval Paswan and Uday Paswan, were wanted in another police case for being involved in attacking Dhanpat Paswan of the rival group. Both the victims in this case were criminals who took the initiative in other cases.

Deceased Nawal Paswan and Uday Sonar had also been charge-sheeted in two different dacoity cases.

Accused Mahabir Mahto was responsible for the murder of Gopal Saran Singh, Sarpanch, during a dacoity.

Accused Parsuram Dhanuk is involved in the murder of one Devender Yadav.

Accused Mahabir Mahto and Parsuram Dhanuk have also been accused of other offences involving attempted murder and use of fire arms.

I think this narration should convince Hon. Members that it is not a case of members of one caste attacking members of another caste but it is a case of two groups.

This is clear from another aspect. Of the eleven people who have been murdered, three are Sonars, as I said in my original statement also, and out of the nine attackers, seven belong to the caste of Mahto, one is a Dhanuk and another a Dussar. So, it is not a case of clash between members of two castes at all, and there is nothing like a dispute, agrarian, political, communal or anything of that kind.

श्री कंवर लाल गुल्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दर्शन तो वह है जो माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है और दूसरा दर्शन वह है जो समाचार-पत्रों में छापा है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि इन दो गंगों की लड़ाई में एक गंग वह है जो पहले इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड था और जिसने जयप्रकाश जी पर आक्रमण किया और बाद में वह बन्दूकधारी पार्टी में कन्वर्ट हो गया। इस गंग ने दो बच्चों को बांधक आग में फेंक दिया। इस तरह से दो गंगों की लड़ाई में भी जो काइम हुआ है वह ऐसा हुआ है कि दो बच्चों के हाथ-पैर बांधकर आग में फेंक दिया गया और वह जल गये। मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें लिखा है कि - स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट हैज टेकन प्राम्प्ट एकशन। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से कहना यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट ने प्राम्प्ट एकशन नहीं लिया, क्योंकि जो पटवारी है उसको 17 मील

पैदल चलकर अगले दिन अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखवानी पड़ी। जब पुलिस वहां पर आई तो उसका क्हीकल भी खराब हो गया और टूट गया जिसकी वजह से उसे भी 13 मील पैदल चलकर आना पड़ा। आपने एस० आई० और ए०ए० आई० को संस्पैंड किया है। इस गांव में मई के महीने में भी इसी तरह से कायर हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े अफसर हैं, उनके खिलाफ मंत्री महोदय ने एकशन क्यों नहीं लिया? क्या सरकार अब सेंट्रल एजेंसी के जरिये से इसकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन करायेगी कि जो अखबारों में दिया गया है वह कितने मायने में सही है और इन्दिरा ब्रिगेड व बन्दूकधारी पार्टी की इसमें कितनी इन्वाल्वर्मेंट है? ता एंड आर्डर में जो ये लोग इसने सौफिस्टीकेटेड और सांइन्टिफिक तरीके से गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से सरकार पुलिस को माडनाइज करने के लिये और वैल-इविप्प करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करेगी? क्या खोसला कमीशन की पूरी रिपोर्ट अमल में नहीं आई है और पहली सरकार ने इस पर कार्यवाही नहीं की और इसके लिये श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण जिम्मेदार हैं?

चौधरी चरण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो अभी कहा है उसमें मैं और किसी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ लेकिन बाद में जो एक वाक्य कहा गया कि माननीय चव्हाण साहब इसके लिये रिस्पॉसिबल हैं, इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ। देश में जो ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति है, जो लोग 30 साल से सरकार में रहे हैं, वह इसके जिम्मेदार हैं, देश की डैस्ट्री उनके हाथ में रही है। मैं माननीय चव्हाण साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागने की कोशिश न करें।

श्री यशवन्तराव चम्पाण (सतारा) :
आप भी जिम्मेदारी से भाग रहे हैं।

बोधरी चरण सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कांड नहीं होते। मेरे 12 साल वहां ठहरने के दौरान भी नहीं हुए। . . . (अवकाश)

जहां तक सी बी आई के तहकीकात की आवश्यकता की बात है वह मैं जरूरी नहीं समझता हूँ। इन्वेस्टिगेशन बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है। आफिसर्स उस से संतुष्ट हैं। अगर बाद में गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया ने आवश्यकता समझी तो हमें सी बी आई के सुपुर्द करने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं थी। लेकिन इसकी जहरत नहीं है। सी बी आई के सुपुर्द करने में हमें कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं थी, लेकिन गवर्नर्मेंट इस की जहरत महसूस नहीं करती।

एक बात आप ने कही कि क्या पुलिस को माडनाइज बगैरह करने की कोशिश की जाएगी, तो यह तो ठीक है। यह हमारी कोशिश है और बराबर रहेगी। लेकिन वह कोई एक दिन या 6 महीने का काम नहीं है। इस में फंड्स बगैरह की आवश्यकता होगी और ट्रेनिंग बगैरह के कोर्सेज तय करने होंगे। कुछ लोगों को बाहर भी भेजना पड़ेगा। कुछ हमारे ऐसे आफिसर्स हैं जिन को बाहर का भी तर्जुआ है। एक बी आई और स्काटलैंड यार्ड बगैरह का तर्जुआ उन को है। माडनाइजेशन और सुधार की बात जैसे हर डिपार्टमेंट और हर गवर्नर्मेंट के सामने है वैसे ही पुलिस के संबंध में भी है।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhpura): Sir, I have been notice of an important matter.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member; you should know the rules. Unless the Speaker admits it, it does not come before the House. So, nobody should get up like this. If you will raise it here, it will not be taken up. We will consider only one calling attention everyday. I have already

accepted two or three. Therefore, it will be considered.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: This is a very important matter. 22 persons have been killed in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: You have wasted the time. If it is such an important matter, the Speaker has some sense of proportion. You should not get up like this. If you think, it is of such an importance you can come to me for a minute or two and we will discuss.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I would request the hon. Minister that he should try to link up all the incidents that have happened in Kashmir over the last two months after Sheikh Abdullah's resignation from Chief Ministership. There was an attack by Sheikh Abdulla's men on a Girls' College in Anantnag. The girls were molested and property was burnt. Dr. Jagat Mohini was attacked by National Conference people. Her 8 teeth and jaws were broken. Yesterday on the National Highway, 20 houses have been burnt.

The hon. Home Minister should know that there is private army which Sheikh Abdullah is financing. There are more than 5000 people who are being paid money by Sheikh Abdullah to indulge in goondaism. If this type of thing is allowed to continue in the State of Jammu and Kashmir I do not think there will be free and fair elections. The hon. Minister has promised that he will see that law and order is maintained in Kashmir. If this is the type of law and order which he wants to have in Kashmir, I do not know what is going to happen. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister to make a statement.

12.21 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED DEATH OF SOME PERSONS IN BIHAR AS A RESULT OF POLL CLASHES AND POLICE FIRING ON 10TH JUNE, 1977.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (CHAUDHURI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, while the polling has been generally peaceful in rest of the country, the occurrence of a number of incidents on the first day of polling in Bihar or 10th of June is deplorable. I am also deeply grieved that persons have been killed in the course of these violent incidents.

From the reports so far received from the Bihar Government it is found that in the course of inter-party clashes fire arms, bombs and other lethal weapons were freely used. There were also attempts to capture polling booths. The administration intervened promptly and prevented interruption in the polling and foiled all attempts to capture the polling booths. Out of nearly 16,000 polling booths, re-polling has been recommended in only 3 cases by the authorities.

In the incidents reported on 10th of June, 20 persons lost their lives and about 40 were injured. The figure of 20 includes an accidental death of an employee from a rifle of a Home Guard. The police opened fire on 9 occasions to prevent capturing of booths, loss of life and property and maintenance of law and order. These were at Thitkia (District Aurangabad), Kokarsa Bhagwanpur (District Gaya), Korai (District Patna), Siani, Samaskurd and Pasamro (District Monghyr), Laukah and Pirahi (District Madhubani) and Ram Thadhi (District Santhal Parganas). However, there has been no report of any death or injury as a result of the above police firings.

The worst affected constituency was Goh which accounted for 4 serious incidents involving the death of 16 per-

sons. In Village Sagarpur, there was a violent clash in which fire arms and explosives were freely used resulting in 8 deaths and injuries to 18 persons. In Village Jhitkia, there was a similar clash in which two persons were killed. In Villages Salempur and Haspura of this constituency also, there were violent clashes between supporters of rival candidates.

In the Paliganj Assembly Constituency of Patna District, a supporter of an Independent candidate was killed by some miscreants in Village Faurania, P.S. Bikramganj. In the same constituency, the supporters of an Independent candidate opened fire near the polling station at Village Korai which resulted in gun shot injuries to one person. There was an exchange of fire between miscreants and the police party and a jeep belonging to culprits along with arms was seized.

An armed mob attacked the Polling Booth No. 113 in Village Siani in Sheikhpura Constituency. The police opened fire in self defence. One person is reported to have died and another injured as a result of bomb explosion. Similarly in Village Samaskurd in Barrigha Assembly Constituency, an armed mob attacked the polling booth with fire arms and bombs. The police party opened fire resulting in the dispersal of the mob. A cracker was also exploded at Ratanpur near Ward No. 8 of Begusarai Town causing minor injuries to some persons.

In a clash between supporters of rival parties in Village Kokarsa Bhagwanpur, P.S. Ghosi, District Gaya, two persons are reported to have lost their lives. The patrolling police party also opened fire to disperse the clashing mob but there is no report of casualty as a result thereof.

The Bihar Government have seized considerable arms and ammunition and about 50 persons have been arrested including four Independent candidates.

[Chaudhuri Charan Singh]

The incidents are indeed very unfortunate and I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sympathies to the families of those who lost their lives. The State Government have been advised to ensure prompt investigations into these incidents in order to take early action under law against the guilty. The Bihar Government has been alerted and are taking appropriate steps to ensure peaceful and orderly poll. We have also advised them that firm action should be taken against those responsible for creating disturbances.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What about other States?

12.28 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up general discussion on the budget. Twelve hours have been allotted for this. If hon. Members make short speeches we will be able to give chances to a large number of Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This is also an important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: That will not be taken up along with this on the same day. There may be half a dozen important things but relatively important things we can take up one after the other. Every day you are to say something or the other. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not here. Otherwise he and some of you will say something every day. Why don't you come to the Chamber? Mr. Qureshi was good enough to come to the Chamber. You did not care to come to the Chamber. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I sent you a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. The letter is there. It will be considered. Unless the Speaker calls you, you cannot get up.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I sent a note regarding 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Will you please sit down? I am on my legs. As far as 377 is concerned, it can be considered if the Speaker permits. I am not permitting.

What is the question?

(Interruptions)

Nothing will be taken down.

(Interruptions)

Order please.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You send me out.

MR. SPEAKER: I won't send out anybody. I did not do it last time and I will not do it now.

(Interruptions)

Nothing is now being noted. You cannot simply get up and do every thing. Mr. Lakkappa, I have not called you. Mr. Pai.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Sir, before the Railway Budget was presented by the Railway Minister, he had made a statement regarding accident to train No. 13 UP Tezapore Express. The statement incidentally mentioned that it was an act of God. I do hope that the functioning of the Ministry will not be an act of God hereafter because I would like to point out that there are many things and if we are not looking into them, they will continue to be an act of God resulting not only into disastrous accidents but disastrous functioning of a very important institution.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Act of God was not my statement.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Maybe somebody else's statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are right.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Now, we were told, before the Budget was presented, that it is going to be a unique Budget: I think the newspapers reported that it was going to be a unique Budget. But after the report made about the accident in the Budget speech, I would call it an accidental budget rather than a unique one: there is nothing unique about it as was reported by the newspapers.

However, let me offer my congratulations on four points because it would only be proper for me to say some good things also. When I was in the shoes of the Railway Minister, some time ago, it was his privilege at that time not to spare me. Now that he is in those shoes, I would certainly like him to understand that this is a game which can be played by all. But I am not interested in playing that game because we have to look into this objectively. It is the functioning of the Railways which is much more important, from my point of view, than the Budget which has been presented. He has every reason to take credit for taking back all the employees who were victimised during the strike. We cannot go on talking about this, but I would like the Janata Party to make it clear whether, in future, they would like to tolerate any indiscipline on the part of the workers. What kind of misbehaviour would they permit? In the case of the Railways, discipline is absolutely essential. A motorist, in the absence of a policeman can ignore the red-light signal but not so the engine drivers of the Railways because it would involve accidents and death of a large number of people. To believe that the Railways can function without a serious sense of discipline is entire-

ly incorrect. And Railways being the main support of the defence forces, discipline has to be maintained at all levels.

Now, he has mentioned, in regard to the question of blackmarketing of railway tickets, that he is going to work it out with the vigilance Commission to see that there is no collaboration between the blackmarketeers and the Railway workers—which means that he also finds that there is a possibility of the Railway workers being indisciplined and corrupt enough to involve themselves in this. However, after he made the speech I sent somebody to the Delhi Railways Station. Let me tell him that railway tickets are being sold in the blackmarket even in Delhi every day. I do not know why you are enabling a few people to make a fortune out of the misfortune of the travelling public who have to go on urgent missions. I would suggest that just as his colleague the Minister for Posts & Telegraphs has introduced an extra stamp for speedy delivery or a late fee being paid, here also a late fee may be charged on those who come at the last moment due to some emergency to buy a ticket. Why continue a system which enables people to make money out of other people's necessity?

But, as was mentioned, this is to be entrusted to the vigilance commission of the Railways, which means that the expenditure on the Vigilance Commission goes up. You may require the Vigilance Commission to take care of your employees, but why should a citizen of this country pay extra money to the Railway authorities so that you can keep your employees honest? This is a preposterous system. You don't allow the private sector or the private companies to increase their fare or freight charges to meet such expenditure: Why should it be allowed in this case? This is something which is relevant because the expenditure on Vigilance will go up—which

[Shri T. N. Pai]

means there is something entirely wrong. You cannot expect the people of this country to pay the penalty for your employees being dishonest.

The second point he has mentioned in his speech is that he has reduced the platform ticket charges. He himself admits that it is not going to make any difference so far as finances are concerned. But you take elementary step, why do you make it more pleasant by saying that hereafter you expect the relations of the people to receive their friends and sweet-hearts with a smile on their face. The fact is that it was wrong to have raised it from 30 paise to 50 paise. Mother India's sons being very clever, they must have thought that if they can get to the platform with 30 paise ticket, it was foolish to buy a ticket for 50 paise. You have said that it was for this reason that you are going to remove this. Well, I think, it was a bad decision that you are correcting. I do not think, you could have credit for it by saying that this is for enabling poor people or some people to receive their relations. Why do we have to make a facade of something when a right step is being taken and take credit for it?

The hon. Minister has to be congratulated according to many—I am sure, his colleagues or the members of his Party will congratulate him—for not increasing the freight and passenger fares. Well, this country must be grateful every time when you do not raise your freights and passenger fares. We are grateful for this and it is something of a pleasant news, that we have heard. But, do we have to forget that these freights and passenger fares were raised only last year and once two years ago? When he has restored all the people who were dismissed during the emergency, would it not have been prudent on his part to reduce the fare and freight charges which were increased

during the emergency. He was anxious about the workers and should he not be anxious about the people who are being called upon to pay higher charges and higher fares.

The hon. Minister is taking credit and so many people have said that he has produced a surplus budget. I do not know, whether I have to congratulate him or his predecessor in office. When everything that is going wrong or has gone wrong has been attributed to us, I think it would be good that the goodthings that have been done should also be conceded. You cannot take credit for what has happened. If Shri Dandavate had said that this is the performance of the last Ministry and his promise was here before us, then, it would have been all right. Last year, the surplus was Rs. 65 crores and he has, by efforts, brought it down to Rs. 32.50 crores. Well nobody will understand and appreciate that a surplus budget of Rs. 65 crores that was presented for the first time has been immediately reduced to Rs. 32.50 crores by the successors in succession. This is in spite of a promise of moving eleven million extra traffic and 6 percent increase in passenger traffic. Now, you propose to carry more passengers, carry more freight and you reduce the budget surplus immediately. I do not understand this. Last year, the budget estimates put down the passenger earnings to Rs. 518 crores and the revised estimates went up to Rs. 572.19 crores, an increase of Rs. 54 crores. But what are the expectations in 1977-78? It is only Rs. 608 crores; an increase of Rs. 34.81 crores, while the last year's increase was Rs. 54 crores. I am sure, the Railways themselves will not be able to explain why there was a spurt in the passenger traffic last year. If it is said that because in the year 1973-74 or 1974-75, the passengers did not travel and last year they travelled, well, I would like to

know the reasons for that. Was last year travelling more pleasant? I am sure, nobody makes up for travel in subsequent years, if he has not gone in the past. Or is it that it was ticketless travelling that was prevented? In 1967-68, a report said that ticketless travelling loss was about Rs. 25 crores. If it has gone down, please do give credit for bringing it down, because you will have to continue to do this.

On the other hand, I read a speech of the hon. Minister where he has appealed to the students of this country not to pull the chains. Well, we have 1500 chain-pulling cases everyday. But it would be unfair to say that it is the students who do this. It means that you are holding them guilty for travelling without tickets, which is not fair.

It is not the students of the country alone that are responsible. I would like you to examine why, in spite of the fact that you are spending Rs. 34 crores on your security police and for other police charges and in spite of the fact that you have a large army of ticket collectors, ticketless travelling is continuing. I wish that this is taken very seriously. While, he has presented this budget, he has a unique advantage of having belonged to and being closer to the Railway Unions and this is what he shows to be the idea of participation. I would like to know if he has had time to discuss with the Unions as to what should be the targets, what should be the freight that you can move and what should be the passenger traffic without adding to the cost. This is the style of functioning which is totally different from what he had promised us. I mean the labour has nothing to do with it. The same kind of behaviour will continue because if there is going to be corruption, the labour will not be responsible. Why don't you make the Unions responsible for bringing down the expenses?

To-day we are suffering from over-capitalisation. We have a man-power

and installed capacity and the functioning of the railways is that the full capacity both in regard to locomotives and the rolling stock and men are not fully utilised with the result that the country is put to a serious loss. On the other hand, with regard to the goods earning, we budgeted for Rs. 1327.63 crores and it went down to Rs. 1294.23 crores—Rs. 33.40 crores less. This was framed on the assumption of 202 million tonnes which went up to 206 million tonnes. Now, this report, the Indian Railways Year Book shows that the Indian Railways system is running behind schedule in everything because this is a report of 1975-76 and I cannot understand why it is being presented in 1977. If the biggest organization cannot be upto-date with this information, if they themselves would not know what is happening, leave alone the Members of Parliament who have so many things to know. This report shows that due to ... (Interruptions) The new government has accepted the responsibility of improving matters. Don't tell us that we were responsible. If you want the things to continue as before, then hand over the charge to us and we will run it better than you. This kind of talk every-time saying that you were responsible, is no good. I am telling you the deficiencies. Please correct them and if you are determined..

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): 30 years of misrule cannot be set right in two months. It will take at least 30 months to sweep off the dirt.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The other day my wife wanted to find out a telephone number. The telephone operator was rude. When asked her to give the telephone number of Mr. George Fernandes, she asked, "Who is George Fernandes?"... (Interruptions). After I read the report of Mr. Vajpayee's misfortune, I thought there is no use blaming them. It is the same trouble everywhere.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is what we have inherited from you.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Let the nation know that those who inherited will continue to function in the same way. Then a new generation will come which will sweep off all that has been inherited and create a new life for the country. . . (Interruptions) Mrs. Parvati Krishnan please don't interrupt. You have been as bad as ourselves.

You have been saying that due to change in traffic mix-up and drop in speed, in spite of moving more traffic, we have earned Rs. 33.40 crores less. What are your assumptions for a better realisation this year? What do you think is going to be your traffic mix up? I am sure you are not going to move more coal. Possibly you may have more iron ore provided the exports pick up and provided your outer harbours at Vizag, Haldia and Madras are better utilised. But everytime I find that because of lack of co-ordination between different Ministries all these calculations go wrong.

In the past we were told that the passenger traffic was losing and was being subsidised by the freight traffic. Last year's performance disproves it. Every year we are being told different stories, because there has not been any casting of passenger traffic nor of freight. I would request the Railway Minister to go into this question to find out what exactly is the type of traffic that has been responsible for losing? This has not been done because there is no conscious intention of subsidising the uneconomic operations by more profitable operations I hope by the next time when it comes before us we would know the results of these investigations.

We used to be told of the social costs that the Railways have to bear. We were told that Rs. 45 crores was being lost on account of food grains

and some more by the movement of fertilizers. But let us remember that during the last two years these commodities are being moved at cost. In spite of that Railway earnings have not yet improved.

We are proud to be told that the Indian Railways are the largest undertakings with a total asset of Rs. 5345 crores. It is the Asian largest and fourth largest system in the world. The second biggest system in the world under a single management.

In 1976 it carried 223.3 million tonnes of freight. It carried 2946 million passengers between 7056 stations. 11,000 trains covered a distance of 1.3 million km. It means going round the earth's circumference—1-1/2 times, equal to three & a half times distance to the moon. This is from the Indian Year Book 1975.

These are positive aspects of the Indian Railways. We do feel very proud of it. But what is wrong with the Indian Railways? But to say that everything is all right, he is to be build to what exactly are our deficiencies.

This is the largest public undertaking of the country and I hope the new Government which does not believe in the public sector would not hand it over to the private sector because of the things I have been saying and how inefficiently it has been managed.

With an investment of Rs. 5345 crores it hardly earns a dividend of 3 per cent while the Government of India borrows at 6-1/2 per cent. It was as low as 1.7 per cent just two years ago. This investment was 4099 crores in 1970-71. In five years this investment increased by 1246 crores, but with what results?

In 1969-70, before this additional investment took place, the freight tonnage moved by the Indian Railways was 207 million tonnes. After this investment, last year it moved to 206 million tonnes. After investment of

Rs. 1250 crores, the movement has gone from 207 million tonnes to 206 million tonnes. You are investing Rs. 501 crores this year with the promise of moving only 220 million tonnes.

It claims to employ the largest army of people. The number of people employed in 1971 was 1.36 million. Now it is 1.43 million inclusive of casual labour. Shri S. K. Patil the leader of the Janata Party and the former Railway Minister of this country had said that the Indian Railways have 40 per cent surplus staff. The Western Railways in India with the route mileage of 10,000 has 1,80,100 employees. If we make a comparison, the South Road Rail in the United States with 17,000 km. has only 28,000 men. 29 per cent of the 11,000 locomotives are under maintenance. Our plan to replace steam locomotives by improved diesel locomotives and electric locomotives have not gone fast enough with the result that we find all the three systems, steam locomotives diesel locomotives and electric locomotives functioning in the same sector, with three different establishments and this has become a great burden on the Indian Railways. Why is it that you are not able to plan properly? It is because of lack of resources. Why is it that you don't have resources? It is because you don't create enough resources of your own. What is the result? The result is that the utilisation of the old steam locomotives continue with frequent breakdowns and frequent delays. You have all these three types of locomotives in the same section which call for three separate and expensive establishments. There is failure on the part of the DLW and Chittaranjan to utilise the capacity fully because there are not enough orders. The completion of the electrical section in the south has come to a standstill because enough money is not provided. What is the result? The result is this. New electric locomotives which are manufactured at Chittaranjan are not being

moved to the sites. Expansion Schemes are delayed they get escalated in costs, they lock up huge infra-structural capital expenditure. We have lot of unutilised spare capacity, and rolling stock. We should think of consolidating until we are able to earn the dividend that we are required to pay. You cannot continue to borrow for paying dividend. This is a ridiculous exercise. If the Finance Minister wants to avoid deficit financing, I hope he will not finance the Railways to pay for dividend, loans given to them to get back by way of dividend, to show that the dividend is being recovered, while interest is being charged. This amount which the General Revenues have advanced to the Railways is Rs. 460 crores. Last year it was Rs. 80 crores. I think the Railway Minister will continue the same practice. I would request him to get into this matter and see that he collects at least 5 1/2 per cent on the Railways so that this dividend at least may be paid to this country. I say this because it is not cheap. All the deficit financing, all the increase in the direct taxes, which are due to inefficient working of the system, is going to be borne by the poorest man in the country.

