

Sixth Series, Vol. XIX—No. 1

Monday, November 20, 1978

Kartika 29, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMENT
of INDIA
No. 22
Date 14.2.79

(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

Sixth Series, Volume XIX, Sixth Session 1978 1900 (Saka)

No. 1, Monday November, 20, 1978/Kartika 29, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Alphabetical List of Members	(v)-(xiii)
Officers of the House	(xiv)
List of Members of the Cabinet and Ministers of State	. (xv)-(xvii)
Member Sworn	. I
Obituary References	. I-5
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 7	. 5-36
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 8 to 20	. 36-50
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 61, 63 to 195 and 197 to 200	. 50-301
Papers laid on the Table	. 301-308
Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill—	
Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments	. 308
Assent to Bills	. . . . .
<i>Re.</i> Discussion on the Communal situation in the country	. 309-10, 311-15
<i>Re.</i> President's order in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry	. 310-11
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Communal riots in the country	. 315-28
Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy	. 315,319-21
Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	. 315-18
Shri Morarji Desai	. 321,326,328
Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra	. 323-26
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria	. 326-27

*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.

	COLUMNS
Resignation by Member -- (<i>Shri S. D. Somasundaran</i>)	328
Announcement Re. Procedure for dealing with Calling Attention Notices	328-22
Statement Re. IAF Plane crash at Leh on 19-11-1978	329
Shri Jagjivan Ram	330-31
Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill—	
Extention of Time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	332
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Reported grant of Paper Conversion Licence to Sehgal Papers Ltd.—	
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	332-34
(ii) Functioning of the Film Finance Corporation, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and the Hindustan Photo Films—	
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	334
(iii) Strike by the Pharmacists—	
Shri Janeshwar Mishra	334-35
(iv) Reported resentment among the workers and employees over the Industrial Relations Bill—	
Shri Samar Mukherjee	335-36
Bolani Ores Limited (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill	336-54
Motion to consider—	
Shri Biju Patnaik	336-38, 348-52
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	339-41
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	341
Shri K. A. Rajan	341-43
Shri Saugata Roy	343-45
Shri A. Asckaraj	345-46
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	347-48

	COLUMNS
Clauses 2 to 38 and 1	353
Motion to pass, as amended	354
Shri Biju Patnaik	354
Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Bill	355—82
Motion to consider—	
Shri H. M. Patel	355—60, 379—81
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak	360—62
Dr. Ramji Singh	362—65
Shri A. Bala Pajanor	365—67
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	367—70
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	370—75
Shri R. L. P. Verma	375—78
Shri Ram Murti	378—79
Clauses 2 to 14 and 1	381—82
Motion to pass, as amended	382
Shri H. M. Patel	382
Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzafirpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill	383—407
Motion to consider—	
Shrimati Abha Maiti	383—85
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	386—88
Shri Shrikrishna Singh	388—89
Shri Ramdas Singh	389—92
Shri R. L. P. Verma	392—95
Dr. Ramji Singh	395—98
Shri K. A. Rajan	399—401
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	401—403
Shri Dharendranath Basu	403—405
Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth	405—406

Motion to consider—

Shri Sikandar Bakht	407—10
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	410—13
Dr. Ramji Singh	413—17
Dr. Saradish Roy	417—19
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	419—23
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	. 25—26
Shri Shrikrishna Singh . . . . .	. 426—28

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

SIXTH LOK SABHA

A

Abdul Lateef, Shri (Nalgonda)
Agrawal, Shri Satish (Jaipur)
Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin (Kishanganj)
Ahmed Hussin, Shri (Dhubri)
Ahsan Jafri, Shri (Ahmedabad)
Ahuja, Shri Subhash (Betul)
Akbar Jahan Begum, Shrimati (Srinagar)
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Arkonam)
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan (Basithat)
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose (Narasapur)
Amat, Shri D. (Sundargarh)
Amin, Prof. R. K. (Surendranagar)
Ananthan, Shri Kumari (Nagercoil)
Anbalagan, Shri P. (Ramanathapuram)
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Machilipatnam).
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P. (Bapatla)
Ansari, Shri Faqir Ali (Mirzapur)
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S. (Anakapalli)
Argal, Shri Chhabiram (Morena)
Arif Beg, Shri (Bhopal)
Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)
Arunachalam, Shri V. (Tirunelveli)
Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P. (Maras North)
Asokaraj, Shri A. (Perambalur)
Austin, Dr. Henry (Ernakulam)
Avari, Shri Gev M. (Nagpur)

B

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R. (Shimoga)
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Mathura)
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri (Singhbhum)
Bahuguna, Shri H. N. (Lucknow)
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala (Phulpur)
Bairagi, Shri Jena (Bhadrak)
Bal, Shri Pradyumna (Jagatsinghpur).
Balak Ram, Shri (Simla)
Balakrishniah, Shri T. (Tirupathi)
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry (Hoshiarpur)
Baldev Prakash, Dr. (Amritsar)
Banatwalla, Shri G. M. (Ponnani)
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Gauhati)
Barman, Shri Palas (Balurghat)
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh (Sangrur)
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)
Barua, Shri Bedabrata (Kaliabor)
Varve, Shri J. C. (Ramtek)
Basappa, Shri Kondajji (Devangere)
Basu, Shri Chitta (Barasat)
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath (Katwa)
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri (Dumka)
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar (Tonk)
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah)
Bhagat Ram, Shri (Phillaur)
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath (Jhaoua)
Bharat Bhushan, Shri (Nainital)
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore)
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna (Uluberia)
Bheeshma Dev, Shri M. (Nagarkurnool)
Bhuvarahan, Shri G. (Cuddalore)

Birendra Prasad Shri (Nalanda)
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao (Sri-Kakulam)
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib (Amravati)
Borole, Shri Yashwant (Jalgaon)
Borooh, Shri D. K. (Nowgong)
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy (Diamond Harbour)
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury (Outer-Delhi)

Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Aonla)
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa (Bihar)
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb (Tripura East)

C

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip (Calcutta South)
Chand Ram, Shri (Sirsia)
Chandan Singh, Shri (Kairana)
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri (Amroha)
Chandra Shekhar, Shri (Balia)
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri (Varanasi)
Chandrappan, Shri C. K. (Cannanore)
Chandravati, Shrimati (Bhiwani)
Charan Narzary, Shri (Kokrajhar)
Charan Singh, Shri (Baghpat)
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Jadavpur)
Chaturbhuj, Shri (Jhalawar)
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath (Agra)
Chaudhary, Shri Moti Bhai R. (Banas-kantha)
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar (Gaya)
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib (Berhampore)
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen (Kaiserganj)
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram (Ganganagar)
Chauhan, Shri Nawah Singh (Aligarh)
Chavan, Shrimati P. (Karad)
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao (Satara)
Chavda, Shri K. S. (Patan)
Chettri, Shri K. B. (Darjeeling)
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur (Sik-kim)

Chikkalingiah, Shri K. (Mandya)
Choudhari, Shri K. B. (Bijapur)
Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque (Silchar)
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh (Dhar)
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra (Calcutta North-East)

D

Dabbi, Shri Ajitsinh (Anand)
Damani, Shri S. R. (Sholapur)
Damor, Shri Somjibhai, (Dohad)
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu (Rajapur)
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari (Jalna)
Das, Shri R. P. (Krishnagar)
Das, Shri S. S. (Sitamarhi)
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas (Mysore)
Dasgupta, Shri K. N. (Jalpaiguri)
Dave, Shri Anant (Kutch)
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna (Burdwan)
Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi)
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. (Parvathipuram)
Desai, Shri D. D. (Kaira)
Desai, Shri Dajiba (Kolhapur)
Desai, Shri Hitendra (Godhra)
Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat)
Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji (Balrampur)
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad (Hathras)
Deshmukh, Shri Sheshrao (Parbhani)
Devarajan, Shri B. (Rasipuram)
Dhanda yuthapani, Shri V. (Vellore)
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar (Tamilur)
Dharia, Shri Mohan (Poona)
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh (Jullundur)
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao (Nanded)
Dhurve, Shri Shyamla (Mandla)
Digal, Shri Sribatcha (Phulbani)
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri (Vaishali)
Doley, Shri L. K. (Lakhimpur)
Durga Chand, Shri (Kangra)
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna (Dum Dum)

E

Elanchezhian, Shri V. S. (Pudukkottai)
Engti, Shri Biren (Autonomous District)

F

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo (Mormugao)
Fazlur Rahman, Shri (Bettiah)
Falerio, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)

G

Gaekwad, Shri F. P. (Baroda)
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai (Mandvi)
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru (Chikmagalur)
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri (Shahabad)
Ganga Singh, Shri (Mandi)
Gattani, Shri R. D. (Jodhpur)
Gawai, Shri D. G. (Buldhana)
George, Shri A. C. (Mukundapuram)
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir (Midnapore)
Girjanandan Singh, Shri (Sheohar)
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar (Bikaner)
Gode, Shri Santoshrao (Wadha)
Gogoi, Shri Taran (Jerhat)
Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)
Gopal, Shri K. (Karur)
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal (Bombay North)
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh (Nabadwip)
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb (Sangli)
Gounder, Shri Venugopal (Wandiwash)
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha (Hassan)
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar (Kota)
Guha, Shri Samar (Contai)
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh (Bhatinda)
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal (Delhi Sadar)
Gupta, Shri Shyam Sunder (Barh)

H

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra (Durgapur)
Hande, Shri V. G. (Nasik)
Haren Bhumij, Shri (Dibrugarh)
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri (Gorakhpur)
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak (Rosera)
Heera Bhai, Shri (Banswara)
Hegde, Shri K. S. (Bangalore South)
Hukam Ram, Shri (Jalore)

I

Inder Singh, Shri (Hissar)

J

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. (Bangalore North)
Jagannathan, Shri S. (Sriperumbudur)
Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram)
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj (Balaghat)
Jain, Shri Kalyan (Indore)
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra (Seoni)
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram (Faizabad)
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh (Jammu)
Jawade, Shri Shridharrao Nathotaji (Yeotmal)
Jethamalani, Shri Ram (Bombay North-West)
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V. (Sivakasi)
Joarder, Shri Dinesh (Malda)
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar (Almora)

K

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand (Ujjain)
Kadam, Shri B. P. (Kanara)
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran (Kasargod)
Kaiho, Shri (Outer Manipur)
Kailash Prakash, Shri (Meerut)
Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao (Baramati)
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu (Aurangabad)

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M. (Tiruchirapalli)
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D. (Nellore)
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad)
 Kamble, Shri B. C. (Bombay South-Central)
 Kannan, Shri P. (Salem)
 Kapoor, Shri L. L. (Purnea)
 Kar, Shri Sarat (Cuttack)
 Karan Singh, Dr. (Udhampur)
 Kasar, Shri Amrut (Panaji)
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam (Raipur)
 Kesharwani, Shri N. P. (Bilaspur)
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh (Ropar)
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohanmad (Moradabad)
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain (Barpeta)
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali (Hapur)
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan (Bulandshahr)
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hassan (Pilibhit)
 Khirme, Shri Rinching Khandu (Arunachal West)
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina (Azamgarh)
 Kishore Lal, Shri (East Delhi)
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath (Jhargram)
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Adoor)
 Kolanthaivelu, Shri R. (Tiruchengode)
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar (Raichur)
 Kosalram, Shri K. T. (Triuchendur)
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K. (Belgaum)
 Krishna Kant, Shri (Chandigarh)
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y. (Kolar)
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi (Coimbatore)
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Chikballapur)
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra (Balasore)
 Kunhambu, Shri K. (Ottapalam)
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad (Ghatampur)

Kureel, Shri R. L. (Mohanlalganj)
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh (Salem-pur)

L

Lahanu Shidavakom, Shri (Dahanu)
 Lakkapa, Shri K. (Tumkur)
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R. (Tindivanam)
 Lal, Shri S. S. (Bayana)
 Lalji Bhai, Shri (Salumber)
 Lalu Prasad, Shri (Chapra)
 Laskar, Shri Nihar (Karimganj)
 Limaye, Shri Madhu (Banka)
 Lyngdoh, Shri Hopingstone (Shillong)

M

Machhand, Shri Raghbir Singh (Bhind)
 Magar, Shri Annasaheb (Khed)
 Mahala, Shri K. L. (Jhunjhunu)
 Mahale, Shri Shankar (Malegaon)
 Mahata, Shri C. R. (Purulia)
 Mahi Lal, Shri (Bijnor)
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini (Dharwar North)
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha (Panskura)
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar (South Delhi)
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh (Sonipat)
 Mallanna, Shri K. (Chitradurga)
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra (Jaipur)
 Malikarjun, Shri (Medak)
 Mandal, Shri B. P. (Madhempura)
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal (Jhanjharpur)
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda (Mathurapur)
 Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarao (Ichalkaranji)
 Mangal Deo, Shri (Akbarpur)
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao (Bhandara)
 Manohar Lal, Shri (Kanpur)

Mathew, Shri George (Muvattupuzha)
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad (Sikar)
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G. (Gandhinagar)
Mayathevar, Shri K. (Dindigul)
Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao (Tenali)
Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali (Murshidabad)
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai (Bhavnagar)
Mhalgi, Shri R. K. (Thana)
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram (Nagpur)
Miri, Shri Govind Ram (Sarangarh)
Mishra, Shri G. S. (Chhindwara)
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar (Allahabad)
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan (Begusarai)
Modak, Shri Bijoy (Hooghly)
Mohan Bhaiya, Shri (Durg)
Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu (Chengalpattu)
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri (Raiganj)
Mohinder Singh, Shri (Karnal)
Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South)
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy (Bankura)
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri (Siwan)
Mukherjee, Shri Samar (Howrah)
Multan Singh, Chaudhary (Jalesar)
Munda, Shri Govinda (Keonjhar)
Munda, Shri Karia (Khunti)
Murahari, Shri Godey (Vijayawada)
Murmu, Father Anthony (Rajmahal)
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna (Amlapuram)
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar (Kanakapura)
Murugaiyan, Shri S. G. (Nagapattinam)
Murugesan, Shri A. (Chidambaram)

N

Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh (Calcutta North-West)
Nahata, Shri Amrit (Pali)
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal (Chittoor)
2962 LS—2

Naik, Shri S. H. (Nandurbar)
Naik, Shri V. P. (Washim)
Nair, Shri B. K. (Mavelikara)
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan (Trivandrum)
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon)
Narayana, Shri K. S. (Hyderabad)
Narendra Singh, Shri (Damoh)
Nathu Singh, Shri (Dausa)
Nathuni Ram, Shri (Nawada)
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Jungadh)
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain (Khajuraho)
Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi)
Negi, Shri T. S. (Tehri-Garhwal)

O

Onkar Singh, Shri (Budaun)
Oraon, Shri Lalu (Lohardaga)

P

Pai, Shri T. A. (Udipi)
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala (Pondicherry)
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad (Banda)
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan (Mandsaur)
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar (Rajgarh)
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh (Shahdol)
Parmai Lal, Shri (Hardoi)
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B. (Dhandhuka)
Parthasarathy, Shri P. (Rajampet)
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb (Ratnagiri)
Parvati Devi, Shrimati (Ladakh)
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Hajipur)
Patel, Shri Ahmed M. (Broach)
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai (Porbandar)
Patel, Shri Dwarikadas (Amreli)
Patel, Shri H. M. (Sabarkantha)
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai (Mehsana)

Patel, Shri Meetha Lal (Sawai Madhopur)
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar)
 Patel, Shri R. R. (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)
 Patidwar, Shri Rameshwar (Khangone)
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe (Kopergaon)
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant (Hingoli)
 Patil, Shri D. B. (Kolaba)
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bagalkot)
 Patil, Shri S. D. (Erandol)
 Patil, Shri U. S. (Latur)
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N. (Dhulia)
 Patnaik, Shri Biju (Kendrapara)
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji (Bhubaneswar)
 Patwary, Shri H. L. (Mangaldoi)
 Periasamy, Dr. P. V. (Krishnagiri)
 Pertin, Shri Bakin (Arunachal East)
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal (Khurja)
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana (Mangalore)
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy (Cooch Behar)
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath (Sambalpur)
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan (Deogarh)
 Pradhan, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur (Anantapur)

Q

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi (Anantnag)

R

Rachiah, Shri B. (Chamarajangar)
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri (Unnao)
 Raghavji, Shri (Vidisha)
 Raghbir Singh, Shri (Kurukshestra)
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur)
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal (Misrikh)
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar (Ghazipur)

Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad (Sagar)
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram (Ghosi)
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri (Machhli-shahr)
 Raj Narain, Shri (Rae Bareli)
 Rajan, Shri K. A. (Trichur)
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh (Bombay South)
 Raju, Shri K. A. (Pollachi)
 Raju, Shri P. V. G. (Bobbili)
 Rakesh, Shri R. N. (Chail)
 Ram, Shri R. D. (Palamau)
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri (Vikramganj)
 Ram Charan, Shri (Jalaun)
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri (Maharajganj)
 Ram Dhan, Shri (Lalganj)
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury (Bilhaur)
 Ram Kinkar, Shri (Bara Banki)
 Ram Kishan, Shri (Bharatpur)
 Ram Murti, Shri (Bareilly)
 Ram Sagar, Shri (Saidpur)
 Ramachandran, Shri P. (Madras Central)
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai (Mayuram)
 Ramalingam, Shri P. S. (Nilgiris)
 Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Dharmapuri)
 Ramapati Singh, Shri (Motihari)
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam)
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. (Periakulam)
 Ramdas Singh, Shri (Giridih)
 Ramji Singh, Dr. (Bhagalpur)
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri (Balia)
 Ramowalia, Shri Balwant Singh (Farrukh Kot)
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P. (Bombay North-Central)
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda (Bhadrachalam)
 Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna (Wardgal)

Rao, Shri J. Rameshwara (Mahboob-nagar)
 Rao, Shri Jagannath (Berhampur)
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala (Khammam)
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi (Kakinada)
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan (Karimnagar)
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha (Hanamkonda)
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama (Rajahmundry)
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar (Chandrapur)
 Rasheed Masood, Shri, (Sharanpur)
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra (Asha)
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V. (Chhota Udaipur)
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass (Hardwar)
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar (Chirayinkil)
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri (Amethi)
 Reddi, Shri G. S. (Miryalguda)
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha (Adilabad)
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda (Narasaraopet)
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul (Cuddapah)
 Reddy Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara (Kurnool)
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal (Nizamabad)
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayappa (Hindupur)
 Reddy, Shri S. R. (Gulbarga)
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph (Nominated —Anglo-Indians)
 Rothuama, Dr. R. (Mizoram)
 Roy, Shri A. K. (Dhanbad)
 Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)
 Roy, Shri Saugata (Barrackpore)

S

Saeed Murtaza, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
 Saha, Shri A. K. (Vishnupur)
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu (Bolangir)
 Sai, Shri Larang (Surguja)
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo (Raigarh)
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal (Mahendargarh)
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Mangeri)
 Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal (Maharajganj)
 Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan (Puri)
 Sangma, Shri P. A. (Tura)
 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar (Jangipur)
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)
 Sarangi, Shri R. P. (Jamshedpur)
 Sarda, Shri S. K. (Ajmer)
 Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan (Araria)
 Sarkar, Shri S. K. (Joynagar)
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain (Karol Bagh)
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra (Dhenkanal)
 Sathe, Shri Vasant (Akola)
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri (Gonda)
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju (Visakhapatnam)
 Sayian Wala, Shri Mohinder Singh (Ferozepur)
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Arambagh)
 Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A. (Calicut)
 Shah, Shri D. P. (Bastar)
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur (Kheri)
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M. (Nagaland)
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)
 Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath (Garhwal)

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Rampur)
Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt (Gurdaspur)
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar (Udaipur)
Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari (Padrauna)
Shastri, Shri Y. P. (Rewa)
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)
Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti)
Sher Singh, Prof. (Rohtak)
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B. (Jamnagar)
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri (Roberts ganj)
Shrangare, Shri T. S. (Osmanabad)
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri (Monghyr)
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal (Janjgir)
Sikandar Bakht, Shri (Chandni Chowk)
Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)
Singha, Shri Sachindralal (Tripura West)
Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
Sinha, Shri H. L. P. (Jehanabad)
Sinha, Shri M. P. (Patna)
Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan (Tezpur)
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
Somani, Shri Roop Lal (Bhilwara)
Somani, Shri S. S. (Chittorgarh)
Stephen, Shri C. M. (Idukki)
Subramaniam, Shri C. (Palani)
Sudheeran, Shri V. M. (Alleppey)
Sukhendra Singh, Shri (Satna)
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha (DARBHANGA)
Sunna Sahib, Shri A. (Palghat)
Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
Surendra Bikram, Shri (Shahjahanpur)
Surya Narain Singh, Shri (Sidhu)
Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwara (Koppal)
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North-East)
Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad (Bagaha)

T

Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh (Ludhiana)
Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer)
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh (Kanker)
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
Thiagarajan, Shri P. (Sivaganga)
Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
Thorat, Shri Bausaheb (Pandharpur)
Turkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Khalilabad)
Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
Tiwary, Shri Madan (Rajnandgaon)
Tiwary, Shri Ramanand (Buxar)
Tohra, Shri G. S. (Patiala)
Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad (Domariaganj)
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash (Kannauj)
Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
Tur, Shri Mohan Singh (Taran Taran)
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Bahrach)

U

Ugrasen, Shri (Deoria)
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji (Kapadvanj)
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahmad (Baramulla)

Y

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Ranchi)
 Vasisht, Shri Dhanna Vir (Faridabad)
 Veerabhadrapa, Shri K. S. (Bellary)
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Venkatareddy, Shri P. (Ongola)
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal (Mahasemund)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
 Verma, Shri Hargovind (Sitapur)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
 Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Koderma)
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Maihpuri)
 Verma, Shri Sukhdev Prasad (Chatra)
 Visvanathan, Shri C. No. (Tiruppattur)

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad (Khagaria)
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain (Mardhubani)
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad (Godda)
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh (Chandauli)
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad (Saharsa)
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh (Pratapgarh)
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri (Jaunpur)
 Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Z

Zulfiqarullah, Shri (Sultanpur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri K. S. Hegde

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri Godey Murahari

Panel of Chairman

Shri Dhirendranath Basu
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Dr. Sushila Nayar
Shri Ram Murti
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister	Shri Morarji Desai
The Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri L. K. Advani
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri H. N. Bahuguna
The Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Sikandar Bakht
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Surjit Singh Barnala
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Shanti Bhushan
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
The Minister of Railways	Prof. Madhu Dandavate
The Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of Industry	Shri George Fernandes
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Purushottam Kaushik
The Minister of Finance	Shri H. M. Patel
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Biju Patnaik
The Minister of Energy	Shri P. Ramachandran
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour	Shri Ravindra Varma
The Minister of Communications	Shri Brijlal Verma

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Satish Agrawal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakataki
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Arif Beg
The Minister of State <i>in charge</i> of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Chand Ram
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shri Dhana Singh Gulshan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Samarendra Kundu
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Kumari Abha Maiti
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Karia Munda
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri S. D. Patil
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Fazlur Rahman
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Larang Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Sheo Narain
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Prof. Sher Singh

**The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Agriculture and Irrigation** **Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs** **Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Health and Family Welfare** **Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Finance** **Shri Zulfiqarullah**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOL. XIX, First day of the Sixth Session of the Sixth Lok Sabha No. I

I

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 20, 1978/Kartika
29, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER: SWORN

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GAN-
DHI (Chikmagalur)

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of more than two and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of six of our friends, Shri Pattiam Gopalan, Shri N. P. Damodaran, Shri Shambhu Nath Shukla, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shrimati T. Vedakumari and Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

Shri Pattiam Gopalan was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Tellicherry constituency of Kerala State. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly during the years 1965-67. He was again elected to Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1977 and was a member of that House till his death. A trade-unionist, Shri Pattiam

Gopalan took keen interest in the problems of the working classes and served as Secretary of the Peirce Leslie Workers' Union, Tellicherry. He passed away at Thottata near Cannanore on 27th September, 1978 at the young age of 42.

SHRI N. P. Damodaran was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing Tellicherry constituency of Kerala State. A journalist and social worker, Shri Damodaran was associated with several social, cultural and youth organisations in his home State. A freedom fighter he took active part in the freedom movement and was imprisoned for two years in 1942. He was keenly interested in art and culture and led a troupe of artistes from Kerala to Sri Lanka. Throughout his life he evinced great interest in the field of basic and adult education and development of rural areas. He passed away at New Delhi on 11 October, 1978 at the age of 65.

Shri Shambhu Nath Shukla was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Parliament during the years 1949-52 representing erstwhile State of Vindhya Pradesh and was later a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Rewa constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He was a Member of Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-67. In his long political career he served his State in various capacities and held several important offices with distinction. He served as Chief Minister in the erstwhile State of Vindhya Pradesh and subsequently held several portfolios as a Minister in the Madhya Pradesh Government.

**Not recorded

A renowned journalist, he was the editor and founder of several magazines and newspapers. He was an eminent scholar of Hindi and a keen educationist who was responsible for starting several degree colleges. He also served as Vice-Chancellor of Rewa University. A veteran freedom fighter and a Gandhian, he was known for his scholarly pursuits. He played an important role in the formation and emotional integration of the State of Madhya Pradesh. Shri Shukla passed away at Bhopal on 21 October, 1978 at the age of 75.

Shri Deorao S. Patil was a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962-70, representing Yeotmal constituency of Maharashtra. He was later elected to Rajya Sabha in 1974 and was a member of that House at the time of his death. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Bombay Legislative Assembly and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly during the year 1952-62.

An agriculturist, he was keenly interested in the uplift of the rural masses and was associated with several organisations like Farmers' Parliamentary Forum, Maharashtra State Advisory Committee on Panchayati Raj, Maharashtra State Forest and Rural Development Committee and Land Reforms and Agricultural Labour Committee of the Planning Commission. A social worker, Shri Patil was associated with several social and educational institutions and devoted his energies to the betterment of the weaker sections of the society. As a parliamentarian, he took keen interest in issues pertaining to the uplift of the down-trodden and strongly advocated the removal of untouchability. He passed away at Nagpur on 22nd October, 1978 at the age of 63.

Shrimati T. Vedakumari was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62, representing Eluru constituency of Andhra Pradesh. A social worker, she was keenly in-

terested in the welfare of women and served as Secretary of the West Godavari Branch of All India Woman's Conference. She worked ceaselessly for the uplift of women and set up an institution for giving free coaching to women and imparting skill in tailoring and typewriting etc. A recognised artiste in Karnatak music, she broadcast programmes regularly over the AIR. She passed away at New Delhi on 31st October, 1978 at the young age of 47.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1948-49 and of the Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1971-77, representing the Amreli constituency of Gujarat. Earlier he had been a Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly and Gujarat Vidhan Sabha during the period 1949-63.

He played a prominent role in the Quit India Movement. He suffered imprisonment in 1932-33 and again during 1942-44.

A major portion of his life was devoted to medical profession in which he attained great eminence. He was President of the Indian Medical Association and All India Medical Conference in 1930 and again in 1945. In 1947, when India attained Independence, he served as Director-General, Health Services and Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the Central Government during 1947-48.

He was Dewan of Baroda in the erstwhile Baroda State during 1948-49.

He was a member of the Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1958-62 and also of the Governing Body, All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi during 1957-63.

He helped in the establishment of a University in Baroda and the Institute of Management at Ahmedabad.

He entered the parliamentary field in 1948 when he became a Member of

the Constituent Assembly. This was followed by his election to Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1949 and he became a Minister in the Government of Bombay and held the portfolios of Public Works and Finance, Industry and Prohibition during the period 1949—60. Later, he became the first Chief Minister of Gujarat after the bifurcation of the bi-lingual Bombay State and held that position during 1960—63. In 1963 he was appointed High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and Ambassador to the Irish Republic, and he served in that capacity during 1963—66.

He passed away at Bombay on 7th November, 1978 after a prolonged illness at the age of 91. In his death the country has lost an eminent leader, a distinguished physician and administrator and a dedicated patriot.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

The Members then stood in silence for short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Financial Assistance to Agencies for Adult Education

†

*1. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

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

(a) the number of applications received from voluntary agencies seeking financial assistance to promote Adult Education under the Rs. 200 crore scheme launched recently by Government;

(b) which are the agencies that have submitted such applications; and

(c) the guidelines formulated by Government for disbursement of funds under this project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) 346 applications have been received from 1st April, 1978 to 30th October, 1978.

(b) List attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2774/78]

(c) The guidelines are given in the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education, copies of which are available in Parliament House Library.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As per the guidelines which have been submitted by the Government in the "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education," the first point is that communal organisations are out of the Scheme. Yet, I am just bringing to the notice of the Government that this is not going to deter the communal organisation. I have particularly in mind, and I have definite information that RSS is already trying to take advantage of very well-established and very respectable organisations such as the Sarvodaya Movement to infiltrate into them. The RSS will do the work of Sarvodaya movement and money will be collected by Sarvodaya Organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow the speech. Please put the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My question is this. What steps or what measures will the Government take, and in particular, will the Government assure this House that it will appoint a Parliamentary Committee to see that funds of this large Scheme do not go to communal organisations like the

RSS not only directly, but even indirectly, in the name of respectable organisations like the Sarvodaya Movement?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The guidelines have been provided and according to them, the State Government are to recommend the applications of different organisations. Only then we give grants to these organisations. Government has no proposal to set up such parliamentary committees.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will insist on the Parliamentary Committee and then I proceed to my second supplementary. My second supplementary is, even if the communal organisations are out, there are other organisations which are not actively and openly communal, but which propagate and preach to the small children a type of philosophy, and understanding of Indian culture which is completely lopsided and which has nothing to do with the concept of composite culture enshrined in the Constitution. For instance, according to the Sishu Mandirs neither Pandit Nehru nor Maulana Azad participated in the freedom movement. Will the Government see that these front organisations like the Sishu Mandirs, this type of organisations of the RSS, also do not get any assistance? And will the Minister, in particular, cease to give respectability to them by presiding over their functions. These organisations have a lot of money? There is a lot of black money to support RSS, but what they require is respectability. Will the Minister cease to give respectability to them?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The guidelines point out the conditions which should be fulfilled for the purpose of getting Government grants. But as Adult Education is to be a national movement, if any organisation comes forward to work in this field without any Government grants, the Government cannot stop that organisation in this very noble task.

SHRI. O. V. ALAGESAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry. I have to

protest to you at the way in which your Secretariat plays ducks and drakes with our questions. I do not know whether you have got a cell to tamper with our questions

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Alagesan, if there has been any tampering, you must bring it to my notice.

SHRI. O. V. ALAGESAN: I am bringing it to your notice.

One of my question was: "What are the amounts that are proposed to be spent on the above programme in various States" That has been very conveniently omitted, I do not know why. Why should your Secretariat omit my question? It is a harmless question.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it. Please come to your question.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You are asking me to come to my question, but you have already deprived me of it by omitting one of my questions.

This is a very ambitious scheme. You want to educate or bring under the scheme about 100 million people by 1983-84, and you want to create 4,000 centres. This scheme depends heavily for its success on voluntary agencies. I find that in an educated and literate State like Kerala, there is only one society that has applied. Again, in another very highly...

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member. Will you kindly put the question?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am pointing out to you that in West Bengal only one society has come forward. So, since this scheme depends very heavily on voluntary agencies, will Government see to it that really honest voluntary agencies, which are working in the field of adult education and which have no political or communal string or slogan, are chosen in a very broad-based manner? You have allotted Rs. 200 crores, and it is the concern of this House that it should be

spent properly, that it should not be wasted. Ultimately it will go up to Rs. 800 crores. So, I want to know the amounts set apart for the various States to prosecute the scheme.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: For the last part of the question I will require notice. As I have already pointed out, applications are forwarded by the State Governments. I have taken the matter particularly with West Bengal. They have not yet forwarded the applications. If the applications are forwarded, certainly they will be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the States are concerned, you may kindly lay a statement on the Table of the House.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछुवायः माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि 15 राज्यों से आवेदन-पत्र मिले हैं, इन में 346 संस्थाओं ने आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं। इन में जो स्वैच्छिक-संस्थायें हैं, उन की संख्या 285 है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन संस्थाओं ने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं, क्या उन की पूरी तरह से जांच-प्रक्रिया कर ली गई है, इन में कोई ऐसी संस्था तो नहीं है जो आप से पैसा ले कर विदेशी धर्म का प्रचार करे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्रः हमारी गाइड-लाइन्ज के अनुसार दरखावास्ते स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के पास भेजनी पड़ती हैं। स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट जिन के लिए सिफारिश करती है, एक कमटी उन को देख कर रुपया देती है। इसलिए इस चीज की पूरी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को दी गई है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: May I know from the hon. Minister how many centres are proposed to be opened by the RSS, to how many centres the grants have been disbursed, and the amounts, and also whether he has ensured that these centres will not be misused for spreading communal poison?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: No centre has been allotted to RSS by the Government. There is a proper monitoring agency with the help of the State Government and we will see that communal organisations do not utilise these agencies for this purpose.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has not answered my question. I asked him how many centres they have applied for and how much money has been given.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I do not remember off-hand. They said that they would be opening about 7000 centres. But when the new scheme had come specifying that we are not going to give any Government money to any all-India cultural organisation and we made it clear to them afterwards, they have not applied for any grant from us.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has not answered my question. I am entitled to an answer. Has he answered my question?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered. Your question was as to how many centres have been opened by RSS and how much money has been allotted. After they were told that no cultural organisation will be given Government money, the RSS has not applied for anything and no money has been given.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: About this question first he said that there were applications and, afterwards he said there were no applications. It is a very mischievous answer... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Shri Raj Narain.

श्री राज नारायणः क्या सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट करेगी कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की पूरी योजना क्या है। एक बात तो यह है और दूसरी बात यह है कि स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सी के माइने क्या हैं, स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सी के

मन्त्री बताएं कौन कौन सी संस्थाएं आती हैं ? मैं यह भी जानता चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने प्रीड़ शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने की बात अपने दिमाग में सोची, तो उस बक्त यह भी सोचा कि टोटल पापूलेशन की दो-तिहाई आवादी निरक्षर है जो कि प्रीड़ लोगों की आवादी से काफी ज्यादा है और उन को साक्षर बनाने की योजना सरकार ने क्यों नहीं बनाई ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो योजना है, वह मैं ने सभा पटल पर रख दी है। इस के अलावा स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को जो अनेकान दिया जाता है, उस की स्कॉर्स लाइब्ररी में है और वहां से उस का पता चल जाएगा। अगर यहां पर उसकी डिटेल्स को बताया गया, तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा।

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

श्री राज नारायण : प्लाइट आफ आजंर को आप इस तरह से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। मेरा प्लाइट केबल यह है ... ■

MR. SPEAKER: He said, all these papers are laid on the Table of the House and they are available.

श्री राज नारायण : मंत्री जी का इस तरह से उत्तर देना उचित नहीं है। यह अनपारिस्यामेस्टरी है कि लाइब्ररी में जा कर पढ़ लीजिए, पुस्तकालय में जा कर किताब पढ़ लीजिए।

The Minister should come prepared. Otherwise, he should leave the Ministry. This is not the way to answer the question.

यह तमाशा कर रहे हैं और जनता का पेंसा बर्दाद हो रहा है। ... (अवधान)

Agricultural University in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) Whether Government have taken a final decision on the setting up of an Agricultural University in Himachal Pradesh at Palampur;

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

(c) when the University is proposed to be set up at Palampur;

(d) what will be the salient features of the proposed University; and

(e) what arrangements are being made to encourage the State talents in the proposed University?

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

Statement

Yes, Sir. The Himachal Pradesh Government has established a separate Agricultural University with the concurrence of the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya has been established with its main campus at Palampur and the second campus at Khaltoo (Solan) for providing research, education and training support for the development of Agriculture including Horticulture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and allied fields in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The University would have state-wise responsibility for agricultural research and would operate on the principle of integration of teaching, research and extension education.

The University has already been established. It was inaugurated by the President of India at Palampur on November 1, 1978.

The main objectives of the University are given below:-

(1) making provision for imparting education in different branches of study, particularly agriculture, agricultural engineering, horticulture, veterinary and animal science, fishery, forestry, home-science, food science and any other allied branches of learning and scholarship which the University may find necessary to include;

(2) furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research, particularly in agriculture, and other allied sciences;

(3) undertaking the extension of such sciences specially to the rural people of the State; and

(4) such other purposes as the University may from time to time determine. Integration of teaching, research and extension; internal evaluation course-credit-trimester system of education, unified administration and operational autonomy are other salient features of the University.

The University has been established for imparting agricultural education to the talented students. As it has been established by the Himachal Pradesh Government, it would primarily cater to the needs of Himachal Pradesh.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द्रः : जो कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हमारी स्टेट में पालमपुर में स्थापित हुआ है, उस के लिए तो भारत सरकार बघाई की पात्र है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ (व्यब्धान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On a point of order....(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री दुर्गा चन्द्रः : हिमाचल प्रदेश के पालमपुर में जो एप्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी सेट अप की गयी है इसके लिए इस साल कितना फण्ड आसाट किया गया है, इस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाने के लिए, सेट अप करने के लिए कितना फण्ड आलाट किया गया है ? (व्यब्धान)

श्री सुरजीत तिह बरनाला : मैंने कहा है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के दो काम्प्लेक्स ज हैं—एक पालमपुर में है और दूसरा खत्तू (सोलन) में है। इन दोनों में अलग अलग विषय होंगे। पालमपुर में एप्रीकल्चर और एनीमल हास्पेंडरी विषय होंगे और खत्तू (सोलन) में हाटिकल्चर और फोरेस्ट्री की फेकल्टी ज होंगी। इन दोनों काम्प्लेक्स ज में अलग-अलग खर्च होगा जिसका कुछ हिस्सा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बदाशित करेगा और कुछ हिस्सा आई० सी० ए० आर० बदाशित करेगा।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द्रः : मैं इतना जरूर जाना चाहूँगा कि इस साल के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाने के लिए कितना पैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश को अलाट किया गया है ? यह जरा डेफिनिट बता दें।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The total amount has not been allotted by the Central Government. It has to be supplied by the State Government and also to be shared by the ICAR....