This year's working expenses are going up by 87.52 crores over ordinary net working expenses of the previous year. Net escalation in cost is Rs. 13.81 crores. Increase in cost of repairs and maintenance and the rolling stock such as electrical, signalling and tele-communication services comes to 44.59 crores. More expenditure for fuel over proposed increase in traffic is 30.50 crores. Increase in cost of consumables is of the order of 6.33 crores. Whereas the increase in freight on account of 220 million tonnes will bring you only additional 66 crores it is interesting to note that these increases are partly set off by savings of 17.69 crores and you have the non-recurrence of adjustment of missing and unconnected coal wagons. This item of missing and unconnected coal wagons cost us

[Shri T. A. Pai]

Rs. 1769 crores last year. I would like to know what his assurance this year is regarding missing coal wagons. It is a serious state of affairs. We are not told as to what steps are being taken to set these things right.

Sir, I wish that the Railway Minister had familiarised himself with the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1977-78.

I find that we have a rolling-stock of 8,500 steam locomotives. According to the report, a steam locomotive becomes overaged after forty years while a wagon becomes overaged after thirty years. Out of these, we have 1,164 which are more than 40 years old, 3,508 which are between 20 and 40 years old and 3,825 which are less than 20 years old. We have 22,600 wagons which are overaged. Still I would like to say that these have to be scrapped whether you like it or not because even one wrong wagon can derail the entire train. The bad order ratio is high even to-day. But, what about the maintenance? In the case of broad-gauge diesel and electric locomotives, the maintenance is 17.2 per cent and 20 per cent respectively as against the target of 12.5 per cent. In the case of passenger carriage, it is 15.6 per cent as against the target of 4 per cent. Passenger carriage by steam locomotives is only 17.5 per cent on the metre-gauge as against the target of 15 per cent which shows the admission by the railways themselves that they are slipping back in so far as maintenance is concerned.

The arrear in the periodical over-haul is too much which, in the case of wagons, is 17.4 per cent in broad-gauge and 13.8 per cent in the case of metre-gauge. According to this report, in the workshop, there was increase in workload for many years. Since 1958, the productivity which was achieved through incentive

scheme has come to a standstill. I hope the Railways will provide sufficient funds for the improvement of the workshops. I know our railwaymen are quite competent if only the technicians and engineers are given better tools. But, if they are to work with the eighteenth or nineteenth century machinery or tool, I am sure the productivity is bound to be low and it is bound to be expensive. Therefore, I would very much wish that the railway resources are re-structured in order that the most important things are attended to first.

Now, in all respects, as far as I know, I had been a part of it for 7 months. We require improvements. My successor, I hope, will have a full-term of at least five years to look into these problems because the Railway Ministers have been changing as fast as the fast railways themselves! I would like him to know that the railways are one of our biggest undertakings which is mismanaged by all modern standards of management. And it is upto him to look after the employees involvement now. But, let him not be worried about the catering services and entering into vending contract. He said that according to the Administrative reforms Commission the Ministers must be involved only in policy making while the other decisions must be taken at other levels. I was surprised at this. I hope he will correct me if I am wrong that only recently, in the matter of appointment of honorary medical officers in the hospitals, the decision used to be taken by the railways themselves. Lately, I think, his predecessors wanted to see that the decision was taken at their level. I have heard that Mr. Dandavate did not want this power to revert to the Board. I think he also enjoys those powers because the Ministers enjoy small favours of patronage while the main functioning of the department gets completely neglected. When you

say that you will decentralise it, please do that but you do not have the temptation to say that we are wiser and keep the powers indirectly. I now come to another thing.

Whenever the Railway Minister comes before the House, he says that the trains will run punctually; drinking water will be provided for the passengers; there will not be overcrowding in the trains; we will supply the bed sheet and pillow. Why do we call these as socialistic measures in this country? The railways are a public utility concern or a public undertaking. Nevertheless it is a business concern.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pai, kindly conclude now. You have already taken half-an-hour. We have now to adjourn for lunch. Please conclude.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I want only five minutes. While it is true that the railways should be run on business lines, is providing of drinking water and other amenity a favour? Is dustless travel a favour? Is providing a bed sheet and a pillow a favour? Is the running of trains punctually a favour? Because the railways are run by the Government, all these elementary things become a favour and we are asked to appreciate and applaud these promises for little mercy to the common people of the country. I would suggest that the Minister may re-phrase his investment immediately so that it becomes more productive.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1977-78—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Sir, 90 per cent of the freight traffic and 75 per cent of the passenger traffic in the country was taken by the railways in 1950. But by 1973-74 it had been reduced to 65 per cent of the freight traffic and 35 per cent of the passenger traffic inspite of the fact that railway freight rates were supposed to be attractive. Why this deterioration? The simple reason is that freight does not move fast by train. It is not that it cannot be done. But there seems to be absolutely no trouble taken. That is why nobody would like to move anything by the railways. The railways themselves say that high value traffic is going to the trucks. Even today goods are moved from Amritsar to Trivandrum by trucks because nobody is sure that railways would deliver the goods in time without damage. I have my experience after the Janta government came into power. Not that I expected great wonders to be performed I decided to move a part of my furniture from Bombay to Delhi in closed wagon. According to the railways rules, closed wagons cannot be opened unless the consignee is present. But it was simply opened and thrown all around in the platform. I was being informed that it had not arrived. I found the furniture all in damaged condition. I have preferred a claim which they have come and verified; it is for Rs. 8,000. It has happened to a former Railway Minister of this country. I can understand what can happen to others. My friend Dandavate has promised that claims are going to be settled and I shall be happy if he keeps this in view. The

[Shri T. A. Pai]

railways, happily, do not make any distinction between person and person. It is more than two months since I have preferred my claim. He promised that within six weeks every claim would be settled. It is just like the many promises which his predecessors, including me, had made on behalf of the railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Six weeks are to be counted from yesterday.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I request you to say that if within six weeks you do not pay, you would pay a penalty of 10 per cent interest?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am glad that you are accepting that hereafter claims will be settled with interest at 10 per cent, if they are not settled in time. Therefore, do not throw the blame on the consignor; that way you will lose traffic. I am asking you to improve the position by moving goods faster and in a careful manner. Because of thefts and pilferages, you lose about Rs. 13 crores a year. The consignor and consignee cannot be left to this kind of fate hanging over his head. Therefore, truck traffic becomes more popular in spite of the fact that it involves a lot of diesel which is expensive for the country.

The density of freight traffic per kilometre of railway net work in India compares favourably with most European countries and this is complimentary. But it is only one-seventh of the Soviet Union and one-fourth of China's. The daily average movement of loaded wagons in India is also comparable to most European countries but Soviet Union and China furnish examples of very intensive utilisation of freight rolling stock, approximating to 3 to 4 times higher than in India. Wagon turn round time in European countries is twice

as high as in India. But the wagon turn round time in the Soviet Union and China—both countries having an average haul equal to or higher than in India—is only 50 per cent and 25 per cent respectively compared to that of India.... (Interruptions) I only want to point out: do not make comparisons with affluent countries; we are a poor country; our resources will have to be very intensively used.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): The amount of freight moved, in tonnes, last year was no higher than what it was in 1965.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Therefore, I am saying that it has deteriorated, inspite of an investment of Rs. 1250 crores. You will have to utilise your assets much more intensively. Again the utilisation of steam locomotives has come down from 179 K. M. Engine day in 1960-61 to 162 in 1975-76. The wagon turn round in broad-gauge was 11.2 days in 1960-61; it was 13.5 days in 1975-76; in 1973-74 it was 15 days; it was 12.8 days during emergency. You should keep an eye on it; it is going up again. During the last one month, even goods moving from Coimbatore to Mangalore have been taking enormous time. No slackness should be permitted. The average speed of a goods train for a steam engine in 1960-61 was 15.6 km per hour; in 1975-76 it has come down to 11.8 km. If you want freight to come to you, it has to be moved with speed. You should see why on the same track with all the telecommunication facilities you cannot speed up freight trains to the level of passenger trains; as against 11.8 km per hour, it should be possible to speed it up to even 75 km.; it will certainly make your freight movement much better. Again you must have a time table for the freight trains. Do not leave it to fate. Freight does not complain; passengers do. It will be desirable to have a time table. In France

there is a system by which the French Railway pays the consignor or consignee damages if the goods are not moved at the speed of at least 200 km. per day. Why don't you have a legislation compelling goods movement faster, if it is necessary to improve the working of the railways.

We have 132 unremunerative branch lines but every time we try to dismantle them, there is opposition. We should find out how they can be made remunerative. You should examine whether industries could be attracted to these lines by offering a differential freight rate so that the railway lines could be more effectively used. Secondly, why should you not look into the possibility of their being used like roadways for moving people up and down in small diesel cars like bus transport? You should not keep quiet and lose Rs. 25 crores every year. You have declared so many bridges as vulnerable, but for want of money nothing is being done. The Planning Commission may think it is not important but the speed of the train will have to be slowed down. There will be accidents. You are just having some cosmetic efforts to provide some improvements here and there for bridges a hundred years old. It is very necessary to strengthen the bridge system and you can do that provided you make use of the branch lines more efficiently than now. Therefore, to have a fixed figure allotted for repairs of the bridges is a very retrograde step. I do not think any economy in this matter is something to be proud of.

We have been talking a great deal about the development of public transport system in this country. The metropolitan system seems to be a part of it. But I am very sorry that in spite of the fact that we have a metropolitan system which has to be strengthened in the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, you have provided hardly Rs. 10 crores for this, which shows the real concern you have for the people and

their movements. In any other country, this matter of transport in urban cities would have been given a lot of prominence. I do hope you will find enough resources for this rather than only talk of developing the public transport system which would remain only on paper.

Let me refer to one promise the minister has made. He says that with his irrevocable commitment to Gandhian and socialist values, he is going to have more Janata trains. I introduced the classless train for the first time in 1972 to Mangalore and Ernakulam and it was provided with music and other facilities. I suppose it has been dismantled now. I did not say it was a socialist measure because I thought it was good business that a train carried the largest number of passengers. It is very popular and I do hope you will continue it. But unless sufficient attention is paid to the improvement of terminals, introduction of new trains would become impossible.

Lastly, I come to administration. I am glad Prof. Dandavate has said that he has broadly accepted the recommendations of the ARC. These were made under the chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai. As a member of the opposition, I do not know why he did not press the government to accept those recommendations. Now, when he says that he has broadly accepted it, what does he mean by it? Which are the recommendations which are being accepted? When you talk of restructuring of the Railway Board, I was not against the Railway Board as a matter of habit. It is the largest undertaking in the country and the Railway Board members should concern themselves with the future of the railways and important matters connected with it. For instance, the Member (Transport) should be entirely concerned with building up the business for the railways and getting over the problems connected with it rather than

[Shri T. A. Pai]

concern himself with the drawing up of time-tables. While decentralising the powers and giving powers to the General Managers and acting as an expert body entirely concerned with the future of the railways, what comes in the way is the politics of the country. I would like to read the recommendation of the ARC.

The ARC has made the following recommendation:

"Political interference with the day-to-day working of the railways is having a serious impact on the workload at all levels of the management and is undermining the discipline which is of paramount importance for efficiency and safety. We, therefore, consider it our duty to sound a note of warning that unless the highest sovereign body in the country viz., the Parliament, decides to observe a self-denying ordinance in respect of internal and routine matters, whatever improvements we may suggest they are not likely to prove fruitful. If this highest authority lends its positive support to the efforts to tighten discipline it would indeed be of immense value. Public opinion must be built up and conditions stabilised to avoid interference with the day-to-day working of the railways."

Sir, I hope that you accept the recommendation of the ARC. On behalf of my Party, I can assure you that we would stand by this recommendation provided you and your Party also give an assurance in Parliament that the day-to-day interference which has been a part of the railway system would be avoided and you would see that the legitimate working of the railways improved.

Sir, I wish you the best of luck. On my behalf and on behalf of my Party members I can assure you that we are vitally interested in seeing that this great enterprise of the country is successful and the loss to the exchequer directly or indirectly

is avoided and it becomes one of the most efficient railway systems in the world. I wish you the best of luck.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Budget which the hon. Railway Minister has presented for the first time after only a period of two months since the first interim Budget was presented. Well, it is one thing for us to say that this Budget which has been presented may not be complete in all respects as we hope it to be, but it is indeed strange to find from the Member opposite, Mr. Pai, who was in the railway administration for many years as Railway Minister.

SHRI T. A. PAI: For seven months only, and my colleague has been there for three months now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: But that is a most productive period. Everything could have been done just like a magic which they could not do for long 30 years. And it is one good thing to make a point in the debate that these things and those things have not been done, but one thing Mr. Pai and the hon. Members on the other side must understand is that the entire hope of the railway employees, the desire to build this new big public sector which is said to be one of the real public sector enterprises was completely frustrated during the 19 months agonising period of Emergency and nobody could think that these lakhs of railway employees could be given a chance to participate in this biggest public sector enterprise of the Government of India to make it a viable one, but it happened that after the elections, the Janata Government came into power and within 2-3 days after the Janata Government came to power and the Minister presented his last Budget, many of the workers those who were tortured and those who were troubled in various ways, those who have not been found to be loyal—were reinstated. And not only the announcement was made that the

punishment which they have suffered should also end within six weeks, but before the six weeks' time the whole process was complete. This has created better industrial relations all over the industry and also in the operational units as well as in the production units. And I find from the speech made by the Railway Minister that within 2 months, i.e., during April and May, the loading has gone up and that the production in the production units has gone up. It is mostly—though I should not say entirely—due to their desire to participate in the undertaking which, they think, is going to belong to them. This hope was completely shattered systematically during the 19 months of Emergency, i.e. during the black rule of the Congress. Mr. Pai has missed this point.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have not missed it. I congratulated him.

SHRI S. KUNDU: You congratulated him; but systematically you wanted to finish it. (*Interruption*). But when you praise the Minister, you also deserve our praise.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have criticized our own administration, and not your administration.

SHRI S. KUNDU: We want to forget things. But you and your people have not said that the resort to Emergency was wrong. (*Interruptions*). We cannot set it aside. The present budget has been presented within a few months; and it should be seen from that point of view. I want to congratulate the Railway Minister who has really presented within a short time, a dynamic and bold budget; it is a budget which is pro-people. (*Interruptions*). You can find out how. It is a budget under which the facilities for the common people and common users are provided in a much more abundant manner than what was there earlier. One can phoo-phoo the idea of janata trains.

SHRI T. A. PAI: No; I said I started it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: What Mr. Pai started and what he demolished are part of history. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Pai also wants that a portion of the credit should be given to him.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am glad that you are continuing what I was doing.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I also wanted to apportion some credit to him. But the difficulty is that when Mr. Pai speaks out, he stops short, and does not take things to their logical conclusion. What he did, or did not do, is a completely different matter. This is a matter in which we are all vitally connected. Moreover, for years together we were demanding, when we were in the Opposition, that the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission should be implemented. For long years they were pending; and they were not implemented by the Congress government. And I think when Mr. Pai was there for 9 months, he also did not take care to implement them. We have been demanding that the Railway Board should not be top-heavy. It should not be a board, entirely of top bureaucrats. It should only lay down policy, and the real implementation and other work must be given to different zonal units and others. I am happy to find the Minister saying that the recommendations have to be examined. Left to myself, I would say that those recommendations have to be reviewed, because they were given in different circumstances. Times have changed. Therefore, how far those recommendations are purposeful in bringing about a structural change, has to be looked into. While the Minister gives a concrete shape to the recommendations of the ARC, I would also request him to see that some other suggestions are also included, to make them really effective. The powers at the top, at the Board level, should not be

[Shri S. Kundu]

concentrated. The whole railway system should be made really a functional unit. I am happy he has said that he will implement it. I would like to say that it must be a time-bound programme. I would like the hon. Minister to assure us that within a fixed period of time the recommendations of the ARC would be implemented. While implementing those recommendations, he should also see that the other views are incorporated. If necessary a small committee could be constituted to see how the railway system could be made functional so that it does not become a top-heavy administrative body.

We are happy to find that the concept of workers' participation has been given some say in the Railway Board. For a long time we have been demanding that this concept must be made really effective. It is re-assuring to note that the workers' participation would be given not only at the level of the Railway Board but also at the zonal level. The meetings should not be only at the level of the Railway Board but also at the zonal level. It has to be reviewed and seen how can it can be made really effective.

In the re-structured Railway Board all the recognised trade unions in the railways could also find a place. In this respect, the policy should be pronounced and to some extent its implementation also. It should be seen whether it would be possible to have the concept of one union in one industry. By making suitable legislative changes, by a system of elections, member should be elected to the re-structured Board, where they could participate in the deliberations where the policies are laid down, and they should have an effective say in the implementation.

I am happy that steps have been taken to check corruption which is a very big bug which has eaten into the efficiency of the railways. Though several suggestions and views have

been expressed on this subject no action has been taken on them. I think the Kriplani Committee has made some very valuable recommendations in this matter as early as in 1955. That report must be reviewed in the light of changed circumstances to cover the new forms of corruption that have come into the railway system. During the last few years of emergency, political patronage and political power have been so much misused and abused that a large amount of corruption has crept into the railway system. To keep political power at the Centre and in the States, even corrupt railway officials have been declared to be loyal and given places of privilege in the railway system.

This phenomenon of corruption has become very deep-rooted and it will be very difficult to eradicate it. I, therefore, suggest that in the first instance we will have to find out the spheres of corruption. I know that there has been a lot of corruption in the railways at the level of booking and handling of wagons and in the use of coal and fuel. Besides, railways buy about Rs. 700 crores of goods from different industries, and this also gives rise to a lot of corruption because of the way in which the tenders are given. Small businessmen do not get the opportunity which they ought to get. That has also to be examined.

I, therefore, suggest that the hon. Minister may constitute a small committee to go into these problems of corruption and report within six months, and he should see that its recommendations are implemented.

There are certain groups of people known as railway contractors, who have been getting contracts from the railways for generations. They, their sons and their grand-sons have been enjoying this privilege from the British days. It is time that this method of giving them contracts is reviewed so that corruption can be checked and young people with small finances can get a chance in this.

field, so that the problem of employment may be solved to some extent.

There are lakhs of casual workers. They live in agonizing conditions. They live in some sort of hovels which cannot be called quarters. This has been going on for a long time. They should get need-based pay, their conditions should be reviewed. At least up to the level of semi-skilled casual workers some sort of permanency list should be drawn up and they should be made permanent. This problem, which has been vexing all of us, should be gone into in depth.

I am happy that the hon. Minister has assured us that new railway lines will be taken to the backward areas. I thank him for giving this completely new direction which has been absent for many years, because till now anybody who had influence could get a line to his place. This tendency should stop. Not only should the railways be taken to the backward areas, but new production units should also be located in the backward areas.

As for Orissa which is one of the backward States, it has one of the lowest route kilometerage per lakh of persons. The figures are as follows:

Orissa—8.93 lakh of persons for one kilometre.

Maharashtra—10.38.

Madhya Pradesh—13.76.

Gujarat—21.17.

Andhra Pradesh—10.86; and

Tamil Nadu—9.14 and so on and so forth.

Therefore, the hon. Minister should see that whatever assurance he has given, should be fulfilled quickly. Besides that he must draw up a master plan for these economically backward States so that all the new lines and workshops, etc. are

also located in these economically backward States. In the last Budget, I have also stated about a narrow gauge line—Rupse-Talaband—which has been neglected for years should be converted into broadgauge and be extended upto Karangpur and Bombay. Jagpura must be connected with Banspani with speed. If it is delayed, huge stocks of ore that are there, will not be exploited. I do not know what has happened to Talchar—Bimalgarh line. I am happy that Talchar-Sambalpur line will connect Rourkela and other part of Orissa. Besides, in Adivasi areas—Kalahandi-Phulbani-Bolangir, there are a few miles of Railway lines. I would request the hon. Minister to see that new railway lines are taken up in these portions.

There was a talk of establishing one workshop in Mayurbhanj, near Bhubaneswar. This has been talked of for the last two or three years. I do not know what has happened to it. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this workshop is located quickly somewhere in Orissa. If there is any difficulty about getting land or such other thing, the State Government can be approached so that this work can be taken up quickly.

A special drive must be made to have economy in the Railway Administration. I do not know whether it would be possible to have a 10 per cent economy in the total expenditure of the entire Railway. This would be possible when all the departments both in the public and private sectors, launch an economy drive. We are passing through a very agonising situation. The war against poverty is one of the biggest wars which should be launched and is being launched by the Janata Government. But along with this war on poverty, it would be necessary that we should economise and should have check on all useless and luxurious spending in all the departments. I want that the Railway

[Shri S. Kundu]

Administration which is headed by such a dedicated and able man with socialist ideas, should see that wherever economy is possible, it should be effected.

We have often been referring to saloons. It is a very embarrassing question. I do not know whether the Minister has gone into the question or not. I know big officials use 8-wheel saloons and other officers use 4-wheel saloons. I want to know, to start with, whether we can normalise it by saying that nobody should use 8-wheel saloons and that only 4-wheel saloons should be used and, ultimately, whether it is possible to eliminate the use of saloons. I know there is a certain difficulty because they have to go on the track and there is no arrangement to go and have a speedy inspection. Keeping this in view, to start with, it should be restricted to 4-wheel saloons.

Referring to my hon. friend, Mr. Pai, I would like to say that he was really unkind, when he said that the Railway Minister, Prof. Dandavate, had said that the unfortunate railway accident, which had occurred in Assam was due to an act of God. I think, he was in a hurry and, perhaps, he did not care to read the statement which Prof. Dandavate had made in the House the other day. In the Statement, Prof. Dandavate had referred to what the Additional Commissioner of Railway (Safety) had said about the accident. I quote what the Additional Commissioner of Railway (Safety) said:

"He has not held any railway employee responsible for failure to prevent the derailment of 13 Up Tezapore Express and has ascribed the accident as an act of God."

It is not actually what Prof. Dandavate has said that the accident was an act of God. It is the report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway (Safety). Any stick should

not be good enough for an eminent person like Mr. Pai to use and hit Prof. Dandavate or anyone else.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did it in a very light-hearted manner.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Then, Mr. Pai also said that the railways must run business-like. It must run business-like. He said that providing drinking water, giving cushioned beds and all that to the passengers were not of much relevance. We have heard so much about business-like running of the railways, that it should be profit-motivated. When Mr. Pai was saying that it should run business-like he was thinking about running it in the capitalist form in which the Congress Government was running for the last 30 years. It should not be only profit-oriented. It should also give relief and amenities to the passengers and it should also be worker-oriented.

Again, Mr. Pai should not have given this example, referring to the statement made by Prof. Dandavate that he has requested students not to pull chains. I do not know whether he has made such a statement. But he should not take this august forum to incite the feelings of the sensitive group of youngmen. The previous Government was doing it with the help of police and danda.

I wish all success to the railway administration. I hope, with the dynamic leadership of the Railway Minister and with active participation of the workers, the Railway Department, the railway administration, will rise to the occasion and deliver the goods, the fruitful results which we have been desiring for so many years.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker

Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister, Prof. Dandavate, on presenting the Railway Budget. Since six years he was sitting with me here and I know he is a very efficient man, a hard worker and a man of good manners. Such a man is in-charge of the Railways and I am very hopeful that he will be successful in this task. Everything is all right. But the unfortunate part of it that while he mentioned about the laying of new lines in backward areas, I am completely disappointed because he has not mentioned any new line in our backward areas of Telengana.

Since I came here in this House in 1971, I have been fighting for this. He also probably knows about it. He is interested in the development of Telengana. He sympathises with our cause. Before he presented the Railway Budget, I think, during the last session, I specially requested him about this. I hope he will fulfil our desire. He knows probably that there is one line between Nizamabad to Kundu via Karimganj which had been surveyed. I think the survey has been completed. But, unfortunately, he is not concerned with that. He is interested in the development of backward area. This is a fit case. Unless he takes up this thing very seriously, it is not possible to do it. I think in his reply he will indicate whether he is going to take up this line or not or what has happened to that survey. If you do not do it, then I will think that you are not very serious about the development of backward areas.

Regarding providing of additional amenities to the second class passengers, I am happy to note that he has promised to provide so many amenities to the second class passengers. But, at the same time, I would like to tell him, when he thinks about poor people, that he should see that there must be some cleanliness on

the stations, because only the poor people sit over there. I am happy that he has mentioned in his speech that he has issued instructions to the Railway Department to provide more benches and toilets on the platforms. But when we go and see on the platforms we find that there is no cleanliness and that there are no more benches. Unless there is some cleanliness on the platforms, it will not give a good impression to the foreigners. Unless there is some cleanliness, unless you provide all these amenities to the second-class passengers, it will not create a good impression.

Apart from that, begging business has been going on on the platforms. It is a great menace. I hope he knows about it. Whenever foreigners come here and when they see this begging business going on on the platforms, it will not create a good impression on them. This system is very bad. Unless this system is abolished on the plate forms, you cannot create a good impression on the foreigners with the result that we cannot say that our country has achieved that level of improvement which has been achieved by the rich countries. I think he will do something in this regard also.

He has said in his speech that he has reduced the price of platform ticket from 50 paise to 30 paise. It is a good thing, but I think 30 paise will be more. When he says that after reducing this amount, there will be no loss to the Railways, when he thinks like that, then why should he not reduce it to 20 paise or 15 paise. I think that would be all right. He says that by reducing this amount, more people will be going to the platform. I think if he reduces it to 20 paise or 15 paise, it will be more helpful.

Regarding the Railway Board, I am happy that he wants to give more

[Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao]

power to the local officers, particularly the regional Managers and others for taking immediate action whenever any problem arises. I hope it will be implemented very soon.

When we are talking about these new lines, in his budget, the outlay has been reduced to the extent of Rs. 21 crore. He says that by reducing this amount we are not giving up any new lines. When that amount is not available, it will be very difficult for you to do it. Mr. Pai had just now mentioned about the metropolitan cities. He said that when there would be some pressure on you, definitely you will have to give up some new lines and that you will have to spend some amount on other projects. I would request you to provide that amount which has been cut for these new lines. So I would request him to consider this matter again.

Now, Mr. T. A. Pai has already given the details, and I would only like to make some suggestions. Nowadays you know there is no punctuality in the running of trains. After the presentation of the budget day before yesterday, the Chairman of the Railway Board, while addressing a Press Conference, said that it is due to the Summer specials that there is delay in the running of trains. But after Summer the rainy season will follow and he may say, again, that during the rainy season it is not possible to run the trains punctually. So, these should not be offered as excuses. I don't think the Railway Minister will be able to impress the people unless punctuality is maintained; it is a must. During the Emergency, whatever may have been the faults or difficulties, punctuality was maintained and the people were very happy. That is the reason why income also increased.

Another point is this: we see that after the lifting of the Emergency there is no security in the Railways. We read reports about thefts and sometimes about murders also. Unless security is provided in the trains,

it would be very difficult. For the first class passengers there is no difficulty; the only people who suffer are the people who travel in the second class. They are suffering because of lack of security.

Now, the food that is supplied in the trains is also not upto the mark and you will have to do something about that also.

Then, there is the Tamil Nadu Express which is a long distance train. It is a good Express, but unfortunately, it does not stop at important stations. For example, Warrangal is a very important station, which covers the entire Telengana region. We had requested his predecessor also to see that the train stops at Warrangal at least for three minutes, but it was not considered. I hope the present Hon. Minister at least will consider this sympathetically because it serves not only the Telengana area but other parts also. As for Kazipet, I agree that it will take a lot of time as it will have to go inside, but if, instead of Kazipet it stops at Warrangal, there will be no difficulty.

Then, the Hyderabad Express, which was introduced recently, takes 24 hours to reach Hyderabad. In my view even this time can be reduced by another two to three hours as a lot of time is being wasted unnecessarily at the stations.

The Dakshin Express previously used to start from the New Delhi Station but now it starts from Nizamuddin. Because of this, a lot of difficulties are being experienced. Not only myself, but my other colleagues are also receiving many letters from Andhra Pradesh saying that the Minister should be requested to see that the Express starts from New Delhi. I have made some enquiries in this regard and I believe there is no difficulty about this. I would therefore request the Minister to see to it that the train starts from New Delhi.

Then, the conversion of metre-gauge into broad gauge was mention-

ed. There is an important line between Hyderabad and Bangalore. If you convert that line into broad-gauge, you will be reducing the distance from Delhi to Bangalore as any new train which may be introduced need not go via Madras. I hope this matter will be taken up.

Now, there is one thing about which I would like to warn you. Talking of the reinstatement of the victimised employees, I am happy he is doing a good thing, but if you say that all those giving political grounds as the reason for their victimisation or dismissal or suspension will be automatically reinstated, it would be a dangerous thing. Because, for whatever reason they might have been victimised, they may say that because they opposed the Congress Party they were suspended or dismissed. If they go on saying this and you sympathise with them, you will be admitting unruly elements into the Railways who will not only damage the Railways but spoil their colleagues also. You should be very very careful in reinstating such persons.

15.00 hrs.

I would not like to repeat what has already been said. I would only request the hon. Minister again to tell us, in his reply, the position about the railway line between Nizamabad to Ramagundam via Karimnagar, whether the survey has been completed, what is the report given by the Southern Railway and whether he is going to take up this line in this budgetary year or what will happen to that line. I would be anxiously awaiting his reply to this.

I once again congratulate the hon. Minister and wish him all success in this Ministry.

डा० बापू कालवते (श्रीरंगावाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली सरकार की ओर से हम कई सालों से आश्वासन सुनते आए हैं। हमें इस बात पर हृष्ट है कि माननीय

रेल मंत्री ने अंतर्रिम बजट पेश करते समय जो आश्वासन दिया था जो टाइम बाउन्ड था उस को उन्होंने पूरा कर दिखाया। उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि 1974 की स्ट्राइक में जिन लोगों को नौकरी से हटाया गया था, जिनका तबादला किया गया था, उन सब को 6 सप्ताह के अन्दर काम पर वापस ले लेंगे। और हमें इस के लिए उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए कि उन्होंने उस आश्वासन को पूरा किया। अभी तक ऐसा रहा है कि बोला कुछ गया और हुआ कुछ नहीं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मधु दंडवते जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने कहा वह किया। इस के बारे में जो कांग्रेस सदस्य हैं उनको शायद इतना हृष्ट न हुआ हो, वह इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि अच्छा हुआ। लेकिन जिनका संसार बिगड़ गया था, जिनको न्याय नहीं मिला, तीन साल तक जिनको तबाह किया गया, जिनके घर बरबाद हो गए थे उन के परिवार की तरफ अगर सहानुभूति से देखें तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि उनके दिल में कितनी खुशी होती होगी।

लोडिंग के बारे में जो आंकड़े रेल मंत्री ने दिए कि गए अप्रैल की तुलना में इस अप्रैल में एक मिलियन टन ज्यादा लोडिंग हुआ है, मेरी राय में इसका एक कारण यही है कि जो लोग आनन्द से अपने काम पर वापस आए हैं उन का पूरा सहयोग आप को मिला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस ढंग का इनीशियेटिव आज कामगारों में पैदा हुआ है उस को बढ़ाने के लिए, उनका ज्यादा सहयोग लेने के लिए आगे भी आप अच्छे कदम उठाते रहेंगे।

मुझे खुशी है कि जो सुझाव कई सालों से अलमरियों में बन्द थे वह आज बाहर आने लगे हैं। जैसे मोरारजी आई कमीशन की बात कही गई, जिस का जिक्र माननीय पाई जी ने किया, उनको सुन कर ऐसा लगता था कि कुछ तो कंस्ट्रक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म है,

[डॉ दाप कालदत्त]

लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा लगा जैसी कि हिन्दी में कहावत है कि सौ चूहे खा कर बिल्ली हज को चली। जब कांग्रेस सरकार शासन में थी तब तो ए० आर० सी० के सुझावों पर कोई एकशन नहीं लिया, लेकिन आज कहा जा रहा है कि जितनी ज़ल्दी हो सके उस की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाया जाए। कई सालों से श्री मोरारजी की अव्यक्षता में बने ए० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट आप को अल्मारियों में बद्द रही, और आज कहते हैं कि डस को पूरा करो। कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट को अमल में लाने में पोलिटिकल इंटरवेंशन होता रहा है इसीलिए अल्मारियों में उस को बद्द रखा है। जब जनता सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहती है कि हम इसको अमल में लायेंगे, तब इसका मतलब यह होता है कि हम पोलिटिकल इंटरवेंशन नहीं करने देंगे। हम इस आश्वसन के साथ इस रिपोर्ट को बाहर लाते हैं। आप इसे अलमारी में बद्द कर के क्यों रखे रहें, क्योंकि आपको डर था कि पोलिटिकल इंटरवेंशन आप न कर सकेंगे।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र के एक बुर्जुआ कांग्रेस नेता थे। वे चूनाव में गिर गए, हार गए। अब बात आई कि क्या किया जाए, तो उनको रेलवे की एक कमेटी का सदर बना दिया गया। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार गिरी तो वह बराबर हमारी तरफ आकर कहने लगे कि हमको देखिए, जहां कहीं हो चिपका दीजिए। लेकिन यह नहीं होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक मधु जी इस कारोबार को देख रहे हैं, हम उन पर निर्भर हैं, हमको कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। जहां तक जनता पार्टी का सवाल है और मधु जी इस कारोबार को देख रहे हैं वहां तक पोलिटिकल इंटरेंशन नहीं होगा। सही मायनों में यह पोलिटिकल करप्शन है। जहां तक सियासी मामलात का ताल्लुक है हम कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से सजग है और इसे और भी सजग रहेगी।

जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सवाल आता है, वहां पोलिटिकल करप्शन की बात हम नहीं चलने देंगे। इस विश्वास के साथ इस रिपोर्ट को हम बाहर निकालना चाहते हैं जो कि कई सालों से अलमारी में बन्द है। आज हम समझते हैं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिकार्मस की जरूरत है। खासकर दो बातों की तरफ जो हमारा ध्यान खींचा है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का इस देश में जो एक बुनियादी रुख है, रक्षान है कि इस देश में तन्दरहस्ती हो, विकास हो, वह एक नमूना है। हम जनता पार्टी के लोग मानते आए हैं, जैसा कि छठे पेज पर भाषण से कहा गया है कि मधु जी खुद निजी तौर पर गांधी जी और समाजवाद के उस्लूं पर विश्वास रखने वाले हैं। जब हम अपने देश में इन्हें बड़े एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पश्चिमक एंटरप्राइज को देखते हैं तो टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के कारण मुश्किलात व दिक्कतें आती हैं। उसके लिए यह भी सुझाव है कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जहां टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो गया है वहां इस बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। इसी बारे में आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव जी का उद्धरण में यहां बताना चाहता हैं —

"Decentralisation is necessary but co-ordination also is as much essential as decentralisation. But if decentralisation and co-ordination do not go together, then decentralisation will lead to degeneration."

सो में आपसे यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जब हम डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं, विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात करते हैं तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। हम मानते हैं कि डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन की बहुत जरूरत है, नहीं तो कई बातें टाप हैं वैसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की वजह से रुक जाती हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ को-आर्डिनेशन की भी जरूरत है, नहीं तो अलग-अलग होने पर अलग-अलग डिसीजन लिया जाएगा जिससे सेंटर में काम करने वाले लोगों का

काम सही ढंग से नहीं चलेगा । तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है ।

मुझे एक बात की ओर खुशी है । हमारी यह मांग भी है कि आपने जो कहा है कि लांग डिस्ट्रैट ट्रेन जो शुरू होंगी, वह क्लासलेस होंगी वर्गविहीन होंगी यह अच्छी बात है । इन ट्रेनों में सैकिंड क्लास और फस्ट क्लास नहीं होगा तो यह बड़त अच्छी बात है । जहां आप लांग डिस्ट्रैट ट्रेन्स को वर्ग विहीन बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही अगर दूसरी तरफ आप यह भी कर सकें कि जो वर्ग वाली ट्रेन्स हैं उनको भी धीरे-धीरे हटा दें तो आपके इस 5 साल के कार्यकाल में सारी की सारी हिन्दुस्तान में दौड़ने वाली ट्रेनें वर्गविहीन बन जाएंगी और सब एक क्लास में धूमने वाले लोग हो जाएंगे, जो कि हमारी वुनियादी इच्छा है कि इस देश में एक क्लासलैस सोसाइटी बने । अगर रेल में ऐसा हो जाता है तो जैसा 1975-76 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एशिया में यह एक सबसे बड़ा संचार का कम्प्युनिकेशन का मीडिया है । इस कम्प्युनिकेशन के द्वारा हम देश में अभिसरण चाहते हैं और अगर आप की रेल इस की प्रतिनिधि बने जो आप क्लास लैस रेल बनाना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि क्लासलेस सोसाइटी बनाने के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा नमूना हम पेश कर सकेंगे और इसका बहुत बड़ा और अच्छा असर लोगों के ऊपर होगा ।

हम जानते हैं, कि हम भी अब फस्ट क्लास वाले बन गए । पहले कभी थे पांच साल के लिए लेकिन अब फिर बन गए । हम देखते हैं कि फस्ट क्लास में बैठते कौन हैं ? एक हमारे जैसे मुफ्त में जाने वाले लोग जिन को कुछ देना नहीं पड़ता, दूसरे कम्पनियों के लोग, तीसरे रेलवे के सर्वेन्ट्स और चौथे जो अलग-अलग ढंग के सर्वेन्ट्स होते हैं । पांच फीसदी से ज्यादा खुद की जेब से पैसे देने वाले फस्ट क्लास में बैठने वाले नहीं होते ।

मैं नहीं मानता कि इस की कोई जरूरत है, अगर फैसिलिटी देने की बात हो, संसद के सदस्यों को कुछ ज्यादा फैसिलिटी देना चाहते हों तो क्लास टू में उन को वह दीजिए । लेकिन ए० सी० और फस्ट क्लास कम्प्युनिकेशन को जल्दी से जल्दी हटाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो इस से इस देश में एक नया समय का बातावरण पैदा करने के लिए एक नयी आवहा तैयार हो सकती है । मुझे ऐसा विश्वास है कि इसकी तरफ आप खुद ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे क्योंकि आप खुद सोशलिस्ट हैं और कई सालों से इस मूवमेंट में आए हैं ।

मुझे तो इस बात की भी प्रसन्नता है कि यह जनता पार्टी एक ऐसी सियासी पार्टी है कि इस के सदस्य जब अपोजीशन में बैठते थे उस समय जो बातें वे बोलते थे सत्ता में आने के बाद वे उस को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं । अगर मधुजी ने यह बात कही होगी, वैसे मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उन्होंने क्यों कहा क्योंकि मैं उस समय यहां का सदस्य नहीं था, लेकिन अगर उन्होंने यह कहा होगा कि मोरार जी भाई की ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म से संबंधित रिपोर्ट को लागू करने की जरूरत है तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वे उस को लागू करने की कोशिश भी कर रहे होंगे क्योंकि जब हम लोग अपोजीशन में थे तो हम इरेस्पासिवल नहीं थे जैसे कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस हाउस में अपने को आज दिखला रही है । हम ने उस समय जो भी कहा कि इन चीजों को लागू करना चाहिए, आज सत्ता में आने के बाद उन को लागू करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हम ने कहा था कि यह रेलवे एकट 1890 का है, करीब सौ साल पुराना हो गया है । आज सौ साल के बाद उसी एकट को चालू रखना कोई उचित बात नहीं है । यह हम ने कहा तो आज सरकार में आने के बाद हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस को बदल कर और इसमें सुधार कर के एक

[डॉ बापू का नदेश]

नया ऐक्ट नये भारत के लिए जनता की दृष्टि से इस देश में लागू करें।

मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जिस ढंग से रेल मंत्रालय का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है इस में परस्परिटिव प्लानिंग और आज की जो प्रावलम्स हैं, इम्मोडिएट प्रावलम्स इन दोनों का ध्यान रखा गया है। कभी-कभी इस का मजाक भी किया गया कि आखिर मधुजी के बजट में हैं क्या? वह डबल डेकर की बात कर रहे हैं, जनता ट्रेन्स की बात कर रहे हैं, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स या मोरारजी भाई की रिपोर्ट लागू करने की बात कर रहे हैं, यही सारी बातें वह कह रहे हैं। यह तो दूर की बातें हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहूँ कि किसी भी शासन का काम चलाना है तो उस के लिए उस के सामने एक दार्शनिक लक्ष्य होना चाहिए कि क्या चाहते हैं इस देश में, किस ढंग से देश की रेलों को चलाना चाहते हैं, किस ढंग से इस देश के हर विभाग को चलाना चाहते हैं और इस दृष्टि से मैं यह कहूँगा मधुजी ने जो एक दार्शनिक लक्ष्य अपने बजट के जरिए पेश किया है उस से मुझे बहुत बड़ा यकीन और विश्वास आ रहा है कि इस दार्शनिकता को सामने रखते हुए जो आज की इम्मोडिएट प्रावलम्स हैं उन्हें भी हल करने की कोशिश उसी ढंग से और उसी कार्य क्षमता से गांधियन सोशलिज्म के सिद्धान्त को सामने रख कर की जायगी। मुझे इसका पूरा विश्वास है।

मझे इस बात की भी बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि आप ने इस में कहा कि जब सवाल आ जायगा गरीब समाज और अभीर समाज के बीच फैसला करने का उस समय मैं और भेरी सरकार गरीबों के साथ २ भी और इसी सदर्भ में आप ने यह कहा है कि जो लाग डिस्ट्रैक्ट की ट्रेन्स होंगी वह वर्ग विहीन होंगी। उन में फर्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास इस तरह की क्लोइंस चीज़ नहीं होगी। मैं आप

से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जैसे गरीब लोग होते हैं ऐसे ही गरीब इलाके भी होते हैं। जैसे गरीब और पिछड़ी जाति के लोग होते हैं ऐसे ही पिछड़े इलाके भी होते हैं और इस देश में पिछड़े इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान देने की बात जो आपने सोची है उस से हमें बहुत बड़ा आनन्द है। लेकिन हमें कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि कई इलाके इस देश में ऐसे रहे हैं जिनकी तरफ कई सालों से ध्यान देने की जरूरत थी जो नहीं दिया गया। इस के लिए अगर मैं कहूँ कि कई सालों से आश्वासन मिलते रहे लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं किया गया तो अनुचित नहीं होगा। तो इस प्रकार के जो इलाके हैं जिन में महाराष्ट्र का मराठावाड़ा इलाका है उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

श्री समरेन्द्र कुड़ूजी ने अभी आपके सामने स्टेटिस्टिक्स पेश की उस को मैंने सुना। जम्मू काश्मीर का जो इलाका है या केरल और उड़ीसा जैसे इलाके हैं वहां पर रेलवे लाइन किलोमीटर्स और लोगों की संख्या के हिसाब से बहुत कम है। केरल तथा उड़ीसा में समुद्री व्यवस्था भी है। लेकिन हम लोग ऐसे इलाके के लोग हैं जहां पर कोई समुद्री व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में कभी कभी मजाक में कहते थे कि सराठवाड़ेके लिए अगर डिमाण्ड करनी हो तो बन्दरगाह की डिमाण्ड रखनी चाहिए। वहां पर समुन्दर नहीं है लेकिन बन्दरगाह की डिमाण्ड करनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस तरह की मांग हम नहीं करना चाहते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सूखे बन्दरगाह की डिमाण्ड तो रखी जा सकती हैं।

डॉ बापू का नदेश : ठीक है, उसकी डिमाण्ड हम करेंगे।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक मराठावाड़ा का सवाल है, हमने पिछले तीन

चार सलिंग के बंजट पढ़े हैं और यह देखा है कि 1973-74 से लेकर आज तक के जो बंजट आये उनमें मराठवाड़ा में रेलवे लाइन्स के लिए कुछ न कुछ लिखा गया है। 1973-74 में जब मिश्र जी रेल मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने लिखा था :

In addition there are important works of new lines and conversions presently under active consideration of the Government. Some of them are: Wani-Chaṇaka; Mannad-Purli MG to BG; Miraj-Latur NG to BG.

इस में दो तीन रेल लाइनों का उल्लेख किया है। हम ने डिमार्ड्स में यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है तो मालूम हुआ कि कुछ भी नहीं है। सिर्फ मिस-लेनियस डिमार्ड्स की अपेंडिक्स 2 में कुछ मामूली रकम रखी है।

1974-75 का जो रेल बंजट है, उस समय भी श्री मिश्र जी ही रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कहा :

I am happy to inform that the earth work is in progress on Mannad-Purli Vaijanath conversion.

लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं कि कुछ हो गया या नहीं तो मालूम होता है कि कोई काम नहीं हुआ। वहां earth है लेकिन work नहीं है। जब कुछ करने के लिए कहा जाता है तो आशा होती है कि कुछ न कुछ होगा लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि लाइन सिर्फ कागज पर ही है, रास्ते पर नहीं आ रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में अंगर उनकी रास्ते पर लाना है तो उसको गम्भीरता से देखना होगा।

इसके साथ साथ एक और प्रश्न है। मराठवाड़ा के लोग पुराने हैंदराबाद राज्य में थे। हैंदराबाद में मरात्वाड़ा की पापुलेशन 30 परसेंट थी लेकिन उस के लिए पहिले

पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ 6 परसेंट एलाइट-मेन्ट किया गया था जिस के कारण मराठवाड़ा बहुत पिछड़ गया। हम महाराष्ट्र में आये हैं उस के लिए हमें हर्ष है, हम दुखी नहीं हैं लेकिन आज जब हम देखते हैं तो कहना पड़ता है कि आमंत्री पर महाराष्ट्र में जितना विकास हुआ है उस के सन्दर्भ में अगर मराठवाड़ा को को देखा जाय तो वहां पर विकास बहुत कम हुआ है। मराठवाड़ा में इंडस्ट्रियल-इंजेनियरिंग बहुत धीरे धीरे हो रहा है। जब हम उद्योगपतियों से वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि वहां पर रेल नहीं हैं और जब हम रेल लगाने की बात कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। तो इस प्रकार की जी स्थिति है वह वहां पर कितने सालों तक चलती रहेगी? जो हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल एसोसिएशन्स और मराठवाड़ा जनता विकास परिषद की तरफ से भी निवेदन आये हैं। आज मराठवाड़ा की जनता अनोखे पैदल कर रही है क्योंकि हमारे पास इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं हैं और सुविधायें नहीं हैं। अगर हमारे इलाके में इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाना है तो उस के लिए जरूरी जो जाता है कि 1973 से जो भी बातें कही गई हैं उनको अमल में लाया जाये।

आप ने अपने इस बंजट में दो लाइनों का चिक्का किया है, मनमाड-परली मिरज, लातुर लातुर-रोड। ये दो लाइनें हम को मिलने वाली हैं, लेकिन इन के लिये जो प्रावीजन किया गया है, वह सिर्फ 5 लाख रुपया है जो कि एक टोकन प्रावीजन है। आप के इस बंजट और आप के इस डिपार्टमेन्ट के बारे में जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जब तक फाइनल लोकेशन-सबै नहीं होता है, तब तक एक्चुअल काम शुरू नहीं होता है। हम जो कुछ भी मांगें आप के सामने रखें

[डा. बापू कालदत्ते]

रहे हैं हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि सब के सब काम तुरन्त नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन लोगों को विश्वास दिलाने के लिए कुछ काम तो शुरू होना चाहिये। पिछली सरकार बहुत सालों से वायदे करती आ रही थी, लेकिन उस ने कुछ भी नहीं किया, इस से लोग बहुत नाराज हो चुके हैं। अगर जनता पार्टी सही मानों में उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहती है तो उसे तुरन्त फाइल लोकेशन सर्वे कराना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सब लाइनों का काम एकदम शुरू करा दें, लेकिन कुछ काम एक्स्चुप्रली शुरू होना चाहिये, इस से लोगों के दिलों में विश्वास पैदा होगा और लोग ऐसा मानने लगेंगे कि जनता पार्टी वास्तव में बैंकवड़ एरियाज के लोगों की भलाई के लिये कुछ काम कर रही है।

हम ने देखा कि मनमाड-परली लाइन का, जो 351.165 कि० मी० है, सर्व हो चुका है, उस पर 7,41,512 रुपया खर्च हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इन सब लाइनों पर एक दम काम शुरू नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप इन को ट्रांस में कर सकते हैं। आप मनमाड और रंगाबाद तक के एक हिस्से को से लीजिये और, उन पर काम शुरू करा दीजिये। इस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा?

"The estimated cost of the proposal for conversion from Manmad to Aurangabad as per Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Survey Abstract including the temporary transhipment facilities at Aurangabad and Junction arrangement at Manmad works out to Rs. 10.35 crores gross and Rs. 8.62 crores net."

ओरंगाबाद परली तक का पूरा प्रपोजल 31 करोड़ का है। इसके बारे में बार बार एक बात कही जाती है कि यह रिस्मूनैटिव नहीं होगी। मैं आप से एक

बात कहना चाहता हूँ —मिरज-कोल्हापुर लाइन को ब्राडगेज किया गया। उस के बारे में कहा गया था कि 22 सालों के बाद 6 परसेन्ट रिटर्न आना शुरू होगा—।

It was that after 22 years 6 per cent return will come, actually, the position is that in five years, thirty per cent return has come.

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह से अगर वहां भी रेलों की सुविधा शुरू कर देते हैं तो इससे वहां का इण्डस्ट्रीयल जूनेशन बढ़ेगा। और वहां से आप को बहुत ज्यादा रिटर्न मिलेगी। हमारे जो लोग यहां आफिसों में बैठ कर अन्दाजा लगा लेते हैं, मैं उन से कहता चाहता हूँ कि वास्तविक स्थिति को मदेनजर रख कर अन्दाजा लगाना चाहिये और इस इलाके की दिक्कतों को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

हमारे इलाके के लिये हमारी दो-तीन नई लाइनों की भी मांगें हैं। मराठवाड़ में एक दो जिले ऐसे हैं जहां रेलवे का स्पर्श ही नहीं हुआ है। बीड़ जिला ऐसा ही जिला है। उसमानाबाद में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 100 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है। हम ने परमणी से चुबस लाइन की मांग की है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी ओर से इस का सर्व भी कराया है। इसकी रिपोर्ट आप के पास आई होगी। अगर आप काम शुरू कर देते हैं तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार का सहयोग आपको मिलेगा, ऐसी मुश्किली नहीं है। हम ने अवधारों में पढ़ा है, कि महाराष्ट्र के चौक मिनिस्टर आप से मिले थे और उन्होंने आप से कुछ बातें भी की हैं। अगर वे कोंकण रेलवे लाइन के बारे में आप से कह सकते हैं तो उन्होंने मराठवाड़ की रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में आप से ज़रूर बात-बीत की होगी। इसी तरह की एक रेलवे लाइन शोला

उसमानाबाद - बीड़ - औरंगाबाद है, जिस के लिये हम आप से खास दरखास्त करना चाहते हैं।

"That Government should start the actual work instead of wasting time in giving us Rs. 5 lakhs as token provision in our budget. The Government should start all these things."

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बैकवर्ड एरियाज के उत्थान के लिये जो आश्वासन दिये हैं, उन को बेज़हर पूरा करेंगे।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmadnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the railway budget. My friend, Shri Dandavate, happens to be the Railway Minister. I know he is one of the most sincere and patriotic persons and, therefore, I expect a lot from him. He will apply his judicious mind in giving a new direction to railway administration. Personally, I give him my best wishes and wish and wish him all success.

Sir, in the railways today—if we go into the break-up of the working expenses—60 per cent of the expenditure goes for meeting the requirements of the staff and twenty per cent for fuel. I think there is scope for economy as far as staff expenditure is concerned. While some of the sections of the railway employees are over-worked, there are areas where there can be possible scope for rationalisation. There is need to bring down expenditure under this head. The railway finances are not in good shape. While there are expectations from all sides that more finances should be made available for new lines the railways are not able to meet this aspect. I think in this respect two or three principles need to be accepted by the government.

First of all, the railways are a commercial undertaking. If the railways have to incur expenditure or losses because of social responsibility, I think, the government should be able to foot the Bill and if that Bill is footed by the government, I am sure, to a certain extent the railway resources will get augmented.

Secondly, Sir, sometime back the PAC made an observation that in regard to new railway lines the decisions are taken by the Railway Board on *ad hoc* basis. This adhocism in decision making as far as new lines are concerned should go. Ours is an agricultural country which is coming up industrially as well. Therefore, the guiding principle should be the potential of a particular area for development. This factor should be taken into consideration. If the Government of India wants some backward areas to develop, then the Government of India should be prepared to foot the bill. I do not think the railways have planning from this angle. Take for instance the Rajasthan Canal area. A new giant is coming up. We have already invested some 300 to 400 crores of rupees there. The total investment may come to Rs. 500 crores. Now, if we think of laying the railway lines after the development comes up then, I think, the country will suffer.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI S. D. PATTI in the Chair]

We are spending large amounts on development in particular sectors. The railway administration should be aware of that. There should be inter-ministerial coordination. As far as laying of new lines is concerned, all these developmental aspects should be taken into consideration. Likewise take Bastar. It is a potentially rich area. If it is opened up, the country will benefit from that. Similarly there is Konkan area. It happens to be a coastal area. It is said in Ratnagiri that gas is likely to be found. Even gold is likely to be found under the sea there. Ratnagiri is rich in other mineral resources also and in fisheries.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

The entire coastal area has rich potential for horticulture and agricultural development. For instance, if the Konkan area is connected with Mangalore and down south, up to Kerala, I am quite sure all these areas will be benefited. Though initially it may appear to be a not very attractive proposition, in the long run it will prove to be beneficial. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to take a decision on merits. The Government should not give priority simply because there is some pressure from a particular quarter and decision taken. The Government should take decision on the basis of merits. Here, I hope the hon. Minister will not misunderstand me. The Janata Party says that they would like to impart rural bias in their work. I have no quarrel on that. If we are really serious in imparting rural bias to the economy, I am quite sure we can benefit from that. I have a point to make. The Railway Minister says that he had a dialogue with the Trade Unions, Industry and passenger association. I am sorry to say how an intelligent Minister like Shri Dandavate failed to consult any representatives of the agricultural community and farmers. Even the technically expert Board has given a very little thought to the agricultural problem. I would like to make some observations in this regard.

There are very very eminent farmers in this country and there are a good number of farmers in your Party and if the hon. Minister had called and consulted them, I am quite sure he would have got very good suggestions from them in regard to the working of the railways and also improvements to be made to the Indian Railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To put the record straight, if you look at my budget speech, to the portion where I have referred to the settlement of claims, you will find that I have made references in regard to

the meeting with social workers and almost all of them are agriculturists and farmers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The farmer community is very important in this country and there are other social institutions like Bharat Krishak Samaj, etc. There are a number of organisations and they are very well organised. You can contact all these representatives and listen to them. Anyway I am glad that you are bearing in mind this particular aspect.

Then, Sir, Railways have to look into a number of things as far as movement of agricultural commodities are concerned. For instance, food articles are still carried in open wagons. Unfortunately, in our country, the marketing season in Punjab and Haryana and in some northern parts starts after 1st of May—particularly the rabi season. Now, during May-June when wagons are loaded with foodgrains, on this side, and they move to other parts of the country, unseasonal rains occur and the foodgrains carried in open wagons get spoiled. Here I would like to point out that as far as foodgrains are concerned, open wagons should not be used. If the foodgrains are spoiled, it is not a loss to Food Corporation alone but it is also a loss to the public Exchequer. Foodgrains are a very important essential commodity and it should be moved in covered wagons. Here I would like to refer to a memorandum submitted to the Railway Convention Committee by the Food Corporation of India. It is stated that "in the case of foodgrains, the largest amount of thefts and pilferage occur from the consignments loaded in open wagons."

Again the same report says:

"It has been our experience that the arrangements regarding the provision and checking of tarpaulins on block rakes are far from the adequate and escorting by R.P.F. is not

done throughout the journey of that train. Arrangements in this regard need to be improved.

The F.C.I. have further stated in their memorandum:

"Conditions which prevent fixation of responsibility for thefts and pilferage directly encourage the incidence of thefts and pilferages. It has become a standard practice with the Railways to issue 'said to contain, Railway Receipts for foodgrains. The effect of such railway receipts is that the loading station and the railways do not accept responsibility for the number of wagons loaded in a wagon. This provides the opportunity for deliberate theft of complete bags as no responsibility on the staff can be fixed in such cases and no compensation need be paid to the owners of goods.

This state of affairs should be looked into so that the thefts and pilferages of foodgrains can be avoided.

The same is the case with fertilisers, which is an important agricultural input. A number of State Governments go on complaining against the Government of India and the railways that fertilisers worth crores of rupees are lost. The Minister must be aware that there are regular gangs of antisocial elements which operate in collusion with some railway staff, break open the wagons and carry away the fertilisers. The whole system of movement of fertilisers is so defective and the poor farmers suffer because nobody is prepared to take the responsibility. Formerly hooks were being used at the ports. Now fortunately the system of mechanical loading and stitching is in operation. Now why should the railways issue 'said to contain, receipts? The railways charge freight on the basis of so many tonnes. The goods are received by the State Government or some cooperative society. It goes ultimately to the small farmers who find that in each bag there is shortage of 5 to 10 kg. There is nobody to listen to their complaint.

Even the complaints of the State Governments are not looked into. There is no proper inter-ministerial coordination in this regard. The railways do not listen to what the Agriculture Ministry says. The Janata Government has declared that it would supply fertilisers at cheaper rates. I welcome it. But if the price is a little cheaper while the quantity is short by 5 or 10 kg., what is the benefit to the farmers? The Indian agricultural economy has become a high cost economy. It is having a counter-productive effect on production efforts. Therefore, every single point at which difficulties occur should be looked into. It is not a party matter or a matter for quarrel between one ministry and another.

Railways carry charcoal and wood at a concessional rate. I do not know whether this has been removed. It is wrong policy. There is wholesale destruction of trees and the whole ecology is being upset. It is not in national interest. On the one hand the Forest Department wants to protect trees so that soil may not be eroded. On the other hand, we are encouraging policies whereby firewood and charcoal are carried at a concessional rate. I would say you make it more costly.

Then, one more important aspect is the garbage in cities. Formerly some concessions were given as far as removal of garbage from the cities to the agricultural areas is concerned. The Railways have thought that this is the first area to withdraw concessions or reduce concessions. While the country is importing phosphatic fertilisers from foreign countries by paying foreign exchange, the country is importing nitrogen fertiliser from foreign countries by paying foreign exchange, whatever nitrogen fertiliser and phosphates is available in our own cities it pollutes the atmosphere in the city. That is not allowed to be removed out of the cities for agricultural development. I think it is a shortsighted policy. This needs to be

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde] looked into and it is more in the interest of urban areas as well as in the interest of agriculture.

Then I come to a very special aspect the marketing support to agricultural commodities. I have already referred to fertilizer. But agriculture in the country is developing now at a much faster rate. The marketing activities need to be supported by railways. The railways can support to a very large extent agricultural marketing activities. But unfortunately I find the movement of vegetables and fruits by railways is coming down. It is not increasing. Recently the railways tried to run some specials for carrying apples from Himachal Pradesh and Pathankot to the Bombay area. I think you should examine the need to extend the railway line to the nearest point of the apple-growing area. The whole Himalayan region is becoming a very important apple-growing area. It can earn foreign exchange in future if surplus apples are carried by railways. But there are no proper arrangements in the market and hardly anybody looks into the wagon position. Not only in regard to vegetables and fruits but there are also a number of commodities in regard to which the designs of the wagons need to be made with specific reference to the requirements of these commodities.

Now, take the case of transport of animals. If the hon. Minister is good enough to see how the animals are carried under Indian conditions, it is most inhuman. Even for milch cows and buffaloes there is no water arrangement. Even the man who accompanies the cattle cannot sleep there properly. The man stays there in those surroundings of cowdung and urine. Many times the cattle is to be transported in the steel wagons and the temperature goes up and it is a terrible state of affairs. For prevention of cruelty to animals certain principles have been laid down. But actually while transporting the animals we inflict maximum cruelty on animals.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): If the former Minister is talking like this he does not know that most of the cattle which used to be carried in double decker or single-decker cattle vans are now going by road transport because you never formulated a national integrated coordination policy. There have been 30 years of misrule and now you are talking like this.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: But the point is that animals are being carried from Punjab in North-Western India to Calcutta, Patna and Bombay. I think from this angle the wagon design needs to be looked into.

Another point is about the Research Design and Standards Organisation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, I want to be enlightened by the erstwhile Minister what percentage of the table cattle, cattle meant for table, are carried by road transport and how much by rail. The figures should have been with the Agriculture Minister. You have been Agriculture Minister for how many years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Agriculture Ministry does not maintain these statistics as far as I know.

There is one point. The Research, Design and Standards Organisation, I think, need to be strengthened. The pay-scales of research workers have been mentioned in the Budget. I think today under Indian conditions no good research worker, good scientist and good technologist would be available at that pay-scale.

No development of any sector of the economy is possible, without strengthening the research-and-development organization. Therefore, all steps necessary for strengthening the research and development organization need to be taken, so that the Railways are in a position to attend to a number of problems which I have mentioned on the floor of this House. The provision particularly of funds for research and development is totally

inadequate and needs to be increased. Thank.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, I stand to support this budget, and the speech made by the Railway Minister, because this budget is a continuation of the policy enunciated in the interim budget. I welcome it because it sets a process away from totalitarianism to democratization. Because of this, I do not go into the merits of the budget, *viz.* whether it is full-fledged or not, but I am interested in the fact that it is reversing the process. I welcome his determination to pursue this path, and I hope that in course of time, the Railway Minister will be able, in co-operation both with the employees and the people, to over-come the difficulties he is faced with at present. The question of pursuing the policy announced by him last time has been extended further. He has included the question of end of victimization during the period of Emergency. I made this a point last time, and I remember that there was no categorical assurance then. But this is an advancement from the past announcement, *viz.* that those who have been the worst sufferers during the Emergency should also be taken back in their jobs, and that the various types of penalties and punishments should also be included while considering this matter. But my point is that the sphere of victimization is not limited to Emergency alone. The Minister will remember—and Mr. George Fernandes is present here—that one of the 6 demands placed before the authorities prior to the 1974 strike related to the question of victimization. The question of victimization was uppermost in the minds of the railway employees long before. That is why, of the 6 demands the question of victimization was agitating the minds of the railway employees so much. Victimization were mainly due to trade union activities. This shows the attitude adopted by the then administration. The outlook was entirely a bureaucratic one.

I listened to the speech of Mr. T. A. Pai. He again harped on the question of discipline. I had said last time that there were two types of discipline. One is bureaucratic discipline, *i.e.* discipline, at the point of the bayonet, discipline under threat of being thrown out of jobs, discipline at the risk of starvation. That is the concept of discipline uppermost in the minds of Congress leaders. I said that there are other types of discipline, which are of a superior type. They relate to voluntary discipline. I cited an example. It related to the discipline of the revolutionary liberation forces of South Viet Nam as opposed to the discipline of the American Army in South Viet Nam. They fought each other in South Viet Nam. But which type of discipline did the American Army have when they were faced with a debacle there?

You have seen the discipline of the Liberation Army of Vietnam, their high spirit of revolutionary idealism and patriotism, which is a superior type of discipline. It is a question of feeling of the employees. If they feel that they are participants in the administration, then a new consciousness comes amongst them, and they voluntarily participate in improving the functioning or running of the railways.

A fear was expressed by Shri T. A. Pai that if the discipline slackened, everything will be in doldrums again. I said last time this is a wrong apprehension. That is why I welcome the speech made by the Railway Minister, which is a continuation of the policy which he announced earlier while presenting the interim budget.

But this democratisation is a process. Stage by stage it has to be extended. Under the framework where the administration is still dominated and run by the bureaucracy, it is very difficult to achieve democratisation. A struggle has been launched to democratise the whole process. It is a continuous process. Simply laying down

[**Shri Samar Mukherjee**]

policies and keeping ties with leaders will not give the desired results.

Coming to the question of victimisation, I would like the Minister to cover all types of victimisation. For instance, employees were subjected to victimisation for the trade union activities. When you are talking of victimisation, the trade union rights must be defended, whether it is before 1974 or after 1974. Otherwise, the working class cannot be pacified. Because, the problems are still lingering and daily coming to us. I am bringing them to the notice of the Minister by writing a number of letters. The removal of the victimisation of the 1974 strike has not been completed. Only this morning I took one case to the Minister. There are still so many cases. I saw in the paper one press briefing by the Chairman of the Railway Board to the effect that there were only 1200 cases of victimisation during the emergency. I want to remind him that only in the last session in the Consultative Committee meeting the Railway Minister gave the figure of 1,900. That is why I mentioned in my last speech that there were more than 2,000 cases of victimisation during the emergency. I fear that the figure is being tampered with in order to exclude some of the employees. That will not be fair on the part of the administration.

There are various types of victimisation, like dismissal, penal transfer, demotion, compulsory retirement etc. All of them must be covered in order to bring satisfaction to the railway employees, so that they will feel that now there is a new government with a new outlook, they have some role to play in improving the entire functioning of the railways. There will be a new atmosphere for this administration if all aspects of victimisation are covered.

I appreciate the speech of the Railway Minister where he has not escaped the six points of the charter of demands

of the railway employees submitted by NCCRS. Those who framed the charter have made it clear that the demands were negotiable. The Minister has said that they require an over-all policy review and decision by the Government in the context of the available financial resources. But all the six demands do not involve financial resources. One is about victimisation. If you take that away, there are only five.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
That is why I said "some of them".

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Another demand is that railwaymen should be considered as industrial workers. This is a long-standing decision of the ILO, of which India is a member. There are so many judgements of the High Courts on this point. This does not require any overall review, and that is why I think the hon. Minister should declare categorically that railwaymen would be considered industrial workers without delay.

Regarding the other demands, he should not wait, but call the leaders who submitted them and start negotiations. We are prepared to give him sufficient time, but he should start negotiations so that railwaymen may feel that they are not being neglected and that this Ministry is sympathetic to their demands and are taking them seriously.

There are some omissions in the speech which I want to point out, for instance, on the question of hours of duty. Among the six demands there was one that there should be only eight hours of duty, which is an internationally accepted norm. But loco-men are asked to work for more than ten hours and there was a big agitation and strike on this in 1973. The then Government came to the agreement for ten hours duty and assured that by December, 1976 it would be completed but up till

now it has not been done, and loco men have to work for 14, 16 and even 20 hours. This is still continuing, and there is a big resentment among them regarding this. The leaders met the Railway Minister and also Mr. George Fernandes a few weeks ago. The hon. Minister must see that this ten-hour duty is put into operation as early as possible. Otherwise, their resentment may, unfortunately, take the form of an agitation. That you should not allow to take place. As you know, loco men occupy a very vital position in the railways. I had talks on this with the hon. Minister and also mentioned this in my speech last time, but I do not find any reference to it in the Budget speech.

I have no comments at this stage to make on the experiment by the Minister regarding association of labour in management.

16.00 hrs.

The hon. Minister has referred to "corporate enterprise". This seems to be simply a proposal, but the speech says that a body has been set up at the Central level. Unfortunately the position in the Railways is such that two recognised federations do not cover all sections of the railway-men. I do not know why only these two federations enjoy recognition up till now. But it is a fact that these federations do not cover all the employees of the railways. Some method should be evolved to see that other sections who do not come into the fold of these two federations, should have their voice raised or grievances expressed in such matters, particularly about channel of representation.

Regarding the loco-running staff association, there was an agreement signed by the then Labour Minister that they should be given channel of representation but after emergency, all demands were denied. Even Mr. Qureshi had said that there was no agreement. I read out that agree-

ment in the Parliamentary committee meeting. Disowning of agreements on the part of Government is very bad because this loses the confidence on the Government and the agreements arrived at. That is why, I say that all the agreements that had been reached, should be honoured fully.

In para 23, the Minister has said:

"In the Railway Management, it is proposed to set up in each major workshop a Joint Council and appropriate number of Shop Councils. These Joint and Shop Councils would consist of equal number of representatives of workers and the Administration, the former being nominated by the recognised Unions."