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: I want to know from the Minister whether, in the light of the fact that an Agricultural University has already been established on the American pattern with the intention that it should be self-sufficient in agricultural research, and as the Pan Nagar University has demanded . . .

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

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATI: I want to know from where the finances will come—from the State Government or the Central Government. What is the pattern the Government has proposed for the University to be set up.

**Not recorded.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BAKNALA: It has to be supplied by the State Government and also the ICAR. From both these agencies, financial assistance has to go to the University.

श्री राम कंबर देरवा : मैं कृषि राज्य मंत्री जैसे जनता चहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से प्रांतों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खालने का प्रवधान रखा गया है? हमारा राजस्थान भी बहुत पिछड़ा है।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise. We are only on the two Universities in Himachal Pradesh.

Damaged Rice in FCI Godowns in Andhra Pradesh

*3. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of rice which has been lying in the Food Corporation of India godowns at various places in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh has become unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that F.C.I. have reminded Government of Andhra Pradesh several times to lift the stocks of rice in order to make room for the incoming Kharif Paddy; and

(c) if so, the quantity damaged and the action taken by the State Government thereon?

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

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Whenever we raise questions like this, in the beginning they will say that nothing has happened, but after two or three years they will give the details,

including the loss--whether it is 1 per cent or 5 per cent. My information is that, according to the press reports widely published in Andhra Pradesh and various other places throughout the country, fifty crore tons of rice were stored at the FCI godowns, and the Food Corporation of India has written off nearly two-and-a-half crore tons. So I want a specific answer whether this is really a fact or whether he has to get further information.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The total stocks in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1977-78 were 1046 lakh tonnes out of which the total quantity that was damaged was 3887 tonnes. Even out of these 3887 tonnes, 3315 tonnes were damaged during the cyclone. Taking into consideration the large quantity that was stocked, this damage cannot be considered to be large, especially taking into consideration the fact that most of it was due to the cyclone.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: IN the answer he has said, 'No, Sir.' and 'Does not arise'.

MR. SPEAKER: He means that there has been no heavy damage; it is the usual damage.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: 'Usual damage' means what? It is because of lack of storage capacity and inefficiency of the Food Corporation. Why is Government not considering keeping the paddy and rice with the agriculturists themselves after giving them some loans? For your information I may say, Sir, that the agriculturists are not given any loans for this purpose....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The Food Corporation of India have no capacity for proper storage. Huge quantities are lying with the agriculturists. The Reserve Bank is not giving

loans to the farmers. The Government is only encouraging....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question here.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: That is also involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to involve it.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: They have no capacity for proper storage. Instead of keeping in damaged godowns, will Government consider giving loans to the agriculturists and allow the farmers to keep the paddy themselves. Unless I go to the Food Corporation or any trader, I cannot get any loan. Will Government allow storage by farmers themselves in their godowns and give them loans for this purpose?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There is ample storage space available with us, and if the State Government will require our help, we will help them in procuring any amount of paddy or rice.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Shocking reports appeared in the news papers. After the appearance of these reports about damage to stocks of rice, have Government taken steps to institute any inquiry into the veracity of these reports? Or, have the Government merely relied upon the routine information from the officers?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We need not verify because we know that there has not been damage to the extent it was reported in the press. The fact is that, soon after the cyclone, there were reports that there were heavy damages, but we have salvaged most of them. Only a small portion has been rendered unfit for human consumption.

श्री किरणी प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चावल को कुछ नुकसान हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गोदाम में चावल के अतिरिक्त गेहूँ भी रखा हुआ था और क्या गेहूँ को भी नुकसान पहुँचा है और यदि हुआ है तो कितना? जितना बताया है क्या यही नुकसान हुआ है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह पूरा नुकसान है। आंध्र प्रदेश में अधिकांश रूप में चावल ही था।

श्री उपरेन : मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चावल पड़ा हुआ नहीं था उसको आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने लेने से क्यों मना किया, क्या यह आपने उससे पूछा है? क्या आंध्र प्रदेश से आप को यह शिकायत पहुँची थी कि जो चावल आप उसको दे रहे हैं वह खाने योग्य नहीं है? यदि पहुँची थी तो उस पर आपने क्या कार्रवाई की?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार का यह कहना है कि चूंकि अब चावल की ट्रेड फी हो गई है इसलिए नार्मल ट्रेड से ही चावल पहुँच रहा है और सरकारी दुकानों से उठान कम हो गया है।

श्री उपरेन : यह मेरा सवाल नहीं था। सवाल दीगर जवाब दीगर। यह मेरा सवाल नहीं था। मेरा सवाल यह था कि आंध्र की सरकार से जब आपको यह शिकायत मिली कि चावल खाने योग्य नहीं है, हम इसको नहीं उठाएंगे तो आपने उस पर कौन सी कार्रवाई की?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई है।

Higher Procurement Prices for Paddy and Coarse Grains

+

*4. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the Southern and Eastern States have strongly pleaded for higher procurement prices for paddy and coarse grain;

(b) if so, whether any discussion in this regard has taken place with the Chief Ministers of Southern States; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decisions taken thereon?

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

(c) After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views of the State Chief Ministers/Food Ministers, the Government of India took the following decisions:

(1) The procurement price for paddy for the marketing season 1978-79 has been fixed at Rs. 85/- per quintal for the coarse variety and the procurement prices for other varieties of paddy are to be derived from the price of the coarse variety on the basis of traditional differentials in the various States.

(2) The procurement price of coarse grains for the marketing season 1978-79 has been fixed at Rs. 85/- per quintal.

The procurement prices, as fixed above, are higher than the procurement prices in 1977-78 which were Rs. 77/- per quintal for paddy and Rs. 74/- for coarse grains.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am very sorry the Ministry has not properly answered my questions.

My first question is:

"Whether it is a fact that majority of the Southern and Eastern States have strongly pleaded for higher procurement prices for paddy and coarse grains?"

This has not been answered. You can go through the answer. Then the second question is:

"If so, whether any discussion in this regard has taken place with the Chief Ministers of Southern States?"

That has also not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said 'Yes' to both (a) and (b).

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the fact that the prices of the inputs for agricultural production, that is, labour, agricultural implements, fertilisers, water rates are increasing and the prices of foodgrains day by day are even decreasing in some States-- particularly, in the Southern States it has gone below the fixed rates-- and so far as the prices of raw foodgrains and the finished materials are concerned, there is a lot of difference and the monopoly trade is making so much profits....

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving information. Please ask your question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The Agricultural Prices Commission is another bogus organisation and it is a mouth-piece of the monopoly trade. It has taken entirely a negative attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the bumper crop and the moisture percentage in the paddy, it has fixed a lower price.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the government is thinking of fixing a reasonable price for paddy or whether the government is going to nationalise or take over the public distribution system in the country?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to take over the entire foodgrains trade or nationalise it.

As far as the prices are concerned, I may state that the price of paddy is Rs. 8 more than the last year's price per quintal and this increase has been given in view of the increase in the prices of inputs etc.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the fact that the prices of paddy have decreased and so far as the subsidy as is concerned, wheat is given more subsidy as also the coarse grains whereas so far as rice is concerned, only a 4 paise subsidy is given, may I know from the Minister whether he is going to enhance this subsidy for paddy?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The fact that the procurement price of paddy has been increased and there will be no increase in the issue price of rice, will show that there is an element of subsidy in the distribution of rice.

We have also decided to increase the issue price of wheat, so that the element of subsidy that is distributed in wheat is reduced and the same in rice is increased.

श्री एस. एम. सोमान्ती : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन में कूषकों के कोई प्रतिनिधि भी हैं गा नहीं; अगर उसमें उसको का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, तो क्या इस मामले

में उनसे भी विचार विमर्श किया गया है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकां को कास्ट प्राइस क्या पड़ती है, और यह जो 85 रुपये दाम तय किये गये हैं, उस में आंर कास्ट प्राइस में क्या अन्तर है। पिछले साल तीन रुपये का डिफरेंस रखा गया था। वह डिफरेंस इस बार क्यों नहीं रखा गया है? क्या सरकार के विचार में 85 रुपये के दाम काश्तकारों के लिए रीम्युनरेटिव हैं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में एक सदस्य है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन हैं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : चौं रणधीर सिंह।

जहां तक कास्ट आफ प्रडक्शन का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत बैरिएबल है। सारे देश से जो कुछ भी आकड़े आये हैं, उनको देखते हुए यह कीमत मुकर्रर की गई है। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कहीं दहूत की है और कहीं ज्यादा है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: How many members are in the Agricultural Prices Commission? How many farmers are there except Shri Randhir Singh? I want to know whether the Minister considers the issue price of paddy as remunerative?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There is only one representative of farmers. As for its being remunerative, this is the view of the Government that Rs. 85/- per quintal is a remunerative price.

श्रीष्ठरी बलदीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय के नेटिस में यह बात आई है कि राजनीति ने जो प्राइस मुकर्रर की है, उससे बहुत कम रहा

पर आढ़तियों ने मंडियों में पेड़ी खरीदी है और मवर्नमेंट एजेन्सीज बत पर उनकी मदद के सिए नहीं आ रही हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं इस विषय में स्वयं चिन्तित हूँ, क्योंकि खरोंशारी की व्यवस्था वास्तव में राज्य सरकारों को करनी होती है। कभी कभी वे इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती हैं। परन्तु मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वे वहीं की कोई विशेष शिकायत लिख कर भेजेंगे, तो हम उसके बारे में व्यवस्था करेंगे।

SHRI BALWANT SIGHN RAM-OOWALIA: Sir, according to reports, it is alleged that though the price of paddy was increased by Rs. 9/- by the Government, more than seventy per cent of it was purchased by the F. C. I. But the paddy in the mandis at Punjab and Haryana were purchased at Rs. 80/- only.

Does the Minister know that the innocent peasantry has undergone a loss of Rs. 10 crores due to the discretionary powers of the Purchasing Inspectors and the quality Inspectors of the F. C. I. Will the Government conduct an inquiry into it?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will conduct an inquiry on receipt of a specific complaint.

Reorientation of Vocational Education

+

***5. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANA-RANGAM:**

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have studied the notable steps reported to have been taken by Tamil Nadu towards reorienting vocational education so as to make it more meaningful;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the prospects of all India application of the strategy; and

(c) the quantum of assistance proposed to be given by the Centre to Tamil Nadu for the success of the efforts for streamlining vocational education?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The Government of India is aware that the State Government of Tamil Nadu have taken appreciable steps for introduction of vocational education at the higher secondary stage. From the current academic session both academic and vocational spectrums have been provided at the Higher Secondary Stage. The Committee on Vocational Education, appointed by the State Government in 1976, has identified 52 vocational subjects covering occupational areas of Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and Business, Engineering and Technology, Health and others. The syllabi for these courses has been prepared by the Experts Committees. Some of the guide-books for teachers have been prepared and others are under preparation. The State Government has taken steps to seek the collaboration of various employing agencies for on-the-job training as well as utilisation of part-time services of experts for instruction. District level committees have been established to oversee the implementation of the scheme. Under the vocational spectrum a student has to study one subject common with academic spectrum, one or two subjects relating to the vocation and one vocational subject and two languages. The two languages and one subject common with academic stream has been made compulsory to enable the students to shift to academic

spectrum with some Bridge Courses, if they so desire. Out of 913 higher secondary schools, vocational courses have been introduced in 709 schools and 22,639 students have joined the vocational spectrum during the current year.

The National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education with special reference to Vocationalisation has recommended three different models in offering of electives—(1) those schools which offer only General Education Spectrum; (ii) those schools which offer only Vocationalised Education Spectrum; and (iii) those which offer both. The Tamil Nadu has chosen the third model. As far as other States are concerned, they are free to adapt the scheme of vocationalisation, keeping in view the recommendations of the Adiseshiah Committee and the Working Group on Vocationalisation.

(c) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalization of higher secondary education, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 82,500/- was released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 for conduct of vocational surveys in six district. No further request from the State for grant-in-aid under this scheme has been received.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is that Government is aware that Government of Tamilnadu have introduced vocational system of education.

I want to know the names of the other States. We have introduced vocational education, especially, after the survey by the National Review Committee. They have introduced three models. The scheme of education is in regard to General Education; the second is the vocational education. Another is for both. I want to know the names of the other States that have introduced the vocational system of education.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would respectfully submit that this question does not flow from this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I find that answer is only with regard to (a) and (b) parts of the question. Part (c) is completely left out from the statement laid on the Table.

The reply relates to Parts (a) and (b) only. Part (c) is completely left out.

I would like you to see how this has happened.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is answer to part (c) of the question also.

Sir, as regards the supplementary question although it does not directly arise from the main question yet I will try to give some idea. We have made some progress in Karnataka. There has been preparation of syllabi and during the academic year 1977-78, 13 institutions were selected for introduction of vocational education. The total number of students is 1,040, and 52 vocational courses have been undertaken. Similarly, in Gujarat they have undertaken a very fine scheme and developmental expenditure is being taken on the budget of various departments for whom the man-power is needed. Maharashtra has introduced 19 vocational courses and selected 34 institutions. They are conducting surveys in some of the districts. Similarly, in 1976-77 West Bengal introduced vocational courses in 19 institutions located in 16 districts. In Delhi 17 schools have opted.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I want to know from the Minister how much amount they are going to spend for survey in remaining districts of Madras in the year 1978-79?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I had personally visited Madras and had discussions with hon'ble Education Minister there. Tamil Nadu is doing very fine work in this respect. If they send us schemes for further survey we will consider them as favourably as possible.

डॉ० रामजी तिहू : शिक्ष मंत्री जी ने व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को जा विशेष स्थान दिया है और सभी शिक्षा की योजना में 10-2 को जो उरहोने स्वीकार किया है तो व्यवसाय प्रग्र शुरू से नहीं सिखाया जायेगा तो अंत के दो वर्षों में सिखाया जाना क्या शिक्षा सिद्धान्त के अन्सार, वज्ञानिक है? यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो फिर इस संबंध में प्रलग से व्यावसायिक शिक्षा देने की क्या आवश्यकता है खासकर जब कि आप शिक्षा की एक नवी नीति राष्ट्र के सामने निकट भविष्य में ही रखना चाहते हैं?

डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : अभी नई नीति जो बन रही है उसके मुताबिक पहले से ही कुछ काम शुरू हो गया है। उस से यह पता चलता है :-

that socially useful productive work in Clauses 1-12 have been introduced to emphasise the principle that educational institutions should be work centres. It is meant for everybody, but when we come to upper stage there is distinction between academic and vocational streams. Instead of the earlier 10 plus 2 plus 3 now they will be called elementary, secondary and higher secondary for a total of 12 years. This was decided by the conference of Education Ministers.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, vocationalisation of education is a very important factor. To make it more meaningful and to prevent the drift that at present characterises our educational system, the hon'ble Minister has commended the initiative taken by the Tamil Nadu Government. I would like to know what steps he is taking as Union Education Minister to see that this vocationalisation becomes an integral part of the general education system in this country because as a result of the ambiguous attitudes expressed on the present system there is utter confusion and chaos with regard to 10 plus 2 plus 3, whether it is going to be modified or not.

Those who have school-going children are never certain as to what exactly is going to happen in the next year. So, will the hon. Minister assure the House what is going to happen in the next year?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a much wider question. It does not arise.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the hon. Minister let the House know as to when the new educational policy is going to be announced and whether vocationalisation is going to be an important factor of that policy or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I don't think it arises. No. It does not arise. Now, Mr. Tyagi.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रधान मंत्री जी कई जगह पर बोले हैं कि वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति का पुनर्गठन होना बड़ा आवश्यक है और मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि

MR. SPEAKER: That again does not arise. Order, please.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : आप जो शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन कर रहे हैं उसकी ओष्ठणा कब तक हो जायेगी और यह निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is a limited one.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी उन्होंने यह कहा है। उन्होंने एक कमेटी भी बनाई है।

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I go to the next Question--Question No. 6.

Cauvery Issue

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

(a) the reasons for the deadlock in the recent Cauvery talks between

the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu has put forward any fresh proposal on sharing of Cauvery waters; and

(c) if so, the nature of the proposal?

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

Statement .

(a) to (c). An understanding had been reached among the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August 1976 after a long spell of intense deliberations at technical and political levels. The recent Cauvery talks were conducted with a view to having this August 1976 understanding ratified by the States so that it could be implemented without further delay. As the talks proceeded, it was seen that there was no common ground based on which a satisfactory settlement could be reached. Tamil Nadu objected to the understanding on the ground that it was reached at a time when there was no popular Government in the State. Tamil Nadu also wanted that its ayacut should be protected adequately by ensuring certain releases from Mettur and not by effecting definite savings from its own existing uses.

*SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that the hon. Minister's answer to the question whether the Tamil Nadu Government has submitted any alternative proposals about sharing of Cauvery waters is very unsatisfactory. No details about the alternative scheme of the Tamil Nadu Government have also been given by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted certain facts. It is not a scheme as such. It is not a new scheme, but some new facts have been mentioned by the Tamil Nadu Government. And these were given in the form of a Paper submitted to the various concerned States and also to the Central Government.

*SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Tamil 'Cauvery' means spreading of 'greenery'. I am afraid that, without the waters of Cauvery, only desert area will be spreading. I am afraid that Tamil Nadu would become an arid zone. I would like to know whether the Government of India have formulated any time-bound plan for settling the Cauvery water dispute.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is correct that the Cauvery water is needed for irrigating the arid lands; but the Arid land is there not only in Tamil Nadu but it is there in Karnataka and also to some extent in Kerala. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He has understood it.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The hon. Member said that *solai* will become *palai* I think, that, he has not understood, People are very much enamoured of our national languages. And we are very proud that my sweet Tamil is being used in the Question Hour. I am thankful to you, Sir, for permitting some of our Members for putting Questions in Tamil. So, I am grateful to you. As a patriot, I must thank you for that. But, I am also afraid that the hon. Minister has not understood the expression of it and so he is not able to answer it.

*The question was put in Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you, as an exception I have permitted it, because some of them have this difficulty. Under the rules....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You must amend the rules, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Because some of them do not follow, therefore, I have made an exception.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: In my party six of them cannot understand.

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to do it. There was no question to be answered. He has only made certain suggestions.

Now, Shri Poojary.

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: All the concerned three States in their efforts for arriving at a settlement have said that there is a stalemate. Are the Central Government going to insist keeping the 1976 agreement as the basis for settlement and if it fails, will the Government appoint a tribunal and declare these national waters as a national asset?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In August, 1976, an understanding was reached—it was not an agreement—and my effort was that all the States should agree to that understanding and it should come into the form of an agreement. That is what I was trying for. I held three meetings for that purpose, but unfortunately, an understanding could not be finalised to be converted into an agreement. So far, there is no agreement which can be executed right now.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Are you going to appoint a tribunal?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are trying to reach an agreement

between them; we are not going to appoint any tribunal for this purpose.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: May I know from the hon. Minister, how long will the Government wait for settling these riparian disputes? As is known, in Kerala, for instance, there was an agreement in 1976 and the Chief Minister and the team that accompanied him insisted on keeping up that agreement. But since then, nothing has been done. As you know, even in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the food position is marginal and in view of the extensive arid lands available there, this problem should have been solved earlier. There were devastating floods recently; most of the rivers have been in spate in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and these States have suffered serious damages. May I know, what steps the Government are taking to come to an early settlement of these disputes and with regard to Kerala and the position that we have taken at the Conference of the three States?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There have been only two agreements earlier regarding Cauvery, one in 1892 and the other in 1924. The 1924 agreement also expired after 50 years, i.e. in February, 1974 and since then efforts have been made for all these States to reach an understanding and agreement, so that proper utilisation of water by all the States could be done.

Dams in Damodar, Kangsabati and Mayurakshi

+

*7. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering the demand for constructing at least four more dams in Damodar and two

dams in Kangsabati and Mayurakshi in view of the recent floods in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Four dams have been built by the D.V.C. and investigation for a dam at Balpahari has been taken up. Construction of a dam on the upper Kangsabati has also been proposed and the project report is under technical scrutiny of the Central Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, is the hon. Minister aware of the fact and if so, what action has he taken that the author of the idea of Damodar Valley Project, Mr. M. L. Woorduin had visualised eight dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon, Panchet, Bokaro Balpahari, Bermo and Aiyar and out of which only the first four dams have been constructed? The total capacity of the proposed eight dams could have taken care of one million cusecs of flood water. Under the circumstances, does the Government propose to build the rest four dams or leave that part of the country into the hands of nature and flood havoc?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Originally, for the Damodar Valley Project, eight dams were thought of and it was envisaged that eight dams should be constructed, but due to paucity of funds and concerned States not agreeing to that, only four dams have been constructed. As I mentioned in my answer to the Question, right now, investigation for a dam at Balpahari is going on. No work is being done on any of the other 3 dams.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said Mr. Woorduin had insisted on 8 dams. But now they have built 4, and 1 is under survey. What about the other 3? He has not answered that part. If he answers, I will be satisfied.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I said it was not done earlier because of lack of funds, and also because of

lack of will on the part of the concerned States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it also not a fact that the great engineer Mr. Woorduin had foreseen the dangers of such a half-hearted implementation of the original scheme? Is it also not a fact that he had warned that if a flood larger than the flood for which protection is provided, did occur, the damage and loss of life would be far greater? If so, what action has been taken on the same?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In 1943, there had been a big flood in that area; and it was after that, that this DVC project was envisaged and it was actually brought into practice. He had visualized earlier that in 100 years, there might be a flood of 1 million cusecs. This year, the total inflow into these dams has been to the tune of something more than 8 lakh cusecs. It was a big flood this time. But these 4 dams also were worth a good deal, and they were able to conserve some of the inflows, and thus avoid a flood in the lower reaches.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister has been pleased to mention that the 8 dams which were originally envisaged, could not be constructed because of lack of funds. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government have now decided to release more funds for flood control measures? If so, in view of the Government's intention to release more funds for flood control measures, will Government reconsider the question of constructing the remaining 4 dams, and save West Bengal from the onslaught of floods? (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The clock has stopped!

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There is 1 minute more. I have got the watch here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister take up the matter with the

concerned States, so that they may also be agreeable to the construction of the remaining 4 dams?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is an inter-State river. So, the constraint of funds was not the only reason. The dispute between the States, i.e. their not having agreed to having more dams was also one of the reasons why all the 8 dams could not be constructed.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha. Mr. Chitta Basu, your question does not really arise from the main question.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Now, Mr. Samar Guha.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that Dr. Meghnad Saha, at the time of the construction of this DVC project not only once but repeatedly wrote to the Government—in the form of memoranda and of articles—and made a representation to Jawaharlal Nehru at that time that if this type of faulty scheme was introduced—on the basis of which the DVC project had been made—it will create havoc, flood and devastation, instead of creating reservoirs and others? Has the Government gone through the report of Meghnad Saha, and on the basis of that, is the Government going to make a review?

MR. SPEAKER: What is this question? Anyway, once a question is put, it has to be answered. Once I allow a question, it has to be answered.

(*Interruptions*)

You cannot go on making a speech.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Whether the Government is going to constitute a high power committee to go into the construction of these dams so as to

avoid future flood havoc in West Bengal.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The only thing is that instead of 8 dams, 4 dams were constructed. The Government is aware of the Report of the Meghnad Saha Committee also because he was a member of that Committee when all this was envisaged. As I earlier mentioned, in the beginning, 8 dams were envisaged and 4 were constructed.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether there is a proposal before the High Power Commission?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is no such proposal.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorientation of Education System

*8. **SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:**
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the last word has not been said about reorienting educational system to national needs;

(b) if so, whether Government have spelt out, the final format of the reoriented scheme; and

(c) the time frame by which the new scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the Government of India

**Not recorded.

enunciated the National Policy on Education, 1968. This Policy provided for a review every five years of the progress made so that guide-lines could be formulated for future development. The present Government on assumption of charge undertook a review with a view to revising the Policy. However, pending the review which implied consultation with the State Governments and various educational authorities, the Government announced its intentions to proceed with urgent programmes of reform which included spread of literacy among the people and reform of contents of education at all stages. In accordance with these objectives, a time-bound plan for spreading education among the illiterate adults of our country and universalisation of elementary education for the children of the age-group 6—14 has been formulated. Action has also been taken to revise the contents of education at all stages of education. Meanwhile, consultations have taken place with various educational authorities and the State Governments and Government have attempted a draft National Policy on Education which is now receiving its final touches. Government hope to place this draft Policy before Parliament soon.

Central Govt. Secondary Schools

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

- (a) whether there is any scheme for the rapid expansion in the number of Central Government Secondary Schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central Schools Organisa-

tion), an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education, sets up Kendriya Vidyalayas for the benefit of transferable Central Government employees. As of today the Sangathan is authorised to set up only 12 Kendriya Vidyalayas during a year, besides Kendriya Vidyalayas fully financed by Public Sector Undertakings. The present number of Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country is 265. There is a proposal to increase the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be set up from 1979-80 onwards.

Other Ministries including Defence and Railways also set up Secondary Schools for the exclusive benefit of their employees.

Damage due to Floods

*10. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

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

(a) the extent of damage to crops, livestock and human lives caused in each State during the recent floods;

(b) the monetary and other assistance sought from the Centre by each State and the extent of assistance provided by the Centre to each State; and

(c) whether the assistance so far provided to each State is considered sufficient and if not, the further assistance proposed to be provided to each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The extent of damage to crops, livestock and human

lives caused due to the recent floods, as reported by the State Govts. on the

basis of their preliminary assessment, is indicated below:

State	Cropped area affected (Lakh haecis)	Livestock lost	Human lives lost.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.92	1,465	52
2. Assam	0.19	5	2
3. Bihar	9.36	466	160
4. Gujarat	2.56	51	15
5. Haryana . . .	4.87	2,637	12
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.87	766	272
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	N. R.	N.R.	N. R.
8. Kerala	1.06	158	60
9. Madhya Pradesh	N.R.	604	23
10. Orissa	3.27	272	21
11. Punjab	0.48	35	10
12. Rajasthan . .	16.58	842	75
13. Uttar Pradesh . .	37.92	7,392	762
14. West Bengal	13.28	2,01,345	1,5
15. Delhi	N. R.	166	17

(b) On receipt of requests from the State Governments for Central assistance for meeting the additional expenditure necessitated by floods, Central Teams were deputed to the affected States to make an assessment of the situation and the requirements of the States for advance Plan assis-

tance. On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams and the High Level Committee on Relief, the following quantum of advance Plan assistance and foodgrains, as grant, for distribution as gratuitous relief has been allocated to the affected States:

State	Advance Plan assistance (Rs. crores)	Foodgrains		(MTS)
		Wheat	Rice	
1. Bihar	44.92	40,000	—	
2. Haryana . . .	15.30	2,500	—	
3. Himachal Pradesh	6.09	2,000	—	
4. Jammu & Kashmir . .	0.26	217	—	
5. Punjab	6.75	8,000	—	

1	2	3	4
6. Rajasthan .	9.58	7,000	—
7. Uttar Pradesh .	54.22	50,000	—
8. West Bengal	88.93	50,000	45,000+ 500 masoor dal
9. Delhi		2,000	—
	A provision of Rs. 3.00 cro- res has been made by the Min. of Home Affairs t for meeting the situation caused by floods.		

The question of providing advance Plan assistance/foodgrains to the remaining flood affected States is under consideration.

(c) Prior to 1-4-1974, the Central Government used to give relief grants to the States affected by natural calamities in addition to the margin money which was available to the State Governments. On the acceptance of recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission by the Government, the margin money available to the State Governments was increased and Central grant for relief was replaced by advance Plan assistance to be determined on the basis of recommendations of the Central Teams and a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Member, Planning Commission. Thus relief operations are entirely now within the purview of the State Governments. However, from 1977 onwards, the Central Government in addition to advance Plan assistance has been giving foodgrains free of cost for relief operations to the State Governments. Since advance Plan assistance and free foodgrains are made available to the State Governments on the recommendations of the Central Teams who make an on-the-spot assessment after detailed discussions with the officers of the State Governments and keeping in view the overall financial position and organisational capability

of the States, the quantum of Central assistance can generally be presumed to be reasonably adequate. The position is kept continuously under review and care is taken to ensure that the affected population in no State goes without adequate relief and rehabilitation.

Suicide by Govt. School Teacher in Delhi

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

(a) whether a teacher of Government School in Delhi committed suicide during October, 1978;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the circumstances that compelled him to end his life; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, a teacher of the Government School in Delhi committed suicide during September, 1978. He did not leave behind any suicide note nor could he make any dying declaration. Therefore, the precise cause for the

suicide obviously cannot be established beyond doubt. However, investigation of the case by the police authorities has revealed that the teacher was suffering from some mental disease for the last eight months and was getting treatment at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The wife of the deceased stated during the investigation that her husband, on receipt of his transfer order to a rural school at village Singhu, looked weary and worried. On 27th September, 1978 at about 9.15 A.M., she noticed something burning in the room of upper floor and then discovered that her husband had set himself on fire. The deceased succumbed to burn injuries on the same day.

No action is considered necessary in the matter because transfer of a Government servant including a teacher during the course of his service career could not be an occasion for committing suicide. It was open to the deceased to file a representation for review of his transfer order on medical grounds as has been done in similar circumstances by a good number of teachers.

Repairs of ancient Buddhist Temples

*12. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent floods had caused severe damages to the "Gomphas and Maths" in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir State);

(b) whether Government propose to help undertake repairs of these ancient Buddhist temples; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

has been caused to some of the Gomphas by the unprecedented rains.

(b) and (c). Yes. The Survey is undertaking measures for the preservation of Gomphas which are proposed to be protected as monument of national importance. The measures include items like changing rotten wooden members, stabilising damaged walls, making the roof of monuments watertight.

Financial Assistance for Oriental Manuscript Library Trivandrum

*13. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Kerala Government for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 13-25 lakhs for the construction of buildings for the Oriental Manuscript Library at Trivandrum; and

(b) since there has been no response from the Ministry of Education after 27th April, 1973, when will the assistance be granted?

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

(a) and (b). A proposal for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 13.25 lakhs—Rs. 10.25 lakhs for the construction of the building of the Oriental Manuscript Library of the University of Kerala and Rs. 3 lakhs for a Micro-film Unit was received from the Government of Kerala in August, 1977. The proposal was referred to the UGC as the Commission is the authority established by Government for assisting Universities. The UGC on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by them has approved non-recurring assistance to the Library of Rs. 50,000 for equipment and Rs. 1 lakh for Surveys and air-conditioning. A grant of Rs. 50,000 has so far been released.

Effect of Floods on Agricultural Production

*14. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether due to recent floods much of land has become unfit for agricultural produce for some years in various States;

(b) whether this loss of agricultural crops has affected our food position, and if so, to what extent and what steps are being taken to meet the situation and also help the affected States; and

(c) whether Government have appointed a committee to see the effects of floods and how to help and prevent the floods in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the reports received so far from the States, due to recent floods, about 92.35 lakhs hectares of cropped area have been adversely affected. Twenty thousand acres have been sand-cast in West Bengal. The precise area in other States that may have been rendered unfit for agriculture can only be known after the full assessment of the flood damage is available.

(b) The loss of agricultural crops has affected the food position only in the flood affected areas whereas for the country as a whole, the overall food production and supply situation is quite good. The exact impact of this loss on the food position in the affected areas cannot be readily assessed. However, because of the comfortable buffer stock of foodgrains, sizable assistance has been given to the State Governments by way of gratuitous relief to flood victims and also for operating the Food for Work Program-

2962 LS—4.

me. In the flood affected States, Rabi operations are being intensified to recoup part of the flood damage.

(c) A Working Group consisting of the concerned departments at the Centre and the States has been set up to prepare an outline of integrated project and plan of action for controlling and mitigating the effects of floods in the Indo-Gangatic Basin. The approach of the Working Group is to integrate priority schemes of engineering work downstream with the schemes of watershed management including afforestation and soil conservation in the catchments of the flood-prone rivers and tributaries on a selective basis so that there is noticeable mitigation of flood disaster within a period of 5-7 years. The Working Group has been working in close association with the State Governments. The Working Group would finalise its report shortly.

Parity in Procurement prices for Paddy and Wheat

*15. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing force of opinion of various State Governments for parity in the procurement prices for paddy and wheat;

(b) the reasons why the prices for paddy continue to be pegged down to lower level despite the costs of production being more or less the same for both the foodgrains; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to bring about parity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government are aware of the views of some States

that there should be parity in the procurement prices of paddy and wheat.

(b) and (c). The cost of production for both, paddy and wheat, varies from State to State and within a State from region to region, and even from cultivator to cultivator. The procurement prices are fixed, every year, after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views of the State Governments. The procurement price of paddy which was Rs. 56/- per quintal in 1969-70 has gradually increased to be Rs. 85/- per quintal in 1978-79 (i.e. an increase of about 52 per cent) as against the procurement price of wheat which has increased by 48 per cent only from Rs. 76/- in 1969-70 to Rs. 112.50 in 1978-79.

Reported floods in West Bengal due to unprecedeted release of water by D. V. C. Dams

*16. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to newspaper reports to the effect that a large part of the floods in West Bengal were caused by unprecedeted release of water by the D.V.C. dams without timely warning;

(b) if so, whether the truth of these reports has been investigated; and

(c) what steps the Government is contemplating to prevent such floods caused by the release of D.V.C. waters?

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

D.V.C. dams have been built with flood control as one of their objectives. These dams have been instrumental in moderating the incoming floods for the purposes of flood control. This year the incoming floods were moderated very considerably by judicious operation of the D.V.C. re-

servoires. The operation of the reservoirs is being carried out by the D.V.C. authorities in accordance with the directions of the Reservoir Regulation Committee having representatives of the Central Government and Bihar and West Bengal Governments thereon. West Bengal Government was supplied information periodically regarding the operation of the D.V.C. reservoirs. In absence of D.V.C. reservoirs the damage could have been several fold. The reports, therefore, appear to draw incorrect conclusion.

The extensive damage this year is largely due to unprecedeted heavy widespread rainfall below the D.V.C. and other areas.

(c) Available storage capacity of Panchet and Maithon reservoirs is proposed to be increased in accordance with the understanding recently reached between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. Action has already been initiated for land acquisition. This would help in additional flood moderation thereby reducing flood damages further.

Incentives for New Sugar Factories

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

(a) whether Government are considering a revised scheme of incentives for the new sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An inter-Ministerial Group consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Food, Planning Commission, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been

constituted to review and revise the scheme for grant of incentives to new sugar factories and expansion projects established at high costs in the light of changed conditions. The report of the Group is expected soon.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय से फायलों का गुम होना

* 18. श्री राजनारायण : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की छूटा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नरकार का पता है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के मैकड़ी फाइलें इसके केन्द्रीय कार्यालय से गुम हो गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले के पांचे क्या रहस्य हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई दूसरा के अनुसार यह ठंडक नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Illiteracy in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the survey carried out by Birla Institute of Scientific Research which revealed that in most of the villages in the so-called advanced States like Punjab, Maharashtra and West Bengal the rate of illiteracy ranges from 69 per cent in West Bengal to 48 per cent in Punjab, even after 30 years of independence;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) what is the percentage of Plan allocation left for education out of the total budget expenditure?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the Sixth Plan 1978-83, the percentage of allocation for Education to the total public sector outlay of the Plan is 2.88.

हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

* 20. श्री बी० जी० डॉडे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की छूटा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी के उत्तरांतर प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के प्रयोजन से केन्द्रीय सरकार का दिचार इस कार्य के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को सहायता देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राजकीय प्रपत्रों आदि को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी भुद्रित कराने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा ल्संस्टि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (न) जैसे नहीं।

(ख) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Physical Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical survey and also economic survey of unauthorised

colonies in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar has been completed;

(b) if so, whether lay-out plan of these colonies is under preparation and when it will be ready;

(c) whether it is a fact that new construction in Laxmi Nagar in plot 104-D of M. Block has started blocking linking roads etc.; and

(d) if so, the details?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, the Delhi Development Authority has reported that these would be completed in six months.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Now new construction has been raised on this plot.

Unauthorised Structures in Delhi

2. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KA-DANNAPPALLI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had taken a decision that unauthorised structures which came up in Delhi after March, 1977 will be pulled down;

(b) if so, whether unauthorised structures were allowed by the Government in the Lajpat Nagar area near Kashmir Bhavan in Amar Colony; and

(c) whether inspite of representations made to the authorities concerned the unauthorised shops have not been pulled down by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) The Government has taken a decision to regularise the residential structures which came up in Delhi upto 30th June, 1977. The extension upto 30-6-77 does not apply to Commercial structures for which the date remains 16-2-77, as per Government's orders of the same date.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No unauthorised shop was found to have been constructed in Amar Colony near Kashmir Bhavan after the material date.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

3. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh proposal under the consideration of Government to nationalise Sugar Industry in the country to safeguard interests of farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no fresh proposal under the consideration of the Government to nationalise sugar industry. However, in order to ensure that sugar factories start crushing operations in time and make prompt payment of cane dues to the farmers an Ordinance providing for the takeover of Management of such erring sugar factories has been promulgated. It has not been felt by the Government that Nationalisation of the sugar industry without reference to the performance of individual units, is either necessary or is a necessary commitment to ensure that the farmers' interests are protected.