Here, again, the question is of recognised unions. You know the condition of Chittaranjan. The most popular union having the real base has not been recognised. Similarly, in South-Eastern Railway, a parallel committee is given recognition. These are management sponsored unions and they do not represent the workers at all. In Lucknow, the R.D.S.O. Karmachari Sangh which has a mass base, has no recognition. So, when you formulate a new policy, at least you give the direction that there should be a new secret ballot to decide which union should be the recognised union. In that case, it becomes really democratic. Otherwise, there are management sponsored unions. I am referring to such problems because if these are not solved, the question of representation in those committees and the question of recognition of the union will create much difficulty.

Regarding re-organisation of the Railway Board, I do not want to say much at this stage. But in the name of decentralisation, if the General Managers are given more of authority, there will be more of bureaucratisation at the lower level because even after the last election

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]
and the formation of a new Central Government, the attitude at the lower level has not basically changed. That is the report at least from some areas. I have got a circular copy issued by the Personnel Officer of the South-eastern Railway which says that constant vigilance should be kept on the Union leaders.

He has issued orders that constant vigilance should be kept over them because they belong to the rival union, rival to Shri J. M. Biswas's union. Since Biswas's union has got recognition, so these people are not considered competent to talk with the railway administration. Formerly, this union was a recognised union. In order to back Shri J. M. Biswas, suddenly the attitude of the Administration has changed.

Also, there is a circular from the Railway Board containing instructions to keep a watch over the employees who have been taken back. If this is the attitude, how can the atmosphere inside the railways improve? The entire purpose of the Railway Minister to take the railway employees into confidence in running the railway administration will be defeated if the bureaucracy acts in the old way, if they think they are the overlords and will keep a watch on those who have been taken back on the jobs.

My another suggestion is about the application of I.D. Act. The machinery to settle disputes under I.D. Act should also be made applicable to the Railways. There was an old circular referring to some rules or notifications under which the railwaymen were excluded from the purview of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Only in 1973, when the loco people went on strike, the Labour Minister intervened and there was a settlement. Under his initiative, an agreement was signed. Then, in December, 1973 also, when there was a strike, the Labour Minister intervened and a settlement was

arrived at. But so many complaints are coming. This is a circular of the Labour Ministry. They have written to the Railway authorities that complaints from railway employees over retrenchment, termination of service, etc. are coming. This is dated 12th December, 1975. This is a long circular. I would read only a few lines:

"The undersigned is directed to say that the complaints are frequently being received by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery from individual railway employees as well as from the unions relating to various matters, like, alleged illegal retrenchment/termination of services, non-condonations of breaks in service, non-grant of authorised pay scales to casual labourers, etc. Instances have also come to notice where employees after they have put in 7-8 years of service or even more...."

So, they have intervened and asked for reports from the Railway administration. But this has been simply neglected by railway authorities. This is the purport of the following circular:

"In accordance with the directive issued by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to the Regional Labour Commissioners vide letter No. CLD-LS-16(i), dated 1st February, 1952 copy forwarded to the Railways...."

What I want to say is that all these old rules must be thrown into the waste paper basket. My point is that this Industrial Relations Machinery should be revived to settle the disputes. At least, the labourers and the unions which have no channel of communication can get one forum whereby they can lodge complaints through the help of the Labour Department and the Railway administration can be compelled to reply and some settlement can be arrived at.

It will help the railway administration to dispose of the cases because thousands and thousands of cases have now accumulated. This is one of our suggestions.

There are old circulars regarding compulsory sterilisation. I have brought copies of the circulars where the privileges would be curtailed if they refused to go for compulsory sterilisation. They should be immediately withdrawn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as grievances are concerned, you hand over to me a copy of them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding new lines, Mr. Nripen Chakravarty has written to me that they are going to protest on 17th June demanding the expansion of railway. He met you and had a talk with you. I also represented their cases. You took a sympathetic attitude about them. He says that you have written to him saying that the State Government will have to bear the cost of the earth work and the land. But he has written to me that the Tripura Government has an annual revenue earning of only Rs. 4 crores. Their State Government is not in a position to bear that cost. So, the entire cost must be borne by the Central Government and the railway. That work is very essential in Tripura and that should be expedited. Though you have mentioned that you are trying to mobilise resources in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. I am surprised to know that the Planning Commission had cut down the amount by Rs. 21 crores. I am opposed to this. The Planning Commission must help the Railway Ministry and administration at least to construct those railways which are very important and which require urgency to develop. So, I have also written one letter to the Planning Commission requesting them

to reconsider the case, particularly about Tripura. This must be taken into consideration because the people of Tripura are very much aggrieved and agitated.

The second point is about the Howrah Amta Light Railway. It is mentioned that the work will be speeded up on the construction of so many railways. This line is in West Bengal. These railways were in an industrial area where mostly workers and employees used those trains. Now, after the demolition of that railway line, their cost of conveyance has increased four times. The local economy has been seriously affected with the result that it is very troublesome for most of them to catch two or three buses to reach their offices and factories. That is why, continuously, they have been pressing on us why despite repeated assurances that it would be done (broad gauge) nothing is being done. I find that only Rs. 36 lakh has been allotted for Howrah-Amta and Rs. 1 lakh for Hawrah-Seakhala lines. Yesterday, "The Yugantar" paper had published on the front page that it will take 30 years to complete this if this much of money is allotted and for the other line, I do not know how many years it will take.

Regarding the Calcutta Metropolitan Project the paper has written that it will be completed after 20th century (2000 or 2005). So, this is not a good thing. I think his traffic question in Calcutta and around in West Bengal is very serious and due importance must be given to it so that some money should be mobilised either from the Planning Commission or from other sources and these projects must be completed as early as possible.

Then there is a question regarding improvement of revenue. There are so many items of corrupt practices which I wanted to mention here, but I have no time to mention all of

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

them; other Members have mentioned them. But I hope that the Ministry of Railways with the cooperation of the employees and the public will try to stop these corrupt practices with the result that a good amount of money can easily be saved. That money can be diverted both for the development of new lines and for the improvement of facilities to employees and the passengers.

Sir, I support this Budget and thank Mr. Madhu Dandavate for pursuing consistently the policy announced here.

श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव (गोडा) : मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातों पर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। रेल मंत्री महोदय के नए और क्रांतिकारी दृष्टिकोण का सचमुच मैं अन्तःकरण से समर्थन करता हूँ। स्ट्राइक के दौरान और अन्य प्रकार से जो एमरजेंसी के दौरान पीड़ित हुए थे उन लोगों को उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि 7 : सप्ताह में वापिस उनको नौकरी में ले लिया जाएगा। यह काम उन्होंने चार सप्ताह में ही कर दिया है। जिन को अभी तक वापिस नहीं लिया गया है उनको उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि उनको वापिस ले लिया जाएगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पुनः उनका ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जमालपुर तथा अन्य जगहों पर ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के नाम में गत सत्र में दे चुका हूँ जिन को एमरजेंसी के दौरान रिटायरमेंट से पूर्व की अवकाश प्राप्त करने के लिए विवरण कर दिया गया था और उन्होंने अवकाश प्राप्त कर लिया था। उनकी तरफ से आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। रेलवे में केजुआल लैबर की अच्छी खासी सभ्या है। जब भी रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा होती है उनकी चर्चा निश्चित रूप से होती है। जब आप जैसे उनके हमेदर्द और दिवेक्षील व्यक्ति रेखांश्ची हैं तब अगर उनकी समर्थन नहीं हो सकेगा

तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ फिर भी उनकी समस्याओं का कोई अन्य मंत्री समाधान उपस्थित कर सकेगा। इस बास्ते उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

प्लेटफार्म टिकट आपने पचास पैसे से घटा कर तीस पैसे कर दिया है। इसकी मैं ताईद करता हूँ। आपने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया है कि दो स्टेशनों के बीच कम से कम टिकट तीस पैसे का है। इसीलिए आपने प्लेटफार्म टिकट भी तीस पैसे का कर दिया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि वह टिकट जो दो स्टेशनों के बीच का होता है वह ट्रांसफरेबल होता है और वह ज्यादा पेइग है बनिस्वत प्लेटफार्म टिकट के। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मेंथोडसा सुधार आपको और करना चाहिये। तब आपकी जो दलील है वह ठीक हो जाएगी। तीस पैसे की जगह अगर आप इसको बीस पैसे कर दें तो साधारणतया इसको ट्रांसफरेबल करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। तब सब लोग प्लेटफार्म टिकट खरीदना शुरू कर देंगे। यद्यपि यह बात छोटी है लेकिन अगर आप नौकरशाही की सलाह लेंगे तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आपको वह इस बारे में इस तरह की सलाह देगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस टिकट को बीस पैसे कर दें।

आपने नई रेलवे लाइनों पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में देने का आश्वासन दिया है। जितनी रेलवे लाइनों के आश्वासन मिले हुए हैं उन सभी को बनाने की बात आपने कही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने अपने जमाने में कितनी ही रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण करवाया था और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से कितनी लाइनों पर आप कानून प्रारम्भ करा रहे हैं या करा चुके हैं।

यह बात बार बार कही गई है कि संथाल परगना बिहार का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और संयोग से मैं उसका प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। यहां पर रेलवे लाइन के दर्शन तक नहीं होते हैं। सम्पूर्ण जिले में रेलवे लाइन के कोई दर्शन नहीं होते हैं। इसका हैडक्वार्टर दुमका है। वहां के लोग आज भी रेलवे लाइन के लालियत हैं। बूढ़े से बड़ा और नौजवान से नौजवान आदमी जिस ने दुमका से बाहर कदम नहीं रखा है उसने कभी रेलवे लाइन नहीं देखी है। आपने मंदार हिल से वैद्यनाथ धाम तक लाइन ले जाने की नई रेलवे लाइन की योजना रखी है। आप सचमुच में चाहते हैं कि पिछड़ा हुआ जिला प्रगति करे तो सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि रेल के बिना और सड़क के बिना कोई भी जिला, कोई भी क्षेत्र प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। जो भी पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है वह सब से पहले रेलवे के मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ होता है और उसके बाद सड़कों के मामले में और तब जा कर दूसरे मामलों में सिचाई या विजली आदि के मामलों में पिछड़ा हुआ होता है।

इसलिये यह रेलवे लाइन जब तक वैद्यनाथ धाम से दुमका और दुमका से गोड़ा होते हुए राजमहल तक नहीं मिलती जाती है तब तक उस क्षेत्र की प्रगति नहीं होगी। पलाम जिला सब से छोटा है लेकिन मिनरस के मामले में बहुत धनी है। लेकिन उस धन का उपयोग इसलिये नहीं हो पाता है कि मिनरस को ट्रक और बैलगाड़ी से नहीं ढो सकते हैं। इस के लिये रेलगाड़ी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये पलामू से से पिछड़ा हुआ है और संथाल परगना आज सब से बैकवै है संथाल परगना में कोयले का भेड़ार है, लेकिन रेल द्वारा ढुलाई की सूचियां न हीने से उस क्षेत्र की कोई भी कोयला खाने ठीक से नहीं चल रही है। इसलिये भेरा निर्वेदन है कि नई रेलवे लाइन आप बढ़ायें तो दुमका

तक और दुमका से गोड़ा होते हुए राजमहल तक जोड़ दिया जाय तभी वहां का कल्याण हो सकता है।

जहां तक आप ने माल यातायात और यात्रियों को ढोने का सबाल प्रस्तुत किया है, आप की रिपोर्ट में जो ग्राफ है, और जो यह कहा गया है कि रेल भारत की मध्य परिवहन धर्मनी है, उस से यह गिरता हुआ जा रहा है। 1950-51 में जहां रेलवे से 75 प्रतिशत और सड़क परिवहन से 25 प्रतिशत माल ढोया जाता था वहां 1973-74 में सड़क परिवहन बढ़कर 49 प्रतिशत हो गया और रेलवे 51 प्रतिशत रह गया। इस पृष्ठभूमि में यदि 1976-77 वर्ष की कल्पना की तो ऐसा न हो कि रेल पीछे हट गई हो और सड़क यातायात आगे बढ़ गया हो। यात्रियों का ग्राफ भी यह बताता है कि जहां 1950 में 10 प्रतिशत यात्री सड़क परिवहन से जाते थे और रेल से 90 प्रतिशत, वहां 1973-74 में सड़क यातायात 35 प्रतिशत चला गया और रेल 65 प्रतिशत हो गया। इसलिये आपको ऐसी सेवा की पंद्रहति का विकास करना चाहिये जिस से रेलवे सड़क परिवहन से कम्पीट कर सके। पैट्रोल आदि की कीमत अधिक होते के कारण भी सड़क परिवहन यातायात अपनी कार्यकुशलता के कारण आगे बढ़ा है। यह ठीक है आप कह सकते हैं। कि राष्ट्रीयकृत रेलों का बृहत कार्यक्रम है और सड़क परिवहन चूंकि छोटे छोटे रूप में संगठित है इसलिये हम उस का मुकाबला करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि रेलवे में जितने कार्यकुशल, योग्य और ऊर्जी तनावाह पाने वाले आदमी और अधिकारी हैं उतने सड़क परिवहन में नहीं हैं। फिर क्या बजह है कि हम सड़क सड़क परिवहन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते? अगर हम इस बात पर गंभीरता से विचार करें तो ऐसा लगता है कि रेल यातायात को अधिक से अधिक विकसित किया जा सकता है।

[श्री जगदम्भी रसाद यादव]

मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं दुनिया का अगर सबसे बड़ा बाजार चाहा जाय तो वह रेलवे प्लेटफार्म है। जितनी चीजें बहां पर बिकती हैं उतनी शायद किसी भी बाजार में एक जगह पर नहीं बिकती है। लेकिन जितनी महंगी, गंदी, खरब, अव्यवस्थित और ठगी रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर होती है उतनी कहीं पर नहीं होती है। अगर कोई शिकायत आप के विभाग में इस बारे में की जाय तो वह शिकायत सालों तक टंगी रहती है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि आप इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर उत्तर जायें और एक जोड़ा चप्पल बहां पर खरीद ले। वह बिलकुल मिट्टी की बरी हुई होती है, अगर जार दे कर खड़े हो जायें तो वह टूट जायगी। इसी तरह से कानपुर में चम्पल कम कीमत पर जहर दी जाती है। लेकिन वह चप्पल कानपुर की इजिजत को बेच देती है। और अगर बगल में ही आप दिल्ली स्टेशन जर चले जायें और फलों का बाजार देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि जो फल पुरानी दिल्ली शहर में 2 रु. किलो मिलता है वही फल नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन जर 3, 4 रु. किलो मिलता है। अखिर इसका क्या इलाज होगा? इसी तरह से केटरिंग का दूध ले लें। अज यहां दिल्ली में संसद भवन में क्या दर है और वहां पर 5, 6 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से पड़ता है। अगर इसका हिसाब किताब किया जाये तो पता नहीं लगता है कि कौन इसकी शिकायत करे और किससे करे। इसके बारे में कुछ किया जाना चाहिये।

इस बारे में मैं श्री हनुमन्तैया जी की तारीक कहनगा। उन्होंने अपने समय में सदस्यों के लिये एक शिकायत पुस्तिका दे दी थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि जहां देखो उसमें शिकायत कर दो हम उसे तत्काल देखेंगे। उसी समय पहली बार रेलगाड़ियां समय पर आई थी। और रेलवे की समस्याओं को बहुत हद तक हल किया गया था, लेकिन अब शायद शिकायत सुनने वाला नहीं रहा। इसलिये मैं आग्रह कहनगा कि आप इस बारे में नये सिरे से देखें।

जमालपुर वर्कशाप सबसे पुराना वर्कशाप है। लेकिन पिछली 5 पांच सालों योजनाओं में वहां पर मजदूरों की संख्या 22 हजार से घटकर 8, 9 हजार रह गई है। इसी जमालपुर वर्कशाप में हर साल 400,500 के लगभग लोग एनेंटिसिशिप कर लेते थे और उनको पहले नौकरी मिल जाती थी। लेकिन आज यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात होगी कि आपके मंत्रित्वकाल में उनका इंटरव्यू होने के बाद भी नौकरी की कीमत कहे, प्रशिक्षण के लिए भी नहीं लिया जा रहा है। वहां प्रशिक्षित लोग सैकड़ों की संख्या में बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। अगर ऐसा आपके समय में हो, तो यह बड़ी दुखद बात होगी।

आपके विभाग के लोग समय-सारिणी के बारे में विद्यायकों और संसद-सदस्यों से उनके विचार पूछते हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मर्खों क्यों किया जाता है, जब उनके विचारों को तरजीह नहीं देना चाहते तो किर विचार पूछने का क्या मतलब रह जाता है?

इसी तरह मेरा सुझाव है कि साहबगंज क्यूल लाइन को डबल लाइन बनाइये, तभी तो जो लम्बी गाड़ी चली है, उसका लाभ लोगों को मिल सकता है। साहबगंज से बड़हरवा तक तो डबल लाइन बनी हुई है अब सिर्फ उसको बड़हरवा से क्यूल तक डबल बनाना है।

जो छोटे छोटे स्टेशन पहले के बने हुए हैं वहां पर छोटे प्लेटफार्म बने हुए हैं, वह नीचे हैं, उनमें बिजली पानी की सुविधा नहीं है। जो सैकिंड ब्लास के विश्रामालय हैं, सबमुच में वह कबूतरखाना ही है, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं है। अगर आप कुछ सुधार करना चाहते हैं, तो उस और आपका ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है। पेयजल का अभाव और शौचालय की दुर्दशा दुखद है। वर्ष-सूप से बचने के लिये शेड भी नहीं हैं।

[श्री जगद्दीपि त्राद यादव]

रेलवे का सामाज्य सचमुच में विशाल है लेकिन उसी तरह से इसमें भ्रष्टाचार की भी विशालता है। इस भ्रष्टाचार के अन्मूलन करने की पहल जनता पार्टी ने की है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो जगहों पर बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है, एक तो वैगंगों के मामले में है, पांच लाख की संख्या में है और दूसरा आरक्षण का है जो कि स्टेशनों पर भी है और चलती हुई गाड़ियों में भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या उपाय होगा जिससे इसका शीर्ष से निरोक्षण हो सके।

भारत में भिक्षा मांगने वालों का अगर कोई दिग्दर्शन करना चाहे तो यह प्लेटफार्मों पर देखकर यह अनुमान लगा सकता है कि यहां भिक्षाटन कैसा है। इसी प्रकार रेलवे के प्लेटफार्मों पर पाकेटमारों की गिनती भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में है। इस सब के चलते रेलवे में सुरक्षा की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अवनति की स्थिति को आप जरा अपने ढंग से देखें।

रेलवें में जो आपने बिना श्रेणी की गाड़ियों चलानी चाही है, सचमुच में अगर प्रशासन के लायक कोई चीज स्तुत्य है, तो यही है इन गाड़ियों में आपने जो पु तकालय और अन्य सुविधाएं देने की बात कही है, इससे अधिक क्रांतिकारी कदम और कुछ नहीं हो सकता मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको गतिमान बनाने का कितना प्रयास आप नहीं है, और इसके लिये कितनी तेजी से हम कर रहे हैं यह प्रति लगता जहरी है जिससे जनता के यह देखने में आ जाये कि सचमुच में जनता राज्य में जनता गाड़ी उपयोगी रूप से चलाई जा रही है।

एक बात मैं विलम्ब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चुनाव के दरम्यान दो चीजों का जनता पार्टी को मुकाबिला करना पड़ा। एक तो यह गाड़ियां विलम्ब से क्यों चलने लगीं? इस का कोई माकूल कारण नहीं बताया जा

रहा है। दूसरा था कुछ महंगाई का, तो वह तो हम वहां सरकार नहीं बना पाए इसलिए उचित व्यवस्था उस की नहीं हो सकी। लेकिन रेलों के चलने में विलम्ब का कोई माकूल कारण नहीं बताया। इस की सफाई होनी चाहिए जिस से हम लोगों को बता सकें कि रेलों में जो सुधार हम करना चाहते हैं उन को करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने अधिकतम लोग रेलों में लगाए जा सकते हैं उतने और कहीं नहीं लगाए जा सकते हैं। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि जो हम बेकारी को समाप्त करने की योजना ला रहे हैं उस में रेलों का एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ होगा और रेलों का ही कांटीव्यूशन सब में अधिक होगा जिस में अधिकतम नवयुवकों को आप काम दे सकेंगे।

एक शब्द म शन्दे जी की प्रशंसा में जहर कहना चाहूँगा वह इसलिए कि अपने कृषि मंत्री होने के काल में तो उन्हें रेल की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने की फुर्सत नहीं भिली लेकिन अब इस बार उन्होंने रेल की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है और जो उन्होंने कृषि, कृषक और कृषि-सामान के बारे में निवेदन किया है वह बहुत ही उपयोगी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन विचारों को आप जानते भी हैं और सचमुच तहे दिल से इन का पालन करने की कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि हम ने यह कहा है कि हम किसान का और कृषि का विकास करेंगे। यह कहा जाता है कि गांव भारत की आत्मा हैं और किसान गांवों की आत्मा है। इसलिए हम जब तक इन का विकास नहीं करेंगे तब तक भारत विकसित नहीं हो सकेगा। गांवों की और रेल का मुख जाना चाहिए तभी वे विकसित हों सकेंगे।

सामान की ढुलाई में हम यह देखते हैं कि जो सामान ढुलाया जाता है उसे खुले बैगन में ले जाने के कारण समय समय पर

[श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव]

कहीं वर्षा होती है तो उस के कारण वह भ्रगता है और अनेक प्लैटफार्मों पर उस के लिए गोदाम इत्यादि को ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं की जायगी तब तक इस में विकास नहीं आ पाएगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में इस बजेट का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जी कुछ मुद्दे मैंने आप के सामने रखें हैं खास कर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और बेकार लोगों के लिए उन की तरफ आप ध्यान देंगे। साथ ही यात्री-सुविधा के रूप में पाकेटमार से रक्षा और जीवन पर संकट आने की दशा में उस से रक्षा तथा सेकेंड क्लास में पेय जल की सुविधा यह आप कर सकें तो इस से पर्याप्त राहत लोगों को मिलेगी। आज अनेक स्टेशन पर जब गाड़ी खड़ी होती है तो वहां केवल एक पानी पिलाने वाला होता है जब कि वहां और कोई प्राविजन नहीं है, तो ऐसे स्टेशनों पर अधिक से अधिक लोग पानी पिलाने वाले कम से कम गर्मी के दिनों में हों इस की आप व्यवस्था करेंगे, ऐसी में आशा करता हूँ।

संचार मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फलनिंहिस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री बोल चुके हैं। हम को आशा थी कि एक और भी बोलेंगे। मगर शायद वह कुछ देर के बाद बोलें। भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री थी टी ए पै ने जब अपने भाषण के दरम्यान यह शिकायत की कि नये रेल मंत्री के भाषण में कोई बहुत सुधार की कुछ भी चीज उन को नहीं दिखाई दी तब मैं ने उन को टोकते हुए कहा कि तीस वर्षों की जो सड़ोंवै है उस को साफ करने में कुछ तो समय हम लोगों को जरूर लेगेगा और इस सड़ोंवै के बारे में जब मैं ने कहा तो यह केवल रेल के मामले को ही ले कर टोकने के लिए नहीं कहा। दरअसल रेलवें में किसी भी प्रगति की बात तब तक नहीं हो सकती है जब तक समूचे देश के विकास का काम नहीं होता। मेरे पास यहां चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की सरकारी किंताब है। मैं ने इसको पाई

साहब के भाषण के दौरान मंगाया है इस बात को देखने के लिए, कि इनकी सरकार के चलते हुए रेलवे में कितनी प्रगति हुई थी। इसमें से मैं केवल एक ही वाक्य पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूँगा यह बताने के लिए कि आज हम कहाँ हैं, हमें कितनी दूर जाना है और कितना बिगाड़ इन लोगों ने किया है:

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74) Page 340, Railways:

'On the basis of estimates of production of major commodities in the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that the originating freight traffic on the Railways in 1973-74 would be about 280 to 290 million tonnes.'