ए० पी० सिंह विश्वविद्यालय को
अनुदान

श्री हुरुम चहून्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अनुदान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ए० पी० सिंह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि मार्गी गई है और वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक उस का वर्ष बार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न दर्दों में सरकार द्वारा दिया गया अनुदान अपर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का भविष्य में अनुदान में वृद्धि करने का विचार है, और

(घ) दी जाने वाली धनराशि किन मर्दों पर खर्च की जाती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी विश्वविद्यालय का उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास अनुदान स्वीकृत नहीं रखता है। अतः वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक की मांगों की उन्हें स्वीकृत वास्तविक अनुदानों से पुलना करने आया उस आधार पर विकास अनुदान बढ़ाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आयोग द्वारा अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किसी विश्वविद्यालय विशेष की कुल विकास आवश्यकताएं 5-दर्शीय योजना अवधि के लिए एक विजिटिंग

कमेटी द्वारा, जो सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करती है, की गई सिकारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। पांचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान ए० पी० सिंह विश्वविद्यालय के लिए आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित विकास अनुदान निम्नलिखित है :—

व्यय की मद्दें अनुमानित लागत

(रुपये लाखों में)

1. उपस्कर	12.00
2. पुस्तके	11.00
3. भवन	23.50
4. अन्य विजिटिंग संकाय	00.50
5. स्टाफ़	08.32
6. जूनियर	

अनुसंधान शिक्षावृत्तियां 400/- प्रतिमास के हिसाब से — 10 .

आयोग द्वारा अनुदान दस्तुतः अनुमोदित आवंटन के विस्त्र स्वीकृत किए जाने हैं, जो विभिन्न मर्दों पर खर्च की प्रगति तथा किसी वर्ष विशेष के दौरान अनुमोदित व्यय निर्भर करता है।

उपरोक्त विकास अनुदानों के अलावा आयोग, विश्वविद्यालयों को छाव सुविधाओं, प्रकाशनों तथा आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार अनिवार्य अनुदानों के रूप में भी सहायता देता है।

रखी की छात्रों के लिए उर्वरक और बीजों की सप्लाई

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री चुरमान सिंह बरनासा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) उर्वरक

5. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का वर्ष 1978 में बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों को रखी अभियान के लिए उर्वरक और बीजों की सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें उपयुक्त समय पर कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक और बीज उपलब्ध कराए जायेंगे ?

प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान प्रत्येक फसल मौसम के शुरू होने से काफी पहले लगाया जाता है तथा देशी उपादान और केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से नियतन किया जाता है। उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं इन बांधों क्षेत्रों से पूर्णतः पूरी की जाती हैं और नियमित रूप से सप्लाई की जाती है। अभ्यन्तरीन बांधों से पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य प्रभावित हुए हैं। रखी 1978-79 के लिए इन राज्यों के भवन्धन में उर्वरकों का निम्नलिखित आवश्यकताओं के अनुमान तथा सप्लाई के लिए की गई व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित है :—

(आंकड़े मीटरी टनों में)

राज्य का नाम	निम्नलिखित आवश्यकताएँ		
	एन	पी	के
पश्चिम बंगाल	102300	27500	26400
बिहार	100100	20900	10010
उत्तर प्रदेश	496596	142645	94402

देशी उत्पादन से की जाने वाली सप्लाई

आयात से की जाने वाली सप्लाई

एन	पी	के	एन	पी	के
48582	20372	6140	53718	7128	20260
56929	50650	2800	43171	10250	7210
201815	51201	15940	294781	91444	78462

अभी तक बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों में से बेदख पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 37,700 मीटरी टन "एन", 12,500 मीटरी टन पूर्वी और 13,600 मीटरी टन बीं की अतिरिक्त मांग की है, जिसकी सप्लाई की जा रही है। विसी अन्य राज्य से उर्वरकों की अतिरिक्त मांग (यदि कोई हो) प्राप्त होते ही उसे भी उपयुक्त योजना के अनुसार सामान्य सप्लाई के इलादा दूर से आवंटन कर दिया जाएगा।

बीज—

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों के 1978 के रबी अमियान के लिए निगम-लिखित माला में बीज सप्लाई कर रहा है।

क्रम सं०	राज्य	फसल	मात्रा (विवरण में)
1.	पंजाब	चना	2,000
2.	हरियाणा	तरंग	16,635
3.	दिल्ली	गेहूं चना	1,000 600
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गेहूं	2,000
5.	बिहार	गेहूं मक्का चना	30,000 12,000 2,030
6.	पश्चिम बंगाल	गेहूं मक्का धान चना	9,000 1,000 15,000 1,489
7.	असम	गेहूं धान मक्का	14,000 2,000 600

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने 4,000 विवरण चने का बीज पश्चिम बंगाल को दिया है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने बिहार को साम-सदिज्जयों के बीज भेजने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की है। जिन राज्य सरकारों ने गेहूं के अतिरिक्त बीजों

की सप्लाई के लिए इस मन्त्रालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है, उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि वे सीधे भारतीय खाद्य निगम से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें और अनाज की शुद्धता तथा अर्कुरण के बारे में स्वयं संतुष्ट होने के द्वारा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में स्वयं

भारत उठा लें, कर्णाक राष्ट्रीय बीज निवम के पास प्रमाणित बाजां की कमी है। भारत सरकार के खाद्य विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बाज के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिए, 5,00,000 किलोग्राम गेहूं उठाने की अनुमति देने हेतु भारतीय खाद्य निगम को स्वीकृति जारी कर दी थी। इनी प्रकार, बिहार के लिए 20,000 किलोग्राम की स्वीकृति जारी की गई थी। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार भी चाहती थी कि बीज के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिए उसे 50,000 किलोग्राम गेहूं उत्तराधिकार किया जाए। उन्हें मनाह दो गई फिर स्टाकों की विधिवत् पहचान करने के बाद इसे भारतीय खाद्य निवम से ले लें।

Working Group to Study the Problems and preservation of Tribal Culture

6. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry constituted a Working Group to study the problems and preservation of tribal culture;

(b) if so, the names of the tribal communities taken for the study;

(c) recommendation made by the working group for the preservation of tribal culture; and

(d) steps taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). An Advisory Committee for the preservation and promotion of Tribal and Folk Arts in the country has been set up under the Chairmanship of Education Minister, which may make recommendations in the matter.

चालू वर्ष में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं के लिए धनराशि

7. श्री मुखराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की छूटा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर 128 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगा;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस देश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर पहले ही काफी बड़ी धनराशि खर्च की जा चुकी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और उसमें केन्द्रीय अनुदान की धनराशि कितनी है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनासा) : (क) से (ग). 1978-79 के चालू वर्ष के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत योजना के लिए अनुमोदित आवंटित राशि 126.66 करोड़ रुपये है। इस वर्ष अमूतपूर्व वर्षपात के कारण देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में आई असाधारण बाढ़ों के कारण अब तक राज्यों को 226.95 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता आवंटित की जा चुकी है जिसमें से 42.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए है। बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए व्यवस्था राज्यों की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। विभिन्न योजनागत स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, जिनमें बाढ़ नियंत्रण की स्कीमें भी शामिल हैं, भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को एकमुश्ति सहायता देती है।

1954 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना के शुरू किए जाने के समय से अब तक देश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों पर 633 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया जा चुका है।

Appointments and Confirmations of S.Cs./S.Ts. in Regional Stationery Depots

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

(a) whether the orders issued by Department of Personnel with regard to appointments and confirmations in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Employees are not being implemented in Regional Stationery Depots in India, especially in Madras Depot and Rosters not maintained;

(b) if so, why, and the details thereof Depot-wise; and

(c) if implemented the cadre-wise and Depot-wise details from the date of issue of these orders?

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

Constructional help by HUDCO

9. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) is helping those who have plots in approved colonies for construction;

(b) if so, the nature of help provided by HUDCO; and

(c) the number of persons who received help from this Organisation during the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. HUDCO does not provide loans to individuals.

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

Foodgrains damaged in various States due to Floods

10. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains damaged in the various States, State-wise, due to the recent floods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The State-wise quantity of foodgrains affected due to recent floods in the country is given below:

(Figures in tonnes)

1. West Bengal	1,00,901
2. Bihar	196
3. Haryana	162
4. Uttar Pradesh	368
Total	1,01,627

The salvaging of affected stocks is in progress and the actual quantity damaged or rendered unfit for human consumption, will be known when the salvaging of all the affected stocks is completed.

Residential Pilot for Landless

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

(a) the total number of residential plots allotted to the landless before, during and after emergency;

(b) the total number of people who got actual possession of these plots;

(c) what is the total number of people who did not have their own residential sites in each State; and

(d) what is the programme for these homeless?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The total number of house-sites (including un-developed sites) allotted to the rural landless before, during and after emergency is as under :—

Before emergency :	32,42,406
During emergency :	38,52,257
After emergency:	3,69,205

(b) 50,23,278 rural landless got physical possession of the house-sites allotted to them.

(c) 41,50,792 eligible landless families have not yet been allotted house-sites in rural areas.

(d) The scheme for provision of house-sites, free of cost, to the rural landless workers is in the State Sector. The draft Five Year Plan for 1978—83 has made a provision of Rs. 500 crores for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plots and construction of houses in rural areas under the scheme.

School Facilities in Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh, Delhi

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

(a) the number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools provided in the (i) Pitampura Residential Scheme and (ii) Shalimar Bagh Residential Scheme of the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) what are the proposals under consideration for providing school facilities in Pitampura and Shalimar Residential Schemes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to the infor-

mation furnished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, who are primarily concerned with the primary education in Delhi, no primary school has so far been started in Pitampura Residential Scheme. A new primary school in Shalimar Bagh Residential Scheme has, however, been started by them from October 1978.

The Delhi Administration have stated that 28 sites for Hr. Sec. Schools in Pitampura and 12 sites for Hr. Sec. Schools in Shalimar Bagh residential schemes has been provided. A Government Co-educational School has also been opened in Pitampura during 1978-79.

(b) The Delhi Administration have made a request to D.D.A. for allotment of Hr. Sec. School sites in other parts of Pitampura Residential Scheme and Shalimar Residential Scheme. New Government Schools will be opened after sites are made available by the D.D.A. according to the actual needs of the colonies.

Money for Flood Relief and Flood Control

13. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been made available to various State Governments for flood relief and how much for flood control;

(b) whether Central Government have ensured that the money supposed to be spent for flood control in the current year would be utilised;

(c) whether Government of India have proposal for desilting the rivers which are every year in spate; and

(d) if so, how much money the Government propose to spend and in which areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The formulation and implementation of flood control schemes is carried out by the State Governments and the flood control sector is financed through State Plan funds. However, the Government of India provides assistance to various States in the form of block loans and grants for the States' plan proposals. The total expenditure incurred in the flood control sector by various State Governments and the Union Territories from 1954 to March, 1978 is Rs. 633 crores. The expenditure on relief from the 1st Five Year Plan to the end of the 4th Five Year Plan provided as Central assistance through loans and grants totals to Rs. 1194.45 crores. During the 5th Plan, no Central grant was normally made available to meet the expenditure arising out of natural calamities except the margin money, totalling to Rs. 50.71 crores allocated to the States annually. Additional expenditure requirements were provided as advance plan assistance.

The provision under the flood control sector for 1978-79 is Rs. 126 crores for the whole country.

(b) the responsibility for implementation of flood control schemes rests with the State Governments. During plan discussions, the State Governments furnish details regarding the expenditure incurred on flood control schemes and the position is reviewed accordingly.

(c) and (d) Desilting of rivers as a measure of flood control is not considered feasible and economically justifiable. However, for the limited purposes of preventing bank erosion and for channel improvements, dredging operations have been taken up on the Brahmaputra on an experimental basis.

Illegal Parking of Public Vehicles in Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

14. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a number of two-wheeler scooters and motor-cycles are parked illegally within the corridors of Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi and make horrible sound in the night and thus create unbearable nuisance to the residents which adversely tortures the heart patients and patients of hypertension; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these activities?

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

(b) The matter was discussed in the House Committee Rajya Sabha on 7th August, 1978 who desired that proper alternative parking place should be provided for these vehicles. Drawings and estimate for construction of Scooter/Cycle parking shed are under preparation.

Misuse of Plots reserved for School Building in New Delhi

15. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2067 dated 31st July, 1978 regarding misuse of the plots reserved for School Building in Shantiniketan Society of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the information called for has since been collected; if so, whether it would now be laid on the Table;

(b) whether D.D.A. is allotting a plot of land for school building to Salesian Sisters Society in Northern India in Vasant Vihar in preference to the plot already earmarked for school;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Management of the Society has protested against this allotment in Vasant Vihar; and

(e) the difficulties which lie in the way of D.D.A. allotting the Shanti-niketan plot in question and what action the D.D.A. propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) It was decided to allot a plot of land to the Society in Vasant Vihar where sufficient school sites are available. The DDA had initially contemplated allotting a plot of land measuring 2.5 acres for Nursery-cum-Primary School in Shanti Niketan to the Salesian Sisters Society of Northern India. Because of several formalities involved, allotment could not be made. In Shanti Niketan, this plot of land is the only site available for opening of a Primary School and hence it has been reserved for M.C.D. Since the case for allotment of land to the Salesian Sisters Society in Northern India had been pending since long, it was decided to allot a plot of land to the Society in Vasant Vihar.

(d) The Management of the Society had been asked for their views regarding allotment of the plot in Vasant Vihar.

(e) Since it is the only Primary School site in Shanti Niketan, it has to be reserved for the M.C.D. who retain the prior right to the plot. The M.C.D. is again being asked to exercise their option for taking over this plot.

Electrification of Rehabilitation Camp in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether the Government are intending to supply electricity to all the Rehabilitation camps in Maharashtra on a War footing;

(b) if so, how long would it take to complete the electrification of all camps in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether Government feel that it is the only way to keep the refugees in their camps?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are no rehabilitation camps in Maharashtra and as such the question of supply of electricity to all camps does not arise.

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

डेरी परियोजना की मंजूरी

17. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञान सुमनः: क्या कृष्ण और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा वरेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में डेरी परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूरी की गई है;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और कितनी धनराशि, राज्यवार नियत की गई है; और

(ग) क्या नियत की गई धनराशि राज्य सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है और क्या आधे वर्ष (अप्रैल—सितम्बर, 1978) में उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि का व्यौदा प्राप्त हो गया है?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (बी. सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1978-79 के दीरान डेरी परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित राशि 7,08,52,000 रुपए थी। इस में से 88 लाख रुपए की राशि वर्णाटक तथा राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के लिए रवैदृत की गई है। विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित की गई राशि वा विस्तृत व्यंजन निम्नलिखित है:-

कार्यक्रम	तीन राज्यों में विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं (लाख रुपयों में)	योग	सात	योग	कुल	योग
				राज्य (लाख रुपयों में)		

कर्नाटक राजस्थान मध्य प्रदेश

1. इक्विटी	68.00	20.00	58.86	146.86	—	—	146.86
2. प्रशिक्षण तथा विस्तार				132.45	—	—	132.45
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अन्धम, मेघालय, सिक्किम, उडीसा और कर्नल राज्यों में डेरी विकास				429.21	429.21	429.21	
					कुल योग :	7,08,52,000	

(ग) कर्नाटक तथा राजस्थान राज्य सरकारों को 88 लाख रुपए की स्वीकृत राशि प्राप्त हो चुकी है। इन राज्यों को क्रमशः 5-10-78 तथा 28-10-78 को जब

यह राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी तब उन से उपयोग सम्बन्धी प्रमाण-पत्र प्रतुत वःने के लिए बहा गया था। जो इसी तब प्रप्त हो गया है।

Melghat Tiger Reserve

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have sent any scheme for the development of Melghat Tiger Reserve in Amravati District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate the families which are residing there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Project Tiger, a Central Sector Scheme is already being implemented in Melghat Tiger Reserve in Amravati District since 1973-74. On the basis of Annual Plan of operation for the year 1978-79 received from the State Government, a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been approved, out of which an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs will be released to the State Government during the current financial year and Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be met by the State Government from the unspent balance.

(d) As per the guidelines of the Project no grazing of village cattle is permitted in the core area of the Reserves. In order to overcome this problem, six villages adjoining the core area of Melghat Tiger Reserve are proposed to be shifted. While shifting the villages due attention is paid that they get proper alternative suitable cultivable lands and other required amenities and facilities. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided during the current financial year for this purpose.

Demolition of Structures built on the plot allotted to Jain Happy School, Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi

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

(a) the steps so far taken in getting the built-up structures vacated and demolished from the area allotted to Jain Happy School, Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) when the Jain Happy School is likely to be informed of the proposed allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Depreciated value of the existing structures has been worked out. But they are at present occupied. Allotment of the site depends on the vacating of the existing structures; vacating takes time, it is, therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which the allotment will be made and possession given.

Asian Games 1982

20. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 10 on the 24th July, 1978 regarding Kabaddi and state:

(a) what efforts the Government of India or the concerned institutions have made so far to have the Asian Games 1982 be held in India; and with what results; and

(b) whether they have chalked out any phased programme for the efforts to include 'Kabaddi' as a 'Demonstration Game' in Asian Games 1982; if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The question of India playing host to the 1982 Asian Games is still under consideration of the Government and in case it is finally decided to stage these Games in India, necessary steps will, it is hoped, be taken by the Indian Olympic Association to obtain approval of the Asian Games Federation for the inclusion of Kabaddi as a "Demonstration Game" in the 1982 Games.

दिल्ली में छात्रों को निःशुल्क पुस्तकें और यूनीफार्म

21. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर नियम द्वारा न बालों प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पुस्तकें और यूनीफार्म निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो प्रेसीडेंस एस्टेट में विषय प्राइवेट स्कूल में इस वर्ष यूनीफार्म आदि निःशुल्क न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका वेदी बटकटकी) : (इ) दिल्ली नगर नियम द्वारा भंजा गई नूचना के अनुसार चारों वर्ष में जनरलियम के स्कूलों के सभी छात्रों की प्राइवेट स्कूलों में निःशुल्क उपलब्ध की गई थी। इन स्कूलों के केवल गरीब तथा जरूरतमंद छात्रों का स्कूल दियां भी दी जाती हैं।

(ब) जहाँ तक प्रेसीडेंस एस्टेट में स्थित प्राथमिक स्कूल का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि प्राथमिक कक्षाएं

राजकीय सह-शिक्षा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, प्रेसीडेंस एस्टेट में चलाई जा रही हैं। शिक्षा, निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने स्कूल को प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में पढ़ रहे छात्रों को दियां और पाठ्यपुस्तकों निःशुल्क नहीं दी जाती हैं। प्रेसीडेंस एस्टेट में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के छात्रों को वर्ष 1976-77 में दियां और पुस्तकों राष्ट्रपति की विवेताधीन निधि से दी गई थीं। वर्ष 1977-78 में उक्त निधि में से केवल निःशुल्क पुस्तकों ही दी गई थीं। वर्ष 1978-79 के दीनान प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के छात्रों को न तो पुस्तकों ही और न ही दियां दी गई। इसलिए शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के छात्रों को पुस्तकों या दियां देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

यमुनापार इलाकों में बाढ़ के कारण मकानों की हुई क्षति

22. श्री गोविन्द मुंडा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन वर्ष की बाढ़ के कारण यमुनापार के इलाकों में अंतक मकान ढह गए थे;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो बाढ़ पौर्ति उन लोगों को कार्य राहत दी गई है जिनके मकान ढह गए थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक घर के मालिक को कितनी राहत दी गई है; और यदि नहीं तो इनके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्लत) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) जी, हाँ।

(म) बाड़ से प्रभावित प्रत्येक मकान मालिक को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई राहत की राशि इस प्रकार है :—

रुपये

(i) पब्के मकान जो पूरी तरह से ढह गए या नष्ट हो गए .	500
(ii) आंशिक रूप से नष्ट हुए पब्के मकान	200
(iii) ढह गए या नष्ट हो गए कच्चे मकान	250
(iv) छप्पर/झोपड़ियां जो गिर गईं	100

मकानों का और सर्वेक्षण प्रभाति पर है तथा सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण होने के बाद कुछ और राहत दिए जाने की सम्भावना है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बाड़ से प्रभावित अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए व्याज मुक्त 2000 रुपये की एक अग्रिम राशि मंजूर की है जो 24 किस्तों में लौटाई जायेगी। इसी प्रकार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भी बाड़ से प्रभावित अपने तृतीय श्रेणी, चतुर्थ श्रेणी और कार्य प्रभावित कर्मचारियों के लिए व्याज मुक्त 500 रुपये की अग्रिम राशि या 3 महीने का वेतन इनमें जो भी कम हो, देना मंजूर किया है जो 12 मासिक किस्तों में लौटाया जायेगा।

DDA Flats sold in Katwaria Sarai and Mayapuri New Delhi

23. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MIG flats sold by DDA in December 76/January 77

in Katwaria Sarai and Mayapuri respectively and the number of applications received and the preference shown separately for each of the two colonies: and

(b) the number of flats surrendered after the draw in each of the two colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There was no draw for MIG flats in Katwaria Sarai in December 76/January 1977. However, 50 flats were allotted to the public by draw of lots in September 1976. In addition, 11 flats were kept reserved for evictees and 3 for DDA's staff. 1800 applications were received for allotment of flats in Katwaria Sarai. Against 294 flats in Mayapuri, 375 had opted for this scheme and allotment to 258 persons was made by draw of lots on 4th January 1977. The remaining flats were earmarked for reserved categories.

Since applications for Katwaria Sarai and Mayapuri were invited separately, no *inter se* preference was to be shown by those who applied for flats in these colonies.

(b) Katwaria Sarai: 8
Mayapuri: 105

House Tax from D.D.A. built Colonies

24. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allottees of various DDA colonies have been asked to pay house tax, though the areas have not been taken over by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and none of civic facilities like scavenging, supply of water, horticulture etc. is provided by the Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that facilities being provided by DDA

have already been charged for in the disposal cost of these flats and these flats are to be maintained by DDA for a certain period as per the break-up given against their disposal cost; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to relieve the allottees of these colonies of this taxation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, as all built up properties attract taxation by the MCD, irrespective of the fact whether the services have been provided by the MCD or not.

(b) Some amount is added in the cost, for day-to-day maintenance of the flats, till they are handed over to the MCD.

However, the DDA has recently decided to include the cost of maintenance services in the disposal cost on a percentage basis.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained in (a) above.

Working Group on Art and Culture

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

(a) whether a Working Group constituted to advise Government for development of Art and Culture have recommended for provision of inputs for its development during the 6th Plan period;

(b) if so, kinds of inputs recommended therein; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to provide it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Art and Culture set up by the Department of Culture to advise on the approach

and priorities for the Sixth Five Year Plan has suggested that in view of the importance of cultural development in the process of national progress, the Plan allocations for cultural development in the Sixth Plan should commensurate with the programmes of various organisations and that funds for the purpose should not be confined to the provisions made specifically for culture, but should also be reflected in other related sectoral allocations.

A tentative allocation of rupees fifty crores for the Sixth Plan period has been indicated by the Planning Commission as against the amount of rupees thirty seven crores provided for Art and Culture in the Fifth Plan. As a follow-up of the recommendations of the Working Group on Art and Culture, four Functional Groups have been set up for creating a linkage between the Department of Culture on the one hand and the Departments dealing with tribal development, rural development, communications and tourism on the other.

Prime Minister's Letter on Afforestation

26. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARAMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had addressed a letter to State Chief Ministers urging them to work out concrete programmes for afforestation and over-all measures to protect the country's ecological endowment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to allot more funds to the States on this subject; and

(d) steps suggested to make the annual Vanmahotsava programmes meaningful and more effective involving participation of the ordinary man?

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

(b) A letter has been addressed to all the States containing the following points:

(1) Any proposal involving deforestation of 10 ha. and above should give due consideration to the consequent loss of production of forest raw materials from dwindling resources, to the depletion or disappearance of wildlife habitats, as well as to long term effects on the environment and especially on the stability of catchments, erosion, silting, etc. A full discussion on these items should form part of any project proposal.

(2) All possible alternatives with costs should be fully discussed in the project reports to enable objective assessment and decision in the interest of realising optimum benefits from the land and water resources without entailing sacrifice of large and in certain cases, unique forest areas of great biological significance in critical catchments which may arise as a result of, say, submergence under the reservoirs, setting up of agricultural farms, settlement of persons evicted from project areas, etc.

(3) When an alternative involving diversion of forest areas smaller in extent and value is possible, even at a higher initial cost, a proper cost-benefit analysis should be made after taking into consideration the direct and indirect benefits from the forests and wildlife habitats, and projects even with higher total costs should normally be approved.

(4) If any forest area is to be deforested, due to any project already under way or to be newly taken up, suitable areas should be identified and acquired else-where to compensate for the loss, and all necessary funds provided in the

project to undertake reforestation or plantation, keeping in mind the fact that good productive lands are equally necessary to meet the needs of wood for domestic and industrial uses. In addition, social forestry programmes should be intensified on community and other lands, as well as for rehabilitating degraded forest areas if any, in the areas where diversion of forest lands may take place.

(5) The State should particularly examine if any rare ecotypes having uncommon communities or species and forming irreplaceable gene pools are to be deforested as a result of the project. Every attempt should be made to find alternatives to preserve such ecotypes. In cases of doubt the Forest Research Institute and, if necessary, the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India, should be involved before the detailed planning for a project starts.

(6) With regard to settlement of persons displaced from project areas it is equally necessary to see whether they could be settled elsewhere by acquiring available lands without making further inroads into forested areas.

(7) All cases of deforestation should be considered against the premise that adequate land in any State should be kept under forests for meeting the requirement of industrial wood, local timber and fuelwood.

(8) Every national park and sanctuary or area inhabited by threatened species should have an adequate and well-managed surround. Attempts should be made to see that no project interferes with such parks, sanctuaries, areas and surrounds.

(9) Wherever big projects involving large areas are involved, the Chief Conservator of Forests should invariably be consulted and the

Inspector General of Forests always kept informed. In cases where the Chief Conservator of Forests considers the deforestation inadvisable he may bring the matter to the notice of the Inspector General of Forests so that, in case it is felt that the intervention of the Central Government is needed, it should be possible for the Inspector General of Forests to draw the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture towards the dimensions of the proposed damage. Thereafter the matter can be taken up and pursued with the State Governments.

(c) Steps have been taken to allot more funds to the States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Social Forestry including mixed plantation in panchayat lands and wastelands and reforestation of degraded forest. During 5th Plan the outlay under the above two schemes was 2506.69 lakhs. Besides that under the Integrated Soil & Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region an outlay of Rs. 286 lakhs was earmarked. Attempts have been made to increase the allotment under the Centrally sponsored schemes particularly under Social Forestry and the Integrated Soil & Water Conservation in Himalayan Region during the medium term Plan (1978—83). The Working Group on Forests have suggested in their Final Report for an allocation of Rs. 11,400 lakhs under Social Forestry and Rs. 2,000 lakhs under the schemes 'Integrated Soil & Water Conservation in Himalayan Region'. Besides these Centrally sponsored schemes, the States have also schemes under State Sectors to afforest more areas.

(d) The main cause of failure used to be lack of protection. Hence State Governments are now encouraging people to plant trees in their private lands/compounds so that these could be looked after more effectively. Besides, some States have allowed the individual the right of ownership over the plants planted by them along road-sides or in community lands to ensure better survival.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् तथा सम्बद्ध कालेज की प्रबन्ध समिति की बैठक के लिए नोटिस की अवधि

27. श्री शरद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् और शिक्षा परिषद के सदस्यों को बैठकों के लिए (आपात बैठकों को छोड़ कर) कितने दिन पहले नोटिस भेजना पड़ता है और कितने दिन पहले कार्यावली दर्ना पड़ती है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध कालेजों की प्रबन्ध समितियों की बैठकों के सम्बन्ध में कितने दिन पूर्व इसी प्रकार का नोटिस और कार्यविल भेजनी पड़ती है (ब्यौरा सहित) ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार कार्यकारी परिषद् और शिक्षा परिषद की बैठकें आयोजित करने के विनियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि साधारणतया रजिस्ट्रार बैठकें बुलाने की सूचना प्रत्येक सदस्य को प्रयोक्त बैठक के कम से कम सात दिन पहले भेजेगा ।

(ख) जैसा कि कार्यकारी परिषद के संकल्प संख्या 66, दिनांक 27-4-1963 द्वारा स्वीकृत कालेजों के अभिशासी निकायों के आदेश नियमों (संविधान, नियमों और विनियमों) में व्यवस्था है, विश्वविद्यालय के जिन कालेजों को विश्व-

विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से संरक्षण अनुदान मिलता है, उनके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि साधारणतया सचिव अभिशासी निकाय की इस प्रकार की बैठक का उस बैठक में विचार किये जाने वाले दिव्यांगों के दिव्यांग सहित एक नॉटिस सदस्यों के बीच इस प्रकार की बैठक को निर्धारित तिथि से कम-से-कम सात दिन पहले परिचालित करेगा।

Pakistan to return Indian Wheat Seed

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

(a) whether Pakistan has decided to return the Indian wheat seed on the ground that it is sub-standard; and

(b) the reaction of Government to this allegation of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The National Seeds Corporation had supplied 5270 tonnes of certified wheat seed to Pakistan. A part of this consignment was found to be unacceptable by that country on account of its being considered sub-standards by that country. As a result thereof they have returned about 1000 tonnes of the seed. The balance has been found acceptable. It was decided to accept the seed found unacceptable to Pakistan.

Decrease in Sugarcane Price in Bihar

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

(a) whether the price of sugarcane has been decreased from the last year rate of Rs. 12.5 per quintal to Rs. 10 per quintal this year in Bihar

by the Central Government and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the step has adversely affected the cane cultivation increasing the crises of sugar industry; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the step and restore the rate of the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The rate of Rs. 12.5 per quintal refers to the State advised price which was operating last year in Bihar, whereas the statutory minimum cane price fixed by the Government last year was Rs. 8.50 per quintal for a recovery of 8.5 per cent. This price has, in fact, been increased this year to Rs. 10.00 per quintal for a recovery of 8.5 per cent. Over and above this, 50 per cent of the excess realization is also payable by the factories under clause 5(a) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order to the grower.

(b) and (c). The present cane price level has been evolved to ensure that while the cultivator would be getting a reasonable price for his cane, it will also be within the capacity of the sugarcane mills to pay off the cane due immediately. This measure by itself should not adversely affect either the cane cultivation or the sugar industry. On the contrary it should bring about a better balance between the supply and demand for sugarcane.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link in Punjab

30. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India gave an award in

the year 1976 about the distribution of Ravi-Beas surplus water and as per that award Haryana got 3.5 M.A.F as its share though Haryana is entitled to a larger share;

(b) whether it is also a fact that accordingly, Government of Haryana is trying hard to the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link in Punjab area;

(c) whether Government of Punjab is finding one excuse or the other to delay the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link in Punjab portion;

(d) whether Government of Haryana has approached the Central Government to press the Government of Punjab for construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link in Punjab area; and

(e) if so, whether any role has since been played by Central Government for the solution of this dispute and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The two successor States, namely Punjab and Haryana could not mutually arrive at an agreement regarding sharing of the surplus waters becoming available as a result of the Beas Project. Hence the Central Government gave decision regarding the same under the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 in March, 1976. Haryana has been allocated 3.5 million acre feet based on the availability of data covering the period 1921 to 1946.

(b) to (e). Haryana has formulated a Project Report envisaging Sutlej-Yamuna Link passing through Punjab territory and has approached the Central Government for assistance for obtaining concurrence of the Punjab Government. Punjab represented

against the decision of the Central Government given in March, 1976 and pressed for an increased allocation to Punjab. Haryana on the other hand requested that the issue may not be reopened. Meetings have been held at official levels as well as Ministers' level to bring out an understanding. Efforts are presently being made to resolve the differences with the assistance of the Prime Minister.

Foodgrains supplied under Food for Work Scheme

31. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements for 1978-79 of wheat and rice submitted by different States to the Central Government on "Food for work" schemes and the quantity released to different States upto-date; and

(b) whether there was any delay in releasing the stock and the average time it takes to release the stock of foodgrains by the Central Government to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Regarding wheat, a statement is attached. The devision to supply rice upto 50 per cent of the total foodgrains made available under the programme has been taken only recently. No definite requirements for rice have, therefore, been received so far.

(b) Releases of foodgrains under the scheme are made on the basis of the utilisation reports received from the State Governments. Indents from State Governments are processed promptly and no cases of any delays take place as such unless the essential information, e.g., reports on utilisation of foodgrains released by Government of India earlier etc. are wanting.

Statement

Quantities of foodgrains allocated and released

(As on 10-11-1978)

State	Quantities of foodgrains allocated during 1978-79 (Metric tonnes)	Quantities of foodgrains released during the year (Metric tonnes)	
		Wheat/mil. 1977-78	1978-79
1. Andhra Pradesh	55,000	26,000	
2. Assam			
3. Bihar	2,00,000	1,25,000	
4. Gujarat	50,000	15,000	
5. Haryana	14,000	2000	
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,000	..	
7. Karnataka	50,000	1,000	15,000
8. Kerala	50,000		10,000
9. Madhya Pradesh	1,25,000		55,000
10. Maharashtra	71,000	4,50	..
11. Orissa	2,00,000		1,30,000
12. Punjab	63,000		16,000
13. Rajasthan	1,28,000	..	45,000
14. Tripura	10,000		4,000
15. Uttar Pradesh	1,11,000	400	45,000
16. West Bengal	2,05,000		1,00,000
17. Mizoram	1,200	..	1,200
	13,36,200	1,850	5,66,100

केन्द्रीय कार्म रायचूर, कर्नाटक में हुई रुई की हानि के बारे में जांच

32. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या दृष्टि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्नाटक राज्य वे रायचूर स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्म में

वर्ष 1977-78 में पैदा हुई 21,000 इंवेटल वेरगलशामी रुई, जिसका अनुमानित मूल्य 1.70 करोड़ रुपये था, या तो चोरी हो गई अथवा कुप्रबन्ध के कारण नष्ट हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

और क्या इस बारे में एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जो नहीं । 1977-78 में रायचूर स्थित केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म में 5526 विद्वान काम स का उत्पादन हुआ है, जिसका मूल्य 22.66 लाख रुपया है। इसका नंतर कई भाग चारों हुआ और न हो नष्ट हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Conditions for Central Aid under Food for Work Scheme

33. SHRI K. A. RAJU:

SHRI A. MURUGESAN:

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

(a) the conditions under which assistance under 'Food for Work' programme is given to the States; and

(b) the plans and programmes for intensifying such assistance on a larger scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) Under the Food for Work Programme the foodgrains are supplied to the State Governments for payment of wages in part or full to the labour engaged on productive works which result in creation of durable community assets in the rural areas and strengthen the rural infrastructure. The State Governments have to show additionality over and above its budget provision equivalent to the total value of foodgrains received computed at Rs. 105 per quintal for wheat and Rs. 115 and Rs. 130 per quintal for coarse and fine varieties of rice respectively. A variety of works can be taken up under the scheme such as major, medium and minor ir-

rigation works; flood protection, drainage and anti-water-logging works; soil and water conservation and afforestation works including social forestry on Government and Community lands; maintenance and construction of roads; construction of intermediate and main drains and field channels; school buildings and community centres etc. in the rural areas.

(b) The scope of the scheme has been enlarged so as to cover the on-going plans and on-plan works, new items of capital works and works relating to flood control etc. The State Governments can also entrust the execution of works to the voluntary agencies of repute and standing. Rice has also been introduced into the scheme and State Governments are eligible to receive a quantity upto 50 per cent of the total foodgrains made available under the programme in the form of rice.

Advice to State Governments to Desist from Raising Sugarcane Prices

34. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has advised the State Governments to desist from raising in an ad hoc manner the sugarcane prices in 1978-79;

(b) if so, details of the communication issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) what is the reaction of the State Governments State-wise, to the communication issued by him; and

(d) what steps are being taken/envisaged to protect the interest of cane-growers particularly ensuring them remunerative prices for sugar-cane?

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

(b) The Central Government have pointed out in their communication to the Chief Ministers that consequent on the removal of controls the Government of India had also simultaneously announced a liberal increase in the statutory cane price payable for the season 1978-79 from Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 10 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. For an average recovery of 10 per cent for the industry as a whole this will ensure an average price of about Rs. 11.75 per quintal. In addition, there is also statutory sharing of 50 per cent of excess realisations. In the opinion of Central Government this price level is both remunerative and reasonable to all concerned. It was pointed out that as prices of sugar will have to be regulated by normal laws of supply and demand, and in the wake of high level of production the sugar factories could not be expected to pay a cane price unrelated to recovery; that it would also be a self defeating exercise in the long run to disturb the delicate balance through ad-hoc higher levels of cane price.

(c) Replies have been received from the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh; no replies have yet been received from Chief Ministers of other States. Chief Minister of Maharashtra has stated that the matter is under examination. Chief Minister of Karnataka has while pointing out the problem created by Cooperatives paying rather high prices has by and large agreed that to the maximum extent possible we should allow the market forces to operate. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has assured that they will keep in mind the factors mentioned in our letter.

(d) In the conditions of sugarcane and sugar economy at present it is considered that the present level of minimum cane price paid is remunerative and reasonable. To further protect the interests of farmers in regard to prompt clearance of dues by sugar factories, an Ordinance has been pro-

mulgated on 9-11-78 enabling the Central Government to take over the management of any factories who leave arrears beyond stipulated level.

Result of Decontrol of Sugar

35. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the policy of decontrol of sugar has achieved the purpose of a fair price to the cultivator, and a reasonable price to the consumer;

(b) whether it is a fact that sugar industry is incurring losses despite decontrol measures; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to ensure uninterrupted production of sugar and reasonable satisfaction of needs of cultivator and consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) After the decontrol of sugar, the prices of sugar are ruling at subdued level. To ensure a fair price to the cultivator for his produce the statutory minimum price of sugarcane has been raised from Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 10 per quintal for the current 1978-79 sugar season.

(b) As over 27 lakh tonnes of stocks, out of the production of 65 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 sugar season, are still to be disposed off by the industry, it is too soon to come to any final conclusion on the profitability or otherwise to the sugar industry as a result of the 1977-78 sugar season's operations.

(c) To ensure the uninterrupted production of sugar and safeguard the interests of the cultivators and the consumers, an Ordinance has been promulgated providing for the takeover

of the management of sugar factories which do not start crushing operations in time and/or which fail to make prompt payment of sugar cane dues to the farmers.