रेल मंत्री ने आपके सामने अपना बजट रखते हुए जो भाषण दिया उसमें उन्होंने आशा रखी है :

"In 1977-78 we hope to have an originating revenue-earning traffic upto 200 million tonnes."

1973-74 में उम्मीद थी 290 करोड़ टन की और उसके चार वर्ष के बाद आप हम आशा कर रहे हैं 220 करोड़ टन की। रेलवे में क्या हुआ उसकी खीज करके काम नहीं दिखेगा। रेल समय पर चलती है या नहीं, पानी मिलता है या नहीं—इन बातों पर बहस करके इस समस्या का निदान नहीं मिलेगा। इस देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसी हालत में पहुँचाने का जो इन लोगों ने काम किया है उसकी तसवीर आज हमारे सामने खड़ी है। पंचवर्षीय योजना का अग्रंत में सबूत है कि जो 1973-74 में 290 करोड़ टन ढूलाई करने की उम्मीद थी उसमें बोटे तौर पर उम्मीद यही थी कि बल्क कमोडिटीज की बड़े पैमाने पर ढूलाई करेंगे जिसमें आता है स्टील, रामटीपिल्स, कोल, आयर्लैन-ओर (फार एक्सपोर्ट), सीमेन्ट, ऐट्रोलियम ब्राइक्स्ट, फूड-प्रैस और

फटिलाइजर। अगर आप इस सूची को देखें तो देश के विकास के काम का सारा इन्फास्ट्रक्चर इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और यही क्षेत्र है जहां पर आपने सारे मामले को खत्म करने का काम किया है। इसलिए आप जो अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि ढाई महीने में हमको सब कुछ सुधारना चाहिए वह सम्भव नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको कुछ सत्र और इन्टर्वार करना पड़ेगा। आज भी हम जिस चौखट में काम कर रहे हैं वह पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की चौखट है; उसके बाहर तो हम काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। दरअसल इनमें से कितने ही लोग जो भांडू समाजवाद की बात करते हैं वह कभी कभी कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी अधिकार में आ गई है इसलिए अब समाजवादी योजना रहेगी या नहीं या सब कुछ निजी क्षेत्र में चला जायेगा—इस प्रकार का बहुत कुछ प्रचार आजकल किया जा रहा है। हम जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना की चौखट के भीतर हैं, जिस दस्तावेज को अमल में लाने के लिए हम लगे हैं और जिसकी बुनियाद पर हमको काम करना है उसपर आपने क्या आशायें लगाई हैं और पांच वर्षों में आपकी क्या आशायें रही हैं? चौथी योजना के बाद पांचवीं योजना का दस्तावेज तो बहुत पतला हो गया है—नियोजन तो आपने ही समाप्त कर दिया है। यहां पर कुछ ठोस बातें कहीं जाती थीं, लेकिन अब इस में ठोस बातें भी नहीं रहीं। रेलों के बारे में इन की आशायें क्या थीं? आप देखिये—पेज 69, 5 वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना—1974-79:—

“By 1978-79—at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan—the railways would be equipped to carry an estimated originating freight traffic of 250 to 260 million tonnes”.

१. कितना से जायेंगे, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं है, क्या करेंगे—यह भी नहीं दिया है। हमारी इतनी शक्ति रही—बस इतनी ही आशा ये इस में व्यक्त करते रहे—चौथी योजना

की समाप्ति तक 260 यिलियन टन्ज की बात इस में कही गई है। यह इन की 5 साल की प्रगति का नमूना है। आप की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को मैंने अभी मंगवाया, क्योंकि जब यह तैयार हुई थी, उस वक्त मैं जल में था। इस के फोरवर्ड को मैंने पढ़ा है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप लोग भी उस को पढ़ लें क्योंकि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना जिस के अन्तर्गत रेलों का विकास होना है, उस के बारे में प्रो० दण्डवते से टी० ए० पाई साहब ने सबाल पूछा है। यह योजना 1974 से 1979 तक है, मगर इस के फोरवर्ड में, जो सितम्बर, 1976 में लिखा गया, कहा गया है—

“The plan began to be implemented in 1974, 1st of April, had a forward written for it on the 24th of September, 1976”.

यानी योजना शुरू होने के ढाई वर्ष के बाद वह लिखा गया, बल्कि लिखा ही नहीं गया, एक भाषण नेशनल डबलपमेन्ट कान्सिल में किया गया। इस का पहला वाक्य पढ़ने लायक है—

“The National Development Council is meeting after almost three years....”

This is the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's written foreword.

इस चौखट के अन्दर रह कर हम काम कर रहे हैं। इस चौखट में काम करते समय बहुत उम्मीद ले कर हम को नहीं चलना है। इसी लिये, सभापति महोदय, मैं वह मान कर चलता हूं कि हमें जो काम करना है, वह बहुत भारी काम है, बहुत बड़ा काम है और सिर्फ रेलवे को मटेनजर रख कर यह काम होने वाला नहीं है, सारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मटेनजर रख कर हमें इस काम को करना है। इस की शुरुआत भेरी रुद्धि में बहुत ठीक ढंग से हुई है—कर्मचारियों को वापस ले कर। पाई साहब और ग्रन्थ

[**श्री जार्ज फर्नन्डिस**]

लोग जो विरोध में बढ़े हैं, वे शायद इस को ज्यादा मह व न देने हों, लेकिन मैं इस को बहुत भूत्पूर्ण मान कर चलता हूं, क्योंकि कर्मचारियों के सहयोग के बगैर रेल व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। इसी संदर्भ में मैंने पिछले साल के रेल बजट पर हुई बहस को मंगाया, वह देखने के लिये कि लोग इस के बारे में पहँच क्या-क्या बोले हैं। उसमें भूत्पूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी के एक वाक्य से मुझे बहुत भजा आया, केवल दृष्टिकोण की दृष्टि से, और किसी दृष्टि से नहीं। उन के बाकी भाषण में और कुछ भी पढ़ने लायक नहीं हैं। श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन : स समय यहां नहीं है, अच्छा होता वे भी इस समय यहां होतीं। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी कहते हैं—“जिन्होंने हड़ताल कराई है उन को हम नहीं ले सकते, नहीं ले सकते, नहीं ले सकते।” तीन बार उन्होंने ऐसा कहा, ऐसा लगा जैसे वह बनारस में भाषण दे रहे हैं। लेकिन हम ने उनको देखा कि यह और उसी से सुधार की शुरूआत की है। इस में एक और मजे की बात है—श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त इस सदन में नहीं हैं, पिछले चुनावों में वे इस सदन में नहीं आ सके। उन्होंने बीच में इंटरप्लेन की, जिस से इस बात का पता आप को चलेगा कि एक आदमी जब गिर जाता है तो वह कहां तक गिर सकता है—श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता कहते हैं—“जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज अभी भी लीफलेट और बुकहिट निकाल रहा है, उस की फेडरेशन को आप मानने के लिये तैयार हैं, जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज और उस के साथियों को आप

ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।” इस बात को पढ़ कर बड़ा अजीब सा लगा, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब के भाषण के दौरान बीच में टोक कर उन्होंने ऐसा कहा। यह बात मुझे उस में पढ़ने को मिली। यह ठीक है कि मैं अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड रहा, अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड रह कर मैं तानाशाही का विरोध करता रहा, लेकिन उस बात को रेल बजट की बहस के दौरान उन्होंने इस तरह से पेश किया। यह बताने के लिए ऐसा कहा कि मैं आल डिया रेलवे फेडरेशन का अध्यक्ष हूं और इस फेडरेशन को मान्यता मिली हुई है, इसलिए इन को हटाओ। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त अब इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस बात को मैं और ज्यादा छेड़ना नहीं चाहता लेकिन वह बात मैं ने इसलिए कही है कि यह ट्रिकार्ड में रहनी चाहिए ताकि इन बातों को पढ़ कर लोग यह समझ सकते हैं कि कौन कौन दल, किस किस मौके पर कहां तक पहुंच सकते हैं और कितना नोचे गिर सकते हैं। इस का सबूत यहां पर मिल सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैं अभी कह रहा था कि हम ने जो शुरूआत की है, वह बिल्कुल सही शुरूआत है और जो “कभी नहीं, कभी नहीं, कभी नहीं” की बात भूत्पूर्व रेल मंत्री किया करते थे, उस को हम ने कर दिया है। इस सरकार के आते ही निकाले हुए लोगों को हम ने काम पर वापस ले लिया है।

टी० ए० पाई साहब यहां पर बोले और उन्होंने श्री ए० बै० पाटिल की गवाही दे कर यह कहा कि रेलवे में जितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है, उस से 40 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अधिक मात्रा में हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): May I know from the hon. Minister is it the policy of the government that no action will be taken against any employee involved in any strike?

श्री जाजं फर्नान्दिस : अभी मैं हड्डताल पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ । इस समय तो मैं रेलवे पर बोल रहा हूँ । जब मजदूरों के विषय पर ब्रांत होगी, तब आप के सदाल का जवाब जरूर दिया जाएगा । उस के लिए जब समय आएगा, तब जाजं दिया जाएगा ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि पाटिल साहब की गवाही दे कर उन्होंने कहा कि 40 प्रतिशत अधिक कर्मचारी रेलवे में हैं । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है । पाटिल साहब ने अगर ऐसा कहा भी है तो हो सकता है कि उन्होंने पुराने आंकड़ों के आधार पर किसी विषयाग या वर्कशाप के बारे में यह बात कही हो लेकिन मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की संख्या जरूरत से अधिक है । यह बात जरूर है कि रेलवे में सुधार के लिए बहुत गुंजाइश है, काम के हर क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए गुंजाइश है, रेलवे के कारखानों में बहुत काफ़ी गुंजाइश है । मगर यह सुधार आप कैसे करेंगे ? यह सुधार कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से ही आप कर सकते हैं । सुधार लाने के लिए आप को कर्मचारियों के साथ सलाह-मणिवरा करना पड़ेगा, उन के संगठनों को विश्वास में लेना पड़ेगा । हम ने इसी बात को पहले कहा था । ४: सूक्ष्म मांगपत्र की बात को कुरेशी साहब ने यहां पर छेड़ा, और यह कहा था कि उन को अभी आप क्यों नहीं मान लेते हो । ५: उन्होंने उन को यह जानकारी है या नहीं कि जब हम ने अपनी मांगें रखी थीं, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि रेल मन्त्रालय को इस की जानकारी नहीं थी, उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी को हम से बात करने के लिए कहा था और डेढ़ घंटे तक हमारी उन से बात हुई थी । मैंने उन से पूछा कि आप अपनी मर्जी से बोल रहे हैं या किसी के कहने से हम से बात कर रहे हैं । इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी क्या हैसियत है कि मैं अपनी तरफ़ से आप से बात करूँ । यह अप्रैल 1974 की बात है । आप लोगों

को शायद इस के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन उन से हमारी बात हुई थी । ६००, ६५० करोड़ रुपये की बात थी लेकिन हमने यह भी कहा था कि ३५० करोड़ रुपये में समझौता हो सकता है और अगर नेगोशिएशन होते तो १००, १२५ करोड़ में भी समझौता हो सकता था । हम ने उस समय यह भी कहा था कि फैंडरेशन की ओर से कोशिश की जाएगी कि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाई जाए । अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में गाड़ी चलाने से ले कर प्लेटफार्म तक और रेलवे के कारखानों में हम आप को ऐसे मार्ग बताएंगे कि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़े । कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने कामों में प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ा कर हम पैसा मांग रहे थे और इस बात को मैं आज भी मानता हूँ कि रेलवे के भीतर से काम में सुधार कर के पैसा दिया जा सकता है । इस दिशा की ओर हम बढ़ना चाहते हैं । मैं मजदूर आन्दोलन में पिछले २९ सालों से काम कर रहा हूँ और मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि पैसा बाहर से ला कर मजदूरों को दिया जाए । मेरा कहना यह रहा है कि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाई जाए और प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ा कर पैसा निकाला जाए लेकिन यह बात हमारे दिमाग में साफ़ रहनी चाहिए कि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ने से जो पैसे की बचत होगी, उस की मजदूरों के कामों में खर्च करना चाहिए । उस दिशा में हम जाना चाहेंगे और कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से हम रेलवे के काम में सुधार लाएंगे ।

टी० ए० पाई साहब ने करप्पन की बात भी कही । उन्होंने किसी को दिल्ली स्टेशन पर भेज दिया और काला बाजार में टिकट मिलने की बात उन्होंने कही । ऐसा ही सकता है, इस से मैं इन्कार नहीं करता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि अष्ट आदमियों की तरफ़-दारी हम कभी नहीं करेंगे । कर्मचारियों में अष्टाचार नहीं है यह कहने के लिए मैं खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ । मगर आज देश में रेल के एक टिकट कलर्क, बस कंडक्टर को पकड़ कर अष्टाचार की बात बहुत जल्दी नजर आ जाती है और

[श्री जार्ज फन्निंडिस]

चौधरी चरणसिंह जी ने जो इतने कमीशन विठाये हैं, इसी भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में, उस भ्रष्टाचार की बात नजर नहीं आ रही है। माहति के भ्रष्टाचार की बात नजर नहीं आ रही है। मझे यह सब न म लेने में अच्छा नहीं लगता है। पिछले एक जमाने से जब इस भ्रष्टाचार को फलाने का कम आपके पूज्य नेताओं की ओर से हुआ तब आप चुप रहे। उमरे श्री फंखरुदीन श्रीली श्रीहमद साहब ने जब वह इंडस्ट्रियल डिवलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर थे, 1967 में कहा था कि हम बेकार इंजीनियरों को पेट्रोल पम्प्स देंगे। लेकिन वह होने के बजाय इतने थोड़े से समय में आपको वह लड़का करोड़पति बन गया। रोड रोलर्स बनाने लगा, पाइपर प्लेस और न जाने क्या-क्या बनाने लगा। क्या यह चीजें आपको नजर नहीं आ? एक टिकट बेचने वाला व बूथ अगर कालाबाजार करता है तो वह चीज़ आपको नजर आ जाती है। यह कह कर मैं उस बाबू का बच.व नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि आपको बता रहा हूँ कि आज भ्रष्टाचार कहां-कहां फैला हुआ है।

हमारे देश में नैतिकता नाम की जो चीज थी उसको पिछले तीस वर्षों में विशेषकर ग्यारह वर्षों म और सबसे ग्राधिक पिछले तीन वर्षों में समाप्त करना शुरू किया गया। आपमें से बहुत से लोगों ने इसको समाप्त करना शुरू किया। साज़ देश को इस सब बुराई से बाहर निकालना है। और जब देश को इससे बाहर निकालना है तो हमें रेलवे को भी दुरुस्त करना है, रेल के बाबू को भी दुरुस्त करना है और जो यह भ्रष्टाचार पन्था है इसको भी दुरुस्त करना है।

कुरेशी साहब यहां बैठे हैं, उन्हें मालूम होगा कि आल इंडिया रेलवे मेंस केंद्रेशन

की ओर से भैंने उस समय के रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठियां लिखीं कि हम अपने संगठन की ओर से, रेलवे में जो चोरियां होती हैं, उनको बंद कराने में और रेलवे की आमदानी बढ़ाने में सहयोग करना चाहते हैं। उन चिट्ठियों में हमने मुगलसराय का विशेषतार पर जिक्र किया था लेकिन वहुत बड़े हाथ एक साथ मिले हुए थे, इसलिए वह काम नहीं हो पाया। यहां तक कि मेरी चिट्ठियों का जवाब तक नहीं दिया गया। हमने संगठन की ओर से कहा था कि हम रेलवे में चोरी रोकने के लिए आपको सहयोग करेंगे और चोरियां पकड़ कर देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे रेल मंत्री उन पुराने दस्तावेजों को देखें। उन दस्तावेजों पर काम होते की बजाय जिन कर्मचारियों ने उनके बारे में बताया था, उनको ही काम से निकालने की बात की गई, उनका विकिट्माइंजेशन किया गया। अब हम उनको बापस लेने की बात कर रहे हैं। इन सारी चीजों से हम लोग गजरे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जरूर चाहेंगे कि कर्मचारियों में या उनके कामों में जो त्रुटियां हैं या दूसर प्रकार की खामियां हैं वे सुधारी जाएं। मैं कर्मचारियों से भी यह अपील करूँगा कि वे यह समझ लें कि जमाना बदला है, लेकिन जनता पार्टीके सत्ता में आने से सब कुछ बदल जायगा और अपने आप बदल जायगा यह सोचना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस नये जमाने में हम कुछ नयी नैतिकता की बात करना चाहते हैं। उसके बाहर देश का निर्माण होने वाला नहीं है। जब मैं नई नैतिकता की बात कहता हूँ, शायद नई नैतिकता शब्द ठीक न हो, इसके लिए अन्य कोई शब्द हो लेकिन इससे मेरा मतलब यही है कि हमें इस देश में उन तमाम नैतिक बूत्यों को बापस लाना है, उनको पुनर्स्थापित करना है ऐसा करने में हमें रेल कर्मचारियों को, बस कंडक्टरों को, टैक्सी ड्रावरों को,

सबको सुधारना है। यह जो कमीशन की बात है, यदि किसी एक व्यक्ति को परेशान करों के लिए नहीं है लेकिन जो गलतियां हुई हैं, उनको हम इस देश के लोगों के सामने लाना चाहते हैं और यह बताना चाहते कि ऐसी गलतियां करने का फिर किसी को भीका नहीं मिलेगा। चाहे कितना भी बड़ा व्यक्ति हो, वह ऐसी गलतियां नहीं कर सकेगा। अपने व्यवहार में, अपने काम में हर तरह से सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सुधार को लाने का काम वे भी करे।

जहां तक रेलों का सम्बन्ध है कई क्षेत्रों में विगाड़ दृष्टिगोचर होता है और कई क्षेत्रों में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। इस सुधार की प्रक्रिया हमने चालू कर दी है। सब से पहले जो हम लोगों को काम करना और जिसपर सब से ज्यादा जोर देना होगा वह है रेलों के विकास की दिशा में नई रेलवे लाइनों की बात मंत्री महोदय ने आपके सामने रखी है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इस में और भी ज्यादा तेजी से सुधार लाएंगे और इस काम को और भी ज्यादा तेजी से करेंगे। नई रेलवे लाइन, डबलिंग आदि जो और क्षेत्र हैं उन क्षेत्रों में सब से ज्यादा काम करने की आज आवश्यकता है। ढाई महीने में नियोजन का सब काम पूरा हो जाएगा यह संभव नहीं हो सकता था। अभी एक मननीय सदस्य बोले हैं। उन्होंने किसी और दृष्टिकोण से एक बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि रेलें इस देश में बेकारी को दूर करने का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन बन सकती हैं। यह बात सही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में सब से पहला काम जो होना चाहिए वह यह होना चाहिए कि नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के मामले में उन क्षेत्रों की ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाए जो पिछड़े हुए हैं जहां एक जाने से रेलवे लाइन की बात उठ रही है और जहां कुछ नहीं हुआ है। कोणकग रेलवे की बात को आप लें। कोणकग का इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है। अगर वहां पर रेलवे लाइन होती तो

वह इतना पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं रहता जितना आज है। पिछड़ा हुआ फिर भी रहता लेकिन इतना नहीं रहता। देश में बहुत सें ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां रेलवे लाइन है लेकिन फिर भी विकास की दृष्टि से वे पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस चीज़ को दुरुस्त किया जाना चाहिये। पिछले एक अर्द्ध से इस क्षेत्र में क्या-क्या इन लोगों ने किया है इसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। माननीय श्री कुरेशी जी बैठ हुए हैं। वह इसको देखें। ये छोटे से दो ब्रोशर हैं। ये आर्ट पेपर पर छपे हुए हैं। एक पर कुरेशी साहब का तस्वीर है। दूसरे में कमलापति विजाती जी की तस्वीर के साथ-साथ उनकी भी है। यह एक रेलवे लाइन है जो उस समय बन रही है डालामऊ दरियांपुर लाइन। यह उसके उद्घाटन के समय पर छापा गया था, इस वास्त्रे छापा गया था कि हम काम शुरू कर रहे हैं और यह बताने के लिए यह निकाला गया था कि इतना-इतना प्रशंशनीय काम शुरू हो रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश के एक पिछड़े हुए इलाके में। यह आर्ट पेपर पर है। अंग्रेजी हिन्दी में है। इस में कई तस्वीरें हैं। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हैं, कुरेशी जी की है और दूसरों की हैं। पता नहीं यह कहां आंटा गया। यह कहा गया कि साल डेढ़ साल बाद ही हम इसका उद्घाटन कर रहे हैं। आर्ट पेपर छापा गया और पता नहीं कितने हजार रुपये इन तथा इन प्रकार की अन्य चीजों पर ये खर्च करते रहे हैं। इनको पढ़ने वाला कोई नहीं था। इसका बजह यह थी कि यह काम 'श्रीमती ईदिरा गांधी के क्षेत्र में शुरू होना था, राय बरेली में रेलवे लाइन का विकास होना था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने क्षेत्र के साथ जब जोतने के लिए इस तरह से काम आप शुरू करोगे तब विकास होने की बात कहां रहेगी। नया स्टेशन बना दिया राय बरेली का। लेकिन आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे स्टेशन ये जहां लोग बैठ नहीं सकते थे, जहां चलने पर बहुत आसानी से गिर सकते थे,

[श्रो जार्ज फर्नन्डिस]

पचास पचास बरस से जहां रेलवे लाइन है लेकिन आज तक प्लेटफार्म पर एक मामूली कवर नहीं लगाया गया है, उसको कवर नहीं किया गया है—

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : रायपुर में आपने हवाई अड्डा बनाया है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नन्डिस : हवाई अड्डों की जब चर्चा होगी तब उसकी भी चर्चा कर सकते हैं लेकिन अभी तो रेलवे पर बहस हो जाने दीजिये।

यह क्या तरीका था ? यह चीज मैंने एक उदाहरण के रूप में आपके सामने रखी है। इसी तरह से और भी काम होते थे।

जहां तक रेलों के विकास की बात का सम्बन्ध है मेरा कहना यह है कि विकास उन क्षेत्रों में होना चाहिये जहां उसकी आवश्यकता है। हमें बड़े पैमाने पर आज रेलवे लाइनें बनाने का काम शुरू करना है। हम भूसेना की चर्चा किया करते थे। हम समझते थे कि भूसेना इस देश की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए जरूरी है। जो जमीन परती पड़ी है उस जमीन को जल्द से जल्द काम में लाने के लिए हमें भूसेना की आवश्यकता है। बेकार नौजवानों को उस काम में जुटाया जा सकता था। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसी प्रकार का यह प्रयोग रेलों में हो। भूसेना नहीं लेकिन देश में जो बेकार है और जिन की संख्या लाखों नहीं करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं, जो नौजवान हैं इन नौजवानों को तत्काल काम में लगाया जा सकता है। आगर जिन इलाकों में रेल बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है उन इलाकों में रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए। वहां नहीं रेलवे विकास की दृष्टि से जो इलाके विकसित हो चुके हैं लेकिन नई जगहों पर जहां रेलवे ट्रैक बगैरह बनाने की जरूरत है, वहां इस काम को हाय मेरु लिया जा सकता है और उनको इस काम में लगाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से डबलिंग करने का काम है।

सभापति जी मैं तो चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार

इस दिशा में भी अपने कदम बढ़ाये। दो महीने के समय में एक सीमित दायरे में आज रेल ब्रेट पेश किया गया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोग इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ें।

17.00 hrs.

इसी तरह से माननीय पाई ने रोडवेज और रेलवेज की तुलना करते हुए कहा कि रेलवे पीछे पड़ गई है। यह बात सही है। लेकिन इन दोनों के बीच में जो भी कम्पटीशन है उस को हम ज्ञाने वाला कम्पटीशन क्यों समझें ? हमें सोचना चाहिये कि यह दोनों किस प्रकार से सहयोग से काम कर सकते हैं। मेरी राय में रेल में प्रवास सस्ता है। अगर ठीक सेवा आप दें तो लोग रेलों से ज्यादा चल सकेंगे। माल भी रेलें ज्यादा ले जा सकेंगी। इसलिये कम्पटीशन की बात न कह कर हम दोनों का सहयोग क्यों न ले ? मैं चाहूंगा सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ कदम बढ़ाये। शिर्पिंग को भी आप इस में जोड़ दे। इस बारे में हम चाहेंगे कि सदन के हर कोने से माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव आयें उस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को सूनते हुए हमें ऐसे लगा कि देर से ही क्यों न सही, लेकिन कुछ अकल तो आयी है, कुछ रचनात्मक बात कहने लगे हैं। इसलिये हम चाहेंगे कि कुछ ठोस सुझाव भी आने चाहिये कि जिस तरह से सुधार किया जा सकता है, आपको बता चाहिए कि यह यह कदम उठायें जायें तो सुधार हो सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के सुझाव आप की तरफ से जरूर आयें। जहां तक एफीशियंसी, सुविधाओं और समय की पावंदी की बात है, इन सब को सुधारना चाहिये। लेकिन अत मैं आदमी की ही बात आती है जो रेल कर्मचारी हैं। रेलवें में एक पुरानी बुरी आदत झूठ बोलने की है जिस को हमें सुधारना पड़ेगा। मुझे आंकड़ों से बहुत नफरत है। डिजराइली ने कहा था There are lies, damn lies and statistics, और यही बात रेलवे में भी हुआ करती है। रेलवे हड़ताल के समय में हम जेल में थे और

रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमेन श्री बेरी थे । 8 तारीख को जब हड्डिताल शुरू हुई तो सायं की रेडियो पर और दूसरे दिन अखबार में उनका बयान आ गया । Only 20 per cent of staff have not reported for work. कुछ झट बोलने की आदत बन गई है । कुछ ऊपर से झट बोलने के लिये सिखाया जाता था क्या ? मुझे नहीं मालूम । लेकिन जो आंकड़े दे कर लोगों को गुमराह किया जाता था इस को बंद किया जाय । अगर गाड़ियां देर से आती हों तो उस को स्वीकार किया जाय और यह न कहा जाय कि 95% of the trains came on time. यह न कहा जाय कि We have succeeded in loading this much, this much etc. ग्रागर गलतियां हैं तो उन को स्वीकार करना चाहिये, और न सरकार की ओर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पकड़ हैं उस को दुरुस्त किया जायगा और जहां गलतियां हैं उन को स्वीकार किया जायगा । क्योंकि गलतियों को स्वीकार किये बिना सुधार होना संभव नहीं है । मैं चाहूँगा कि जहां हमारी कमज़ोरियां हैं, किसी प्रकार की कोई परेशानी आती है तो उस को देश के सामने बहुत स्पष्ट शब्दों में रखा जायगा और लोगों की राय उनके बाद ही कोई सुधार हो सकेगा । इस काम को करने में हम इस सदन के तमाम दलों ने माननीय सदस्यों के सहयोग की अपेक्षा रखते हैं ।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make my observations on the Budget presented by the Railway Minister for 1977-78. Sir, while doing so, I must congratulate the Minister for his style in giving a new approach to the railway administration. First of all, he has brought out the streamlining of railway administration and also restructuring of the Railway Board.

Sir, it has been our anguish ever since the constitution of the Railway Board that the powers have been concentrated in the Railway Board. Sometimes, whether the Minister has

control over the Railway Board or not was the question both in this House and in the other House Sir, as a Minister in the Cabinet of Shri Morarji Desai who was the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, it is befitting that he has thought of accepting most of their recommendations in respect of railway administration.

Sir, when I look into the structure of the Railway Board, it looks as though most of the important persons, officers representing the important Ministries have been represented. There was an argument in the beginning that the Railway Board acts as a Secretariat and acts as an adviser to the Railway Minister. So it was argued for its continuance.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

17.07 hrs.

There was no need for restructuring or reducing the number. Since he has come forward to reduce the number and to re-structure, I extend my hearty congratulations and extend my cooperation also in his endeavour.

Sir, the railways are Known as the second major undertaking which is governed by the State Governments in Asia and it is the fourth largest undertaking in the world. I am aware that the railways have to manage nearly 17 lakhs of men in streamlining the administration. The various problems confronting the railways are more difficult and not easy to solve them in a few months' time. But I appreciate his approach and thinking to decentralise the powers which have been concentrated in the Railway Board, and decentralisation means democratisation, giving more powers and believing the officers and railway men at the various levels. That will not only help the railway administration in achieving the targets, but also to quicken the decision-making process.

[**Shri B. Rachaiah**]

Sir, the railways have shown a surplus in the preceding year to the tune of nearly Rs. 65 crores. But this year the Railway Minister, according to me, has under-estimated the railway receipts and also shown the expenditure at a lower level. If railways could wipe off this deficit of Rs. 61 crores in 1975-76 and also earn nearly Rs. 65 crores in 1976-77, then where is the need for under-estimating the revenue receipts in 1977-78?

It means that—according to the statement made at the end of his own speech—though he has not enhanced the passenger fare and freight rate at the present moment, he would appoint an expert committee to go into the fare structure and rationalize it. It means that he feels that the expert committee may reduce the freight rate and passenger fare. They were revised only a year back, and there was an agitation in this as well as the other House to reduce the freight rates and fares. If that is true, then the estimate is correct. If it is not, then naturally we must get more revenue from the freight rates and passenger fares. Otherwise he may be diffident that the Administration may not be able to cope up with the expectations.

When the men who worked in the Railways and who were thrown out of employment and who were retrenched during the previous regime have been reinstated, he must naturally get more cooperation from them; and they must be more patriotic and work hard. If that is so, naturally the estimate which he has prepared for getting a surplus of Rs. 32.5 crores is not justified. Therefore, my estimate is that the Railways should earn more than what they have done, if the same tempo of work is maintained that has been achieved in the preceding 2 months. The Railways would get more than Rs. 60 Crores in the coming years. The reduction in the Plan expenditure to the tune of Rs. 20 crores seems to be not reasonable, for the simple reason that the Rs. 20 crores cut, accord-

ing to the Railway Board Chairman's press interview, has not affected the new railway lines; nor has it affected the conversion proposals, but has affected only electrification and dieselization of the locomotives. It is well known that dieselized locomotives will work better than the steam locomotives. Electric locomotives serve better than diesel locomotives. It is a fact well known all over the world. It means that we are going back from dieselization to steam engines. It means that we are not going to have a quick transport and a transport free from pollution. Therefore, I feel that the cut in this respect is not reasonable. I would request the Railway Minister to see that this is restored.

Regarding the new lines, as the previous speaker has already mentioned, there should be a master plan to see that industrially and economically backward areas are served with new lines. If that had been done, probably many of the regions which have not seen lines would have seen them. I hope the new Railway Minister will try to do justice to those backward areas in giving new lines.

Similarly, the railways are beset with so many problems. One is the problem of conversion of the multi-gauge into unigauge. More than 4292 kms. of narrow gauge and nearly 25427 kms. of metre gauge have to be converted into broad gauge. As long as multi-gauges are there, there will be difficulties of transhipment and delay in quick movement. Therefore, the process of conversion has to be quickened. That has to be done as quickly as possible so that there will not be any difficulty in transhipment and there will be quick movement of both goods and passengers.

Coming to new lines, the Minister was kind enough to mention the Hassan-Mangalore line in Karnataka. It was expected to complete by 1976.

Now, it has been extended by another two or three years. The initial mistake committed by the Railway Board was in not taking up the line under broad-gauge; they took it up under metre-gauge, in spite of all the preliminary work done to take up under broad-gauge. Instead of taking it up as metre-gauge, if it had been put under broad-gauge, one could have gone up to Madras very easily in a shortest route from Bangalore. So, even at this late stage I would appeal to the Railway Minister to see that this metre-gauge line is dismantled and the broad-gauge line is taken up straightway so that this backward area may be benefited.

Another important work the hon. Minister mentioned was the conversion of the Guntakkal-Bangalore line. This work has been going on at a snail's speed. I do not know whether the railway administration would be able to complete it by the target date, because the amount provided is very little. There is a lot of transhipment difficulty in Bangalore, because of which there was representation from the State Government as well as members from both Houses of Parliament for the conversion of the Bangalore-Mysore line and connecting it to Erode. I remember the State Government have come forward with a proposal that they would supply the sleepers free of cost and also take initiative to acquire land required for the laying of the line at the cost of the State Government. They have also agreed to make good the loss in the initial stages, if there are any losses. Mysore being a backward city industrially, if you connect Mysore-Chamrajnagar with Erode, you are connecting two States, which you would be helping a very backward area. I doubt whether any other State has come forward to give so much assistance for the conversion of the railway line.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that it is taken up. I expected it to be included in the present Budget, but even now it is not too late.

I hope he will be able to see that re-appropriation takes place and that this line is taken up.

With regard to accidents, he was very anguished to make a statement in regard to the unhappy accident that took place in Tezpur. Every year we find that accidents take place in one place or other. Usually, in accidents the human factor is the most important thing and, therefore, the men who handle these railway lines have to be kept satisfied and encouraged; but at the same time also those who commit mistakes should be dealt with properly.

Government must run the railways as a prudent businessman, but there is the element of social service also in it. To that extent they lose their revenues. Naturally, like any other department, they have to cater to the requirements of their staff, also, but they are duty bound to provide amenities like water supply, resting rooms, toilets etc. at the railway stations to the travelling public. I am happy to appreciate the thinking of the hon. Minister in planning classless trains for the common people and also for the proposal in providing them costless cushions. These are all the new ideas which he has given in the Budget. He has also made a categorical statement that he would not give extension of service to any officials unless they are technical people who cannot be replaced. This is a welcome proposal. It will help unemployed people to a certain extent.

Therefore, it is a good policy which he has proposed and I wish him god-speed. We will support whatever good work and good proposals that the Janata Government comes out with. We are here not merely to criticise them but also give them constructive suggestions. Here is an example that the opposition is extending its co-operation in all this good work. Only, when they do something wrong, we are here to point it out to them, and it

[*Shri B. Rachaiah*]
is for them to rectify their mistakes.
Otherwise, they will have to go the same way that the Congress has gone.

श्री अर्बदीवर बशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री श्री मधु दण्डवते को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने एक बहुत संक्षिप्त-सा भाषण दिया, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा काम उस में कर दिखाया। एक तरह से कंज में दरिया को बन्द कर दिया। हमारे रेल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह धाटे का बजट न हो कर सरप्लस बजट है, इस में 32 करोड़ रुपये से कठ ज्यादा सरप्लस है। यह भी बताया गया है कि जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वर्कमेन हैं, उन की दिक्कतों को सामने रखा गया है। पिछली सरकार ने उन्हें कुछ तकलीफें पहुँचाई थीं, उन के खिलाफ कुछ कार्यवाहियां की थीं, उन सब को बापस लिने का बचत दिया गया है। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन पिर भी शायद कुछ ऐसे केसेज रह जाय, जिनको उन्हें देखना होगा। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय उन सभी केसेज पर हमदर्दी से गौर करेंगे। मेरे अपने हल्के में भी एक-दो ऐसे केसेज हैं, जो मैंने मंत्री महोदय को दे रखे हैं, वे वर्कमेन के न हो कर, पैसेन्जर्स एसोसियेशन के हैं। उन लोगों को भी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा विकिटमाइज किया गया था, उन पर कुछ इल्जाम लगाये गये थे, लेकिन वे कोई में सिद्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, फरीदाबाद, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रीवोर्गिक नगर है और आगे वह इस से भी बड़ा होने जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन कहना कि फरीदाबाद, पलवल और यहां तक कि कोसी और मधुरा तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेन सेवेज हों जिस से जो रोज के आने जाने वाले लोग हैं जो उन को सुविधा मिल सके। जो लोग दिल्ली से फरीदा-

बाद इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया में आते हैं या बल्लभ-गढ़, पलवल, कोसी और मधुरा से लोग आते हैं, उन के लिए जो ट्रेन सर्विसेज आप ने दे रखी हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और उन को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मुझे यकीन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गौर करेंगे और कुछ और शटल गाड़ियां या दूसरी गाड़ियां वहां पर बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे।

एक दूसरा मुझाव यह चल रहा है कि दिल्ली से मधुरा और आगरा तक ट्रैक का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कर दिया जाए। इस मुझाव को भी अमल में लाना चाहिए। जिस तरह से बम्बई और पूना के बीच में इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन है, उसी तरह से अगर यहां पर भी कर दिया जाए, तो लोगों को बहुत फ़ायदा हो सकता है और आसानी हो सकती है। ट्रैक मौजूद है। बिजली की अगर फिटिंग कर दी जाती है, तो उस पर गाड़ियां काफ़ी तेजी से चल सकती हैं। इस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, इस के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

ऐसा भी मुझाव दिया गया है कि रेलवे का जो इन्तजाम है उस को रेलवे बोर्ड से कम कर के जोनल आफिसेज को दिया जाए। इस से रेलों की व्यवस्था अच्छी होगी। मेरा कहना भी यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड या मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बद्ध करने की बजाय जोनल तौर पर इधर को किया जाए, डिस्ट्रिलाइज किया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जनता पार्टी की यही नीति है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हम कामयाव होंग। नीचे के लेविल पर काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो बोझ ढाने वाले लोग हैं और जो गाड़ियों पर चलने वाले मुसाफिर हैं, उन की बातों को वे लोग अच्छी तरह से सुनेंगे और देखेंगे और इस से सभी को फ़ायदा होगा।

अपोजिशन के हमारे कुछ साथियों से यह कहा है कि बहुत कुछ जो बात इस बजट में है, वह पिछले सालों में जो हमने किया है, उस की बजह से और यह जो तरकी नजर आती है यह उन्हीं की बजह से हुई है। ठीक है, लेकिन किसी ने कहा है :

“पता नहीं यह हकीकत थी या बनावट थी गुलों ने खाक मती मुंह पर आस्थाने के”।

मैं यहां पर यह भी अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पता नहीं इन को यह मालूम है या नहीं :

“जमाना देता रहा तारीकी के सर इल्जाम गुनाह होते रहे रोशनी के दामन में।”

आप के जमाने में बहुत कुछ हुआ है और अब आप यह कहते हैं कि हम ने हुत अच्छा किया है। जो कुछ वर्कमें के साथ हुआ है और लम्बे चौड़े विकटमाइज़शन हुए हैं, उन से आप बच नहीं सकते हैं। कितने ही लोगों को बर्यर कम्पोरों के, बर्यर अदालत में जाए हुए आप ने ससपैंड कर दिया, बर्खास्त कर दिया। वह कुछ सब आप के जमाने में हुआ। यह ठीक है कि कुछ ट्रेनें ठीक से चलती रही होंगी। हमारे मंत्री महोदय और सरकार भी बहुत जल्दी लोगों के सहयोग से पंक्त्येलिटी और एफिशियेंसी ट्रेनों के चलने में लाने में कामयाब होने वाली है। जब नीचे सरकारें बन जाएंगी, तो उन का सहयोग भी हमें मिलेगा और सेक्यूरिटी और ट्रेनों में ज्यादा पंक्त्येलिटी आएगी। उस समय यह सरकार भी खुब जोर से चलेगी और लोगों को ट्रेने वक्त पर लायेगी। मुझे फांस की एक बात याद आती है। एक दफा कोई साहब 5 बजे की गाड़ी से जाने वाले थे और गाड़ी ठीक 5 बजे आ गई। उस के बाद वे फौरन दौड़ कर गार्ड के पास गये और कहा :

“Thank you Mr. Buard, you are exactly on time. The Guard threw

away his hat and said: ‘Well it is yesterday's train.’”

तो आपकी जो यह पंक्त्येलिटी है वह भी ऐसी ही हो सकती है कि कल की ट्रेन आज आई हो। पंक्त्येलिटी अच्छी बात है लेकिन इस के साथ साथ आराम पहुँचाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। प्लेटफार्म अच्छी जगह है। हम और आप उस पर अब 50 पैसे के बजाय 30 पैसे में घूम सकते हैं। इस बजट में हमारे रेल मंत्री ने कोई भाड़ा नहीं बड़ाया बल्कि प्लेट फार्म टिकट जैसी चीज़ पर कुछ घटाया ही है। इस सब के बावजूद यह सरपलस बजट है। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि मंत्री महोदय का जैसा नाम मधुकर है उस से भी अधिक मधुकर यह बजट साबित हो रहा है।

मैं अपने इलाके की एक-दो बातें मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना कर अपनी जग लेना चाहता हूँ। पलवल दिल्ली के नजदी का एक इलाका है। यह हरया में फरीदाबाद, बदरपुर से आगे एक जगह है। मरकार ने यहां पर ड्राई पोर्ट बनाने के लिये कई बार इस इलाके को देखा है। इस सम्बन्ध में वहां सर्वे भी किया जा चुका है। इस ड्राई पोर्ट बनाने का बहुत बड़ा प्लान है। अगर वहां ड्राई पोर्ट बनता है तो फरीदाबाद जंक्शन, पलवल जंक्शन एक बहुत बड़े रेल सेन्टर के रूप में उभर कर आएगा। अगर पलवल से खुर्जा (य० पी०) को एक छोटे रेल कनेक्शन के रूप में कनेक्ट कर दिया जाए तो उस से एक ऐसी बात हल हो जायगी जिस को कि बीस साल से लोग कह रहे हैं। दिल्ली से मथुरा के बीच न कोई रेल ट्रिंज है और न कोई रोड ट्रिंज है। अगर आप एक रेल ट्रिंज दे देते हैं तो यह पलवल-खुर्जा की लाइन बन जाती है और इस से आपका कैपिटल रीजन कनेक्ट हो जाता है।

[Shri B. Rachaiah]
is for them to rectify their mistakes.
Otherwise, they will have to go the
same way that the Congress has gone.

श्री अर्मंबोर वशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री श्री मधु दण्डवते को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने एक बहुत संक्षिप्त-सा भाषण दिया, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा काम उस में कर दिखाया। एक तरह से कंज में दरिया को बन्द कर दिया। हमारे रेल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह घाटे का बजट न हो कर सरप्लस बजट है, इस में 32 करोड़ रुपये से कठ ज्यादा सरप्लस है। यह भी बताया गया है कि जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वर्कमेन हैं, उन की दिक्कतों को सामने रखा गया है। पिछली सरकार ने उन्हें कुछ तकलीफें पहुँचाई थीं, उन के खिलाफ कुछ कार्यवाहियां की थीं, उन सब को वापस लिने का वचन दिया गया है। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन फिर भी शोयद कुछ ऐसे केसेज रह जाय, जिनको उन्हें देखना होगा। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय उन सभी केसेज पर हमर्दी से गौर करेंगे। मेरे अपने हल्के में भी एक दो ऐसे केसेज हैं, जो मैंने मंत्री महोदय को दे रखे हैं, वे वर्कमेन के न हो कर, पैसेन्जर्स एसोसियेशन के हैं। उन लोगों को भी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा विकिटमाइज किया गया था, उन पर कुछ इल्जाम लगाये गये थे, लेकिन वे कोई में मिठ्ठ नहीं हो रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, फरीदाबाद, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, एक बहुत बड़ा श्रीद्योगिक नगर है और आगे वह इस से भी बड़ा होने जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि फरीदाबाद, पलवल और यहां तक कि कोसी और मधुरा तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेन सेवेज हों जिस से जो रोज के आने जाने वाले लोग हैं जो उन को सुविधा मिल सके। जो लोग दिल्ली से फरीदा-

बाद इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया में आते हैं या बल्लभ-गढ़, पलवल, कोसी और मधुरा से लोग आते हैं, उन के लिए जो ट्रेन सर्विसेज आप से दे रखी हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और उन को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मुझे यकीन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गौर करेंगे और कुछ और शटल गाड़ियां या दूसरी गाड़ियां वहां पर बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे।

एक दूसरा सुझाव यह चल रहा है कि दिल्ली से मधुरा और आगरा तक ट्रैक का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कर दिया जाए। इस सुझाव को भी अमल में लाना चाहिए। जिस तरह से बम्बई और पूना के बीच में इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन है, उसी तरह से अगर यहां पर भी कर दिया जाए, तो लोगों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है और आसानी हो सकती है। ट्रैक मौजूद है। बिजली की अगर फिटिंग कर दी जाती है, तो उस पर गाड़ियां काफी तेजी से चल सकती हैं। इस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, इस के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

ऐसा भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि रेलवे का जो इन्तजाम है उस को रेलवे बोर्ड से कम कर के जोनल आफिसेज को दिया जाए। इस से रेलों की व्यवस्था अच्छी होगी। मेरा कहना भी यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड या मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बद्ध करने की बजाय जोनल तौर पर इस को किया जाए, डिस्ट्रिलाइज किया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जनता पार्टी की यही नीति है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हम कामयाब होंगे। नीचे के लेविल पर काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो बोझा ढोने वाले लोग हैं और जो गाड़ियों पर चलने वाले मुसाफिर हैं, उन की बातों को वे लोग अच्छी तरह से सुनेंगे और देखेंगे और इस से सभी को फायदा होगा।

अपोजिशन के हमारे कुछ साथियों ने यह कहा है कि बहुत कुछ जो बात इस बजट में है, वह पिछले सालों में जो हमने किया है, उस की बजह से और यह जो तरक्की नजर आती है यह उन्हीं की बजह से हुई है। ठीक है, लेकिन किसी ने कहा है :

“पता नहीं यह हकीकत थी या बनावट थी गुलों ने खाक मली मुंह पर अस्थियाने के”।

मैं यहां पर यह भी अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि पता नहीं इन को यह मालूम है या नहीं :

“जमाना देता रहा तारीकी के सर इलाज गुनाह होते रहे रोशनी के दामन में।”

आप के जमाने में बहुत कुछ हुआ है और अब आप यह कहते हैं कि हम ने हुत अच्छा किया है। जो कुछ वकर्स के साथ हुआ है और लम्बे चौड़े विकटे माइजशन हुए हैं, उन से आप बच नहीं सकते हैं। कितने ही लोगों को बर्गर कस्टरों के, बर्गर अदालत में जाए हुए आप ने ससपेंड कर दिया, बर्खस्त कर दिया। वह कुछ सब आप के जमाने में हुआ। यह ठीक है कि कुछ ट्रेनें ठीक से चलती रही होंगी। हमारे मंत्री महोदय और सरकार भी बहुत जल्दी लोगों के सहयोग से पंक्त्येलिटी और एफिशियेंसी ट्रेनों के चलने में लाने में कामयाब होने वाली है। जब नीचे सरकारें बन जाएंगी, तो उन का सहयोग भी हमें मिलेगा और सेक्यूरिटी और ट्रेनों में ज्यादा पंक्त्येलिटी आएगी। उस समय यह सरकार भी खुब जोर से चलेगी और लोगों को ट्रेने वक्त पर लायेगी। मुझे फांस की एक बात यद आती है। एक दफा कोई साहब 5 बजें की गाड़ी से जाने वाले थे और गाड़ी ठीक 5 बजे आ गई। उस के बाद वे फौरन दौड़ कर गाड़ के पास गये और कहा :

“Thank you Mr. Buard, you are exactly on time. The Guard threw

away his hat and said: ‘Well it is yesterday's train.’”