Impact of Green Revolution on Rice Growing Areas

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

(a) whether the impact of "Green revolution" has been felt more in the wheat growing areas than in the rice growing areas; and

(b) if so, steps being considered by the Government to get a "Quantum Jump" in the yield potential of rice in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The technological break through in the adoption of high yielding varieties of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize in India has come to be known as "Green Revolution". The production of wheat in the country in 1964-65 at 12.26 million tonnes was considered to be the best in any year before the introduction of high yielding varieties in Indian Agriculture. With the introduction of these varieties in 1966-67, the production of wheat increased rapidly and reached a level of 31.33 million tonnes in 1977-78. The production of rice also increased from 39.31 million tonnes in 1964-65 to 52.68 million tonnes in 1977-78. But the increase in the production of rice has not been as pronounced as in the case of wheat. However, steps are being taken by the Government to push up the production of rice in the country. These steps include cultivation of high yielding varieties of rice over larger areas coupled with the development of irrigation facilities and increased consumption of chemical fertilisers.

In addition, special programmes like (i) Minikit Programme of Rice which helps farmers select suitable varieties for different situations; (ii) Community Nurseries Programme of Rice which helps formers to advance the sowing time and thus increase the productivity; (iii) Demonstrations with Improved Agricultural Implements to encourage line sowing of paddy in direct seeded areas of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Eastern U.P.; (iv) Fertilizer Promotion Campaign in selected Districts to encourage adequate and balanced use of fertilisers; (v) Farmers' Training and Education for the quick transfer of improved rice production technology, etc., have been undertaken. Besides, research efforts have intensified to evolve varieties which are not only high-yielding, but also resistant to pests and diseases, with better grain quality and suitable for cultivation in different agroclimatic situation.

बाढ़प्रस्त राज्यों को निःशुल्क वितरण के लिए खाद्यान्न

37. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक बाढ़प्रस्त परिवार को निःशुल्क वितरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक बाढ़प्रस्त राज्य को कितने टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में गिर गये मकानों को दोबारा बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक परिवार को अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ग) प्रत्येक बाढ़प्रस्त राज्य को प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष से कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दलों और राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति

को सिफारिशों पर निशुल्क राहत के तौर पर निशुल्क वितरण के लिए अनुदान के रूप में राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों की निर्भावनिक भावाओं आवंटित की गई है :—

राज्य	गेहूं (मी० टन)	चावल (मी० टन)
बिहार	40,000	—
हरियाणा	2,500	—
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9,000	—
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	217	—
पंजाब	8,000	—
राजस्थान	7,000	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	50,000	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	50,000	45,000
		500 दाल मूर
दिल्ली	2,000	—

(ख) केन्द्रीय दलों और उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक क्षतिग्रस्त या नष्ट घर/झेपड़ी के लिए प्रायः 200 रुपये की मीमा तक आवास राज सहायता के लिए प्रभावित राज्यों को अधिक योजना सहायता आवंटित की है। प्रभावित परिवारों को नकद और वस्तु में दी जाने वाली वास्तविक सहायता का निर्धारण सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष से स्वीकृत राशि निरन्तरिक्षित है :—

राज्य	दी गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
बिहार	20.50
हरियाणा	1.50
हिमाचल	3.50
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1.00
मध्य प्रदेश	1.50
उड़ीसा	5.50
पंजाब	1.00
राजस्थान	6.50
उत्तर प्रदेश	44.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	18.70
दिल्ली	10.00
केरल	1.00

Illegal inclusion/exclusion of the Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

38. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9425 on the 8th May, 1978 regarding Bye-laws of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Delhi and state:

(a) whether the present Managing Committee of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society, declared elected has, in violation of the cooperative law and Rules, included those non-teachers in the so-called list of approved members who were illegally enrolled before the Resolution amending Bye-law 5 (i) (a) for enrolment of non-teachers was passed by the General Body of the Society, and registered by the Registrar of Cooperatives Delhi;

(b) whether they have, after lapse of many years, now excluded those non-teachers from the above list who were legally enrolled after the passing and registration of the aforesaid amendment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken immediately to get the above gross irregularities removed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The membership issue and related matters of this society are the subject matter of a writ petition in the Delhi High Court. The matter is, therefore, *subjudice*.

Land to Tribals

39. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:

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

(a) the total amount of land allotted so far to tribals for cultivation, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons benefited, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Land allotted to tribals for cultivation consists of ceiling surplus lands and waste lands at the disposal of State Governments. According to the latest information available with the Government of India, a total area of 2,24,532 acres has been allotted to Tribals out of the ceiling-surplus lands vested in State Governments. The State-wise figures are given in the appended statement. Waste land allotment takes place from time to time and information in this regard is not collected by the Government of India.

Statement

State/U. Territory	Total land allotted to tribals (in acres)	No. of persons allotted under revised ceiling laws
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	33,730	21,835
Assam	30,239	17,498
Bihar	15,169	14,871
Gujarat	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	43	63
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.
Kerala	3,793	4,545
Madhya Pradesh	33,808	10,118
Maharashtra	49,134	14,940
Manipur	Nil	Nil
Orissa	40,743	27,699
Punjab	Nil	Nil

1	2	3
Rajasthan	14,512	4,047
Tamil Nadu	3	4
Tripura	15	13
Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
West Bengal	N.A.	12,461
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
	2,24,352	1,29,498

NOTE :—In respect of Karnataka and U. P. the area given to Scheduled Tribes is not available separately. In Karnataka an extent of 19,968 acres has been allotted to 3,734 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. In Uttar Pradesh an area of 1,13,278 acres has been allotted to 1,14,112 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Student Unrest

40. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in student unrest in the country after lifting of Emergency; and

(b) if so, what is the number of incidents during the last 10 months and steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There has been an increase in the number of incidents of unrest among students since March, 1977 mainly due to the pent up grievances of the period of emergency ventilating themselves.

(b) According to information available, there were about 7,600 incidents during the last ten months. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to set up appropriate forums at the State, District and institutional levels to look into the legitimate grievances of students and redress them. They have also been requested to give adequate attention to the implementation of schemes intended for the welfare of students, admission procedures, prompt recruitment of teachers, improvement of teacher-student relations, formulation of extra curricular programmes, etc. Co-operation of leaders of political parties has been sought to keep the campuses of educational institutions free from political activities. The matter was also discussed at the Conference of Chief Ministers held in September, 1978 at which they agreed that student problems should be handled with restraint and understanding and that their genuine grievances should be redressed as far as possible.

Implementation of Land Reform through Village Committee

41. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether a member of the Planning Commission has made a suggestion that the implementation of the land ceiling measures should be entrusted to the village committee; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government is not aware of any such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

Narmada Award

42. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the concerned States have accepted the award of the Narmada River Tribunal; and

(b) when will the work of the project start?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal submitted its Report to the Central Government on 16-8-1978. According to the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956, if, upon consideration of the decision of the Tribunal, the Central Government or any State Government is of opinion that anything therein contained requires explanation or that guidance is needed upon any point not originally referred to the Tribunal, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may, within three months from the date of the decision, again refer the matter to the Tribunal for further consideration, and on such reference, the Tribunal may forward to the Central Government a further report giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit and in such a case, the decision of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified accordingly. The Act further provides that the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the Official Gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them. Accordingly, the Central Government and the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have made references to the Tribunal on 15-11-1978 seeking clarifications/guidance. The further report from

the Tribunal giving such explanation or guidance is awaited.

(b) The projects formulated/finalised by the State Governments in the light of the Tribunal's decision have not so far been received. The question of their inclusion in the developmental plans of the States will be considered after receipt of the projects from the States keeping in view the likely available resources etc.

Memorandum from the United Central Refugees Council, West Bengal

43. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a memorandum from the United Central Refugees Council, West Bengal in regard to the problems of rehabilitation in August, 1978;

(b) if so, the principal demands raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The principal demands raised in the Memorandum submitted by the United Central Refugees Council, West Bengal are:

(i) appointment of a Committee with Members of Parliament, representatives of the Central Government and Government of West Bengal to take an appraisal of the rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal;

(ii) creation of a full-fledged Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(iii) demand of West Bengal Government for Rs. 500 crores for rehabilitation of refugees to be granted;

(iv) conferment of right and title on free-hold basis to lands allotted.

to refugees;

(v) remission of all type of loans and contributory loans;

(vi) regularisation of squatters colonies upto 1977;

(vii) declaration of all non-camp refugees eligible for rehabilitation assistance;

(viii) increase the grant for the development of colonies;

(ix) sanction Panchanna and Herobhang II scheme and maintenance of P. L. Homes by the Central Government.

(c) The reactions of the Government are as follows:—

There is no need for a Committee at this stage, as the problems of refugees in West Bengal are already appraised and studied. The magnitude of the problem posed by the displaced persons in West Bengal was assessed as early as in 1952 through a Fact Finding Committee/ Committee of Ministers for the rehabilitation of displaced persons followed by an examination of the residuary problems of rehabilitation in 1960-61 (by the Branch Secretariat Calcutta), in 1967-74 (by the Committee of Review), in 1975-76 (by the Working Group). The recommendations of the Working Group given in 1976 are still under implementation by the Government of West Bengal.

There is already a separate department of Rehabilitation; the present arrangements are adequate.

The request of the West Bengal Government for assistance of Rs. 500 crores was made to the Seventh Finance Commission.

The proposals regarding conferment of right and title, on free hold basis in regard to urban lands, is under consideration and it has been conferred already in regard to rural lands.

The question of remission of 'type' loans in toto was agreed to in 1977 and that of "non-type loans" or

contributory loans could not be agreed to because the beneficiaries of these loans were economically better off and had the repaying capacity.

Administrative approval has been accorded to regularisation of 175 squatters' colonies set up after 1950.

The question of ineligible non-camp displaced persons in West Bengal at this stage cannot be re-opened.

Development of Government sponsored colonies has been taken up as a Plan scheme under the Ministry of Works and Housing and funds are being provided in consultation with the West Bengal Government and the Planning Commission.

There is no programme for development at Panchanna gramme yet. Regarding Herobhang scheme, a view has been taken that the State Government may examine this separately as a part of their Sunderbans Development Scheme.

The responsibility of running the P.L. Homes will devolve on the State Governments as the Sixth Finance Commission has made its recommendations on this aspect.

Construction of Houses in Resettlement Colonies hit by Floods in Delhi

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to construct houses in resettlement colonies of Delhi which were badly hit by the recent floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost for construction of houses in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

गन्ने के मूल्य

45. श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मा:

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या कृषि और तिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने इस वर्ष गन्ने की फसल के लिए काई योजना बनाई है ताकि किसानों का फसल के लिए अपनी उत्पादन लागत की तुलना में कम मूल्य न प्राप्त हो ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप-रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और तिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) ; (ख) और (ग). 16 अगस्त, 1978 से चीनी के मूल्य, वितरण और संचलन पर लगे नियंत्रण को हटाने के परिणामस्वरूप, सरकार ने उसी समय 1978-79 मीसम के लिए देय गन्ने के सांविधिक मूल्य को 8.50 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 8.50 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि पर 10.00 रुपये प्रति किंवटल कर उदार वद्धि की घोषणा की है। न्यूनतम मूल्य का यह बही स्तर है जिसकी कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने चीनी मीसम 1978-79 के बारे में सिफारिश की थी। कुल मिलाकर उद्योग के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की ओसत उपलब्धि के लिए लगभग 11.75 रुपये प्रति

किंवटल का ओसत मूल्य सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, गन्ना नियंत्रण आदेश के खण्ड 5(क) के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियों के 50 प्रतिशत को शेयर करने का सांविधिक दायित्व बगावर लागू है। अतः जहाँ तक उन व्यक्तिगत फैक्ट्रियों, जिनकी उपलब्धि अधिक है और जिनकी गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य पर आधारित उत्पादन लागत से ओसत प्राप्तियाँ अधिक हैं, का सम्बन्ध है उनके द्वारा गन्ने का अतिरिक्त मूल्य भी देय होगा।

मंत्रालय समझती है कि मूल्य निर्धारण प्रगती में ये उद्देश्य प्राप्त होंगे (i) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि गन्ना उत्पादक को वह मूल्य मिले जाकि उत्पादन लागत और गन्ना नियंत्रण आदेश में उल्लिखित अन्य बातों के अनुरूप हो ; (ii) यह भी सुनिश्चित करना कि मूल्य फैक्ट्रियों की पहुंच के काफी अन्दर हों ताकि वे अन्य बातों के अलावा गन्ने के बकायों की शीघ्र अदायगी वर सकें; और (iii) गन्ना उत्पादकों, उपभोक्ताओं और उद्योग के अध्यधिक हित में गन्ने की मांग और पूर्ति चीजों के उत्पादन के बीच अनुकूलतम संतुलन कायम करना।

Gulf between Home Language and School Language

46. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI S. R. REDDY:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

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

(a) whether Government are of the opinion that the use of an 'artificial standard' in Indian schools has not only stigmatised the spoken language, but has created a gulf between the home language and the school language and this gulf, in turn, has resulted

in low self-image and low achievement through the entire education system;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring change in this system; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There is some gulf between language used in the schools and the language spoken at home. This is a natural phenomenon everywhere. The reformed system of education attempts to improve and refine the vocabulary of the child. Sometimes, words coined by the academic bodies are found too heavy by school teachers and students. The difficulty of language, especially of technical terms, has sometimes resulted in low achievement by the students.

The system responds to this defect by trying to orient the teachers to handle such situations. This is a continuous process. To some extent this gulf can be bridged if at least at the primary level the process of curriculum development and preparation of instruction material is decentralised to provide at least for a certain inter-play between the academic vocabulary and the language of the environment. NCERT is contemplating certain curricular reform in this direction.

U.G.C. Guidelines regarding two/ three year Degree Course

47. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: SHRI SARAT KAR:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has circulated some guidelines to all the Universities, regarding two year or three year Degree

course and admission in the Post-Graduate course; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

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

(b) The Guidelines circulated by the Commission visualise that during the period of transition to the new pattern of education, there may be different patterns at the first degree level. Taking into account the existing variations in duration and structure of courses in different States and Universities, it is expected that some universities may have a three-year first degree course while others may have a two-year pass degree course, during the transitory period. However, it has been suggested that no student should be admitted to a post-graduate course, unless he has done a three-year degree course. Universities which offer a two-year pass course should make provision for a one-year bridge course to prepare students for entry to post-graduate courses.

दण्डकारण्य पुनर्वास योजना

48. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मर्दां यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य पुनर्वास योजना पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया है तथा वहां कितने शरणार्थी परिवारों को बसाया जाना था तथा दहां कितने परिवारों को बसाया जा चुका है;

(ख) प्रत्येक परिवार को कितने एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है तथा सभी परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) डी० डी० ए० ने भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इन शरणार्थियों को आवंटित भूमि के लिए आरम्भ की गई सिचाई योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है तथा उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है और इन योजनाओं से भूमि के कितने क्षेत्र की सिचाई की जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) 31-8-78 तक 119.68 करोड़ रुपये । दण्डकारण्य में 35,000 परिवारों का बसाया जाना था उनमें से 31-1-78 तक 21,265 परिवारों का बसाया जा चुका था । 1978-79 के दौरान और 569 परिवार बसाए जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) प्रारम्भ में प्रत्येक कृपक परिवार को 7 एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई थी जिसमें 0.3 एकड़ भूमि आवासीय प्लाट के लिए है । 1965 में जब समतल करने तथा मेढ़बन्धी का कार्य शुरू किया गया था तो भूमि कम कर के 6 एकड़ कर दी गई थी जिसमें आवासीय प्लाट के लिए 0.5 एकड़ भूमि भी शामिल थी । 1970-71 मौसम से, आवंटन के इन पैमानों में और कमी करके 5 एकड़ सूखी भूमि या 4 एकड़

सुरक्षित सिचाई वाली, या 3 एकड़ बारहमासी सिचाई वाली भूमि कर दी गई थी । 30-6-78 तक दण्डकारण्य में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए 1,25,787 एकड़ भूमि का प्रयोग किया जा चुका था, जिसमें से 1,01,862 एकड़ भूमि कृषि के लिए आवंटित की गई है ।

(ग) भूमि की उपजाऊ शक्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

- (i) भू-सर्वेक्षण करना तथा कमियों को पूरा करने हेतु खाद आदि का प्रयोग करना ।
- (ii) भूमि कटाव विरोधी उपाय करना ।
- (iii) सिचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ।
- (iv) भूमि समतल करना और मेढ़बन्धी करना ।
- (v) भूमि और जलवायु के अनुकूल फसल पद्धति तैयार करना ।
- (vi) अच्छे प्रकार के बीजों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(घ) लगभग 6,400 एकड़ भूमि के लिए चालू की गई 39 लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त शरू की गई माध्यमिक एवं प्रधान सिचाई योजनाएं नीचे दी गई हैं :—

योजना का नाम	वास्तविक/अनुमानित लगने वाली लागत (करोड़ रुपयों में)	अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाला कृषि क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
I—मूरे किए गए बान्ध			
भास्कल बांध (उमरकोट)	1.35	11,000	पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् यह बांध 1-5-73 को उड़ीसा सरकार को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था ।

1

2

3

4

पाखनजोर जलाशय

(परलकोट)

0.08

1,300 यह परियोजना 1965
में पूरी की गई थी।

II. निर्माणाधीन बांध

सतीगड़ा बांध

परियोजना

11.05

28,000

30-6-1982 तक इस
परियोजना के पूर्ण होने
की संभावना है।

परलकोट बांध

परियोजना

5.27

24,000

इस परियोजना के
30-6-1979 तक
पूरा होने की संभावना
है।

टरु सिवाई

परियोजना

25.57

1,50,000

इस परियोजना के
31-3-1982 तक
पूरा होने की संभावना
है।

Assistance by World Bank for expanding Food Storage

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

(a) the assistance proposed to be given by World Bank and other international organisations for expanding food storage in this country;

(b) the particulars of assistance;

(c) the extent to which preparatory or matching efforts have been made to avail of the assistance; and

(d) delays, if any, in availing of assistance indicating reasons therefor and remedial steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) ad (b). An agreement has been signed with the International Development Association for the construction of 3.575 million tonnes storage capacity, at a cost of \$215.5 million and the IDA would provide assistance of \$107 million. 4.25 lakh tonnes capacity is proposed to be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 12 crores with the assistance from European Economic Community and the EEC contribution would cover about 50 per cent of the cost.

The Australian Government has offered to provide assistance to the tune of about Rs. 5.6 crores in the form of prefab steel structures for the construction of 1.5 lakh tonnes storage capacity. This is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Preparatory steps such as acquisition of land, inviting of tenders, Award of works etc. are in progress in respect of IDA assisted programmes. Construction works are also in progress in respect of EEC assisted works. The Australian Government offer is under consideration.

**Report of Panel to review
Sugar Policy**

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

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet appointed to review sugar policy after the decontrol of sugar has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sugar Policy after decontrol was reviewed by the Committee. For the present there will be no change from the full decontrol conditions of August 1978 and it was decided that suitable legislation should be undertaken for taking over of management of sugar factories which either do not start crushing by 15th November, 1978, or, keep cane arrears un-paid beyond a level of 10 per cent of the price payable for cane purchased in 1977-78. Accordingly, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 was promulgated on 9th November, 1978.

Subsidy on Paddy

51. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAIN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether he held a meeting with the representatives from the Northern

and Western States and with a number of Chief Ministers who argued for a subsidy on paddy; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In the process of determining the kharif prices discussions were held with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers/Agriculture Ministers of Paddy producing States. While all of them wanted the issue price of rice, from Central Pool, to remain unchanged, the suggestions given with regard to the procurement price of paddy were as under:

	Rs. per Qt.
Uttar Pradesh	84.00
Punjab } .	90.00/
Haryana } .	91.00
Orissa } .	
Karnataka .	95.00
Andhra Pradesh .	120.00
Tamil Nadu .	137.00
Kerala .	120.00
Madhya Pradesh } .	100.00
Gujarat } .	
Maharashtra .	129.00
Assam .	112.50
West Bengal .	
Himachal Pradesh } .	82.00
Jammu & Kashmir } .	

After taking into consideration the suggestions made by the representatives of these State Governments and the recommendations made by Agricultural Prices Commission, it was decided by the Government of India that the procurement prices for paddy for the marketing season 1978-79 be fixed at Rs. 85/- per qtl. (as against Rs. 77/- per qtl. in 1977-78 season) for the coarse variety and the procurement prices for other varieties of paddy may be derived from the price of the coarse variety on the basis of traditional differentials in the various States.

Return of Refugees to Dandakaranya from West Bengal

52. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees who moved out of Dandakaranya area to go to West Bengal have gone back to their former sites of rehabilitation;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and details about the steps taken by the Government for resettlement of the refugees who returned to Dandakaranya and the number of refugees from Dandakaranya area who are still living in West Bengal; and

(c) Government's policy about the refugees who refused to return to Dandakaranya from West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). 14,388 families of displaced persons (10,329 from settler villages and 4,059 families awaiting resettlement in *karmi shibirs*) deserted from various rehabilitation sites and *karmi shibirs* in Dandakaranya. Of these, 10,260 families (8,666 from settler villages and 1,594 families from *karmi shibirs*) have returned till 31st October, 1978. The remaining 4,128 families have not yet returned and may be in West Bengal.

2. The returnee settler families have been sanctioned renewed financial assistance for purchase of bullocks, agricultural inputs, etc. as follows:

(i) A loan of Rs. 500/- per family for purchase of seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc.

(ii) A loan of Rs. 900/- per family for purchase of a pair of bullocks or supply of bullocks from the cattle held by the Project Administration;

(iii) 2 quintals of rice per family costing not more than Rs. 350/- per family as a grant.

(iv) 15 days' dole costing not more than Rs. 60/- per family as a grant.

(v) a grant not exceeding Rs. 25/- per family for construction of a kitchen hut in cases where the settlers have not yet been provided houses.

The families who deserted from *karmi shibirs* have like-wise been permitted to rejoin their respective *karmi shibirs* and get relief assistance. These families will be settled in their turn.

3. As most of the families returned late, the post-kharif cultivation drive was launched, resulting in an area of 16,498 acres of land being brought under crops like Til, Pulses and other kharif crops. Similarly, a works programme has also been organised to provide work to the settlers.

(c) Government can afford assistance to the deserters if they return to the Project area. The State Government of West Bengal will no doubt be dealing with the remaining deserters in that State with a view to persuade them to return to the Project area.

Grant of Housing Loans by Delhi Administration

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

(a) the number of applicants sanctioned house building loan by the Delhi Administration during the year 1978-79 so far upto 30-10-78 and the amount involved therein;

(b) the total number of applications pending for house building loans with the Delhi Administration and when these applications are likely to be disposed of; and

(c) who is responsible for the delay in disposal of these applications and

the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to dispose of these applications quickly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) During 1978-79 (upto 30-10-78) Delhi Administration has sanctioned house building loan to 642 applicants involving an amount of Rs. 84.30 lakhs.

(b) and (c) The number of pending applications with Delhi Administration is 581. In addition to paucity of funds/allocation for various housing, non-fulfilment of certain formalities by the applicants results in delay of sanctioning the loan. Delhi Administration have initiated action for obtaining additional funds for clearing the backlog.

बिहार में नेवहाट विद्यालय की स्थापना केरना

54. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और स्वस्थि भवनों की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्यों सरकार का विचार नेवहाट विद्यालय (रिहायशी) के ढांचे पर बिहार में लड़कियों के लिए एक स्कूल की स्थापना करने का विचार है जिससे प्रतिभावान लड़कियों को प्रगति का अवसर मिल सके, और

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

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति भवनों में राज्यसभी (श्रीमती रेणु देवी चरकटकी) : (क) नेवहाट विद्यालय की पद्धति पर बिहार में लड़कियों के लिए कोई स्कूल स्थापित करने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Guidelines for the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976

55. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAIN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to the reply given to Starred Question No. 270 on 13th March, 1978 regarding New Guidelines on Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has finalised the guidelines to the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, what are the details of the guidelines prepared;

(c) whether the actual surplus land so far available has been assured; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) The Central Government issues guidelines to the State Governments clarifying the intent and purport of the provisions of the Act from time to time. A summary of the important guidelines is annexed.

(c) As reported by the State Governments, the total extent of land in excess of the ceiling limit held by persons is estimated at 95,000 hectares out of which a substantial extent is likely to be exempted for agricultural, industrial, commercial purposes etc.

(d) The extent of excess vacant land acquired and vested with the State Governments so far, is as follows:—

1. Gujarat: 23.14 hectares
2. Karnataka: 14.1 hectares
3. Maharashtra: 171.02 hectares
4. Uttar Pradesh: 65.80 hectares
5. Cantonment areas: 4.50 hectares

Summary of important guidelines under the Urban Land Ceiling Act issued to the State Governments.

(1) Section 2(g) of the Act prescribes the maximum extent of land appurtenant admissible to a building as 500 sq. metres. In the case of residential buildings, an additional extent of 500 sq. mts. of contiguous land is admissible. It has been decided that even in the case of dwelling units which are under construction on the appointed day (28-1-1976), the additional extent of contiguous land should be allowed.

In the case of non-residential and residential multi-storeyed buildings, as the land appurtenant measuring 500 sq. mts. will not be adequate, it has been decided that the land appurtenant as admissible under the building regulations for the convenient enjoyment of the building may be allowed by granting exemption under section 20.

(2) It has been decided that if vacant land or property is held jointly, each co-owner can hold vacant land upto the ceiling limit and that the co-owners should not be jointly treated as a "person".

(3) It has been decided that the periphery of an urban agglomeration in one State should not extend into the boundary of another State.

It has been decided that the entire Thana Urban agglomeration including its periphery should be treated as Category 'D' notwithstanding the fact that a portion of that urban agglomeration falls within the peripheral area of the Greater Bombay Urban agglomeration.

(4) Land on which construction had commenced after 28-1-1976 but before 17-2-76 in accordance with the approved building plans will not be treated as vacant land. Such a building will be entitled to land appurtenant as per the Act.

(5) A servant quarter or out-house situated in the compound of the main building will be treated as a separate dwelling unit and will be entitled to contiguous land not exceeding 500 sq. mts. but no separate land appurtenant is admissible. If the building contains one or more servant quarters each and every servant quarter will not be entitled to separate additional contiguous land than that allowed for the main building.

(6) In order to encourage group-housing, it has been decided that in the case of Delhi, the vacant land held by a person for group-housing should be exempted under section 20 so that the land can be utilised for group-housing in accordance with the Master Plan or Zonal plan of Delhi.

(7) If housing co-operative societies have entered into agreements for purchase of land from private persons before the commencement of the Act, such agreements can be registered after obtaining exemption under section 20 of the Act provided that each member of the society does not hold vacant land more than the ceiling limit.

(8) It has been decided that even if land acquisition proceedings have been initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, the proceedings under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 may also be initiated with respect to the same land with a view to vesting the excess vacant land in the Government. Thereafter the land equal to the ceiling limit retainable by its owner should be acquired by continuing the proceedings under the land Acquisition Act.

There is no objection to the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of land in an urban agglomeration to which the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 applies. Much depends on how urgently the land is needed. If the requirement is urgent and cannot wait till the land vests with the Government under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976,

there is no objection to use the Land Act. However, the cost aspect should be given due consideration before acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act is resorted to.

(9) State Governments in public interest may exempt lands which are entered in the land records before 28-1-1976 as being used mainly for agriculture and are being actually so used even if they are specified in the Master Plan for a purpose other than agriculture subject to the condition that the land is not transferred or the use is not changed.

(10) There is no objection to a charitable institution selling the land for the purpose of utilising the proceeds to promote the objects of the trust after obtaining exemption under section 20 from the State Government.

(11) Persons holding vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit including land for an industry come under the purview of the Act. A person wanting to retain the vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for an industry should apply to the State Government for exemption. Exemption will be granted taking into account the present and future requirements of the industry. Vacant land upto 1/2 acre in Category 'A' urban agglomerations and 1 acre in other urban agglomerations can be exempted as a matter of course. The exemption is subject to the condition that the exempted land will be put to use within the prescribed period and that it will not be transferred other than for the purpose of obtaining a loan from a financial institution by mortgage.

(12) Exemption may be granted to the vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit held by a coloniser so that the land after development may be transferred to the individual customers as per agreements executed with them.

(13) The State Governments may grant exemption to vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for the pur-

pose of construction of godowns for the Food Corporation of India for a temporary period covering the period of contract with the Food Corporation of India which may be extended by one year.

(14) Exemptions may be given to excess vacant land in public interest on a consideration of the lay-out plan of the area, its environment, its aesthetic quality or its substantially built up character provided that it is not transferred or put to any other use.

(15) Exemptions may be given to land earmarked for commercial use obtained from government or semi-government agencies subject to the condition that the land is not transferred (provided that the land has been obtained for commercial use or converted to commercial use not more than five years before the commencement of the Act).

(16) Persons may hold vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for construction of dwelling units for the weaker sections of society after obtaining permission under section 21 subject to the following conditions:

(i) not less than 50 per cent of the total number of dwelling units constructed should have a plinth area not exceeding 40 sq. mts. The balance can have a plinth area between 41 sq. mts. and 80 sq. mts.

(ii) the construction of the dwelling units should be completed within five years from the date of permission by the competent authority.

(iii) the dwelling units shall be sold by outright sale or hire-purchase or shall be let out on rent to the weaker sections of society.

Where the dwelling unit is sold by outright sale, the sale price should not exceed the sum consisting of the actual cost of construction of the dwelling unit and the amount he would be entitled under the Act to the land occupied by such dwelling unit and

the land appurtenant, if the vacant land is deemed to have been acquired by the State Government together with a sum calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent on such cost of construction and such amount.

Where any dwelling unit is sold on hire-purchase such person shall be entitled in addition to the sale price, interest calculated at the rate of ten per cent per annum on the unpaid portion of the sale price.

Where any dwelling unit is let out, the rent shall be worked out so that the person will get a return not exceeding ten per cent per annum on the sale price of the dwelling unit.

(iv) Between the date of permission and date of completion of the dwelling units, no transfer of land is permissible.

(17) There is no objection to demolish an existing building in an area to redevelop the area together with the excess land, after obtaining exemption under section 20, provided that the redevelopment is in accordance with the Master Plan or zonal plan of the area concerned.

(18) Instructions have been given to the competent authorities to deal with notices regarding transfer of vacant land within the ceiling limit expeditiously and that if the transfer is not by way of sale, within three days so that the registration relating to such documents is not delayed.

Similarly, regarding built up property situated in urban or urbanisable land, permissions should be given by the competent authorities in cases other than for sale within three days.

(19) There should not be any delay in sanctioning building plans for buildings on vacant lands within the ceiling limit. For this purpose, an affidavit and an indemnity bond have been prescribed.

Building plans on vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit may also be approved provided that the construction is restricted to the extent of land the person can hold upto the ceiling limit after obtaining an affidavit and an indemnity bond. Construction on the excess vacant land may be undertaken only after the exemption is granted.

There is no objection to additions and alterations being carried out to an existing building provided that the plinth area of the building in the ground floor is not altered or whereby such alteration, the extent of vacant land in the plot in which the building is situated is not affected.

Taking over Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi

56. SHRI R. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some students of Rao Tularam College, New Delhi staged a dharna outside the Vice-Chancellor's office on 19th October, 1978;

(b) whether they demanded take over of the College by the Delhi University and also demanded affiliation of the College to Delhi University Union;

(c) whether the Staff association of the College also demanded take over;

(d) whether it is a fact that the staff of the College has not got their pay for the last three months and the College is not functioning for one month; and

(e) whether Government contemplate intervening in the matter; if not, why?

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

(b) One of the demands of the students was for taking over of the college by the Delhi University.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Take over of this college by the Delhi University has been under consideration for some time. The matter was discussed by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th November, 1978 and it was decided that the matter be further discussed by the Commission with the Delhi University.

Review Committee on Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the affairs and activities of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, are not quite satisfactory for the past some years and that they are increasingly coming under critical assessment and attacks in the academic world;

(b) if so, broad details and main reasons thereto;

(c) whether a three-member review committee was appointed by the Government in the year 1977 to go into the affairs of IIAS, Simla;

(d) if so, names of the said Committee members and their method of review;

(e) whether they have submitted a report to the Government;

(f) if so, their main findings and recommendations; and

(g) when, will the said recommendations be implemented by the Government?

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

has been criticism against the manner in which the Institute has been functioning, its procedures for selection of academic personnel and its overall administration. Doubts were also expressed about the quality of the academic work at the Institute and the impact it has made on the academic community.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee consisted of:

(i) Prof. A. K. Das Gupta, Hon. Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

(ii) Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Post Graduate and Research Institute, Deccan College, Pune and

(iii) Shri T. N. Chaturvedi, Chief Commissioner, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Chandigarh.

Besides collecting and analysing the factual data relating to various aspects of the functioning of the Institute, the Committee also invited comments, views and suggestions from the academic staff who were associated with the Institute since its inception. The Committee visited the Institute and held discussions with the academic staff and the Director.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Committee had expressed the view that there was no justification for the continuance of the Institute in its present form and that if the Institute has to continue, its character should be changed and the objectives revised.

(g) The report is under consideration of the Government.

Award of Ph.D. Degree by Agra University

58. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1807 on March 6, 1978 and Unstarred Question No. 48 on July 17, 1978 regarding publication in Research journals of

the Agra University of basically wrong and fallacious solution to mathematical problems and award of a prize and even a Ph. D. degree in the basis thereof, and state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission's Panel on mathematics has since given its report on the reference made to it;

(b) if so, what is its finding on each of these cases cited therein;

(c) whether any action has been taken either by the U.G.C. or the University to undo the mischief done by this pollution of knowledge and to prevent its recurrence; if so what;

(d) whether it is also a fact that one of the authors of these research papers was the recipient of a fellowships of U.G.C.; and

(e) when he did this research and published his paper?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). The matter was considered by the Conveners of the Science Panels of the University Grants Commission on September 13, 1978. They felt that it will be difficult for the UGC to interfere with the decisions of Universities on acceptance of Ph. D. thesis or publication of research results in journals. It has been left to individual subject panels to suggest list of journals which maintain good standards through recourse to referee evaluation of papers received for publication, so that a publication in such a journal would be considered as of good quality.

On the specific points mentioned in Dr. J. P. Agarwal's letter, at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Dr. H. S. Sharma who was the Supervisor, had written to the Commission on September 9, 1978 to explain the position. According to Dr. Sharma, the thesis was submitted by Shri P. N. Singh in January, 1973, and the article was printed later in the June, 1973 volume of the Journal

"Mathematics Education" published in 1974 in Bihar. The question of mentioning this article in the thesis submitted earlier did not therefore arise. It was an omission on the part of the printers of the Journal in not correctly mentioning the authorship of the article. The Agra University is not concerned with the publication of the Journal, nor were the proofs or reprints of the article received from the publishers. Dr. Sharma has further stated that any scholar finding mistakes in the published article should have written to the Journal (*The Mathematics Education*) so that the author could also send a rejoinder and the whole matter generate academic interest.

The Ph. D. work in question was not undertaken by Shri P. N. Singh with a fellowship awarded by the University Grants Commission.

Housing loans by World Bank

59. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by World Bank for housing in this country;

(b) the conditions of assistance;

(c) the extent to which assistance has been availed of;

(d) whether there are any cases in which such assistance has not been availed of for lack of preparatory or matching efforts; and

(e) if so, the details and the steps taken to ensure that assistance does not go abegging?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No assistance has been received from World Bank for housing.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Extension of Drought Prone Area Programme

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

(a) whether a number of States and Members of Parliament have represented to the Government for the expansion of Drought Prone-Area Programme on the grounds that some of the areas left out of this Central Scheme are equally bad and that there is a need for inclusion of such areas under this programme;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard;

(c) whether Dr. Minhas Committee had recommended consideration of extension of area under this programme during the 6th plan; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken for the expansion of the programme to the chronically drought affected areas which have been left out by the previous regime if the present programme is to continue during the 6th Five Year Plan?

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

(b) No proposal for inclusion of new areas under Drought Prone Areas Programme is under consideration at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवंटित आवासों में मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

61. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को जिन स्थानों पर सरकारी आवास आवंटित किये गये हैं वहां अपेक्षित सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गोल मार्केट क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली में, जहां वहु-मंजिले फ्लैट बनाये गये हैं अत्यधिक गन्दगी और कड़ा-करकट पड़ा रहता है तथा वहां मलेरिया आदि जैसे रोग फैलने का खतरा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका और केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के बीच विवाद के कारण इस क्षेत्र का समुचित विकास नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा इस क्षेत्र की जहां पहले धोबीघाट था, समुचित रूप से कब तक विकसित कर दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) नियमों के अधीन अनुमेय सुविधाएं सभी सरकारी क्वार्टरों में दी जाती हैं। यदि किसी क्वार्टर में किसी प्रकार की सुविधा में कमी हो तो उस क्वार्टर के निवासी द्वारा शिकायत करने पर उस कमी को दूर किया जाता है। तथापि, नई विकसित कालोनियों में बागबानी, पार्कों आदि जसी सुखसुविधाओं की व्यवस्था तभी की जाती है जब निर्माण कार्य तथा आदायक सेवाओं का कार्य पूरा हो जाता है।

(ख) गन्दर्ही तथा कूड़े कचरे को हटाने की अवस्था स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि, इमारती सामान को हटाने का कार्य समस्त क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने तक निरन्तर चलता रहता है। शीमारियों के फैलने की रोकथाम के लिए नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका / दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा आवश्यक निवारक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(म) जी, नहीं।

(घ) किसी विशेष क्षेत्र के विकास का कार्य आस-पास के क्षेत्र के अन्य निर्माण कार्यों और मकानों को गिराने के कार्य तथा समस्त क्षेत्र की पुनर्विकास योजनाओं में जुड़ा हुआ है। अतः कोई निश्चित तारीख बताना मंभव नहीं है कि उस क्षेत्र को कब तक उपयुक्त रूप से विकसित किया जायेगा जहां पहले एक घोबीघाट था।

Speedy implementation of Land Reform Programme

63. SHRI S. R. REDDY:

SHRI AMAR SINH V.
RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether recently decision has been taken at the Chief Ministers Conference to ensure speedy action in implementing land reforms and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The recent Conference of Chief Ministers held on the 23rd and the 24th of September, 1978 did not discuss or take any decision on implementation of land reforms.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Drinking Water in Vishwash Nagar, Shahadara, Delhi

64. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the people of Vishwash Nagar Block No. 31, 32, 33 of Shahadara, Delhi-32 have not yet been provided drinking water and as a result thereof they bring water from one mile away and those who are not able to bring water are suffering from dread diseases and illness;

(b) if so, whether the Government are proposing to provide drinking water in the area on war footing; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are no Municipal water mains in these blocks of Vishwash Nagar colony as the area is unauthorised and the residents have not come forward to pay the development charges for laying the water mains. The residents are at present taking water from six metered public water hydrants installed at their cost in these blocks. There are no reports of spread of any such water borne diseases from the said area.

(b) and (c). An estimate amounting to Rs. 87,785 for providing water connections in the area was sanctioned by the competent authority in the year, 1974. The work could not be taken up as the residents did not come forward to pay the cost of work. Water supply can be provided to the residents after they pay for the work according to current cost estimate.

गन्ने की खेती वाली जमीन पर अन्य फसलों
की खेती

65. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :
श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मा :

क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस तथ्य की जानकारी
है कि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78
में गन्ने का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है, जिसके
कारण किसानों को मिलां तथा पैराई करने
वालों को गन्ना निर्धारित मूल्य से कम मूल्य
पर बेचना पड़ा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने
गन्ने की खेती वाली जमीन का क्षेत्र कम करने
के लिए कोई कार्यव ही की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है
और जमीन का क्षेत्र कितना कम किया गया
है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने गन्ना उत्पादक
राज्यों में गन्ने के बदले अन्य फसलें पदा करने
हेतु किसानों को कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया है ; और
यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत
सिंह बरनहस्ता) : (क) जी हां । वर्ष 1976-
77 के दौरान 1530 ल ख मी० टनों की तुलना
में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 1816 लाख
मी० टन गन्ने का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ था ।
तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार की दृष्टि में ऐसीकोई
शिकायत नहीं आयी है जहां कि संघठित क्षेत्र
में किसी चीनी मिल ने गन्ना (नियंत्रण) भाद्रेश,
1966 की द्वारा 3 के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार
द्वारा कानूनी तौर पर निश्चित मूल्यों से कम
मूल्य दिया हो । लेकिन ऐसी रिपोर्ट थी कि
अधिक स-लाई के कारण काफी संध्या में
किसानों को अपना गन्ना बेचने में कठिनाई
हो रही थी ।

(ब) से (घ) . जी नहीं । तथापि,
गन्ना उत्पादकों को यह पर्यामशं दिया गया
है कि वे अपने ही हित में यह सुनिश्चित करें
कि गन्ने की स-लाई व मांग के बीच बहुतर
सतुलन हो ।

Inquiry into Jawaharlal Nehru University Affairs

66. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister as the Chancellor of Jawaharlal University had conducted an enquiry into the various aspects of that University;

(b) whether it is a fact that this report is not being made available; and

(c) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PARTAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister has conducted a preliminary enquiry into complaints against Jawaharlal Nehru University. His Report is meant only for departmental use.

आविकासी और विष्वेष अंतर्वेदन प्रेस
शिक्षा केन्द्र

67. श्री स्यामलाल थूर्डे : क्या शिक्षा,
समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह दत्त ने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रोड शिक्षा
योजना के अन्तर्गत इस दर्जे में रक्षा अंग
शिक्षा केन्द्र खोले जाये हैं ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कुल कितने स्कूल खाले ये हैं;

(१) रा. नरलाल का विचार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा केन्द्रों का खोलने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रोत्साहन देने के मापदंड क्या हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य 1983-84 की अवधि समाप्ति तक, समस्त निरक्षर और विषेशकर 15-35 आयु-वर्ग की जनरेष्या को व्यापक रूप से शामिल करना है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए जन-जाति तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित देश के सभी भागों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-79 वर्ष के दौरान इसमें 15 लाख प्रौढ़ों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रत्येक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र में औसतन 30 प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों को शामिल किया जाएगा। व्यापारिक रा०प्रौ०शि०का० का उद्देश्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में 1983-84 तक 15-35 आयु-वर्ग के सभी निरक्षरों को व्यापक रूप से शामिल करना है, इसलिए किसी खास क्षेत्र के लिए कोई विवेश अभिप्रेरणा नहीं दी गई है। तथापि, जन-जाति क्षेत्रों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने के लिए उच्च प्रायमिकता दी जानी है।

पिछड़े बगों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

68. श्री हरि शंकर महत्त्व : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र सरकार से हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और निवासियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता की जाएगी?

ग्रामवासियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु और अधिक सहायता के लिए अस्यावेदन मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यालय ही की गई है?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Period of retention of Government accommodation by retired Government Officers

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

(a) the maximum period upto which a retired Government officer can retain Government bungalow;

(b) name and designation of officers who continue to retain Government accommodation even at the expiry of 6 months period in New Delhi;

(c) the circumstances under which they were allowed to do so; and

(d) whether he is aware that some of these retired officers own their own houses in New Delhi from which they are getting high rents as compared to comparatively low rent paid by them for Government accommodation occupied by them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) An officer is entitled to retain Government accommodation, after retirement from Govt. service, normally, for a period of two months from the date of retirement, on payment of licence fee at normal rate. Thereafter, the Director of Estates

may allow him to retain the accommodation, in special circumstances, for a period not exceeding six months, on payment of twice the standard licence fee under FR. 45A or twice the pooled standard licence fee under FR. 45A, whichever is higher.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2775/78]

(c) No officer has been formally allowed to retain the Government accommodation 6 months beyond the concessional period admissible under the rules. The officers concerned are retaining the Government accommodation unauthorisedly and eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971 have been initiated against them.

(d) There is only one such officer. His allotment stands cancelled and eviction proceedings have been initiated against him.

Contract labour in handling operations of F.C.I.

70. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the extent of engaging contract labour in handling operations of Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the savings effected; and

(c) the number of labour cooperatives that have come forward in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Food Corporation of India have abolished the contract labour system in 99 depots.

(b) There have been no savings.

(c) The handling and transport work has been entrusted to labour co-operatives at 9 depots.

Procurement Price of Wheat

71. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat procurement price for the coming rabi season is to be announced before the sowing starts;

(b) if so, whether the new procurement price will take into account the extensive damage caused to wheat fields by recent floods and increased cultivation costs because of it; and

(c) whether parity is being maintained between procurement prices of wheat, rice and other grains and the general price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission is expected to submit its report on price and procurement policy for wheat for the coming rabi season (1979-80) in the near future. Thereafter, the Government will announce the procurement price after taking into consideration, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views of the State Governments.

(b) While recommending the price, the Commission takes into consideration the data on cost of production of individual crops, production prospects and the likely trend of open market prices and also a reasonable margin to the producer.

(c) Although the Commission does not adopt a mechanical parity approach, it does keep in view *inter alia* the inter crop price relationships as they emerge from time to time in the context of supply-demand situation of different crops.

चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति के विरुद्ध ज्ञापन

72. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में घोषित चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति के विरुद्ध देश के किसानों, उद्योगपतियों और उपभोक्त आं ने कोई ज्ञापन सरकार को भेजा है;

(ख) क्या अनेक राज्य सरकारों के मध्य मंत्रियों ने उसके विरुद्ध वक्तव्य दिए हैं;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने भी चीनी पर नियंत्रण समाप्त किए जाने का विरोध किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है और इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ). चीनी के मूल्यों, वितरण और संचलन से 16 अगस्त, 1978 से सारे नियंत्रण उठा लेने की नई चीनी नीति के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया मिश्रित रही है। विभिन्न पक्षों से नियन्त्रण उठा लेने के विरुद्ध ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं जबकि विनियंत्रण के समर्थन में भी सरकार को ज्ञापन मिले हैं। केरल, तमिल नाडु, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने विनियंत्रण के बारे में सरकार को लिखा है और सब ही कुछेक बचाव करने का उल्लेख किया है जोकि विनियंत्रण के संदर्भ में किये जाने होंगे। योजना आयोग ने चीनी की समूची अधिशेष स्थिति के होने, जोकि एक प्रमुख कारण था, जिससे सरकार को चीनी से नियंत्रण उठा लेने का निर्णय लेना पड़ा था, को स्वीकार करते हुए कुछेक आशंकाएं व्यवत की हैं कि

विनियंत्रण के कारण (1) इससे कम्तों में वृद्धि हो जाएगी जिससे बम आय वर्ग के लोगों के लिए उचित दमों पर चंडी लेना मशक्कुल हो जाएगा और (2) यदि कुछ समय के बाद कीमतें गिर जाती हैं तो, शहरी क्षेत्रों में माम बढ़ जाने के कारण देहाती और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में लोगों के लिए उचित मूल्य पर चीनी प्राप्त करना मुश्किल होगा। लेकिन जैसा कि पिछले वर्ष चंडी के रिकांड उत्पादन और उसके परिमाणस्वरूप चंडी की अत्यधिक सुधम उपलब्धता से विद्युत होगा चीनी के मूल्य में बराबर गिरावट आयी है और मूल्य में बिना किसी वृद्धि के शहरी और देहाती क्षेत्रों में आकार्त से चंडी मिल रही है। इसके असावा, सरकार दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में लोगों को उचित दरों पर चीनी मुहैया करने की भी एक योजना तैयार कर रही है।

बनरोपण की प्रगति

73. श्री श्याम सुन्दर गांत :

श्री पीयूष टिक्की :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई राज्यीय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बनरोपण को बढ़ावा देने के लिये अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या बनरोपण की प्रगति असंतोषजनक है और प्रत्येक वर्ष बढ़े पैमाने पर बन सम्पति नर्ट की जा रही है;

(ग) यह तीन दबावों में, वर्ष-वार, कितनी बन सम्पति की हालियाँ हुई हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का दिक्षात देश में बनरोपण को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कोई योजना बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो तदनुसारी व्यवस्था क्या है?

(३) श्री श्री रत्नाली मंत्री (श्री सुखोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राज्य क्षेत्र में योजना तथा गैर-योजना कार्यों के अंतर्गत और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में के द्वाया योजित योजना के अंतर्गत मानवनियम। यों पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। यों पर वंचवर्तीय योजना से चारों वंचवर्तीय योजना तक (1951 से 1974 तक) तो अधिक के दीर्घान कुल लगभग 22 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र में वृक्ष रोपण किया गया था। आगा है कि 1974 से 1978 तक की प्रतिवर्ष के दीर्घान अन्य 12 लाख हेक्टार क्षेत्र में ऐसा हा वृक्ष-रोपण किया जाएगा। देश में वनरोपण का बढ़ावा देने के लिये मांडे के योजना तथा अन्य विभिन्न एजेन्सियों का कई तरद सम्पाद्य की गई।

(ब) वन-रोपण की प्रगति मंत्रोपजनक है, लेकिन इस लायक के लिये पर्यावरण धरायण उपलब्ध नहीं है। वन-रोपण का बढ़ाने के लिये उत्तरात्तर वित्तीय आवंटन बढ़ाया जा रहा है। आवश्यक यों का उचित रूप से नियोजित किया जाता है और ये प्रायः नियमित रूप से योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लिये जाते हैं तथा प्रति वर्ष जामान्य रूप से इस वां-प्रायश का बड़े प्रमाण पर विनाश नहीं किया जाता है। जा वन-क्षेत्र राज्य वन विभागों के लिये इधन की लकड़ी, इमारती लकड़ी तथा अन्य वन उत्पादों के लिये अधिक मांग होने के फलस्वरूप, जीवीय दब व

के कारण अवैज्ञानिक रूप से कटाई की जाती है। परन्तु इन वन-क्षेत्रों को वैज्ञानिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत लाने के लिये प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 1975-76 को समाप्त होने वाले यत तीन वर्षों के दीर्घान गैर-दानिकी कार्यों के लिये प्रयुक्त करने से दन-भूमि की जो अनुमानित हानि हुई, उसका अनुमान नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	वर्षों की हानि (हजार हेक्टार)
1973-74	245.2
1974-75	389.4
1975-76	100.1

(घ) ग्रामीण दुर्बल व्यक्तियों को ईधन, चारा, फल, छाटी, गिरियां, आदि प्रदान कर उनको लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक सामाजिक धानिकी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना शुरू करने का विचार किया गया है। ये योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) पंचायत भूमि, सामुदायिक भूमि, आदि में मिश्रित वन-रोपण (2) उजड़े हुए वर्षों में पुनर्वनरोपण करना और (3) वर्ष 1976-77 से आगे सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हिम लय के क्षेत्र में समेकित मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण। वर्ष 1976-77 से योजनावार आवंटन नीचे दिया गया है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

योजना का नाम	1976-77 (निर्मुक्त की गई राशि)	1977-78 (निर्मुक्त की गई राशि)	1978-79 (आवंटन)
1. परती भूमि पंचायती भूमि आदि पर मिश्रित वन-रोपण	83.16	297.59	490.00
2. उजड़े हुए वर्षों में पुनर्वनरोपण करना तथा रक्षा-पटियां बनाना	80.12	440.00	1100.00
3. हिमालय के क्षेत्र में समेकित मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	8.00	250.00	(व्यय)

बाड़ के कारण खाद्यान्नों का अभाव

74. श्री रघुनंद्र कुनार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन राज्यों में हाल ही की बाड़ के कारण खाद्यान्नों का अभाव दैश हुआ वहां खाद्यान्न संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या कुछ क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों की अवृ भी कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां खाद्यान्नों की संज्ञाई के लिए क्या प्रवध किए गए हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) मेरे (म). बाड़ से प्रभावित हुए राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों का स्थिति कुल मिलाकर संबंधित कहे गये राज्यों से खाद्यान्नों की कमी के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास संबंधित राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों का पर्याप्त स्टाक है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रभावित लोगों में गुप्त राहन के रूप में वितरण करने के लिए दिए जा रहे खाद्यान्नों के अलावा, बाड़ से प्रभावित राज्यों की गेहूं और चावल के ग्राहंड को नारी मांग पूरी का जा रही है।

पंजाब में खोनी विज्ञों के लिए लाइसेंस

75. श्री बनर्जी तिहरामू वालिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंजाब राज्य की छह मिलियों के लिए लाइसेंस देने का वचन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रवति हुई है;

(ग) कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ). पंजाब राज्य में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां नगाने के लिए छह आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। चीनी उदांग मंडिरी कार्यकारी ग्रुप का व्यापक विचारार्थ वियों के साथ फिर से गठन किया गया है। इस ग्रुप ने अपनी अन्तिम सिफारिशें अमीं करनी हैं। सरकार छठी योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने की प्रक्रिया के अंग स्वरूप चंगी उदांग में भविष्य में लाइसेंस देने के बारे में नीति विषयक नियंत्रण लेगी।

माही बजाज सागर बांध

76. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री माही बजाज सागर बांध 28 अगस्त, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रधन मं० 4726 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि माही बजाज सागर बांध के निर्माण पर विचार-विमर्श के समय मध्य प्रदेश की केवल 85 हैक्टेयर भूमि पानी में डूब जाने की संभावना थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब 766 हैक्टेयर भूमि पानी में डूब जाएगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश को इस बांध से उत्पादित होने वाली बिजली का कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के उस क्षत्र में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों में भारी असंतोष है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश मंत्रित ने केंद्रीय सरकार का पत्र लिखा है कि राजस्थान सरकार का एक पक्षीय निर्णय उचित नहीं है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) आंतर (घ). 1961 में नांदा देव गढ़मिह ग्रामान्तरों से राजस्थान नांदा देव आगा थीं कि राजस्थान में नांदा देव नागर बांध के निर्माण से 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाग्र स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में नामग 35 हैंडेंर भूमि जलमग्न होगी। नांदा देव नागर बांध का निर्माण 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाग्र स्तर तक करने के लिए नांदा देव गढ़मिह ग्रामान्तर के मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को महात्रों प्राप्त कर ली गई थी और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में डूबने वाली लगभग 85 हैंडेंर भूमि ट्रांस्फर करने पर सहमत हो गई थी। 1972 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में जलमग्न-तेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करने की अनुमति दी थी। राजस्थान सरकार ने हाल में रिपोर्ट दी है कि 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाग्र स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में कुल 622 हैंडेंर अत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा जिसमें 145 हैंडेंर प्राइवेट भूमि है और 477 हैंडेंर सरकारी भूमि है।

(ग) इस परियोजना से उत्पादित विद्युत में मध्य प्रदेश का कोई हिस्सा परिकल्पित नहीं है।

(घ) केंद्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं लाया गया है।

(ङ) और (च). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1975 में भारत सरकार से माही बजाज सागर परियोजना से उत्पन्न होने वाली विद्युत में उसे हिस्सा देने का अनुरोध किया था। केंद्र द्वारा यह मामला राजस्थान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था। राजस्थान सरकार ने नूचित किया कि चूंकि माही बजाज सागर परियोजना का आयोजन माहों बजाज सागर परियोजना के प्रतिप्रदाह में मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों का सिवाई संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखने के बाद किया गया था, इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का परियोजना के संचित जल पर, जिससे राजस्थान द्वारा विद्युत के उत्पादन को परिकल्पना की गई है, कोई हक नहीं होना चाहिए। भारत सरकार इस मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अवृत्तबर 1975 में तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया था।

World Bank Assistances for Flood Protection Programme

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

(a) whether the World Bank has promised to consider on high priority basis Indian plea for assistance for a massive flood protection programme;

(b) the details of projects formulated for seeking World Bank Assistance and schedule worked out for negotiation of the projects with the World Bank; and

(c) whether any special cell is created in the Agriculture Ministry to expedite formulation and clearance of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Government have set up a Working

Group to prepare a plan of action with a multi-disciplinary approach to flood control and formulate schemes which could be implemented within the shortest possible period. Their report is awaited. After Government takes a view on the recommendation of this Working Group, Government may consider approaching World Bank for assistance for implementation of flood control schemes, if necessary.

Demolition of illegal constructions in Delhi

78. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to continue demolition of illegal constructions in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared any list of such illegal constructions;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the norms which have been laid to determine the illegal construction;

(d) whether sufficient prior notice has been given before administering such evictions and demolitions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). These are booked in the records of the D.D.A., M.C.D. and other field agencies. The constructions which are done in contravention of the Municipal laws and Bye-laws and the Delhi Development Act and/or are put up unauthorisedly on public land are considered illegal.

(d) and (e). The M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. have reported that notices under sections 343 and 344 of the D.M.C. Act and under sections 195 and 220 of the Punjab Municipal Act respectively are served before demolition of any unauthorised construction. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that notices under the Delhi Development Act are issued before removing unauthorised construction on private land falling within their development areas. For unauthorised constructions on Government land, action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act is taken by the Delhi Development Authority where such constructions are old, but no notices are served in case the unauthorised construction on Government land is fresh.

बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों में खाद्यालों की मांग और उनकी सप्लाई

79. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या हाविंग और सिलाई मर्तों यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में भारी बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों की सरकारों ने खाद्यालों की सप्लाई करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल और दिल्ली द्वारा पृथक पृथक कितनी खाद्यालों की मात्रा की मांग की गई है;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को पृथक पृथक कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यालों की सप्लाई की गई और उसके साथ क्या शर्तें लगाई गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि ऐसी सहायता अनुदान नहीं है, तो वह किस शर्तों पर दी जाई है?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीदत्त सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों का दीरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दलों तथा राहत संबंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर राज्यों को मुफ्त वितरण करने के लिए निःशुल्क राहत के रूप में अनुदान के तौर पर खाद्यान्नों का निम्नलिखित मात्रा का आवंटन किया गया था :—

राज्य	ग्रे० हूं (मीटरीटन)	चावल (मीटरीटन)
बिहार	40,000	—
हरियाणा	2,500	—
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9,000	—
जम्मू और कश्मीर	217	—
पंजाब	8,000	—
राजस्थान	7,000	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	50,000	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	50,000	45,000
		500 दाल मसूर
दिल्ली	2,000	—

(घ) वह केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया है।

Repeal of/Aendment to Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act

80. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKHT Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to repeal or amend the Urban

Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 to facilitate construction activity; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and when the decision is likely to be effected in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

प्रीढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र

81. श्री घटूर्भुज :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा वर्तमाने कि :

(क) क्या प्रांडों को शिक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रीढ़ शिक्षा योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में चालू वर्ष में कितने स्कूल खोले जाने हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त स्कूल अथवा शिक्षा केन्द्र योजना के अनुमार प्रस्तावित संध्या में खोल दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्तके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रीढ़ शिक्षा योजना 2 अक्टूबर, 1978 को आरम्भ विद्या गया है;

(ख) से (घ). चालू वर्ष के दौरान (1978-79), राष्ट्रीय प्रीढ़ शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत 15-35 शायु वर्ग के 15 लाख नियांकों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस लक्ष्य को

राज्यों और संघ शास्ति क्षेत्रों के बीच बांटा गया है। एक प्रोड शिक्षा केन्द्र में सामान्यतः 30 प्रोड भर्ती किए जाएंगे। प्रोड शिक्षा केन्द्र स्थापित करने की स्थिति प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग अलग है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई सिचाई योजनायें

82. श्री भारत सिंह औहान : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के राज्य कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई सिचाई योजना शुरू की गई है;

और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना किन-किन स्थानों पर शुरू की गई है और उस की क्या लागत होगी ?

५ कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) आंर (ख). जनजाति क्षेत्रों को, जो देश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग है, सिचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाई गई है और चालू वर्ष के लिए राज्यों में सिचाई के विकास के लिए जनजाति उपयोजना में 150 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी प्रकार, अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों पर विशेष बल देते हुए सिचाई के विकास में पर्याप्त वृद्धि का गई है।

1978-83 की मध्यावधिक योजना के दौरान सिचाई के विभाग की गति में तेजी लाई जा रही है ताकि 17 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिचाई शक्यता का स्थाप्त प्राप्त किया जा सके जिसके अन्तर्गत देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का बहुत बड़ा भाग आ जाएगा।

Non-crushing of Sugarcane by Sugar Mills in Private Sector

83. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the sugar mills in the private sector have not started crushing sugarcane as yet even though the new sugar season started on October 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sugar manufacturers are waiting for more concessions and incentives from the Government; and

(c) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU FRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). As on 15-11-78, 82 sugar factories (including 18 in the Private Sector) have started crushing, as against the 80 factories (including 15 in the Private Sector) during the last season. No specific facts have been brought to the notice of the Government to suggest that the rest of the factories are waiting for more concessions before starting crushing. However, as the Government is anxious to ensure early start of crushing of sugarcane, the Sugar Undertakings, Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 has been promulgated on 9th November, 1978 which provides for the temporary taking over of Sugar Undertakings which fail to start crushing by 15th November, 1978 without sufficient reasons.

राजस्थान और गुजरात में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

84. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से राजस्थान

ओर गुजरात में आने वाले विस्थापितों में से किन्तने व्यक्तियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) कितने परिवारों को स्थाई रूप से बसा दिया गया है और इन व्यक्तियों के बसाये जाने पर कितना व्यय किया गया है?

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

(क) कर पड़ा राज्य का नाम 1971 में पाकिस्तान से उन व्यक्तियों आए विस्थापित की संख्या जिन्हें व्यक्तियों की वर्तमान भारतीय नाग- संख्या रिक्ता प्रदान की गई है।

1	2	3	4
1 राजस्थान		45,719	14,111
2 गुजरात		9,512	3,553
	योग	55,231	17,664

(ख) शन्य ।

कुल 122.95 लाख रुपये की लागत पर गुजरात में 1574 परिवारों के पुनर्वास की एक योजना 25-10-78 को अनु-मोदित की गई है। आशा है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक परिवारों को पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिया जाएगा। जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जैलोर आदि में 5,600 परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए 800.12 लाख रुपये की एक योजना 16-11-1978 को अनुमोदित की गई है। राज्य सरकार आशा करती है कि जून, 1979 तक परिवार पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिए जाएंगे।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना में 3000 परिवारों के पुनर्वास की एक अन्य योजना विचाराधीन है।

Inter-National Year of the Child

85. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-National Year of the Child—IYC 1979 is to be celebrated throughout the country;

(b) if so, what specific schemes, plans and implementation programme have been planned by the Department to cover the destitute children, the handicapped and the women in the above schemes;

(c) whether any scheme has been evolved for participation in the Government plan by independent social welfare organisations, voluntary Agencies, the village Panchayats and other organisations; and

(d) what targets have been fixed by the Government for each State in the country to make the International Year of the Child 1979 a full success?

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

(b) The National Plan of Action for the observance of the International Year of the Child has been drawn up. It includes, among others, programmes for the welfare of destitute children, the handicapped and women:—

The programmes are:—

(i) *Destitute Children*: The programmes for the welfare of destitute children include provision of institutional services like orphanages and non-institutional services like foster care. Other programmes envisaged are enactment of Children's Acts in the States which do not have them, uniform extension and coverage of the Children Act services all over the country so that no child is sent to prison for any offence. The institutional services as contemplated in the Children Acts are also to be expanded and developed on the basis of certain minimum standards. Voluntary welfare agencies would be encouraged to play their role in the implementation of the Children Act services more actively.

(ii) *Handicapped children*: The programmes envisaged for the welfare of the handicapped children include provision of pre and primary school education along with normal children in regular schools; preventive programmes; health check-up to detect handicaps at an early age; integrated education and vocational training in regular schools; training of health workers; and studies on the requirements of handicapped children.

(iii) *Women*: The programmes for the welfare of women include training in child care and nutrition, functional literacy classes, mohila mandals and opening of more creches for children of working women.

(c) Cooperation of social welfare organisations, voluntary agencies, the village panchayats and other organisations is imperative and has been sought for the implementation of various programmes envisaged in the National plan of Action, especially in the fields of child health, immunization, nutrition, environmental sanitation and drinking water supply, pre-school education for weaker sections, elementary education, mobile schools, community education, etc. The Plan also provides operational guidelines on the role that may be played by voluntary social welfare organisations.

(d) No targets for achievement at State level have been fixed.

Level of Water in Bhagirathi

86. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the rivers in West Bengal specially Bhagirathi (Ganga) are silted due to non-availability of profuse water in the rivers and lack of necessary 40 thousands cusec water for Bhagirathi which is one of the causes for recent incidents of inundation in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what Government are thinking to meet the demand to provide for 40 thousands cusec water in Bhagirathi even after this national disaster?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The sitting in the lower reaches of Bhagirathi (Ganga) is due to natural causes. However with the construction of Farakka Barrage, additional water is being let into the

Bhagirathi river to maintain the river regime. The additional water made available, is according to the agreement reached between India and Bangladesh. The recent wide-spread inundation in West Bengal is an account of unprecedented heavy wide-spread rain fall.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में आपत काल के दौरान पुनर्बास कालोनियों में भेजे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

87. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंदी यह बताने का दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली शहर के बाहर कितने व्यक्तियों को पुनर्बास वालोंनियों में भेजा गया था और ऐसी कितनी वालोंनियां हैं जहां उन्हें बसाया गया ;

(ख) क्या इन कालोंनियों में नागरिक सुविधाएँ उत्तम रूप से उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी कालोंनियां और कारोबार बेन्द्र हैं जहां पार्नी और सीवर की सुविधाएँ हैं लेकिन वहां अभी तक कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) पानी के कनेक्शन कब दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंदी (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) 26 कालोंनियों में 8 लाख व्यक्ति

(ख) और (ग) : किसी भी पुनर्बास वालोंनी में सौंदर की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । जलपूर्ति की सुविधा नलकरण द्वारा दी है लेकिन भूमि झोपड़ी

उन्मूलन याजना के अधीन पृथक पृथक नल लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) इस सन्दर्भ ऐसा कार्य प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

88. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of unauthorised colonies proposed to be regularised during the current financial year;

(b) the rate at which development fee will be charged from the house-owners;

(c) whether East Moti Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Padamnagar, Bagh Kadekhan will also be regularised; and

(d) if so, when and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority proposes to regularise 50 unauthorised colonies during the current financial year, the list of which is enclosed. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi proposes to regularise 50 of the 275 unauthorised colonies. The names of these colonies have not been finalised and got approved from the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) No final decision has been taken.

(c) and (d). Padam Nagar and Bagh Kade Khan already stand regularised under the Corporation's re-development scheme of Sarai Rohilla Area as a Slum Improvement Scheme. The East Moti Bagh will be regularised after the question of ownership of land in this area is decided.

LIST OF 50 COLONIES CONTEMPORARILY TO BE REGULARISED DURING 1978-79 BY D.D.A.

Name of the Colony

Sl. No.

1. Hari Nagar 'G' Block.
2. Shiv Nagar.
3. Virender Nagar.
4. Shiv Nagar Extension.
5. Hari Nagar 'A' Block.
6. Hari Nagar 'B' Block.
7. Hari Nagar 'B and E' Block.
8. Hari Nagar 'M' Block.
9. Hari Nagar 'M and S' Block.
10. Hari Nagar 'C' Block.
11. Hari Nagar Clock Tower.
12. Lajwanti Garden.
13. Janakpark and Extension.
14. Hari Nagar 'J' Block.
15. Krishana Park on Najafgarh Road.
16. Krishna Puri on Najafgarh Road.
17. Shunker Puri on Najafgarh Road.
18. Fateh Nagar Extension on Jail Road.
19. Lajwanti Garden Extn.
20. Gupta Colony.
21. Sawan Park Extension.
22. Rani Bagh.
23. Hind Nagar.
24. Rishi Nagar.
25. Mehendra Park.
26. Raja Park, Shakurbasti.
27. Sant Nagar, Shakurbasti.
28. Rani Bagh, Shakurbasti.
29. Shakurbasti.
30. Bharat Nagar near Friends Colony.
31. Gobind Puri near Kalkaji.
32. Arjun Nagar.
33. Krishan Nagar.
34. Gautam Nagar.

35. Sanwal Nagar.
36. Sant Nagar.
37. Prakash Mohalla (Garhi)
38. Amrit Nagar Colony (Kotla Mubarakpur).
39. Gobind Puri Extension.
40. Jogabai Extension.
41. Ashok Nagar.
42. Gaffor Nagar.
43. Noor Nagar.
44. Dr. Zakir Hussain Colony.
45. Batla House, Jamia Millia.
46. Shyam Nagar.
47. Amrit Nagar and Extn. Village Garhi.
48. Prem Nagar.
49. Kundan Nagar on Patparganj.
50. Jyoti Nagar and Extension.

Literature for Adult Education Programme

89. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial percentage of literature printed for the National Adult Education Programme was in English; and not in the locally spoken languages; if so, reasons for the same;

(b) the nature and quantum of literature printed by the Central Ministry in various spoken languages vis-a-vis English; and

(c) the stress laid on specific motivational aspects of the N.A.E.P.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. Most of the literature for National Adult Education Programme has been prepared in regional languages and in certain cases even in locally spoken dialects.

(b) The Ministry of Education has produced materials mostly relating to policy and planning and this has been brought out in English and Hindi. The promotional materials i.e. posters and folders have been brought out, besides English and Hindi, in 11 regional languages.

(c) In order to look into the motivational aspects of N.A.E.P. a Committee of the National Board of Adult Education has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ramlal Parikh. This Committee has submitted an interim report. An effort is being made to create an environment which would motivate the instructors as well as the learners. The mass media and the various sections of the country's leadership have helped in this. Besides, the different aspects of motivation are being kept in view in training programmes, in preparation of teaching and learning materials, and in organisation of adult education activities.

Mass Transfer of Teachers in Delhi

90. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration have received a number of representations against the mass transfer of teachers in Delhi recently;

(b) the criteria adopted in transferring the teachers;

(c) whether the teachers having a service of three years or less in a particular school have been transferred whereas the teachers with service more than 10 years in one particular school have not been transferred;

(d) if so, the number of teachers with less than 3 years service in a particular school transferred and the number of teachers with ten years or more service in a particular school not transferred; and

(e) the reasons therefor and how this injustice is going to be rectified?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the main principles governing these transfers are as under:—

(i) the teachers who have completed 3 years or more in rural schools have been transferred and posted in schools near about their place of residence;

(ii) the teachers who have not so far rendered service in rural schools or have rendered service in rural schools for a period less than 3 years, have been transferred and posted in rural schools having regard to the total period of their service in urban schools.

However, male teachers aged 45 years or more and female teachers aged 40 years or more and the teachers who have been declared unfit for rural service by the Medical Board constituted by the Administration have been spared from rural posting.

(iii) the teachers who have been going to distant schools for a period of over three years or to schools situated at inconvenient places from the place of their residence have now been given relief under the 'Transfer Policy' by way of their postings in their residential zones or convenient places with the sole objective of rationalisation of the postings place having regard to the residence of the teachers.

(c) In view of the provision in the Transfer Policy for rural posting on the basis of total period of stay in urban schools, period of stay of a teacher in a particular school for 3 years or less is neither relevant nor a part of the criterian laid down in the Transfer Policy.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c), question does not arise.

(e) In view of the above reply to part (c) question does not arise. However, a Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Director of Education, Delhi Administration has been constituted to consider and review any posting or transfer on receipt of a representation from any teacher aggrieved at the posting or transfer order.

हृषि और सिक्काई मंत्री (श्री तुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जानवारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बंद्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रम

91. श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद: क्या हृषि और सिक्काई मंत्री वह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं, प्रत्येक उपक्रम के चेयरमैन और प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख और कार्यालय में काम करने की अवधि, उपक्रम उड़ाने की तारीख, उनके वेतन-मान तथा अन्य परिविधियां जैसे महंगाई भर्त्ता, प्राप्ति सुविधाएं या उनके बदले मकान किया, चिकित्सा सुविधा, मोटर-बाही भर्ता, सेवानिवृति की सुविधाएं आदि क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ चेयरमैन और प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के मुद्रालय उपक्रम के मुद्द्य कार्यालय के निकट नहीं हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी नूची क्या है और ऐपी व्यवस्था का तर्क, नाम क्या है या ऐसा किस विचार से किया गया है; और

(ग) ऐसे चेयरमैन और प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए मकान किया गया पर लिये गये हैं और प्रत्येक के लिए कुल कितना किया गया जा रहा है और उनमें से कितनी अनराशि उपक्रम ढारा और कितनी स्वयं-अनियंत्रित ढारा दी जा रही है?

Allotment of B & C Type Quarters in Delhi

92. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government during July to October, 1978 for allotment of general pool accommodation of types 'B' and 'C' in Delhi;

(b) the year-wise break-up of priority date applications received for each of the categories;

(c) the total number of quarters of types 'B' and 'C' (area-wise) likely to be ready for allotment by the end of 1980; and

(d) the expected date by which all the applicants for types 'B' and 'C' quarters will be given Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is not available at present as all the applications received are in the process of being sorted out.

(c) 3,000 type 'B' and 5,500 type 'C' quarters are likely to be completed by 1980 in Timarpur, Hanuman Road, DIZ area, Lodhi Road, Dev Nagar, Aram Bagh, Badarpur-Mehrauli Road and Mohamadpur village.

(d) No specific date can be indicated.

Procurement of Paddy by F.C.I.

93. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India upto the end of October, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the purchase this year is much below the target fixed; and

(c) if not, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 21.94 lakh tonnes. Out of this 12.70 lakh tonnes relate to 1977-78 kharif and rabi crops and 9.24 lakh tonnes to 1978 kharif crop.

(b) and (c). No target has been fixed as paddy is purchased under price support operations. However, the procurement of 9.24 lakh tonnes this year upto the end of October is much higher than the procurement of 2.28 lakh tonnes for the corresponding period last year.

शाहदरा दिल्ली में पानी का जमा होना

94. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुना-पार क्षेत्र गोतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में तालाब की तरह लग्ने वाला एक यंदा नाला उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के निकट बहता है और गंदा पानी स्कूल के निकट जमा हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक नये नाले का निर्माण किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहत): (क) यमुना-पार क्षेत्र गोतमपुर, शाहदरा में उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के समीप बहने वाले नाले को गोकुलपुर बचाव नाला (इस्केप) कहते हैं। वर्षा क्रहु के दौरान यह नाला इस क्षेत्र के बाड़ के पानी को बहाता है। वर्षा क्रहु को छोड़ कर अत्य क्रहुओं में माथ के क्षेत्रों के गंदे पानी की अल्प मात्रा भी इस नाले में बहती है। क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में सभी अनधिकृत कालो-निधियां हैं, अतः यहां पर कोई नियमित सीधर व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है। लेकिन कार्य तभी शुरू किया जाएगा जबकि यह योजना सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित हो जाती है और दिल्ली जल प्रदाय को निधियां उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं।

बाड़ से पोड़ित दिल्ली की यमुना-पार बस्तियां

95. श्री सरस नारायण : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना-पार की उन बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें हाल ही में बाड़ की विभीषिका का सामना करना पड़ा है; और

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने भक्त नां को क्षति पहुंची है?