तो आपकी जो यह पंक्त्येलिटी है वह भी ऐसी ही हो सकती है कि कल की ट्रेन आज आई हो। पंक्त्येलिटी अच्छी बात है लेकिन इस के साथ साथ आराम पहुंचाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। प्लेटफार्म अच्छी जगह है। हम और आप उस पर अब 50 पैसे के बजाय 30 पैसे में घूम सकते हैं। इस बजट में हमारे रेल मंत्री ने कोई भाड़ा नहीं बड़ाया बल्कि प्लेट फार्म टिकट जैसी चीज़ पर कुछ घटाया ही है। इस सब के बावजूद यह सरपलस बजट है। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि मंत्री महोदय का जैसा नाम मधुकर है उस से भी अधिक मधुकर यह बजट साबित हो रहा है।

मैं अपने इलाके की एक-दो बातें मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना कर अपनी जग लेना चाहता हूं। पलवल दिल्ली के नजदी का एक इलाका है। यह हरया में फरीदाबाद, बदरपुर से आगे एक जगह है। सरकार ने यहां पर ड्राई पोर्ट बनाने के लिये कई बार इस इलाके को देखा है। इस सम्बन्ध में वहां सर्वे भी किया जा चुका है। इस ड्राई पोर्ट बनाने का बहुत बड़ा प्लान है। अगर वहां ड्राई पोर्ट बनता है तो फरीदाबाद जंक्शन, पलवल जंक्शन एक बहुत बड़े रेल सेन्टर के रूप में उभर कर आएगा। अगर पलवल से खुर्जा (य० पी०) को एक छोटे रेल कनेक्शन के रूप में कनेक्ट कर दिया जाए तो उस से एक ऐसी बात हल हो जायगी जिस को कि बीस साल से लोग कह रहे हैं। दिल्ली से मधुरा के बीच न कोई रेल ट्रिज है और न कोई रोड ट्रिज है। अगर आप एक रेल ट्रिज दे देते हैं तो यह पलवल-खुर्जा की लाइन बन जाती है और इस से आपका केपिटल रीजन कनेक्ट हो जाता है।

[श्री धर्मवीर वक्षिप्त]

इस लाइन से आप के ड्राई पोर्ट को भी बहुत फायदा हो जायगा । इस के अलावा दिल्ली आने-जाने वाली सरविसिज को भी बहुत फायदा होगा । इस के साथ ही इस इलाके में दिल्ली से मथुरा के बीच इलेक्ट्रिकिन्सिज किकेशन भी होना चाहिए । यह काम प्रायोरिटी खेसिज पर होना चाहिए । इस लाइन पर दिल्ली-वन्वर्ड की रेलों का बराबर आना-जाना रहता है ।

यहां पर एक बात मैं दिल्ली की रिग रेल लाईन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । दिल्ली में जो आप रेल लाईन बिछाना चाहते हैं वह आप दिल्ली के चारों ओर बिछाना चाहते हैं । कलकत्ता में आप अण्डर ग्राउण्ड रेलवे विधा रहे हैं । मैं नहीं जनता कि उस पर कितना खर्च होने वाला है । मैं यह भी नहीं जानता कि दिल्ली में अण्डर ग्राउण्ड रेलवे विधाना फीजिबल है या नहीं । लेकिन मैं इतना जनता हूं कि इस के बनने से तमाम फरीदावाद और उससे आगे पलबल को जहां पर आपका ड्राई पोर्ट बनाने का लाना है, कलेक्ट करने में बड़ी सहुलियत होगी ।

अन्त में मैं रेल मंत्री का बड़ा धन्यवाद करता हूं कि उन्होंने एक छोटा सा संक्षिप्त बजट पेश किया और उस में मजदूरों और यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए कोई भाड़ा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है । मैं उन्हें इस सब के बावजूद सरपलस बजट पेश करने पर मुबारकबाद देता हूं । मैं इस बात के लिए भी उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि वे भारतीय रेलवे को सभी की सुविधा के लिए साइंटिफिक तरीके से चलाने का इंतजाम करेंगे । जो भाई सामने बैठे हुए हैं मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे भी इस में मदद देंगे । उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो अच्छा होगा । हम लोग उन के सहयोग से आगे बढ़ना चाहेंगे । मुझे पूरी आशा है

कि चाहौण साहब और दूसरे साथी इस काम से अवश्य सहयोग करेंगे । यह सब का काम है । रेलवे सब से बड़ा एंटरप्राइज है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं । और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र कल्याण (उज्जैन) : जो संक्षिप्त रेल बजट मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं । इस बजट का देश के हर एक वर्ग ने स्वागत किया है और इस की सराहना की है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने जेटफार्म टिकट के दाम कम किए हैं । ऐसा कर के उन्होंने सराहनीय कायदा किया है । ज्यादा अच्छा होता यदि उन्होंने दूसरे दर्जे के किराये में धोड़ी कमी की होती । तब वह और भी ज्यादा प्रशंसा के पात्र बनने ।

जो लोग रेल हड्डताल के समय हड्डताल पर गए थे उन्होंने उन को किर से नौकरी में ले लिया है । इस से रेल कर्मचारियों में संतोष की लहर दौड़ गई है । ऐसा कर के उन्होंने बहुत ही सराहनीय काम किया है । परन्तु जिन्होंने हड्डताल में भाग लिया था उन कर्मचारियों के बेतन का अभी तक निपटारा नहीं किया गया है । इसका मुझे बड़ा खेद है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें तो उन के बेतनों के निपटारे के बारे में भी कोई घोषणा अवश्य करें ।

उन्होंने दो मजदूर संघों को मान्यता दी है और उसका उल्लेख किया है । आपने उनको मान्यता प्रदान की है जिन्होंने हड्डताल का विरोध किया था, आपातकाल का समर्थन किया, काफी लोगों को गिरफ्तार करवाया था, बोस

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का समर्थन किया था जिनकी सदस्य संघा बहुत ही थोड़ी है नहीं कि बरावर है उनको यह मान्यता दी है। लेकिन आप देवे कि भारतीय ल मजदूर संघ ने हर बार आप का सार दिया है, हड्डताल में साथ दिया था, एमरजेंसी का विरोध किया था, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का विरोध किया था और उनकी सदस्य संघा साड़े तीन लाख है, उनके काती लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, काती संघा में इस संघ के लोग जेलों में गए थे लेकिन आपने उनको मान्यता नहीं दी है। यह तो पिछली सरकार की नीति थी जिसको आप भी अस्ता रहे हैं इसको आपको बदलना चाहिए।

भारतीय मजदूर संघ के पक्षों का जवाब आपके अफसर लोग नहीं देते हैं और न ही उनको मिलने का समय देते हैं, उसके बजाए को किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। यह पिछली सरकार की नीति थी—जिस पर आप भी चल रहे हैं। मैं विनती करूँगा कि कम से कम इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें और ऐसे संघों को जो रेलवे की उन्नति चाहते हैं, रेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जो रेलों को चुस्ती से चलाना चाहते हैं, रेलों में और उसके कर्मचारियों में अनुशासन की भावना लाना चाहते हैं, ऐसे संघों को आप मान्यता दें। यह बेरी आप से बिनम् प्रार्थना है।

जिन लोगों ने हड्डताल का विरोध किया था उनके रिप्रेसेंटेवों को आपने प्रीमोशन दिया, उनको भी प्रीमोशन दिया, उनकी उन्नति हुई। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने हड्डताल का संघर्ष किया, एमरजेंसी का विरोध किया, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का विरोध किया, उन लोगों से उनके अधिकार छीन लिए रहे और

उनको नुकसान हुआ। इस कारण से उन में असन्तोष है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए आप कदम बढ़ायें और उनकी समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़ने का प्रयास करें।

इस दौरान में जिन कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया गया उनको आप उनके स्थानों पर लाएं। यह भी मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

रेलों की नीति है कि लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान इस और दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी संघा में रेलवे स्टाल लोगों को दिए जाते हैं। एक एक व्यक्ति के पास 10, 15, 20, 50 स्टाल हैं, लेकिन वह स्वयं काम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि दूसरे लोगों को किराये पर उठा रखे हैं और बड़ी संघा में उन से पैसे लेते हैं और रेकार्ड पर शो करते हैं कि वह उन के कर्मचारी हैं। उन कर्मचारियों को प्रौदीडेट फंड, बोनस आदि का कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। अधिकांश लोग कॉटेट कैसिस पर काम करते हैं इस कृत्यवस्था में अगर आप सुधार ला दें तो काफी लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि अगर लोग स्टाल मांगते हैं तो उन को नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि जो पहले से स्टाल्स चला रहे हैं और रेलवे अधिकारियों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं उन्हीं को स्टाल मिल जाते हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि 30,000 ह० रेलवे अधिकारियों पर वर्द्ध कर के स्टाल मिल गया। इसमें सुधार करने का आप का क्या विचार है? जो संबंधित रेलवे अधिकारी होते हैं उन के बर पर स्टाल बाले समय समय पर सामान भेजते रहते हैं। पार्सियामेंट का मेम्बर अगर किसी की सिफारिश करता है कि फलां व्यक्ति स्टाल चलाने योग्य

[श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय]

है, बेरोजगार है उस को स्टाल दे दिया जाय तो जबाब मिलता है कि जांच कर रहे हैं। वह जांच होती ही रहती है और इसी बीच स्टाल किसी दूसरे को मिल जाता है। तो यह कैसे हो जाता है इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें। यह बहुत बड़ा दुर्गम रेलवे भे है जो समात होना चाहिए। इस क्षेत्र में काफी लोगों द्वारा रोजगार दिया जा सकता है।

सरकार ने बीच में कुछ व्यवस्था की थी कि सरकार स्वयं रेलवे स्टाल चलायेगी और कुछ चल भी रहे हैं। लेकिन प्राइवेट लोग भी स्टाल चला रहे हैं और करोड़ पति बने हुए हैं। मेरी मांग है कि जिन के पास एक से अधिक स्टाल हैं उन को स्टाल न दिए जायें, उनके लाइसेंस समात किये जायें, और जो सोन उन स्टालों पर काम कर रहे हैं उन की कोआपरेटिंग बना कर वह स्टाल उन्हीं को दे दिये जायें। जो पिछले कई सालों से एक स्टाल पर नौकरी कर रहे हैं उन की जांच कर के उसी के नाम वह स्टाल कर दिया जाएगा इस बात का आश्वासन आज रेल मंत्री जी :

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक गाड़ी अहमदाबाद से फिरोजाबाद साबरमती एक्सप्रेस के नाम से चलती है, लेकिन वह पैसेंजर से भी गयी बीती है, काही समय लेती है। अहमदाबाद से फिरोजाबाद वाया रतलाम, उज्जैन, भोपाल के बीच इसी गाड़ी के फास्ट करके चलाया जाय जिस से समय की बचत हो।

पहले गाड़ियां समय पर चलती थीं, लेकिन अब फिर देर से चल रही हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि समय की पावनी को भेटेन रखा जाए। यह कैसे सम्भव है

इस बारे में आप के पास अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं जो आप को बतायेंगे कि गाड़ियां समय पर कैसे चलायी जा सकती हैं।

गाड़ियों पर जो खाना मिलता है वह काफी महंगा होता है और तोल में भी कम होता है। इस और भी जरा आप ध्यान दें।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : आप को कितना चाहिए ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : जितने में पेट भर जाए।

इसके बारे में आपके पास बहुत अच्छा स्टाफ है, पुराने अनुभवी और जानकार व्यक्ति हैं। वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से बतायेंगे कि गाड़ी समय पर कैसे चल सकती है और कैसे चलाई जा सकती है।

गाड़ियों पर जो खाना मिलता है वह इतना महंगा होता है कि पूछिए नहीं। तोल बजन में भी काफी कम होता है। यात्रियों को पैसा भी पूरा देना पड़ता है और भूखा भी रहना पड़ता है। महंगा भी मिलता है और कम भी मिलता है, इस और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चब्बाण : कितना बजन चाहिए आपको।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : जितने में पेट भर जाए।

मेरा निवेदन यह भी है कि इस समय रेलवे में 3 लाख के करीब कैजुल लेबर हैं जो कि वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी रेलवे में आवश्यकता है, उनको हटाया नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन उनको स्थायी नहीं किया जाता है। उनकी सेवा को ब्रेक कर दिया जाता है

और बार बार उनसे पैसा लेकर उनको काम दिया जाता है। मैंने पिछली बार भी इस बात का उल्लेख किया था, लेकिन अब मैं नए रेल मंत्री से आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस और ध्यान देंगे और इन लोगों को स्थायी बनाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि इन साड़े तीन लाख लोगों की रेलवे को आवश्यकता है और कई सालों से ये लोग काम करते आ रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी घोषणा मंत्री महोदय करें कि इनको शीघ्र ही स्थायी किया जाएगा।

जहाँ तक भेद्यर पार्लियामेंट के पत्रों का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड और जोनल आफिसेज से उनका जो जवाब दिया जाता है वह खानापूरी ही होती है, उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं होता है, ऐसा मेरा मत है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप सभी रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजरों को लिख कर आदेश दे दें कि पार्लियामेंट के भेद्यरों के जो पत्र आवें, वह वास्तविकता के आधार पर होते हैं और उनपर तकाल कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

हिन्दी का प्रयोग जिस मात्रा में होना चाहिए आज उस मात्रा में नहीं हो रहा है। और अधिक मात्रा में हिन्दी का प्रयोग हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भी इससे सहमत होंगे। रेलवे में अधिक से अधिक कार्य हिन्दी में होना चाहिए, आज जिस ढंग से हो रहा है, वह बहुत कम हो रहा है।

जहाँ तक रेलवे में क्लेम्स की बात है उसमें कई प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ हो रही हैं। इस प्रकार का एक केस मैंने भूत-पूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री कुरेशी साहब को भेजा था। उसमें मैंने लिखा था कि उज्ज्वन में

नागदा से एक पारंपर भेजा गया था जिसमें चांदी के कलदार रूपए थे। लेकिन रेलवे के बलसार स्टेशन पर ब्रेकवान को तोड़कर उस बक्से को उतार लिया गया। पूरी की पूरी पेटी चोरी हो गई। बाद में चोर पकड़ा गया और जहाँ पर वह माल बेचा गया वह भी पता लग गया। उस चोर को पहले भी रुजा हो चुकी थी। लेकिन वह केस रेलवे से हार गए। उसकी अपील भी की गई लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। चोर ने रेलवे के बकील को हजार रुपए देकर खरीद लिया। लेकिन माल का कोई पता नहीं लग सका। मैंने बताया भी कि माल इस पार्टी को बेचा गया, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ।

इस प्रकार के बहुत से लोग हैं जो झटे केस बनाकर रेलवे के स्टाफ से अधिकारियों से साठगांठ करके क्लेम पास करा लेते हैं और असली क्लेम पास नहीं हो पाते हैं। वास्तव में जो क्लेम मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि क्लेम्स का फैसला कम समय में हो इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। आपने मुझे समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening patiently to the speech of the hon. Railway Minister to hear something unique, as he himself told the pressmen a few days ago, but to my disappointment and of course to the disappointment of others too, nothing is unique but only a projection of the glory of the previous Government.

I cannot see anything new in the Railway Budget except the reduction of the platform ticket rate. I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister with all his commitment to a Gandhian

[Shri V. M. Sugheeran]

and socialist values, contributed nothing new.

The well-said idea of classless trains is not new. The Cochin-Delhi Jayanti Janta is the first introduced classless train in the country. A lending library having books and magazines is functioning in it. Credit goes to the previous Railway Minister for starting classless trains. Anyway I welcome the promise for more classless trains made by the Railway Minister in his speech. When you take up the priority, it must be on the need-based and not on pressure-based and no doubt you will agree with me that down South needs more Janata Expresses, especially Bombay-Cochin and Delhi-Cochin sections.

The Railway Budget is quite disappointing as far as the people of Kerala are concerned. Development of railways in Kerala has not received adequate attention in the past. Kerala has only about 900 km of railway lines out of 60231 km in All India. The Railway Minister has neglected the State of Kerala. No budgetary provision is seen for the well-deserving railway lines to be taken up in Kerala. We are not at all satisfied with the sugar-coated and vague promises made by the hon. Minister regarding Ernakulam-Alleppey line. The construction of Ernakulam-Alleppey line must be included in this Budget itself. It is one of the vital railway projects of Kerala. I would like to highlight some of the important features of the line. The length of the Ernakulam-Alleppey line is 51 km and the estimated cost, as assessed in 1976 by the Ministry of Railways, is Rs. 455 lakhs. A return of 18 per cent is expected on the investment.

The Alleppey railway line, when constructed, will serve the most populated area of the State and also one of the most backward areas. The density of population in this belt is 1128 persons per sq. km. as against the all-India average of 178 and Kerala's average of 549. Since 1951-52, there

had been persistent requests from the State Government and people of Kerala for extending the railway line from Cochin to Alleppey. It was announced in 1951 by the then Prime Minister of India, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at a public function at Alleppey that linking of Alleppey with Cochin by rail would be included in the Third Five Year Plan. Subsequently, various representations were made to the Ministry of Railways urging the construction of this line on a priority basis for the speedy development of the backward district of Alleppey and taking into account the immense development potential of the area.

This coastal belt is the centre of coir industry, coconut plantations and fisheries. Mineral sands and glass quality sands are also available in plenty in this area. Alleppey is also the Headquarters of Kuttanad, which is one of the important rice-producing areas of the State and there is considerable movement of rice out of Kuttanad and fertilisers and other inputs required for rice cultivation in about 50,000 hectares of Kuttanad have to move into that area.

The urgency for constructing this railway line has come up now mainly due to the setting up of three major steel industrial units in the area between Ernakulam and Alleppey, for which Letters of Intent have already been received. The location of the three major industrial steel projects in the coastal belt between Ernakulam and Alleppey was decided based on suitability of the area and the availability of land, water, terrain of land with proximity to Cochin Harbour from where the items could be exported to foreign countries. The State Government also intend to explore the feasibility of exploiting the rich silica sand deposits available in this coastal belt with immense export potential.

Alleppey is the cradle of coir industry employing about 2 lakh persons. Out of 1.5 lakh tons of coir

products, about 45,000 tonnes are exported to foreign countries earning about Rs. 20 crores per annum in foreign exchange. Fishing industry of Kerala is also concentrated in this area.

It is possible to increase the foreign exchange earnings from coir and fishing products if rail transport, which is cheaper than road transport, is provided from Alleppey to Cochin Harbour.

To the south of Alleppey lies the long belt of valuable mineral sands containing monozite ilminite and allied products. Titanium industrial complex in the State public sector costing about Rs. 70 crores approved by Planning Commission and Government of India is proposed to be located in the coastal belt of South of Alleppey. The Indian Rare Earths Ltd. also operate in this area. The export earning of the new Titanium complex and Indian Rare Earth would come to about Rs. 10 crores per annum. The Ernakulam-Alleppey line should be extended to the South of Alleppey via Kayankulam in due course and that will be of great advantage to both Titanium complex and the Indian Rare Earths.

As the Railway Minister is aware, the Kerala Government has taken keen interest in bearing the cost of more than Rs. 1 lakh for traffic and engineering survey and offering the supply of Government land free of cost and also wooden sleepers for the line costing about Rs. 30 lakhs. The Minister had also congratulated the State Government publicly several times. The people of this area have also come forward in a big way offering free man-power as 'shramdan' for the unskilled labour. The Kerala Youth Congress has already offered full man-power needed for the project, and particularly with reference to the formation of land army, I am happy to say that Kerala is unique in its mass movement. The Kerala Government has initiated construction of

Kallada Irrigation Project with the involvement of the people and have constructed major part of it. So, I request the hon. Minister to have a token provision in the current Railway Budget of 1977-78. The maximum provision that may be required by the Railways for this new line may not be more than Rs. 30 lakhs during 1977-78 and that amount is required for the preliminary expenses for the construction of a major railway bridge at Mattancherry near Cochin, which may cost about Rs. 2 crores and which requires about 2 years for construction. The rest of the work could also be done simultaneously in 1978-79 and may not involve any major time-consuming engineering problem as the land is flat and the soil is sandy and the construction of the embankment for laying the line will be comparatively easy work.

Considering all these points I once again request the hon. Minister to include construction of Ernakulam-Alleppey line in the current Railway Budget itself and to do justice to the people of Kerala.

Another important railway line to be taken up is Kuttipuram-Guruvayur-Trichur line. Guruvayur being a famous pilgrim centre attracts thousands of pilgrims every day from all over India. I request the hon. Minister to take urgent steps to sanction the line.

The Tellicherry-Mysore railway line is another important proposed railway line to be taken up immediately.

The scope for electrification of railway line in Kerala is very high because of availability of cheap electricity. Steps may be taken to electrify Kasargode-Ernakulam and Trivandrum-Cochin railway line. It will be very much economical also.

[Shri V. M. Sudheeran]

Another important point I would like to mention is the alarming increase of rail accidents. The rail accident at Gauhati and Kattpadi, I think, will definitely open the eyes of the Government. This is the country which has the greatest tradition of resigning the Railway Minister after taking all moral responsibility of a rail accident. I am referring late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji who resigned after Ariyallur rail accident. I would not like to go to that extent that the Minister should resign but the Minister must be aware of the increasing number of rail accidents and alert himself and his Department to take immediate precautionary mea-

sures to avert accidents so that the security of the passengers is ensured.

Sir, with these words I conclude my speech and I oppose the Budget.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIRS REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 14, 1977/Jyaistha 24,1899 (Saka).