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

(क) बाढ़ से प्रभावित कालोनियों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

बाढ़ से प्रभावित कालोनियों के नाम

1. करावल नगर
2. विहारी पुर
3. बहुआबाद
4. नादतपुर गुजरान
5. नादतपुर मुसलमान
6. बदतपुर खादर
7. जगन्नपुर इलाका शाहदरा
8. पुर इलाका शाहदरा
9. नमेन्दुर इलाका शाहदरा
10. मुस्तफाबाद
11. मीरपुर टक
12. चोन्दा गुजरान खादर
13. गढ़ी मेमडू
14. खुरेजी खास
15. जियाउद्दीनपुर
16. जोदतपुर अलाइज जोहरीपुर
17. सफदर पुर
18. खानपुर धानी
19. गोकलपुर
20. सबोली
21. मण्डौलाली
22. गाजीपुर
23. मण्डोली काजलपुर
24. हंसपुर
25. दालुपुर
26. कोन्डली

27. घरोली
28. चिला सरोदा बांगर
29. संगारपुर इलाका शाहदरा
30. मीठपुर
31. जोगा बाई
32. नांगली राजापुर
33. अनाली
34. चक चिलता
35. करतार नगर
36. जगजीत नगर
37. गोतम विहान
38. जयप्रकाश नगर
39. विजय कालोनी
40. कच्ची कालोनी
41. वजरंगवली मोहल्ला
42. अम्बेदकर बस्ती
43. बाल्मीकी बस्ती
44. वैस्ट नाथु कालोनी
45. अर्जुन नगर
46. लक्ष्मी नगर एक्सटेंशन
47. किसान कुंज एक्सटेंशन
48. जी एक्सटेंशन
49. रामेश्वर ब्लाक
50. एम० एन० एण्ड आर० ब्लाक
(जगत राम पार्क)
51. जे० एण्ड के० ब्लाक
52. ललिता पार्क
53. पंचशील गाड़न
54. डारकापुरी
55. सुभाष पार्क
56. नवीन शाहदरा
57. उल्घानपुर
58. मोहनगार्क

59. अरविन्द मोहल्ला
60. जाफराबाद
61. विनोद नगर
62. जगत पुरी
63. राम नगर
64. जीतर नगर
65. अन रक्ली
66. भीकम मिह कालोनी
67. विहारी कालोनी
68. शास्त्री पार्क
69. कथवाड़ा
70. नया गाम गामड़ी
71. ज्योति कालोनी
72. अंगोक नगर
73. मामेपुर

पनर्वास कालेनिया :—

1. गोक्ल पुरी
2. नन्द नगरी
3. ओल्ड सीलमपुरी
4. सीलमपुरी चरण । (तथा)

पश्चिम बंगाल और अन्य राज्यों के बाढ़प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये विदेशी सहायता

96. श्री दीलत राम सारणः क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने भारत के बाढ़प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये सहायता प्रदान की है और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है;

(ख) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के बाढ़प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्यों को चलाने के

लिए इस वर्ष 8 अक्टूबर को आई० एल० -76 विमान द्वारा 50 हार्स पावर का 12 मीटर लम्बी और 6 टन क्षमता वाली सोवियत नौकाएँ कलकत्ता पहुंची थीं ;

(ग) क्या 5 सोवियत विशेषज्ञ इन नौकाओं को चलाने के लिये भिर्गतीय कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्यों के लिए इस प्रकार की सोवियत सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह ; बरनाला) : (क) अस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, जापान, मालदीव, ग्रेनाडा हंगरी, न्यूजीलैण्ड, कोरिया गणराज्य, श्री लंका, इंगलैंड, तथा अमरीका ने नकद रूप में और बंगला देश, स्विटजरलैण्ड तथा रूस ने वस्तु के रूप में सहायता दी। मारीशस, कुवेत तथा लिबिया ने भी नकद रूप में सहायता प्रदान की।

(ख) और (ग) : रूस सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल को 15 नौकाओं के साथ 5 विशेषज्ञ भेजे।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Cost of Production of Raw Jute

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

(a) whether the Directorate of Economics and Statistics have ascertained the cost of production of raw jute on basis of current yeas/prevailing cost of agricultural inputs and other relevant factors and if not the reasons therefor;

(b) the cost of production of raw jute Statewise during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government are aware of any criticism against the Directorate and the methodology adopted by it for ascertaining the true cost of raw-jute production: and if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken to rectify the shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Data in regard to cost of production of raw jute including cost of agricultural inputs in the current year are being collected.

(b) The figures of cost of production of raw jute for the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 are given in the enclosed statement. Field data for the year 1977-78 is presently being received from various centres while studies for 1978-79 are in progress in the field.

(c) Yes, Sir. Criticism against the methodology adopted for ascertaining cost of different crops has been voiced in different forums. The following main points have been made in the Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(i) The cost estimates of the Directorate is abnormally low as

compared to the estimate of the Government of West Bengal given in the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

(ii) The Staff of 30 field-men, four computers, four field supervisors, one Assistant Statistician, One Field Officer and one Officer-in-charge working on cost studies, who were involved in the collection of data in West Bengal, is inadequate for the study, and the remuneration paid to Officer-in-charge of the study is low; and

(iii) There is excessive delay in bringing out cost of production estimates.

A considerable part of variation between the cost of production estimated under the Comprehensive Scheme and that given by the Government of West Bengal arises from difference in concepts about the cost of cultivation. The whole design of the cost of production studies, sampling techniques, staff needs and time schedule for data collection and processing, were laid down by a group of experts when the scheme was started. However, in view of the suggestions being put forward, it is proposed to set up a new Expert Committee to review the concepts, methodology and other related aspects of the scheme.

Statement

Cost of Production of Jute in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during 1974-75 to 1976-77.

(In Rs. per quintal)

State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Assam	89.99	110.64	Under analysis.
Bihar	100.71	116.24	Not covered.
Orissa	77.13	101.14@	Not covered.
West Bengal	116.47	132.69@	138.37@

@Provisional.

Delhi Schools sheltering flood affected People

98. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the schools were utilized for providing shelter to people affected by flood in Delhi;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during this period schools remain closed affecting studies of students; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to complete the prescribed courses?

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

(b) (i) 53 Schools run by Delhi Administration;

(ii) 36 schools run by Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(iii) 5 schools run by N. D. M.C.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Remedial/Extra classes will be organised to make up the loss of studies.

Use of Delhi School Premises as Jails

99. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has used school premises as jails for a short period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

जायसवाल भवन

100. श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्णनिन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी ने अपने कर्मचारियों और छात्रों द्वारा होस्टल के रूप में उपयोग किये जाने के लिए जायसवाल भवन को किराये पर उठा दिया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वाराणसी के सिटी मुनिसिप की अदालत के निर्णय की ओर गया है कि प्राधिकरण मामला सं. 442/74 और 4-सी विवादप्रस्त भवन से अधिनियम 13, 1972 की धारा 21(1) के अन्तर्गत सम्बन्धित हैं और यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या जायसवाल भवन के मालिक श्री गुलाब सिंह जायसवाल की ओर से सरकार को कोई आवेदन-पत्रप्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप बन्द चंद्र) : (क) से (घ) : श्री गुलाब सिंह जायसवाल का दिनांक 16 मार्च 1978 का पत्र, संसद सदस्य के माध्यम से प्राप्त हुआ था। उक्त पत्र में यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि श्री जायसवाल

का घर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अवृत्तिरूप, 1942 में लिया गया था और उसे 1958 में सम्पूर्णमिह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी को नियत कर दिया गया था। बार बार अनुरोध करने के बाद जूद विश्वविद्यालय ने अभी तक मकान खाली नहीं किया है। उक्त पत्र विश्वविद्यालय और राज्य सरकार को स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिए, भेज दिया गया था। उन्होंने मंत्र स्थल को सूचित किया है कि श्री जायसदाल ने सिर्फ मुनिसिप को अदालत में एक मुकदमा दायर किया था, जिन्हें अपने 8 अगस्त, 1975 के निर्णय में विश्वविद्यालय को वह मकान खाली करने के लिए निर्देश दिया था। विश्वविद्यालय ने, जिला न्यायाधीश द्वारा इण्सी की अदालत में इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध अर्पण की थी। जिला न्यायाधीश ने यह निर्देश दिया था कि मुकदमे के संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय होने तक यथा स्थिति को बनाए रखा जाए। मुकदमा अभी अनिर्णीत पड़ रहा है।

Repairing work in Hoshangabad District

101. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5305 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding maintenance of temples of Gupta period and state:

(a) names of contractors who undertook repair works and nature thereof on which an amount of Rs. 2,263.65, Rs. 4,187.70 and Rs. 5,023.45 was incurred during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively in Hoshangabad Madhya Pradesh, whether tenders were invited for giving these contracts; if so, value of each tender and names of tendering parties;

(b) whether any of the work was done Departmentally if so, details thereof;

(c) whether material was purchased by the Department if so, nature and value of material purchased and whether tenders were invited for supply of material; and

(d) whether authorities have shown inflated figures and such a huge amount has not been actually spent on repairs of temples and monuments; if so, whether Government would enquire into matter and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No repair works through the agency of contractor were undertaken during the year 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. In addition to annual maintenance, the work relating to the putting up of barbed-wire fencing around the archaeological area at Hoshangabad was taken up during 1977-78 at a cost of Rs. 6,390.35. No tender was invited and the work was done departmentally.

(c) Cement and barbed-wire required for the Hoshangabad work were obtained from the departmental stores at Sanchi. The following items were purchased by inviting quotations:

M. S. angle iron	Rs. 3,100/-
Sand	Rs. 150/-
Stone Chips 10mm...	Rs. 300/-

(d) In view of what is said above, the question does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश को लघु सिचाई के लिये अनुदान

102. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : क्या हृषि और लिचाई जैवी लघु सिचाई योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के दारे में 13 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रमाण संख्या 2645 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लघु सिचाई योजना के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपए की घनराशि के लिए अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह धनराशि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सिचाई सुविधाओं के लिए है और राज्य सरकार ने यह धनराशि अविलम्ब उपयोग के लिए मांगी है?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से 4 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) तथा (ग). उक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता

Prohibition policy for Tribal sub-plan areas

103. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prohibition policy adopted by the Government of India for the tribal Sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) the States which have so far implemented the policy guidelines in tribal areas;

(c) the liquor shops closed down by the States in tribal areas and loss of revenue incurred and the number of liquor shops remained for abolition in the areas, State-wise; and

(d) Central assistance provided for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The prohibition policy in the tribal areas of the country is as follows:-

(i) Discontinuance of vending of country liquor in the tribal areas whenever they still remain, with effect from 1-4-1979, if not earlier.

(ii) in areas where prohibition is not in force, the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their own beverages for individual and social purposes, but not for commercial purposes, whenever traditional practice prevails.

(iii) intensification of educational efforts amongst the tribals against the evil effects of drinking;

(iv) encouragement of social workers and voluntary organisations for undertaking the task of education work for prohibition.

(b) The State Governments at its tenth meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee held on 27 September 1978 accepted the policy and resolved to take measures to implement it.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Government of India have decided to compensate the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss in excise revenue resulting from introduction of prohibition commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. This offer covers the tribal areas also.

Statement

S. No.	State	Total number of shops abolished	Excise Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2	Assam	7 Shops	Information not received.

1	2	3	4
3 Bihar		407 shops in districts where tribal population is more than 50%.	1975-76 475.30 1976-77 366.57
4 Himachal Pradesh	.	35 Shops.	15.00
5 Karnataka	.	There is no tribal area.	
6 Kerala	.	A uniform policy has been followed throughout the State without making any distinction between tribal and non-tribal areas.	
7 Madhya Pradesh	.	562 liquor shops have been closed.	Rs. 4.5 crores.
8 Maharashtra	.	3 shops.	Information not received.
9 Meghalaya	.	Information not received.	
10 Manipur	.	Nil	Nil
11 Nagaland	.	Nil	Nil
12 Orissa	.	270 shops have been abolished in tribal areas since 1974-75.	90.00
13 Sikkim	.	There is no tribal area.	
14 Rajasthan	.	The tribal area is under total prohibition.	
15 Tripura	.	No liquor shops in tribal area.	
16 Uttar Pradesh	.	28 liquor shops abolished.	Rs. 14.16,000
17 West Bengal	.	No liquor shops abolished yet.	
18 Haryana	.		
19 Punjab	.		
20 Jammu & Kashmir	.		
21 Gujarat	.		
22 Tamil Nadu	.	There is no tribal area.	
		The States are under total prohibition.	

Badanallah Irrigation Project,
Koraput

irrigation of project in the Koraput district of Orissa State upto 1978-79, year-wise;

(b) for how many years the project remained for clearance for execution with that State and at Centre;

(c) the reasons for the delay by the State; and

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

(a) money spent for survey and investigation of Badanallah Medium

(d) steps taken by the State and Centre for early execution of that project as it comes under tribal sub-plan area of that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The expenditure incurred year-wise on survey and investigation of Badanallah irrigation project upto 1978-79, as reported by the Government of Orissa, is given below:

Year	Expenditure incurred
	Rupees
Upto March, 1974	4,02,696
During 1974-75	44,600
1975-76	53,600
1976-77	30,000
1977-78	8,000
1978-79 (upto June, 78)	4,000

(b) and (c). The project report of Badanallah Irrigation Project as a major project was received in Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa in January 1974. The comments of the Commission on the project were forwarded to State Government in July, 1974, November, 1974 and January, 1975. Subsequently the State Government requested the Commission in October, 1975 to treat this project as a medium project. The Commission, however, informed the State Government that the project could not be treated as a medium scheme since the CCA was more than 10,000 hectares as was given in their project report of 1974.

In April, 1977 the Government of Orissa submitted a modified proforma report treating the project as a medium scheme. This proforma report was examined in the Commission and it was felt that, for the all practical

purposes, the project should be considered as a major project since the height of the dam is almost the same as per the original report of January, 1974 under which the original CCA was more than 10,000 hectares. Accordingly, the State Government were requested by the Central Water Commission in September, 1977 to comply with all the requirements of a major project. This is still awaited from the State Government.

(d) The Badanallah scheme has been included by the State in their tribal Sub-Plan. The State Government have indicated that the original site selected for spillway has now been changed and drilling for foundation exploration is being done on the new site. They have further intimated that the detailed project report is under preparation and is expected to be ready for submission to Central Water Commission by March, 1979.

Proposals for Irrigation Projects from Orissa

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

(a) the medium and major irrigation projects taken up by Government of Orissa for survey and investigation, included for execution and sent for clearance to Government of India from 1977 to 1978, particularly for the irrigation in tribal sub-plan areas; and

(b) money earmarked by that State and Centre for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 for irrigation projects of tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 12 major and 28 medium irrigation schemes are at present under survey and investigations by the Government of Orissa in the Tribal sub-plan area of the State:

The projects which are at present under execution in the State for providing irrigation benefits to the tribal areas are 3 major namely Upper Kolab, Potteru, and Sunei, and 9 medium namely Kalo, Khadhei, Nesa, Pilasalki, Remal, Sarpgarh, Talasara, Bandhappipli and Kanjhari.

The Government of Orissa have sent project reports of 3 major and 1 medium schemes benefiting tribal areas to the Central Water Commission during the year 1977 to 1978. Of these, the medium scheme namely Kanjhari irrigation project has since been approved by the Planning Commission and is under execution in the State. One of the major Schemes viz. Harbhangi Project has been examined by Central Water Commission and recommended for consideration by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The other two major Projects are under examination by the Central Water Commission.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of Irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance to State Plans is given in form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The outlay for major and medium irrigation sector in the State of Orissa under tribal sub-plan for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is Rs. 5.34 crores and Rs. 8.77 crores respectively.

Foodgrains with F.C.I.

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

(a) what is the quantum of foodgrains with the F.C.I. at present; and

(b) what is the quantity of foodgrains out of above which is damaged and unfit for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN irrigation sector in the State of Orissa
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE PRATAP SINGH: (a) and (b). As on 1st October 1978, the Food Corporation of India was holding a quantity of about 13.15 million tonnes of foodgrains. Out of this, a quantity of about 52 thousand tonnes of foodgrains was rendered unfit for human consumption due to unprecedented heavy rains and floods etc.

Sugar Production and Disposal

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

(a) what is the estimated production of sugar during 1978-79;

(b) what is the stock of sugar carried forward from previous year;

(c) what is the likely consumption of sugar in the country in 1978-79; and

(d) how the Government propose to dispose of surplus sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The first estimate of sugar production during 1978-79 sugar season is placed around 63 lakh tonnes.

(b) The stock of sugar with the factories carried forward from 1977-78 season production was 33.26 lakh tonnes.

(c) The consumption of sugar in the country during 1978-79 sugar year is estimated at about 52 lakh tonnes.

(d) The surplus sugar stocks available after meeting the requirement for internal consumption during 1978-79 season will be available for (i) meeting the export commitment in full under the International Sugar Agreement, (ii) creation of special stocks

under the International Sugar Agreement, and (iii) ensuring adequate carry-over at the end of the season.

Central Aid to Karnataka for Opening Schools in Rural and Backward Areas

108. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central aid given to the Karnataka Government for opening schools in the rural and backward areas in the State during the last two years; and

(b) the number of high schools and other schools opened in the State with central aid during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) and (b). No Central
assistance is given to State Govern-
ments for opening of schools, apart
from what is available under the State
sector of the Plan. Funds are released
for the State Plan as a whole, with-
out any earmarking for individual
programmes.

Rehabilitation Camp in Maharashtra

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

(a) how many rehabilitation camps are there in the whole of Maharashtra, district-wise; and

(b) what are the number of refugees in each Camp?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are no rehabilitation camps in Maharashtra.

(b) There are no refugee camps in Maharashtra.

विश्वविद्यालय की संख्या में वृद्धि

110. श्री सुरनव ज्ञा सुमनः क्या
शिक्षा, समस्त कल्याण श्रीर संस्कृति मंत्री
वत्तने की वृप्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में स्वाधीनता से पूर्व की तुलना में स्वाधीनता के दाद दिशविद्यालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और दिशविद्यालयों में छात्रों की तुलनात्मक वृद्धि किती है :

(ब) क्या जिश्विद्यालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि के साथ शिक्षा के स्तर में भी अपेक्षाधृत वृद्धि हुई है; क्या जिभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों का शिक्षा का स्तर और पाठ्यक्रम एक दूसरे में अन्वय-अन्वय है; और

(ग) क्या शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए सुन्दर देने हेतु विशेषज्ञों का एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकर के पास है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति नंबी (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) 1947 में भारत में केवल 20 विश्वविद्यालय थे, जिनमें 1,44,269 छात्र थे। 1978 में, 108 विश्वविद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय समझो जाने वाली 10 संस्थाएं हैं जिनमें कुल 25,64,972 छात्र हैं।

(ब) विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के स्तरों को बनाए रखना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नवीनतम विकासों को शामिल करके विभिन्न स्तरों पर पाठ्यक्रमों की विषय-वस्तुओं का, उन्हें संशोधित करने तथा आधुनिक बदलावों के आशय से, स्थायन्स्थम् पर पुनर्विक्षण करता रहा है। आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित अधिकांश विषयों

में विज्ञेषण वैनलों का जठन किया है ताकि पाठ्यक्रम विषय-वस्तुओं का पुनरीक्षण किया जा सके तथा उनके सुधार के सम्बन्ध में संतत आधार पर सुझाव दिए जा सकें। अबस्थापना सम्बन्धी अपेक्षित सुविधाओं का विकास तथा संक्षय प्रशिक्षण और अन्य कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए उदारतापूर्वक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। आयोग का विचार है कि यद्यपि विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन के एक समान स्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए, तथापि, विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा संचालित किए जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों के सन्दर्भ में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करना वांछनीय अवश्यक सम्मद भी नहीं होगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Amount earmarked for opening of New School in Gujarat

111. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for opening of new schools in Gujarat State from the 5th Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government on this particular project;

(c) the result achieved;

(d) whether any instructions were given by the Centre to open more schools in rural and backward areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Plan funds under the State sector are available to the State Governments as block grants for the

Plan as whole, without any earmarking for individual programmes.

(b) and (c). Information is awaited from the State Government.

(d) and (e). Presently, lack of schooling facilities is more acute in rural and backward areas. The general policy of the Government is to plan for schools, particularly in the context of the programme of universalisation of elementary education, in such a way that the rural areas, especially disadvantaged and distressed areas, get priority.

Multi Sectoral Project in Maharashtra

112. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 67 on the 17th July, 1978 regarding Multi Sectoral Project in Maharashtra and to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra have submitted the report of their suggestions in regard to Multi-Sectoral Project for Kalyan, Thane and Bhiwandi sub-regions;

(b) if so, the action of the Central Government thereon;

(c) if not, whether State Government have been reminded; and

(d) if so, when and what is response?

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

(b) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra was reminded in July, 1978. The Central Appraisal Team visited Bombay in October, 1978 and requested the State Government to finalise the proposals early. Another reminder has been sent to the State Government in November, 1978. Response from the State Government is awaited.

**Response from State Governments Re.
Recommendation of Bhole Commission
on N.D.S. Instructors**

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

(a) since when the Union Government are in correspondence with the Government of Maharashtra in regard to benefits of revised pay scales recommended by Bhole Commission to the National Discipline Scheme Instructors who were absorbed by that State;

(b) what is the nature of response of the State Government;

(c) what action Government of India have taken on the reply of State Government; and

(d) if no reply was received from State Government, whether they have been informed of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Since July, 1978.

(b) to (d). The information called for from the Government of Maharashtra, has not yet been received. The State Government has been reminded in the matter.

Shifting of Central Government Offices from New Delhi

114. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1147 on the 24th July, 1978 regarding shifting of the Central Government Offices from New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the details of the office accommodation and the number of staff employed in various Ministries/Deptts. and their attached subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi

have been received from the various Ministries;

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

(c) what decision has been taken on shifting of Central Government Offices; and

(d) the names of the offices which are proposed to be shifted and the places where these are to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. Details are still awaited from some Ministries and Departments.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Regularisation of unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

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

(a) whether meetings of the implementation Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi to review the progress of regularisation of unauthorised colonies were held in 1978;

(b) if so, number of meetings held;

(c) recommendations made in this regard;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed to complete the process of regularisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) So far, three meetings have been held.

(c) The details are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e). As far as possible, the survey of all the colonies located in the urban area may be completed by 31st December, 1978. Action regarding regularisation of these colonies is to be taken thereafter.

Statement

Recommendations made in the various meetings

1. D.D.A.M.C.D: were required to make rough estimates of houses to be pulled down and families/persons affected in providing roads etc.

2. D.D.A.M.C.D: had to prepare a paper for Executive Council on fresh encroachment in the unauthorised colonies.

3. D. D. A./M. C. D. were required to prepare plans to rehabilitate persons, whose houses shall have to be demolished to make space available for civic amenities in the unauthorised colonies.

4. M. C. D. will examine change in compounding fees.

5. D. D. A./M. C. D. have to work out the details of lands to be acquired for community facilities and L and B Department had to take action for their acquisition under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

6. Betterment charge at flat rate per sq. mt. shall be worked out by the D. D. A. colony wise or for a group of colonies in similar situation.

7. It was decided that monthly reports would be submitted to the Lt. Governor regarding the survey and clearance of development plans by the Technical Committee.

8. Some flats were required to be kept earmarked by D. D. A. for allotting to those persons whose houses were acquired for providing civic amenities.

9. Lt. Governor desired that time schedule may be drawn up by the D. D. A./M. C. D.

10. D.D.A./M.C.D. were requested to review building bye laws for unauthorised colonies to a more realistic standard with respect to the permissible covered area of the plots.

शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों में मद्यपान की हानियों पर अध्याय का शामिल किया जाना

116. श्री दया राम शाक्य: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नगरवादी अभियान के दिये आयोजित सम्मेलन में शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों में मद्यपान की हानियों का एक नया अध्याय जारी करने का मांग की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

केन्द्रीय मद्य नियेध समिति ने 27 सितम्बर, 1978 को अपनी दसवीं बैठक में एक संकल्प पारित किया था जिसमें यह सिकारिश की गई थी कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार पाठ्य पुस्तकों में मद्य नियेध नीति आंग्रे शराब पीने की बुराइयों के बारे में शैक्षिक पहलु शामिल करें। राज्य सरकारों आंग्रे शिक्षा विभाग से इस समलै में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

लिफ्ट सिवाई योजनाएं

117. डा० रामजी तिहः क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिलों में गंगा के किनारों पर लिफ्ट सिवाई

योजनाएं क्रियान्वित करने के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उन पर काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में विस्तृत क्या कारण हैं जबकि सरकार की नीति सिचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने की है ; और

(ग) क्या फरवर्का समझौते में इन योजनाओं पर किसी प्रकार से प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) बड़ेश्वर स्वान पम्प नहर चरण-एक और दो, डकरानाला पम्प नहर चरण-एक और नुरज़गढ़ पम्प नहर परियोजनाओं को जिनमें मुगेर और भागलपुर जिलों को सिचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना का गई है पहले में ही क्रियान्वयन के लिए हाथ में लिया जा चुका है और उनके 193 2-3 3 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

बिहार सरकार से डकरानाला पम्प नहर चरण-दो, अजैवोनाथ पम्प नहर और वरारी पम्प नहर की परियोजना रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान मकानों का निर्माण

118. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान देश में कितने रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण किया जाएगा तथा किस लागत पर और इस संबंध में कस्ती तथा गांवों में अलग अलग कितना धन व्यय किया जाएगा,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में सस्ते तथा छोटे मकानों की, जिन्हें 'जनता घर'

कहा जा सकता है, कोई योजना लागू करने का है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के द्वारा निर्धारित व्यक्तियों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई निर्णय लेगी तथा बंगले तथा बड़े भवन बनाने की योजना नहीं बनाएगी ; और

(घ) सरकार ने निर्धारित व्यक्तियों के लिए मकानों का व्यवस्था करने का वचन जो अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में दिया था, उसे यह कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्लत) : (क) आवास राज्य का विषय है। बित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान देश में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए जाने वाले मकानों की संख्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

किन्तु आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम जो भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, ने 74,071 मकान बनाने के लिए राज्य आवास बोर्डों, सहकारी सोसाइटियों आदि को अब तक 58,03 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी है।

(ख) आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम के जरिए दिया गया अधिकांश आवास छठे छोटे तथा सस्ते टाइप के मकान बनाने के लिए है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे अपने आवास कार्यक्रमों को ऐसा बनाए ताकि कम से कम निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए इन वर्गों के परिवारों की प्रतिशतता के अनुपात में मकान बनाए जा सके।

(घ) 'आवास' के क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित रण नीति की विविधता ऐसे आवास कार्यक्रम को अपनाना है जिसका लक्ष्य 20 वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर गत वर्षों की मकानों की कमी को पूरा करना है और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि

के कारण भूतिरक्षत मकानों की मांग को ! रा करना है तथा बेकार मकानों के स्थान पर ऐ मकान बनाना है

दिल्ली में नूत्र सुविधाओं को अवश्या

119. डॉ रामजी सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में अल्प अलग, प्रति व्यक्ति और प्रति वर्ष नड़ों की मरम्मत और विज्ञली पर कितने धनगणि खर्च की जाती है और दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किए जाने वाले खर्च के भाव इसका कितना अनुपात है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल): नूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा नभा पट्टन पर रख दा जाएगा :

Incentives for Sugar Industries

120. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether some Chief Ministers have urged the Central Government to review the scheme of adequate incentives for the Sugar Industry so as to ensure that the decontrol decision does not render many sugar Mills non-viable;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has appointed a high powered committee to consider the schemes of incentives for the sugar Industry;

(c) whether the decontrol decision has not affected all the sugar mills equally;

(d) if so, whether the adverse impact of decontrol has been on a section of the Mills; and

(e) if so, whether incentive schemes have been prepared and implemented?

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

(c) to (e). With the removal of all controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978, the industry has to function under competitive conditions. The impact of decontrol primarily depends on the cost of production of each unit and the sales realisation it obtains. However, for new sugar factories and expansion projects set up at high capital cost for which an incentive scheme was in force from December 1975 to make them viable a new scheme is being formulated by an inter-Ministerial group, in the light of the changed conditions.

M. I. G. Flats sold by DDA in Safdarjung Enclave and Munirka, New Delhi

121. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of MIG flats sold by DDA in Safdarjung Enclave and Munirka in October, 77 and the number of applications received for these flats; and

(b) whether any subsidy from these flats was included in the cost finally charged and if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 107 flats in Munirka and 11 flats in Safdarjung were allotted by draw held on 6-10-1977.

Applications were invited in March/April, 1977. According to the then existing policy priority was to be accorded to the applicants who were ready to pay the cost in lump sum.

However, this policy was changed in July, 1977 when it was decided to allot 50 per cent on hire-purchase basis and 50 per cent on cash down basis and these flats were to be allotted on the basis of seniority of the applicants in registration.

(b) Yes, Sir. The subsidy was Rs. 500 for only one flat in Safdarjung. It varies between Rs. 6400 and Rs. 7500 per flat in the case of flats allotted in Munirka area.

Strategy to meet threat of Flood

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

(a) whether Central Government are considering to evolve short and long-term flood strategy to meet the threat of floods and have asked the scientists of the country to evolve strategy in this regard;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) response from the scientists in the field?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) In order to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach for a long-term strategy on flood control, the Government of India set up the Pashtriya Barh Ayog in 1976 to study in depth the problem of flood control, taking into consideration the experience gained in the implementation of flood control measures during the last two decades and also the achievements of technology within and outside the country. The Commission consists of a Chairman, three Members who are experts in flood control, one Member (Economist and one Member (Agronomist). The Ayog has obtained information on various issues through answers to a questionnaires issued by them, which is currently under study by the Members of the Ayog. The

Ayog is expected to submit its report by the end of 1979.

To formulate a short-term strategy regarding flood control, the Department of Irrigation, on the advice of the Planning Commission, constituted a Working Group to recommend strategy, policies and programmes for flood control during the 5 year period from 1978 to 1983. This Working Group comprises eminent engineers connected with flood control in the country. The Working Group has finalised its report for an outlay Rs. 1200 crores during this 5-year period. The report recommends expeditious completion of ongoing schemes and taking up of immediately required new schemes and lays stress on adequate maintenance, speedily finalisation of long range plans and flood plans and flood plain regulation.

Another Working Group has also been constituted to prepare a multi-disciplinary action plan for flood control which could be implemented in a period of 5 to 7 years. This Working Group comprises engineers, specialists in forestry, soil conservation, administrators, meteorologists, etc. The report of the Working Group is expected shortly.

Ownership right to the Allottees of the shops in Delhi

123. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given the ownership rights to the allottees of the shops of those markets which come under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Works and Housing;

(b) if so, why the allottees of the shops of N.D.M.C. Markets have been ignored in this right; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It has been decided to transfer to the eligible allottees ownership rights of the shops in the following four Rehabilitation markets in Delhi/New Delhi:

1. Sarojini Nagar Market;
2. Kamla Market;
3. New Central Market (Shankar Market);
4. Pleasure Garden Market (New Lajpat Rai Market).

(b) and (c) The matter regarding transfer of ownership rights of shops under the control of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is being looked into.

Aid from International Agency for protection of Ecological Balance in Himalayas

124. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any help from the international agencies like the International Union for conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, World Wild-Life Fund, United Nations' Development Programme etc. had been received for the protection of the ecological system of the Himalayas and save the wild life; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No such help is being received from any International Agencies like the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, World Wild-Life Fund, United Nations' Development Programme etc. for the protection of Himalayan ecological system.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation sought by Himachal Pradesh for introducing prohibition

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

(a) whether Himachal Government have sent any scheme to the Central Government seeking compensation for introducing prohibition in that State;

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

(c) what action Government have taken thereon; and

(d) what are the names of the districts in Himachal Pradesh where prohibition has not been introduced as per State Government's report and the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) The State Government has introduced total prohibition in Kumarsain in sub-tehsil and tehsil Chopal of Simla District and Shillai tehsil of Sirmur District. The State Government has decided to introduce total prohibition in a phased manner during four years, in the State by increasing the dry-days in a week year by year. In 1978-79, 76 days have been declared as dry days.

Compensation to States for Implementing prohibition

126. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the amount given to each State as compensation for implementing prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): No compensation amounts have

been given to the States. The compensation amounts payable start from 1978-79 and are based on actual loss, which is finally computable after the receipt of actual exise incomes during 1977-78.

संबद्ध कालेज को प्रबंध समिति के चेयरमैन की तुलना में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के अधिकार

127. श्री शशि यादव: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने का दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्यवारी परिषद ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति को आपात अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत जिन मामलों पर निर्णय करने का अधिकार दिया है उनका व्यापार क्या है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित कालेजों को प्रबंध समितियों के आपात अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत जिन मामलों पर इन तरह भी निर्णय करने का अधिकार दिया गया है उनका व्यापार क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति जिन अधिकारों तो आपात काल में प्रयोग कर सकता है वे विश्वविद्यालय का संविधियों की संविधि II-७(4) में उल्लिखित हैं तथा कार्यवारी परिषद द्वारा निर्णीत नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि आपात काल में किसी भी सम्बद्ध कालेज के शासी निकाय के चेयरमैन का जब यह मत हो कि शीघ्र कार्रवाई अपेक्षित है तो वह कालेज के प्रिसिपल की राय पर विचार करने के बाद नियमों के अधीन जो कार्यवाही वह आवश्यक

समझता है उसे कर सकता है और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट स्व॑कृति और पुष्टि के लिए वह शासी निकाय को उसकी अगली बैठक में देगा ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध कालेजों की प्रबंध समितियों की बैठकें

128. श्री शशि यादव: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित कालेजों की प्रबंध समितियों की तीन महीने में कम से कम एक बैठक होनी चाहिए तथा क्या इस आशय का एक दिवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ; और

(ख) इन समितियों को बैठकों के लिए कौन सा वर्ष यथा वित्तीय वर्ष, शैक्षिक वर्ष अथवा कैलेंडर वर्ष लागू होता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यवारी परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित मॉडल नियमों के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले कालेजों के शासी निकाय/प्रबंध समिति की प्रत्येक बैठकी में कम से कम एक बार अथवा प्रत्येक वर्ष में चार बार बैठक होनी चाहिए ।

(ख) शैक्षिक वर्ष ।

Improvement in quality of Sugarcane.

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

(a) the average sugar content of sugarcane produced in different States of India, facts in details;

(b) whether there is a distinct variation in the qualities as per the regions and if so, factors responsible for it;

(c) how does the Indian cane compare with that produced in Java, Malaya and Cuba; and

(d) whether the Government have any comprehensive Plan to improve the cane variety in the country in general and in Bihar and U.P. in particular and if so, details of it; and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In general sugar content in cane in Maharashtra and Karnataka is higher as compared to Coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh as well as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana.

The variation observed in sugar contents in cane varieties (on juice basis) in several states in the country is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Distinct variation exists in the cane quality of different regions. Expression of cane quality is influenced by weather factors especially (i) differences in day and night temperature and (ii) rain-fall at the time of maturity. Factors like red-rot, incidence of flood and pests also impose limitations.

(c) The native cane of Java is richer in sugar content as compared to Indian varieties but it cannot be directly utilised for commercial exploitation due to its poor adaptability over the vast and diverse conditions of canegrowing prevalent in our country. The Indian canes known internationally as "Co-canés" have much better adaptability and hence have been used as base material in cane breeding programmes in countries like South Africa and Cuba.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a comprehensive plan of improving cane varieties in the country and specially for Eastern U.P. and Bihar. Improvement of cane varieties is a continuing process. After the initial success in evolving high yielding varieties, the accent has been on the development of varieties adapted to specific growing conditions. In recent years, research on the breeding of varieties with short maturity period which may yield more cane or sugar per month per hectare than the prevalent long or medium duration varieties have been intensified. The aim of such research is to make sugarcane-rice, sugarcane-wheat and other crop rotations feasible on a larger scale. With short maturity varieties, it may be possible to take 3 sugarcane crops in 2 years and thereby extend the crushing period in factories. The varietal improvement programme is being carried out by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore in co-operation with the All India Coordinated Research Project and State Research Stations. Facilities for breeding new varieties at Coimbatore have been augmented. In order to supply adequate quantities of true seed (fluff) to sugarcane breeding centres in other States a National Hybridization Garden has been established at Coimbatore. Breeding work is also in progress at Mandya (Karnataka) and Pusa (Bihar). Recently, Uttar Pradesh has initiated a varietal improvement programme at Seorahi (Deoria). In addition to the efforts of the State Research Stations, the Coimbatore Sugarcane Breeding Institute has also been sending seedlings of new varieties as also some of its germ-plasm collections for direct testing at several locations in the country. The varietal improvement in U. P. (particularly Eastern U.P.) and Bihar will receive further intensification with the help of new techniques of varietal testing against red-rot and mass screening of seedlings in the early stages under cooperative programme.

Varities	Pol. % in Juice	Varities	Pol % in Juice
Uttar Pradesh			
<i>(a) Central Zone</i>			
Co.S. 510	16.9	Co. 6806	16.68
Co.S. 673	15.8	Co. 419	17.30
Co.S. 611	17.2		13.93
Co. 1148	15.7	B. 37172	16.19
Co. 1158	16.3	H. 2045	14.37
Co. 1336	16.6		11.76
B.o. 54	16.8	Co. 62175	18.76
B. o. 47	17.0		12.44
<i>(b) Western Zone</i>			
Co. 1336	16.9	Co. J. 58	15.58
Co. 1148	14.9	Co. 6914	16.44
Co. 1158	15.4	Co. 1148	12.73
Co. 6425	15.7	Co. 1158	16.73
Co. 6812	16.3	Co. J. 67	13.38
B. o. 54	16.3	Co. S. 675	13.22
<i>(c) Eastern Zone</i>			
<i>Autumn planting</i>			
Co. 1148	15.0	Co. S. 1158	16.68
Co. 1158	15.6	Co. 6812	12.8
B. o. 17	18.2	Co. 7717	13.5
Co. 395	14.5 to 18.5	Co. 1148	17.01
Co. S. 109	14.4 to 16.4	Co. 7309	13.40
<i>Spring planting</i>			
Co. 1157	12.1 to 16.2	Co. S. 718	17.22
B. o. 70	12.2 to 15.5	Co. J. 58	16.41
B.o. 72	13.0 to 15.7		15.07
Maharashtra			
Co. 740	18.66	B. o. 74	15.51
Co. 775	19.29	B. o. 76	15.80
Andhra Pradesh			
Co. 975	17.40	B. o. 34	16.32
Co. 997	17.98	B. o. 88	17.99
2962 LS—		B. o. 89	17.40
		Co. 6911	18.11

Varities	Pol % Juice
Co. S. 633	17.44
Co. 1153	18.4
B. o. 17	16.68
B. o. 70	16.98
Tamil Nadu (Coastal area)	
Co. 62198	12.4
Co. 6304	14.3
Co. C. 69077	14.8
Co. C. 69194	15.6

Central Grants to Saraswati Sanskrit High School Begusarai (Bihar)

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

(a) whether representations requesting Central grant for Saraswati Sanskrit High School, Begusarai, Bihar are under consideration of the Ministry; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a senior officer of Education and Social Welfare Ministry, Shri K. A. Pilley visited the school on this account, if so, what is his recommendations and steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Institute and considered in the Ministry.

Shri K. A. Pillai, Education Officer, had visited this Institute and had expressed his opinion that assistance towards salary for two teachers, wooden almirah and books, Hindi typewriter, building construction may be given. The opinion was considered by the Grants Committee and it has agreed to give Rs. 3,000/- as library grant and 50 per cent of the expenditure for the proposed building.

Import of Foodgrain

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

(a) the quantum of import of foodgrains every year since 1971 and the foreign exchange spent on them, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that now there is enough food stock in the F.C.I. godowns and the policy of food import may be revised; and

(c) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(b) and (c). In the context of the record production of foodgrains in 1975-76 and easy food situation obtaining in the country during that period, commercial purchases of cereals from abroad had been discontinued from June, 1976 onwards. Since the position of foodgrains stock continues to be comfortable, there has been no change in this policy nor any change is contemplated in the foreseeable future.

Statement

The quantity of foodgrains imported, their estimated C & F value and estimated expenditure in foreign exchange.

(Quantity in '000 tonnes Value in Lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Qty. of foodgrains imported	Estimated C&F value	Estimated expenditure in foreign exchange
1971-72	1856.5	10645.7	2739.1
1972-73	637.2	5903.4	5707.7
1973-74	4347.1	35810.1	3419.1
1974-75	5448.0	65672.8	56440.5
1975-76	7432.6	104406.3	79745.5
1976-77	4964.9	76064.5	55593.1
1977-78	178.6	2533.1	69.4

Note— 1. For supplies received under PL-480 arrangement from the USA, foreign exchange expenditure was incurred on account of freight on foreign flag vessels as also initial 5% payment wherever it was stipulated in the PL-480 Agreement(s).

2. In regard to aid foodgrains, there has been no foreign exchange expenditure except freight to the extent foreign flag vessels were engaged for transportation.
3. The quantities imported in 1973-74 and 1974-75 include 9.08 lakh tonnes and 10.98 lakh tonnes respectively of wheat received from the USSR on loan basis. In respect of these supplies, foreign exchange was incurred on account of foreign flag vessels engaged to carry only FOB supplies.

Enquiry into the allegations against Director I. S. M.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had asked the Chairman, Executive Board Indian School of mines, Dhanbad, to enquire into the allegations against the Director ISM and report by June, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the enquiry has not yet been done and efforts are going to stall the enquiry; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Executive Board is going to be replaced to spoil the enquiry if so, the facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government had advised to Executive Board of the School to look into the allegations received against the Director ISM, Dhanbad. The Board appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri I. G. Kumaramangalam, Chairman, Executive Board, with two other members of the Board as members. The Karamchari Sangh of the School subsequently represented

through Members of Parliament to include outsiders also in the Fact Finding Committee. This was agreed to by Chairman of the Committee, who invited two of the members suggested by the Karmachari Sangh to serve on the Committee. One of them is yet to convey his acceptance to serve on the committee. As soon as his acceptance is received, the Committee would start its work.

(c) There is no proposal to replace the Chairman of the Executive Board.

मंडरिड में महिला हाकी टीम के खेल के बारे में रिपोर्ट

133. अधिकती पार्वती देवी : क्या शिल्पा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री वह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंडरिड में हुई (तीसरी विश्व कप प्रतियोगिता में महिला हाकी टीम के निराशाजनक खेल के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) उसकी 'मुद्द्य' बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने हाकी के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

शिल्पा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां, दिनांक 7 नवम्बर, 1978 को।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) रिपोर्ट पर अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा जिसकी लिफारिजों पर इस विषय में की जाने वाली कार्रवाही पर यदि कोई हुई तो, अन्वास्य विचार करेगा।

विवरण

(ख) मेड्रिड में हुई तीसरी विश्व कप प्रतियोगिता 1978 में महिला हाकी टीम के खेल पर अखिल भारतीय महिला हाकी संघ से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट में निम्नलिखित प्रमुख महें शामिल हैं :—

(i) एयर इण्डिया द्वारा बुकिंग की पुष्टी ने करने के कारण हाकी टीम को जाने में विस्तर हो गया था। इस के कारण टीम का कार्यक्रम बिगड़ गया तथा सभी प्रबन्ध और कार्यक्रम जो कि टीम के सम्मान में अमस्टर्डम में आयोजित होना किये जाने थे रद्द कर दिये गये। बड़ी देर होने तथा टूर्ट-फूटी यात्रा के कारण टीम थक गई थी।

(ii) मेड्रिड के कूत्रिम रेशे के मंदान ऐस्ट्रो-टफ का टीम में सुविधाजनक नहीं पाया जाना चाहिए यह मंदान नया बनाया गया था और इस पर खेल के जूतों की कीले नहीं जम पा रही थी।

(iii) स्पेन में सितम्बर के महीने में काफी गर्मी थी (तापमान 80 एफ० के लगभग था) भारत में निर्मित कीलों वाले जूतों ने तकलीफ देनी प्रारम्भ कर दी जाने कि ऐस्ट्रो-टफ की गर्मी में उन जूतों के इन्दर की रकड़ थोड़ी-थोड़ी पिघल गई थी। इसके कारण कुछ खिलाड़ियों के पैरों में छाले पड़ गये।

(iv) टीम यूरोपीय टीम की उल्लंगन में शारीरिक तौर पर स्वस्थ न थी और इसमें दम और शवित की बड़ी थी। अन्तिम मंच के शरू होने से पहले ही एक खिलाड़ी जड़मी हो गया। दिवेशी टीमों से खेलने के लिए इसे अधिक आत्म-दिशदार तथा अनुभव की आवश्यकता थी।

भारतीय खिलाड़ी जो पैनर्ट, कानून के, लिए विशेषता प्रशिक्षित विदेशी थे, टूर्नामेंट में भारत को इसे पैनर्ट कानूनों को गोल में बदलने में असफल रहे।

भारतीय टीम ने मेड्रिड में उपलब्ध यूरोपीय किस्म के खाने को भी अपने अनुकूल न पाया।

भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के साथ सरकारी डॉक्टर न हीने के कारण उन्हें समय से चिकित्सा सुविधा भी उपलब्ध न हो सकी। देश से प्रस्थान करने से पहले टीम की स्वास्थ्य जांच भी नहीं की गई थी। मेड्रिड जाने से पहले एक खिलाड़ी को फोड़ा हो गया था परन्तु इस तथ्य का तभी पता लगा जब टीम यूरोप में पहुंच चुकी थीं।

प्रशिक्षण शिविरों में अखिल भारतीय महिला हाकी संघ के प्रशिक्षकों को एक प्रशिक्षक (कोच) का स्तर नहीं दिया गया था और उन्हें एन० आई० एम० प्रशिक्षकों के सहायकों के रूप में कार्य करना पड़ा जिन्होंने प्रशिक्षकों संघ के प्रशिक्षकों के लिये सुन्नाव पर विचार नहीं किया।

टीम के सभी जाने वाले प्रशिक्षकों का नामांकन भी बड़ी देर बाद किया गया था।

ये प्रशिक्षक टीम की चयन समिति के सदस्य नहीं थे।

Setting up of Central Schools in Ladakh

134. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Central school, in Ladakh to fulfil the need of Central Government employees and the Armed forces; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade the Choglamsar Primary School to the level of Central School; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) At present there is no proposal to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Ladakh.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does not take-over any existing school due to inherent difficulties in respect of the existing staff, students and management of the previous schools.

Smaller Houses for Ministers, Members of Parliament and Senior Govt. Officials

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

(a) whether a plan has been prepared to provide smaller houses to Ministers, Members of Parliament and senior Government officials in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Plans for construction of smaller houses for Ministers with about 3,000 sq. feet of living space, have been prepared. Plans for construction of smaller houses for Members of Parliament and senior Government officials are under preparation.

Urban Congestion

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

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale movement of people from rural areas into towns and cities throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the causes of such

migration which have led to such endemic evils as urban congestion, unemployment and slums;

(c) whether Government have considered a planned effort toward urban renewal and decongestion; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The cause of movement of people from rural areas to cities is attributed to lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas. The Government are taking steps for removing congestion and for the planned urban renewal through schemes formulated under Integrated Urban Development Programme with emphasis on provision of infrastructure in small and medium towns to check the drift towards big cities.

Change in System of formal School Education

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring a change in the system of formal school education to correct the attitude of society towards technicians; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The term technician is generally applied to all the diploma holders from polytechnics and has been accepted without reservations. The very fact that Government of India have formulated a scheme for vocationalisation of education is to in-

culcate in the students the correct attitude towards work. The students of vocational spectrum are expected to receive instruction in the school as well as on the job in the field or on the shop floor. The principal idea is to bring education close to life and to develop in them a sense of dignity for work and confidence to earn their living honourably with their own efforts.

In addition to receiving the right type of instruction in the institution, it is the employment potential which will have the deciding influence on the attitude towards technicians. So long as there are ample employment opportunities the society looks upon the educational system as usual and this gradually brings about a change in the attitudes further. An additional factor that helps in changing the attitudes will be further educational facilities to improve their careers while in service. Keeping this in view the Government have been considering schemes to provide advanced education and training through selected institutions in terms of evening, part-time and sandwich courses.

Collapse of Unauthorised Structure in Pahar Ganj, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some labourers were buried under a four-storeyed building on Raj Guru Road in Paharganj, when it collapsed on 23rd October, 78;

(b) if so, whether the construction or repair work going on in the building was unauthorised;

(c) whether there are a number of other hotels and buildings which were unauthorisedly built in last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Grant for Shivaji University

139. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 672 on the 1st April, 1978 regarding grants to Universities in M.P. and state:

(a) the amount asked for as grant by the Shivaji University and its year-wise break-up from 1975 to 1978;

(b) whether the grant given by the Government in different years is not adequate;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the grant in future; and

(d) the items on which the amount to be given is spent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission does not sanction development grants to any University on the basis of its annual requirements. Therefore, the question of comparing the annual demands made for the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 with the actual grants sanctioned against them or increasing development grants on that basis, does not arise.

According to the procedure followed by the Commission, the total development requirements of any particular University for a 5-Year Plan period are determined on the basis of the recommendations of a Visiting Committee which scrutinises the program-

me proposed by the University concerned. The development grants approved by the Commission for the Shivaji University during the Fifth Plan period are as follows:—

Item	Estimated Cost
1. Equipment	23,30,000
2. Books	9,19,000
3. Buildings	20,00,000
4. Visiting Professorship	50,000
5. Staff : professor	10,78,000
Readers	6
Lectures	4
Others	6
6. Junior Research Fellowships @Rs. 400/- m.	20 Fellowships

The Commission also approved the following proposals of the Shivaji University within the Vth Plan allocation.

1. Library Extension	3,00,000
2. Museum	65,000
<i>Technical Staff</i>	
Field Assistant	1
Field man	1
3. Post-graduate Course in Marathi	
Professor	1
Reader	1
Lecturers	2
Equipment	10,000
Books & Journals	75,000
4. Geography Deptt.	1,00,000
5. Staff Quarters	2,00,000
6. Zoology Deptt. (Extension)	50,000
7. Botanical Garden	.50,000
8. English	

9. Department of Education :]	Rs.
(i) Professor	1
(ii) Readers	2
(iii) Lecturers	3
(iv) Building	2,00,000
(v) Books & Journals	50,000
(vi) Equipments	50,000

Grants are actually released by the Commission against the approved allocation, depending upon the progress of expenditure on various items and that anticipated during a particular year.

Besides the development grants mentioned above, the Commission also provides assistance to Universities for Student amenities, publications and in the form of unassigned grants according to the norms prescribed by the Commission.

Oilseeds Production

140. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the magnitude of oil seeds production during the last three years in each State;
- (b) production anticipated during the current year;
- (c) the precise steps taken for improving oil seeds production; and
- (d) the anticipated impact of such steps for effecting improvements in its output?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing State-wise estimates of production of oilseed (five major oilseeds viz. groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed and castor) for the three years 1975-76 to 1977-78 is enclosed.

(b) The estimates of production of different oilseeds (including rabi oilseeds) for 1978-79 would become available sometime after the close of the agricultural year. However, according to preliminary reports concerning area and weather and crop conditions, the production of kharif oilseeds in the current year is likely to be higher than last year.

(c) The State Governments have been requested during the regional meetings and otherwise for giving a high priority to development of oilseeds production. An Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme has been taken up involving (i) adoption of package approach in selected districts of important oilseed growing States where the production technology has been well developed and potentialities for rapid growth in production are good. Particular emphasis is laid on the use of improved varieties and ensuring optimum plant protection, application of phosphatic fertilizers and control of pests; (ii) extension of irrigated groundnut area particularly in the Southern States; (iii) extending the area under non-traditional oilseeds like sunflower and soyabean by introducing cultivation in current fallows/multiple cropping systems. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme is being implemented in 29 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. Under this programme, central assistance is being provided to meet the cost of production of breeders and foundation seeds and its distribution. Subsidies are also being provided for crop demonstrations, plant protection equipment and chemicals and for supply of mini-kits to popularise use of new oilseed crops/varieties. Specific development schemes for sunflower and soya-bean are being implemented with provisions for assistance for seed production, demonstrations and distribution of mini-kits. Minimum support prices have been fixed for certain oilseeds. Recently, the Government announced considerable step up in the minimum

support prices of groundnut, soyabean and sunflower as under:

Crop	Minimum support price for marketing season		(Rs. per quintal)
	1977-78	1978-79	
Groundnut	160	175	
Soyabean	145	175	
Sunflower	165	175	

(d) The targets of area proposed to be achieved during 1978-79 under the Centrally sponsored schemes for oilseeds development are as follows:

(iii) Sunflower Development 4.50
(iv) Soya Bean Development 3.56

	(Lakh hectares)
(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme	23.55
(ii) Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas	3.72

As a result of the above, the production of the above referred oilseeds is proposed to be raised to the targeted level of 108 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 as against nearly 95 lakh tonnes in 1977-78.

Estimates of production of total five major oilseeds 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

('Thousand tonnes)

State	1975-76	1976-77		1977-78
		2	3	
1	2	3	4	
Andhra Pradesh	11269.8	649.0	1083.3	
Assam	. . . . .	70.6	68.5	80.7
Bihar	. . . . .	124.3	104.2	101.4
Gujarat	2172.7	2073.1	1914.9	
Haryana	. . . . .	79.4	78.7	97.6
Himachal Pradesh	. . . . .	9.0	5.5	5.5
Jammu & Kashmir	28.9	30.4	30.4	
Karnataka . . . . .	. . . . .	711.5	416.6	720.7
Kerala . . . . .	. . . . .	27.2	22.0	32.3
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	. . . . .	793.5	513.2	585.2
Maharashtra . . . . .	. . . . .	767.5	706.0	692.6
Manipur . . . . .	. . . . .	1.7	2.1	2.1

Meghalaya	.	.	.	9.6	4.3	4.6
Nagaland	.	.	.	0.9	0.9	1.0
Orissa	.			259.7	205.9	246.2
Punjab	.			262.9	202.3	232.9
Rajasthan				395.3	343.3	416.2
Tamil Nadu				1088.7	818.1	1154.7
Tripura	.			5.0	3.3	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	.	.		1855.1	519.6	1463.8
West Bengal	.	.		77.5	58.7	58.7
Union Territories	.	.		7.0	4.4	4.4
ALL-INDIA	.	.		9,910.4	7,341.2	8,521.6

More Purchasing Centres during Kharif Season

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is planning to set up more purchasing centres during the Kharif season in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, how many centres will be opened;

(c) whether Government have plans to open more purchasing centres in other States; and

(d) if so, in which States and the number of centres of purchase through F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India has set up 44 purchase centres in the first phase. 90 more centres are proposed to be set up in the second phase. The total number of purchase centres are proposed to be gradually increased to 200.

(c) and (d). Available State-wise information on purchase centres set up is given below:—

State	No. of purchase centres set up	
	By State Govt.	
1. Punjab	134	400
2. Haryana	62	82
3. Uttar Pradesh	100	100
4. Madhya Pradesh *	—	61
5. Rajasthan *	—	139
6. West Bengal *	—	2,700
7. Tamil Nadu	—	25
8. Himachal Pradesh	—	16
9. Pondicherry	—	1
10. North Eastern States and Union Territories	—	25

(*FCI acting as the sole procurement agency of State Government.)

State Governments have indicated that they have no plans to set up more purchase centres. Food Corporation of India, however, propose to set up 51 centres in Assam and 2 more in Tamil Nadu.

Demolition in Tughlaqabad, Delhi

142. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:
SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N.
PATIL:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

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

- (a) whether proper and adequate notice was served prior to the recent demolitions in Tughlaqabad, Delhi;
- (b) the number of houses involved in the demolition plan; and
- (c) the scheme, if any, for resettlement on alternative sites?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Notices under section 343 and 344 of the D.M.C. Act were issued by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for demolition of buildings put up in violation of the Municipal laws and Bye-laws. However, no notices were issued by the Delhi Development Authority for removal of encroachments from Government land as these were of a very recent origin.

(b) 186 houses and 96 boundary walls were demolished by Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi took demolition action in 332 cases.

(c) There is no such scheme.

Encroachment on Public Land in D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi

143. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PARASTE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that ground floor flat occupants in D.I.Z. Area,

Sector D, have encroached upon the public land and put their kitchen gardens there;

- (b) whether they have sought permission of the authorities of occupying public land;
- (c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the public land vacated; and
- (d) whether it is proposed to hold the welfare Association of the residents of the area responsible for such encroachments?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken as provided in the Allotment Rules.

(d) Residents' Association cannot be held responsible as the encroachments are done by the allottees themselves at their own responsibility.

Provision of Sewer Facilities in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

144. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PARASTE:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-
RAJ JAIN:

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

(a) the progress so far made in providing the sewer facilities to plot holders in Pitampura Residential Scheme who have built their houses in R/P Block; and

(b) in case there is no such facility so far, the reasons therefor and when some arrangement for the sewerage is likely to be made for them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b): All internal

sewer line work in block R (Poorvi) has been completed. Tenders for peripheral sewer line work have been received. The work is expected to be completed in about a year after it is awarded. To provide immediate relief to the residents, some arrangements by pumping etc. are being made to permit sewer connections to the individual plot holders.

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities in Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh Residential Scheme, Delhi

145. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PARASTE:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-
RAJ JAIN:

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

(a) whether the drinking water facility has been provided in the Pitampura Residential Scheme and Shalimar Bagh Residential Schemes of the DDA;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when this basic facility of drinking water is likely to be provided there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position is as under:—

Shalimar Bagh Block A and B

All the peripheral as well as internal water mains in the entire original plotted development area have been laid. The work of laying pipe lines in the area where group housing pockets have been subsequently converted into plotted area is in progress.

MCD has laid their main lines right up to the overhead tank constructed

by DDA except a length of about 100 mts. which is to be laid across Western Jamuna Canal. MCD is likely to complete this work in about 4 months' time.

Pitampura

The work of laying water supply lines, internal as well as peripheral, in old acquired Pitampura H-5 part is complete. The work in the area where group housing pockets have been subsequently converted into plotted area is in progress. Temporary water supply is likely to be available in early 1979.

लदाख की दुर्लभ वस्तुओं के लिए संग्रहालय

146. श्रीमतो पार्वती देवी: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संकार लदाख (जम्मू और कश्मीर) के प्राचीन गोम्पों तथा बीढ़ मठों में पाई जाने वाली सांस्कृतिक, कला ज्ञान तथा हस्तशिल्प की दुर्लभ वस्तुओं के लिए एक संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही हैं ताकि यह सुनिषित किया जा सके कि इनकी तस्करी नहीं होगी और इस वृद्धमूल्य सम्पदा को पर्याप्त संरक्षण प्रदान किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो त-सम्बन्धी और क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) और (ख). लेह राज-महल के स्वामी के साथ समझौते को बातचीत को अन्तिम रूप देने और उस राजमहल को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक के रूप में विधिवत संरक्षण प्रदान करने के पश्चात ही लदाख के बीढ़ मठों की सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए उसमें एक संग्रहालय स्थापित करने के सुझाव पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Vacation of Kapurthala House and Travancore House of the encroachers in Delhi

147. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after repeated requests from the Kerala Government over the past decade, the Union Government has not vacated the Travancore house and Kapurthala House compounds in Delhi of encroachers and handed them back to the State Government;

(b) when will the two plots be handed back to the State Government; and

(c) what are the steps taken for speedy implementation?

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

(b) and (c). Unauthorised squatters in Travancore House have been offered alternative accommodation by the D.D.A. in resettlement colonies and asked to submit their applications. Delhi Security Police is to vacate barracks in the compound of Kapurthala House only after its own building is constructed.

Cocoa Cultivation in Kerala

148. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a letter dated 27th February, 1978 from the Kerala Government for the development and cultivation of cocoa;

(b) what are the specific proposals and whether the Central Government will take it up immediately as a Centrally sponsored scheme;

(c) whether the Union Government are aware of the scope of the development of cocoa cultivation in India and its potential as a future exportable item; and

(d) will the Union Government reconsider its letter dated 27th March, 1978 to the Kerala Government?

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

(b) The scheme for the development of Cocoa envisages cultivation of Cocoa on 25,000 hectare as on intercrop in coconut and arecanut gardens during a period of seven years from 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,332 lakhs. The Government of India has no plans to take it up immediately as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India is already assisting the State Government for establishing an 8 ha. cocoa seed garden under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,138 lakhs for three years from 1976-77. With regard to further assistance since the pattern of Central assistance for various crop development programmes, during the next Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised, the question of reconsidering the Union Government's letter dated 27th March, 1978 to the Kerala Government does not arise.

Writing off Short Term Loan Granted to Cultivators

149. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to reconsider the stand taken by it, not to write off the short term loan granted to cultivators for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during the period of

natural calamities in September, 1977; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to accede to the State Government's request since the amount is as small as Rs. 3 crores?

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

Implementation of the Land Ceiling Act by the States

150. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURITY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the States have not so far implemented the Land Ceiling Act;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for not taking any action;

(c) whether the Union Minister had recently clarified certain objections raised by the State Governments;

(d) if so, what were the objections and how they have been removed;

(e) what is the land obtained so far by the State Governments under this Act;

(f) what steps are being taken to see that the act is implemented by the States expeditiously; and

(g) the names of States who have not initiated any action so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No objections were raised by State Governments who, however, from time to time, sought clarifications on the provisions of the

Act and these were clarified by issuing guidelines to them. A summary of the important guidelines is annexed.

(e) Gujarat:—23.14 hectares.

Karnataka:—14.15 hectares

Maharashtra:—171.02 hectares

U.P.:—65.80 hectares

Cantt. areas:—4.5 hectares

Total:—278.61 hectares.

(f) Implementation of the Act is watched through four Regional Committees for Urban Land Ceiling which include representatives of State Governments. Periodical returns are also obtained from State Governments.

(g) The Act does not apply to Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland and Sikkim. In Tamil Nadu, a State Act viz., the T.N.U.L. (C&R) Act, 1978 is in force. In the remaining States and the Union Territories the Central Act is in force and necessary action under it is being taken.

Summary of important guidelines under the Urban Land Ceiling Act issued to the State Governments

(1) Section 2(g) of the Act prescribes the maximum extent of land appurtenant admissible to a building as 500 sq. metres. In the case of residential buildings, an additional extent of 500 sq. mts. of contiguous land is admissible. It has been decided that even in the case of dwelling units which are under construction on the appointed day (28-1-1976) the additional extent of contiguous land should be allowed.

In the case of non-residential and residential multi-storeyed buildings, as the land appurtenant measuring 500 sq. mts. will not be adequate, it has been decided that the land appurtenant as admissible under the building regulations for the convenient enjoyment of the building may be allowed by granting exemption under section 20.

(2) It has been decided that if vacant land or property is held jointly, each co-owner can hold vacant land upto the ceiling limit and that the co-owners should not be jointly treated as a "person".

(3) It has been decided that the periphery of an urban agglomeration in one State should not extend into the boundary of another State.

It has been decided that the entire Thana Urban agglomeration including its periphery should be treated as Category 'D' notwithstanding the fact that a portion of that urban agglomeration falls within the peripheral area of the Greater Bombay Urban agglomeration.

(4) Land on which construction had commenced after 28-1-76 but before 17-2-76 in accordance with the approved building plans will not be treated as vacant land. Such a building will be entitled to land appurtenant as per the Act.

(5) A servant quarter or out-house situated in the compound of the main building will be treated as a separate dwelling unit and will be entitled to contiguous land not exceeding 500 sq. mts. but no separate land appurtenant is admissible. If the buliding contains one or more servant quarters each and every servant quarter will not be entitled to separate additional contigucus land than that allowed for the main building.

(6) In order to encourage group-housing, it has been decided that in the case of Delhi, the vacant land held by a person for group-housing should be exempted under section 20 so that the laid can be utilised for grouphousing in accordance with the Master Plan or Zonal Plan of Delhi.

(7) If housing co-operative societies have entered into agreements for purchase of land from private persons before the commencement of the Act, such agreements can be registered after obtaining exemption under section 20 of the Act provided that

each member of the society does not hold vacant land more than the ceiling limit.

(8) It has been decided that even if land acquisition proceedings have been initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, the proceedings under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 may also be initiated with respect to the same land with a view to vesting the excess vacant land in the Government. Thereafter, the land equal to the ceiling limit retainable by its owner should be acquired by continuing the proceedings under the land Acquisition Act.

There is no objection to the acquisition under the Land Acqusiton Act of land in an urban agglomeration to which the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 applies. Much depends on how urgently the land is needed. If the requirement is urgent and cannot wait till the land vests with the Government under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, there is no objection to use the land Act. However, the cost aspect should be given due consideration before acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act is resorted to.

(9) State Governments in public interest may exempt lands which are entered in the land records before 28-1-76 as being used mainly for agriculture and are being actually so used even if they are specified in the Master Plan for a purpose other than agriculture subject to the condition that the land is not transferred or the use is not changed.

(10) There is no objection to a charitable institution selling the land for the purpose of utilising the proceeds to promote the objects of the trust after obtaining exemption under section 20 from the State Government.

(11) Persons holding vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit including land for an industry come under

the purview of the act. A person wanting to retain the vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for an industry should apply to the State Government for exemption. Exemption will be granted taking into account the present and future requirements of the industry. Vacant land upto 1/2 acre in Category 'A' urban agglomerations and 1 acre in other urban agglomerations can be exempted as a matter of course. The exemption is subject to the condition that the exempted land will be put to use within the prescribed period and that it will not be transferred other than for the purpose of obtaining a loan from a financial institution by mortgage.

(12) Exemptions may be granted to the vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit held by the coloniser so that the land after development may be transferred to the individual customers as per agreements executed with them.

(13) The State Governments may grant exemption to vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for the purpose of construction of godowns for the Food Corporation of India for a temporary period covering the period of contract with the Food Corporation of India which may be extended by one year.

(14) Exemptions may be given to excess vacant land in public interest on a consideration of the layout plan of the area, its environment, its aesthetic quality or its substantially built up character provided that it is not transferred or put to any other use.

(15) Exemptions may be given to land earmarked for commercial use obtained from government or semi-government agencies subject to the condition that the land is not transferred (provided that the land has been obtained for commercial use or

converted to commercial use not more than five years before the commencement of the Act).

(16) Persons may hold vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for construction of dwelling units for the weaker sections of society after obtaining permission under section 21 subject to the following conditions:

(i) not less than 50 per cent of the total number of dwelling units constructed should have a plinth area not exceeding 40 sq. mts. The balance can have a plinth area between 41 sq. mts. and 80 sq. mts.

(ii) the construction of the dwelling units should be completed within five years from the date of permission by the competent authority.

(iii) the dwelling units shall be sold by outright sale or hire-purchase or shall be let out on rent to the weaker sections of society.

Where the dwelling unit is sold by outright sale, the sale price should not exceed the sum consisting of the actual cost of construction of the dwelling unit and the amount he would be entitled under the Act to the land occupied by such dwelling unit and the land appurtenant, if the vacant land is deemed to have been acquired by the State Government together with a sum calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent on such cost of construction and such amount.

Where any dwelling unit is sold on hire-purchase such person shall be entitled in addition to the sale price, interest calculated at the rate of ten percent per annum on the unpaid portion of the sale price.

Where any dwelling unit is let out, the rent shall be worked out so that the person will get a return not exceeding ten per cent per annum on the sale price of the dwelling unit.

(iv) Between the date of permission and date of completion of the dwelling units, no transfer of land is permissible.

(17) There is no objection to demolish an existing building in an area to redevelop the area together with the excess land, after obtaining exemption under section 20, provided that the redevelopment is in accordance with the Master Plan or Zonal plan of the area concerned.

(18) Instructions have been given to the competent authorities to deal with notices regarding transfer of vacant land within the ceiling limit expeditiously and that if the transfer is not by way of sale, within three days so that the registration relating to such documents is not delayed.

Similarly, regarding built up property situated in urban or urbanisable land, permissions should be given by the competent authorities in cases other than for sale within three days.

(19) There should not be any delay in sanctioning building plans for buildings on vacant lands within the ceiling limit. For this purpose, an affidavit and an indemnity bond have been prescribed.

Building plans on vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit may also be approved provided that the construction is restricted to the extent of land the person can hold upto the ceiling limit after obtaining an affidavit and an indemnity bond. Construction on the excess vacant land may be undertaken only after the exemption is granted.

There is no objection to additions and alterations being carried out to an existing building provided that the plinth area of the building in the ground floor is not altered or whereby such alteration, the extent of vacant land in the plot in which the building is situated is not affected.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

151. SHRI SUGATA ROY:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in 'India Today' Vol. III No. 20 to the sad state of affairs in Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla;

(b) if so, whether Government are investigating the truth of these reports; and

(c) what steps are being taken to revamp the institute?

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

(b) and (c). The Government had appointed a Committee to review the functioning of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla in September, 1977. The Committee had submitted its report in which it had recommended that if the Institute has to continue, its character should be changed and the objectives revised. The report is under consideration of the Government.

New Items 'D.M.S. Facing Slow Death'

152. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in 'Patriot' dated October 19, 1978 captioning "DMS facing a slow death";

(b) if so, the details and Government's reactions to the allegations; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to put on track the management of DMS?

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

(b) the allegations are incorrect. The position is briefly indicated below:

(i) After 2nd May, 1978, when the price of D.M.S. milk was increased, there has been some fall in the sale of milk by the D.M.S. However, fall in the sale of milk by D.M.S. has almost been offset by increased sale of milk by Mother Dairy.

(ii) Consequent upon the diversion of some of the token holders to Mother Dairy, the sale at some of the milk booths was reduced and running of these booths was not considered economical. Accordingly, the supply of such depots has been merged with the nearby depots and these depots have been closed.

(iii) There has been heavy return of unsold milk in DMS. The report that D.M.S. is incurring a loss of Rs. 1.80 lac per day on this account is incorrect.

(iv) The price of toned milk has been revised with the previous approval of the Government of India.

(v) It is not true that the D.M.S. has reduced its purchase of milk. On the contrary, D.M.S. is going to purchase larger quantity of raw milk. With a view to encouraging co-operativisation, D.M.S. has decided gradually to replace departmental procurement by procure-

ment from the State Government Agencies/Co-operatives

(c) The Government has recently reconstituted the Management Committee of the Delhi Milk Scheme under the Chairmanship of DR. V. Kuriyan, Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation. The new Management Committee of the D.M.S. is taking several measures to improve the working of the D.M.S. It has recently approved a proposal for the extensive renovation of the entire Central Dairy complex of D.M.S. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore. This will improve the efficiency of the Central Dairy.

Calamity in West Bengal for not discharging of Water from Barrages in time

153. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. PANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to not discharging water timely from barrages on the rivers is one of the main causes of the recent national calamity caused by floods in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The inundation due to floods during this year in West Bengal was due to heavy widespread rainfall with a maximum of over 400 mm. during a twenty four-hour period and consequent high flows in the rivers and drainage congestion

The existing storage reservoirs in the area, like those of the D.V.C. have been effective in moderating the peak flows. On the other hand, barrages do not have storage capacity to exercise any appreciable effect on moderating floods.

Allotment of land to College Societies in Daula Kuan, New Delhi:

154. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH BIRK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) area of land originally allotted to the college societies in Daula Kuan area in New Delhi according to lease agreement;

(b) has this allotment of land and the purpose for which specific areas were allotted been changed during year of 1976-77;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Rs. 1,12,500/- which is due to the Rao Tula Ram College Society has not been refunded to the College Society on account of this surreptitious change in the allotment and use of the area allotted by D.D.A. to the Society originally; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Allotment has been made to the following college societies in Daula Kuan area in New Delhi and their area as per lease agreement is also indicated against each.

1. Rao Tula Ram College Society—10 Acres.

2. Hastnapur College (Delhi Admn.)—9.87 Acres.

3. Ram Lal Anand College—10.5 Acres.

4. S. D. College—12.31 Acres.

5. Venketaswara College—15.00 Acres

(b) Only the area allotted has been changed in the case of Serial No. 1 & 3.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In fact Rao Tula Ram College Society had paid a sum of Rs. 1,42,500 as cost of land measuring 14.5 acres originally allotted to the College, Society, but subsequently consequent upon reduction in the area to 10.00 acres, a sum of Rs. 22,500 was to be refunded. But instead of refunding this amount, the D.D.A. has adjusted the refundable amount against the amount of ground rent due from the society upto the period ending 14th January, 1978. Even after adjustment of the refundable amount of Rs. 22,500 a sum of Rs. 56,746 is still to be recovered from the College Society towards the ground rent upto 14th January, 1978.

Sharing of Cauvery Waters

155. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

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

(a) whether any meeting of Chief Minister of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States were held during the month of October, 1978 to discuss the dispute relating to sharing of Cauvery Waters;

(b) if so, whether any progress was made in the meeting to settle the dispute; and

(c) whether any role was also played by the Central Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Three meetings were convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, September and October, 1978 with a view to having the understanding reached earlier by the States in August, 1976 ratified so that it could be implemented without further delay.

As the talks proceeded, it was seen that there was no common ground based on which a satisfactory settlement could be reached. Tamil Nadu objected to the understanding on the ground that it was reached at a time when there was no popular Government in the State. Tamil Nadu also wanted that its ayacut should be protected adequately by ensuring certain releases from Mettur and not by effecting definite savings from its own existing uses.

Conversion of Lease Holds into Free Holds in Delhi

156. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to convert the lease hold system in Delhi into free-hold; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) The decision will be taken after considering all its pros and cons. The process takes time. Hence the delay.

Plan for Control of Floods

157. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

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

(a) the estimate of the damage caused by floods in financial and physical terms during this year as compared to last three years;

(b) the magnitude of the calamity in the first four worst affected States; and

(c) the reasons for failure to control nature's fury in spite of our technological advances?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The estimate of the damage caused by floods in financial and physical terms during 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 as reported so far by the States is given in Statement.

(b) The Magnitude of the calamity in the first four worst affected States during this year as per reports received so far from the State Governments is also given in Statement.

(c) Floods are a natural phenomenon and even with the best of efforts, it is not economically feasible to provide complete protection to all areas and to cater for all contingencies. The flood problem is a complex one involving technical administrative, environmental and socio-economic aspects, and there are international implications in the case of Himalayan rivers. It is not amenable to any ready-made solutions as it entails a lot of investigations and collection of data, etc., for preparing comprehensive and integrated schemes, which in turn require large outlays and time for execution. Flood control measures to the extent possible are being carried out within the avail-

able financial resources. The amount spent so far on flood control is Rs. 633 crores and reasonable protection has

been afforded to 9.9 million ha. out of an area of 25 million ha. which is vulnerable to floods.

Statement

Statement of Flood Damage in the country from 1975 to 1978

Sl. No.	Year	Area affected in lakh hectares	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops in lakh hectares	Damage to houses Nos.	Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1975	61.5	313.5	38.5	793704	17345	685	1660.0	
2.	1976	178.9	505.2	76.8	1745501	80057	1374	20151.9	
3.	1977	168.1	445.8	78.9	1540357	292920	9848	33211.8	
4.	1978	155.74	671.25	92.3	3823454	216504	2284	Latest figures not available	

Statement of Flood Damage during 1978 in four Worst Affected States.

State	Up to date Figures as Reported by the States						
1. Bihar	22.36	120.00	9.36	223000	466	160	7513.0
2. Haryana	7.05	11.50	4.87	74831	2637	42	249.50
3. Uttar Pradesh.	73.36	224.94	39.26	1197552	7399	733	Latest figures not available
4. West Bengal	30.00	152.00	13.28	1904411	201345	813	6115.00

NOTE for Col. 5.—Area in which crop damage was 281 lakhs ha. in Rajasthan and 2.56 lakh ha. in Gujarat.

NOTE for Col. 6.—Number of houses damaged was 91,033 in Rajasthan.

NOTE for Col. 7.—Heads of cattle lost were 534 in H.P. and 491 in Rajasthan. Number of lives lost was 266 in H.P. and 61 in Rajasthan.

NOTE for Col. 9.—Damage to public utilities was Rs. 4638.68 lakhs in H.P. and Rs. 113.18 lakhs in Karnataka.

Paddy and Wheat Production

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

(a) the production of paddy and wheat in relation to total production of foodgrains during the current year;

(b) the magnitude of production in the various States;

(c) the cost of production of each commodity, indicating probable figures, if precise figures are not immediately available; and

(d) the reasons for disparity in procurement prices of the two commodities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b). A statement showing State-wise estimates of production of rice, wheat and total foodgrains during 1977-78 is enclosed. This statement also gives the percentage of production of rice and wheat in relation to total foodgrains. Information for the year 1978-79 would become available sometime towards the close of the current agricultural year.

(c) According to available information, provisional estimates of cost of

production of paddy in 1976-77 varies between Rs. 54.60 per quintal in Assam to Rs. 85.97 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh. The latest available cost of production estimate for wheat for 1977-78 is Rs. 108.57 per quintal in Punjab.

(d) The procurement/minimum support prices are fixed by Government for individual agricultural commodities keeping in view the special considerations relating to the concerned commodities as brought out in the recommendations made by the A.P.C. and in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement

(Thousand tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1	Rice	Wheat	Total Food-grains	Percentage production of rice and wheat in relation to total food-grains production
		2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	.	5299.2	21.4	8570.0	62.1
Assam	.	2284.0	84.7	2424.9	97.7
Bihar	.	5518.6	2502.5	9863.9	81.3
Gujarat	.	669.3	1220.9	3873.4	48.8
Haryana	.	964.0	2871.0	5362.5	71.5
Himachal Pradesh	.	114.1	260.0	929.3	40.3
Jammu & Kashmir	.	456.7	156.5	1041.0	58.9
Karnataka	.	2280.7	242.9	7110.1	35.5
Kerala	.	1269.4		1294.1	98.1
Madhya Pradesh	.	4395.0	2936.2	12115.9	60.5
Maharashtra	.	2344.1	962.3	10456.0	31.6
Manipur	.	300.0		321.1	93.4
Meghalaya	.	130.5	2.7	148.2	89.9
Nagaland	.	71.5	..	97.4	73.4
Orissa	.	4319.2	116.6	5372.4	82.6

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	2794.0	6639.0	10663.0	88.5
Rajasthan	236.0	2608.4	7153.4	39.8
Tamil Nadu	5901.0	0.7	8088.7	73.0
Tripura	372.9	9.6	384.6	99.5
Uttar Pradesh	5141.8	9511.0	20826.7	70.4
West Bengal	• 7508.7	1051.2	8993.4	95.2
Union Territories	• 305.8	130.2	514.5	84.7
ALL-INDIA	• 52676.5	31327.8	125604.5	66.9

Pay Scales of College Librarians and D.P.Es. in Punjab

159. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4026 on the 14th August, 1978 regarding scales of Librarians and D.P.Es. in Colleges and Universities and state:

- (a) whether college Librarians and D.P.Es. fall under the purview of U.G.C. or Third Pay Commission with regard to revision of pay scales;
- (b) if they fall under the purview of U.G.C. then why they have been recommended replacement scales for corresponding categories of Central Government employees recommended by Third Pay Commission;
- (c) Third Pay Commission recommendations in this regard;
- (d) essentialities for which Sen Committee was constituted to recommend the pay scales of D.P.Es. and implement those recommendations;
- (e) whether his Ministry received recommendations made by the U.G.C. in February, 1978 recommending the pay scales identical to that of college lecturers (merging grades of Rs. 300—600, 400—800 and 400—950); and

(f) steps Government have taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The pay scales of Librarians and D.P.Es. in Universities and Colleges are revised on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and not on those of Third Pay Commission.

(b) The revised pay scales recommended by the U.G.C. for Librarians and D.P.Es. were on the basis of those recommended by the Third Pay Commission for Central Government employees.

(c) The Third Pay Commission had not recommended any revised scales for Librarians and D.P.Es. in Universities and Colleges.

(d) The Third Pay Commission was appointed by Government to consider the revision of pay scales of Central Government employees. As University employees were not covered by the Pay Commission, the U.G.C. constituted the Sen Committee to consider their revision of pay scales.

(e) At the instance of the Government, the U.G.C. reconsidered the earlier decisions and recommended in February, 1978 that Librarians with Ph.D. or M.Phil. in subjects other

than Library Science might be considered for placement in the Reader's and Lecturer's scale and D.P.Es. with Master's degree in Physical Education in the Lecturers' grade. Those who did not possess these qualifications would continue in the appropriate revised scale recommended for them.

(f). The main demand made by Librarians and D.P.Es. was for parity in pay scales with teaching staff. As this demand was not accepted by the U.G.C., Government was of the view that there was no justification for reopening the matter.

Conference of Irrigation Ministers to Review Irrigation Programmes under Implementation

160. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Irrigation Ministers of the State Government was held in New Delhi in September, 1978 to review the irrigation programme under implementation and identify the constraints hampering speedy implementation of irrigation schemes and suggest various operational/administrative and financial measures for speedy and proper execution of irrigation projects not only for creation of additional irrigational potential but for its actual use for irrigation purposes by simultaneous execution of C.A.D. plans;

(b) if so, details of important policy decision taken in the conference; and

(c) the follow up action taken/proposed to implement the decisions and the nature of central set-up proposed to ensure proper coordination and monitoring of the project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJET SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of State

Ministers in-charge of minor irrigation and command area development (CAD) was held in September 1978 to review the minor irrigation and command area development programmes, to identify and discuss the problems and constraints presently faced in the implementation of these programmes and to suggest specific measures for improving and accelerating the implementation of these programmes.

(b) The important policy decisions taken at the Conference are summarised below:—

A. Minor Irrigation

1. The target of creating net additional irrigation potential of 9 million ha. from minor irrigation schemes during the mid-term plan (1978—83) will be within the realm of achievement and alround concerted efforts should be made to achieve this target.

2. Efforts should be made to achieve maximum step-up in the flow of institutional investment through simplification and streamlining of procedures, organising and sustaining drives for improved recovery position, organising local campaigns for on-the-spot clearance of applications, etc.

3. Efforts should be made to fully realise and even exceed the target of energisation of 20 lakh pumpsets set for the mid-term plan by making full use of the participative programme of the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) and Commercial Banks recently introduced, earmarking certain minimum percentage of power generated from new projects exclusively for agriculture purposes and achieving greater coordination between the financing and the implementing agencies.

4. The planning execution and maintenance of minor irrigation works should be improved by undertaking specific measures in the identified areas.

5. Emphasis should be laid on quick completion of minor irrigation works, by undertaking a limited number of projects at a time—maximum use may be made for the Food for Works Programme to complete the on-going works.

6. Command area approach may also be applied to minor irrigation works to improve their utilisation.

7. The Minor Irrigation programme may be oriented in favour of weaker sections of community by encouraging group works and public tubewells (in areas where there is preponderance of small farmers) and by taking full advantage of the facility of subsidy for small and marginal farmers which has been extended to all the areas.

8. The field organisations responsible for minor irrigation works should be strengthened, and adequate machinery should be set up at the State level for more vigorous monitoring and coordination of the programme.

B. Command Area Development (CAD)

1. Concerted efforts should be made to accelerate the command area development programme which is vitally important for expeditious and efficient utilisation of irrigation potential and optimising production benefits from irrigated agriculture.

2. The pace of execution of on-farm development works should be significantly stepped up by strengthening the field units and streamlining the flow of institutions' finance.

3. Maximum priority needs to be given for construction of field channels to make available irrigation water to the individual fields and with this objective in view, outlets to serve blocks upto 40 ha. should be provided at project cost as per Planning Commission's directive, and field channels upto each holding should be constructed by the State Government at their costs.

4. Consolidation of holdings should be given priority for scientific execution of On-Farm Development (OFD) works and if this is not likely to be feasible, at least a minimum programme of realignment of field boundaries should be taken up.

5. While giving emphasis for execution of OFD works other items of the CAD package like warabandi, crop planning, agricultural extension, supply of inputs, supplemental irrigation through ground water, construction of roads and markets etc. also need to be given urgent attention.

6. Modernisation of irrigation projects and construction of drainage net work should be given priority and adequate funds should be earmarked in the State Plan under the Irrigation Sector for these works.

7. For handling the CAD programme which is of complex nature, it is vitally important that the organisational infrastructure at the project and the State level should be adequately strengthened and senior level officers may be placed in-charge of the programme.

(c) Follow up action on the decisions taken at the Conference will be actively monitored by minor irrigation and CAD Divisions in the Union Department of Agriculture by asking for periodical reports which will be

critically reviewed and through discussions, regular field visits, regional meetings, etc.

Adult Education Programmes

161. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:**

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV:

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised a programme on adult education during the current year;

(b) if so, details of programme containing administrative set up, financial provision, number of persons to be partly employed and their rate of remuneration with estimate of financial outlay for the current year and the next 3 years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) what is the number and names of voluntary organisations which have offered to implement the programme in various States and the areas proposed by these institutions under the programme and finally decided by the Ministry so far;

(d) whether some of the voluntary organisations who have offered to participate in the programme in various States on a large scale have not been finally allowed to operate and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any representation against the participation by some Agency has been received by Government, if so, details of the action/decision taken?

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

(b) The details of the programme are given in the Summary of the Re-

port of the Working Group on Adult Education for medium-term Plan 1978-83, copies of which are available in Parliament House Library.

(c) A list of Voluntary Agencies which are on the Grants-in-aid list has separately been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1 dated 20-11-1978.

(d) and (e). It has been decided that organisations of the following types may not be provided financial assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education:

- political parties and the various mass organisations of women, youth, workers and peasants;
- All-India cultural, religious and youth organisations; and
- federations/associations of teachers, students, trade and industry.

The political parties and the other organisations of these categories are expected to contribute in creation of awareness among the people towards this mass programme and in motivating the instructors and the learners. Organisations of the above-referred categories who made requests for financial assistance have been informed on these lines.

Financial aid to Flood and Cyclone Affected States

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

(a) the quantum of assistance, financial and physical, given by Government to the States affected by floods and cyclone during the last three years including current year;

(b) the principles governing such assistance; and

(c) whether Government propose to make up the losses incurred by these States by increased subventions so that their regular plan efforts are not hampered by diversion of resources for relief measures?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The quantum of advance Plan assistance/ foodgrains allocated to the States affected by floods and cyclone during the last three years, including the current year; is indicated below:

State	Calamity	1976-77		1977-78			1978-79 (to date)		
		Advance Plan assistance (Rs. crores)	Adv. Plan assistance (Rs. crores)	Foodgrains (MT) Wheat Rice	Adv. Plan assistance (Rs. crores)	Foodgrains (MT) Wheat Rice			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Andhra Pradesh	Cyclone	3.53	56.52	11,000 16,777	11.46	20,000 20,000			
2. Assam	Floods	2.53	4.98	10,000					
3. Bihar	Floods	10.95	..	..	44.92	40,000		
4. Gujarat	Floods	4.25	10.43		..	..	
5. Haryana	Floods	..	11.00		..	15.30	2,500		
6. Himachal Pradesh	Floods	..	2.70	5,000	..	6.59	9,000		
7. J. & K.	Floods	..	..	..	..	0.26	217	
8. Kerala	Cyclone	..	3.64	1,250 1,250	..	..	
9. Manipur	Floods	0.445	..		..	..
10. Orissa	Floods	..	8.52		..	..	
11. Punjab	Floods	..	..		..	6.75	8,000	
12. Rajasthan	Floods	3.32	7.97	10,000	..	9.58	7,000		
13. Tamil Nadu	Cyclone	3.05	29.31	10,000 10,000	14.40	..			
14. Tripura	Floods	1.11	..	..	..	..
15. U.P.	Floods	11.25	10.00	10,000		54.22	50,000		
16. West Bengal	Floods	..	4.41	30,000	..	88.93	50,000 45,000 500 Dal maser		

(b) and (c). The existing policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities are based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. According to these arrangements, the States are primarily responsible for provision of relief in

case of natural calamities. For this purpose, the Sixth Finance Commission has provided amounts by way of margin money. If the expenditure necessitated by a natural calamity exceeds the margin money, Central assistance is given to the State in the form of advance Plan assistance which

is to be utilised for accelerating on-going Plan works or taking up approved Plan works. The quantum of advance Plan assistance is determined on the basis of the on-the-spot assessment by a Central Study Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief. Under the existing policy and arrangements, expenditure of non-Plan nature is not eligible for Central assistance. However, adequate care is taken to see that the tempo of development in a State is not impaired on account of occurrence of natural calamity.

बाल विकास योजनाएँ

163. श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में इस वर्ष 67 बाल विकास योजनाएँ आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रथम राज्य में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर योजनाएँ आरम्भ की जाने वाली हैं और इन बाल विकास योजनाओं तथा अन्य आरम्भ किये जा रहे कार्यकर्ताओं पर कुल कितनी धन-योग्यता खबर की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) आंर (ख) भारत सरकार ने समेकित बाल विकास सेवा की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में 1978-79 के दौरान 67 नई परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने का निश्चय किया है।

63 परियोजनाओं के नामों का विवरण मंलग्न है। तमिलनाडु की चार परियोजनाओं को चुनने के बारे में अभी निश्चय नहीं हुआ है।

63 नई परियोजनाओं को 1978-79 के दौरान स्वीकृत किए गए कुल अनुदान की राशि 142.53 लाख रुपये है।

समेकित बाल विकास सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार और शिक्षा सेवाएं 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को प्रदान की जाती हैं। इनमें पूरक पोषाहार, प्रतिरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य जांच, संदर्भ सेवा, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा वैरागीपत्रार्थिक स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित सेवाएं शामिल हैं।

विवरण

नई समेकित बाल विकास परियोजनाओं की सूची (27.10.1978 की स्थिति)

क्रम सं. 1	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम 2	परियोजना उत्तर का प्रकार 3	चुने हुए ब्लाक का नाम 4	जिला 5
1.	आंशुक प्रदेश	आदिवासी—2	मेरेदुमिली फंचायत समिति	ईस्ट गोदावरी
		महरी—2	इतुरुमाड्हा फंचायत समिति	वाराणसी

1	2	3	4	5
2.	असम्	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—2	सिडली चिरांग बोको बोंगांव लुम्बाजांग	गोलपाड़ा कामरूप करबी अंगलांग
3.	बिहार	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—3	सिरदल्ला गारू बावरीजोरे बलिया	नवादाह पलामाऊ संथाल परगना रांची
4.	गुजरात	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—1 शहरी—1	चेटिला चिक्काली अहमदाबाद	सुरेन्द्र नगर बलसार
5.	हरियाणा	ग्रामीण—2	रायपुर रानी कालायत	अम्बाला जीन्द
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	ग्रामीण—1	लाम्बांव	कांगड़ा
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	ग्रामीण—1	बिल्लावर	कठुआ
8.	कर्नाटक	ग्रामीण—3 आदिवासी—1	बासावा कल्याम रायबाग कनकपुरा विराजपैट	बीदार बेलागाम बैंगलूर कोडागु
9.	केरल	ग्रामीण—2 आदिवासी—1	चावारा चवक्काड माननटोड्डी	क्यूलन तिचूर कन्नानीर
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—3	ससनेर रामा भीमपुर वईहार	शाजापुर झबुआ बेतुल बालाघाट
11.	महाराष्ट्र	आदिवासी—2 शहरी—2	तालाक्षारी जुन्नार पुणे नगर निगम नागपूर नवर निगम	थाणे पुणे पुणे नागपुर
12.	मनिपुर	ग्रामीण—1	टेंगनोपाल	मनिपूर सेंट्रल
13.	मेघालय	आदिवासी—1	मइलियम	ईस्ट खासी हिल्स
14.	नागालण्ड	आदिवासी—1	मोन	मोन

1

2

3

4

5

15.	उडीसा	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—3	खाली कोड कंकाडाहड नीलगिरी पोटुंगी	गंजम डेकानल वालासोर कोगपुर
16.	पंजाब	ग्रामीण—2	नाथाना लाम्बी	भटिण्डा फर्रीदकोट
17.	राजस्थान	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—2	छावडा पिंडवाडा छोटी सदरी	कोटा सिरोही चित्तांडगढ़
18.	सिक्किम	ग्रामीण—1	मंगन एण्ड सिगटम जिले	
19.	तमिलनाडु	ग्रामीण—2 शहरी—2	अभी तक नहीं चुने गए हैं।	
20.	त्रिपुरा	आदिवासी—1	डुम्बर नगर	नाथ त्रिपुरा
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रामीण—2 शहरी—2	रियोंतिपुर नागल मुरादाबाद सिटी गांरखपुर सिटी	गाजीपुर महारनपुर
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	ग्रामीण—1 आदिवासी—1 शहरी—2	बांगन II बिनपुर II टीटागढ़ बेलग्जिमा	हावड़ा मिदनापुर 24 परगना कलकत्ता
23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार	ग्रामीण—1	नाथ अण्डमान (मी० डी०)	अण्डमान
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	आदिवासी—1	निओसा	टिराप
25.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	आदिवासी—1	सिलवासा	(पूरा संघ शासित क्षेत्र)
26.	दिल्ली	शहरी—1	नांगलोई	(मंगोलपुरी और सुल्तानपुरी के क्षेत्र)
27.	गोआ, दमन और दिक्क	ग्रामीण—1	बिकोलिम	(गोआ)
28.	लकड़ीप	आदिवासी—1	लकड़ीप	
29.	मिजोरम	आदिवासी—1	लुंगदर	ऐजावल
30.	पांडिचेरी	ग्रामीण—1	पांडिचेरी में— (1) विल्लियानर कोमून (2) मन्नाडीपेट कोमून (3) नेटापक्कम कोमून	
			के क्षेत्र का एक झालाक।	

Laying of Sewers in Pitampura Residential Scheme

164. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the trunk sewer in the Pitampura Residential Scheme is not yet complete;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the residential plots of land in Pitampura Residential Scheme were allotted as long as 1975 and 1976 and the full cost thereof has also been realised; and

(d) whether the new contract for the construction of trunk sewers line has since been awarded and if so, the person to whom awarded and when the work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Because the matter has been under dispute.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The contract has not yet been awarded.

Implementation of the Local Commissioner's Report in regard to the DSTCHB Society

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

(a) whether the Local Commissioner, appointed to decide the membership of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. for the purpose of election to the Managing Committee of the

Society has stated in his Report that the present Managing Committee of the Society has agreed to accept the membership of 129 persons out of those who have submitted their affidavits before him;

(b) if so, full details of the Report submitted by the Commissioner along with details of aforesaid 129 persons; and

(c) the reasons for which the present Managing Committee of the Society, even after giving its acceptance, has now not included the names of all these 129 persons in the List of Members prepared by it as declared in the Registrar of Cooperatives Notice appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 4th June, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Local Commissioner appointed in this regard by the Delhi High Court has submitted his report to them. The High Court has passed an interim order on 26-5-78 laying out in detail the procedure to be followed by the Society for resolving the issue of membership. The matter is, still, before the High Court and hence *sub judice*.

Recommendations of the Enquiry Officer in regard to the Membership of DSTCHB Society

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

(a) whether the Enquiry Officer appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, in 1972 regarding the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., called for affidavits from the members of the said Society by 16th April, 1974 *vide* Notice No. F. 954(H)/42 dated 2-3-74 with a view to prepare a list of genuine members of the Society;

(b) whether the list of genuine members was finalised by the Enquiry Officer, if so, the details in regard thereto;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) full details of the observations, suggestions and recommendations made by him, particularly in regard to the members of the Society;

(e) the steps taken so far to implement those recommendations regarding the membership; and

(f) the steps now proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies issued a notice in this regard.

(b) to (f). No list of genuine members was finalised by the Enquiry Officer as the entire membership lacked the backing of the bye-laws. The Government was initiating appropriate action when the membership issue became the subject matter of a civil writ petition in the High Court of Delhi. The matter is still *sub judice*.

Affidavits by the Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

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

(a) whether the Registrar of Cooperatives, Delhi called affidavits from the members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society by 16th April, 1974, but went on receiving them till 30th October, 1974 or 18th November, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the Secretary of the present Managing Committee, issued further notices asking for affidavits from new persons;

(c) the total number of affidavits received by him from those who were not teachers in 1974 but claimed to be teachers;

(d) the total number and particulars of affidavits received by him from those whose names did not appear in the list of 1482 persons but now appear in the list of 839 members submitted by the present Managing Committee to the Registrar in May, June, 1978; and

(e) the time by which and the manner in which the above information would be made available?

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

Tribal Land under improved Agricultural Techniques

168. **SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much tribal land has been brought under various improved agricultural techniques till this date; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

Development of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture

169. **SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:**

SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Committee has been set up

to advise the Government on the development of Tribal and folk Art and Culture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Advisory Committee for the preservation and promotion of Tribal and Folk Arts in the country has been set up under the Chairmanship of Education Minister, which may make recommendations in the matter, with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To advise Government on the methodologies by which the socio-cultural fabric of tribal India can be saved from the traumatic shocks of industrialisation.

(2) To advise Government on the steps to be taken for developmental programmes so as to maintain the integral link between art and life style.

(3) To advise Government to launch pilot projects for evolving a planning strategy on a Janapada specially in a tribal belt.

(4) To advise Government on a programme of documentation of tribal and folk arts and crafts in the institutions and individuals who may undertake these.

(5) To advise Government on the setting up of museums and other institutions which may focus attention on the collection, preservation and documentation of the tribal and folk arts.

(6) To advise Government on the introduction of content relating to ethnic and cultural diversity of tribal society in the educational curricula specially at the elementary and secondary level.

(7) To advise Government on the evolution of information material which may be widely disseminated at the urban and international level on the rich cultural heritage of tribal and rural society.

2962 LS—

Linking Education with Culture

170. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration with Government for linking education with culture;

(b) whether it is a fact that a committee has been set up to examine this; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Committee for Linkage between Education and Culture has been set up under the Chairmanship of Education Secretary with Education Secretaries of all States/U. Ts. and officials of the Departments of Education, Culture and a representative of the Planning Commission as members. The Committee would evolve the operational strategy of linking education and culture with the objective of incorporating a greater cultural content in educational curriculae.

Indo-Pak Agreement on sale of Wheat to Pakistan

171. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether Indo-Pakistan agreement has been concluded in Sept., 1978 to sell wheat to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There was no agreement for the supply of wheat to Pakistan. However, an agreement was concluded between the Government of Pakistan and National Seeds Corporation Ltd., in September, 1978 for the supply of 5270 tonnes of certified wheat seed at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per tonne.

Target for Total Prohibition

172. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target for achieving total prohibition in the whole country; and

(b) what progress has so far been made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The target date for achieving prohibition as reaffirmed by the Central Prohibition Committee, is March 31, 1982.

(b) Guidelines for implementing total prohibition by the States have been given to States and Union Territories. The States are taking steps to implement the programme in phases.

Common Pattern for Primary Education

173. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFRE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be a common pattern for primary education in the whole country; and

(b) if so, what are its essential features?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to have a uniform pattern of primary education throughout the country. The immediate objective of the Government is to achieve universalisation of elementary education for children of the age-group 6-14, in line with the Constitutional Directive. The States/Union Territories have been requested to draw up programmes for achieving this within the next 10 years. The Education Ministers' Conference which met in July 1978, recommended that the school education should comprise Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary stage of 12 years' duration.

Restriction on Expansion of Secondary and Higher Education

174. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering putting restrictions on the expansion of secondary and higher education; and

(b) if so, the nature of these restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. However taking into account the fact that increase in enrolment in higher education during the past few years has only been marginal, and that a large number of colleges continue to function with uneconomic enrolments the University Grants Commission has suggested that no new college should normally be established during the next five years. However, in the case of backward areas where there was a felt need for opening such colleges it should be done after a proper survey

of the available facilities and their utilisation. The Commission has also suggested that admission to each department/college should be related to the available facilities and the increase in demand for admission should be met through alternative means like correspondence courses or permission to students to appear privately in examinations, etc.

Proposal to re-build Canal System and Embankment of Rivers in West Bengal to avoid Flood

175. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is having any proposal to re-build the entire canal system and the embankments of the rivers in West Bengal after the bitter experience of national disaster due to flood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to re-build the entire canal system and the flood embankments on the rivers of West Bengal. However, the State Government will carry out restoration of the damaged portion and accelerate the plan schemes in the affected areas. Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 88.93 crores has been allocated to the State Government to meet the increased expenditure due to the flood damage caused this year.

Proposal for controlling rivers emanating from Nepal causing floods

176. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have since taken up the matter of con-

trolling the rivers emanating from Nepal which cause floods in the territories of both States with the Government of Nepal;

(b) if so, whether any specific proposal is under the consideration of two Governments; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the stage at which such proposal rest now?

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

His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been requested to cooperate in the joint studies and discussions regarding development of the rivers common to India and Nepal, keeping in view flood control and other benefits. Agreement has also been reached with HMG of Nepal for joint investigations of the Rapti (Bhalubhang) multipurpose project in Nepal benefitting India and Nepal, and Pancheshwar Project on the India-Nepal border. With regard to the Karnali Project in Nepal, it has been agreed to establish a committee to examine preliminary issues concerning execution of this project, including carrying out wanting investigations, assessment of costs, etc.

Damage to Houses due to Floods

177. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses damaged and destroyed due to the recent floods in different States; and

(b) the manner in which the Government propose to offer assistance to the owners of the damaged houses to repair or rebuild them; and

(c) details of the assistances given to the State Governments in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The number of houses damaged/destroyed in the recent floods, as reported by the affected States on the basis of their preliminary assessment is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Central Government has

allocated, on the basis of recommendations of Central Teams/High Level Committee, Advance Plan Assistance to the affected States for housing subsidy generally to the extent of Rs. 200/- per house/hut damaged/destroyed.

(c) The advance plan assistance allocated to the affected States is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Number of houses damaged/destroyed in recent floods and quantum of assistance allocated

Serial No.	Name of the State	Number of houses damaged/destroyed in the recent floods as reported by the State Govts. on the basis of preliminary assessment.	Quantum of Advance Plan Assistance allocated.
(Rs. in crores)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Not reported	Reports of Central Teams are awaited.
2	Bihar	2,24,000	4.46
3	Gujarat	1,908	
4	Haryana	77,000	1.50
5	Himachal Pradesh	6,778	0.12
6	Jammu & Kashmir	88	18,000
7	Kerala	1,47,248	A Central Study Team is currently on visit from 14-11-1978.
8	Madhya Pradesh	50,000	A Central Team is visiting shortly.
9	Orissa	27,431	Reports of Central Teams are awaited.
10	Punjab	20,000	0.40
11	Rajasthan	1,76,595	3.58
12	Uttar Pradesh	11,88,000	8.00
13	West Bengal	19,04,411	18.00

Cooperation from Bangladesh to tame Brahmaputra River

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

(a) whether the Government have sought co-operation from the Government of Bangladesh to tame the Brahmaputra river; and

(b) if so, the response from the Bangladesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indian proposal for Augmenting dry season flows of the Ganga envisages a barrage across the Brahmaputra and a Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal, supplemented at the appropriate stage, by the construction of large multipurpose storage dams on the Dihang (Brahmaputra), Subansiri and Barak rivers. The construction of these storages will apart from providing large blocks of hydro-electric power and considerable augmentation of dry season flows, will also enable substantial moderation of the floods and appreciable lowering of the flood levels all along the Brahmaputra-Meghna.

(b) The Indian proposal has been placed before the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. The Commission has undertaken the preliminary study of the Indian proposal as well as the proposal of Bangladesh envisaging storage reservoirs on the Ganga and its tributaries.

गंगे की बकाया राती।

179. श्री हरगोविंद वर्मा :

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार वर्मा :

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

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान मिल मालिकों की और किसानों की गंगे की कुल कितनी धनराशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) उस बीच कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार किसानों को व्याज सहित इस राशि का भुगतान कराएगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिछले वर्ष 15-10-1978 को मिल मालिकों के प्रति गंगे के मूल्य की कुल बकाया राशि 79727.53 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) 15-10-1978 तक गंगा उत्पादकों को 74679.06 लाख रुपये की धनराशि पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर रही है कि गंगा उत्पादकों को शेष राशि का भुगतान बिना किसी बिलम्ब के कर दिया जाए। इन प्रयासों के एक भाग के रूप में, राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे गंगे के बकायों का भुगतान करनाने के लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाएं जिसमें दण्ड की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। चीनी प्रतिष्ठान (प्रबन्ध को अधिकार में लेना) अध्यादेश 1978 भी लागू कर दिया गया है, जिसमें उन चीनी प्रतिष्ठानों, जिनके प्रति विशेष सीमा से अधिक स्तर पर गंगे के बकायों की राशि बराबर बनी रहती है, उनके प्रबन्ध को अपने अधिकार में लेने की व्यवस्था है। पिछले मौसम में गंगा नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1966 में भी संशोधन कर दिया गया है ताकि गंगे के मूल्य की पुरानी किस्तों पर व्याज का भुगतान करवाया जा सके।

मकान बनाने के लिए दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के कर्मचारियों को छूट

180. श्री हर्षोदिन्द्र वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए छूट देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को कब तक कियान्वित करने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) यद्यपि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए छूट देने में सिद्धान्तः कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, तथापि, निधि की वास्तविक व्यवस्था संतापनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी।

बाढ़ के कारण हुई हानि के भुग्यावजे के लिए राजस्थान से ज्ञापन

181. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने हाल ही में बाढ़ के कारण हुई हानि के भुग्यावजे के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है;

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

(ग) बाढ़ रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी योजना बनाई है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनासा) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने अगस्त, 1978 में राज्य का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दल को ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि को आवश्यकता है। केन्द्रीय दल की ट्रिपोर्ट और उस पर उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सफारियों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने 9.58 करोड़ रुपये की इनिमयोजना सहायता आवंटित की है। इसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है।

करोड़ रुपये

1. मकानों का पुनर्निर्माण	3.58
2. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य	1.50
3. सड़क और इमारतें	3.50
4. जल निकास और जल प्रूति स्कीमें	1.00
	9.58

इसके अलावा बाढ़ पीड़ितों के बीच अनुग्रहपूर्ण सहायता के रूप में वितरण के लिए 7 हजार टन गेहूं का आवंटन अनुदान के रूप दिया गया है।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने 5 से 7 वर्षों तक की अवधि में कियान्वयन के लिए 51 करोड़ रुपये की अनमानित लागत वाली स्कीमें तैयार की है। इस कार्यक्रम में साहिबी, बाणगंगा, गर्भीर और उनकी सहायक नदियों पर जलाशयों का निर्माण, भरतपुर जल निकास स्कीम को पूरा करना, पहाड़ी-वामा जल निकास स्कीम में सुधार करना और प्रभावित शहरों और गांव के लिए सुरक्षात्मक बक्स का निर्माण करना शामिल है।

दिल्ली में दम घटने वाली गैंग

182. श्री सुरेन्द्र का सुनन :

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल :

श्री एस० आर० डामाणी :

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

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को दम घोटने वाली गैंग की जानकारी है जिससे 19 अक्टूबर, 1978 को सगभग रात के सवा आठ बजे राजधानी के पटेल नगर, मायापुरी, नारायणा, धोला कुशां, आनन्दनिकेतन, मोतीबाग, वेस्टर्न एयर कमांड और आर० के० पुरम क्षेत्र के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा पहुंचा है; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस घटना का स्वरूप, कारण और प्रभाव क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने इसकी रोकथाम के लिए यदि कोई काम किया है तो वह क्या है ?

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

(क) पश्चिम दिल्ली की कुछ कालोनियों के वायुमण्डल वर्थ 19 अक्टूबर की अपराह्न में गैसीय पैदा होने के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट समाचार पत्र में छपी थी।

(ख) इस अद्भुत घटना की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में मालूम नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि यह थोड़े समय के लिए घटी जिसके दौरान परीक्षण के लिए नमूने इकट्ठे नहीं किए जा सके।

संसद द्वारा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) विधेयक पास किए जाने के बाद ही वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के उपायों के लिए सरकार कार्यवाही कर सकती है।

Unauthorised Structures in Delhi

183. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8,000 houses are ripe for demolition in Delhi since June 30th last year;

(b) whether there is equal number of unauthorised construction of shops in Delhi also;

(c) whether it is a fact that owners of these houses and shops are paying taxes to the Government;

(d) if so, what is the total amount being collected as taxes from them; and

(e) whether some of them have been given number of N.D.M.C. also?

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

(c) Yes Sir, wherever the property has been assessed.

(d) The accounts for collection of house-tax in respect of unauthorised construction is not maintained separately. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish this information.

(e) No, Sir.

New Job Oriented Education Policy

184. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to announce a new job-oriented education policy in the near future; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, a National Policy on Education was enunciated in 1968. Government have, after extensive consultations prepared a new Draft Policy which is expected to be placed before the Parliament soon.

Wheat for China

185. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled "China wants India's Wheat" published in the *National Herald* dated 13th October, 1978; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the Government of India have not received any specific request from the People's Republic of China regarding purchase of wheat from India.

Demolitions during Emergency in Delhi

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

(a) whether Shah Commission has recommended rehabilitation of those persons whose houses were demolished during the period of Emergency in Delhi;

(b) how many such applications have been received; and

(c) how much time the Government will take to allot them plots and extend other facilities?

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

(b) 12, 318.

(c) This will be done with all possible speed but no time limit can be indicated.

Provision of Marketing Facilities at Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

187. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:

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

(a) the progress so far made in constructing shopping centres and community centres in the Pitampura Residential Scheme of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) when the said construction is likely to be completed; and

(c) in case no progress has since been made, the reasons therefor and when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Layout plans/detailed drawings of a fruit and vegetable market, shopping centres in Pocket 'J' and a shopping centre in Saraswati Vihar have been finalised for Pitampura Residential Scheme. The work of construction of community centre in Pitampura Residential Scheme is at planning stage.

(b) and (c): Detailed estimates and drawings are under finalisation. It is expected that the administrative approval will be issued in the current financial year and that the commercial areas would be fully developed by the end of 1979-80.

Commercial areas are developed after the residential areas have been fully developed.

Grant of House Building Loans by D.D.A.

188. SHEI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:
SHRI SHANKAR SINHJI
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority grants house building loans to the general public for constructing residential houses on the plots allotted to them by D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the amount of loan thus sanctioned by D.D.A. to each category of persons and the criteria followed for sanctioning loan to the public;

(c) the number of persons to whom D.D.A. has granted house building loan during the year 1978 so far and the amount involved; and

(d) how many applications are still pending with the D.D.A. for house building loans and when they are likely to be disposed of?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Slower Progress for Implementation of Total Prohibition by States

189. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAIN:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central plan for total prohibition by 1981 is

making slower progress than what was envisaged in July last year;

(b) if so, whether only four States have so far committed themselves to go dry under four year phased programme;

(c) if so, what are the reactions of other States;

(d) how many States have informed their intention to implement the programmes; and

(e) what action Government propose to take against the States who have not so far implemented the programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The policy of prohibition envisages the introduction of prohibition by the States in a phased manner, over a period of four years ending March 1982. No rigid stages of the phases have been laid down, as such.

(b) to (d). As many as 12 States have accepted the policy and the time frame. The policy is under consideration by 6 States, and 2 States have taken some measures but have not indicated a firm policy. The remaining two States are dry (Tamil Nadu and Gujarat).

(e) The responsibility of implementing the prohibition policy rests exclusively with the States under the provisions of the Constitution.

Award of Tribunal on Narmada Waters Issue

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

(a) the reaction and response to the Award of the Tribunal on Narmada Waters Issue by the Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to follow the directions and orders contained in the said Award;

(c) whether Government have set up a board of Engineers for the purpose and if so, full facts regarding personnel, etc.;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) whether Government have allotted special additional financial resources to the four State Governments concerned for the current financial year in this regard;

(f) if so, details thereto; and

(g) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal submitted its report to the Central Government on 16-8-78. According to the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956, if, upon consideration of the decision of the Tribunal the Central Government or any State Government is of opinion that anything therein contained requires explanation or that guidance is needed upon any point not originally referred to the Tribunal, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may, within three months from the date of the decision, again refer the matter to the Tribunal for further consideration, and on such reference, the Tribunal may forward to the Central Government a further report giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit and in such a case, the decision of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified accordingly. The Act further provides that the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the Official Gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them. Accordingly, the Central Government and the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have made references to the Tribunal on 15-11-78 seeking clarifications/guidance. The further report from the Tribunal giving such explanation or guidance is awaited.

(b) to (d). The question of constitution of a Narmada Control Authority and execution of projects in Narmada basin will be taken up when the further report of the Tribunal becomes available.

(e) to (g). The projects formulated/ finalised by the State Governments in the light of the Tribunal's decision have not so far been received. The question of their inclusion in the developmental plans of the States will be considered after receipt of the projects from the States keeping in view the likely available resources etc.

Rural Housing Schemes by States

191. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether one or more State Governments have formulated and submitted to the Central Government the schemes for rural housing during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are giving financial assistance by way of grant or loan to the concerned State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, broad details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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

However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—is giving loan assistance to the State agencies like Housing Boards etc., for implementation of their rural housing schemes. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 1128.22 lakhs for seven such schemes during 1977-78 and Rs. 547.38 lakhs for nine schemes during 1978, upto 31st October, 1978. Housing and Urban Development Corporation generally provides loan assistance upto 50 per cent of the cost of a project of the States housing agency at the net rate of interest of 5 per cent. The repayment period is 10 years.

Indian Delegation at U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference

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

(a) whether he led the Indian Delegation to the UNESCO Conference in Paris recently;

(b) if so, full details thereof, including the names, designations, qualifications, experience of all the official and non-official delegates who were selected and who actually attended;

(c) the decisions and/or resolutions passed at the said conference, and main indication of Indian's contribution to the topics and subjects suggested and discussed at Paris; and

(d) the duration of the conference and the total expenses in both Indian currency and foreign money incurred by the entire delegation?

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

(b) The composition of the Indian Delegation together with the dates of expected attendance of each member is attached.

(c) The decisions and/or resolutions finally passed at the Conference and the contributions made by India on various topics will be known from the final Record of the General Conference and the Approved Programme and Budget which will be brought out by Unesco after the conclusion of the Conference.

(d) The Conference commenced on the 24th October and is scheduled to conclude on the 28th November 1978. The details of expenditure incurred both in Indian and foreign currency will be compiled after the conclusion of the Conference.

List of the Approved Delegates to the 20th General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. From October 24—November 28, 1978.

1. Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, and President, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco.	23-10-78—1-11-78
2. Shri L. K. Advani, Minister of Information and Broadcasting.	11-11-78—18-11-78
3. Shri P. Sabanayagam, Education Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare; and Secretary-General, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco.	31-10-78—11-11-78
4. Shri N. Krishnan, Ambassador of India in Yugoslavia	25-10-78—28-11-78
5. Dr. S. Gopal, Member, Executive Board of Unesco.	23-10-78—28-11-78
6. Shri A. S. Gill, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare	8-11-78—18-11-78
7. Shri G. S. Bhargava, Principal Information Officer, Government of India	11-11-78—18-11-78

8. Shri Maheshwar Dayal, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to Unesco, Embassy of India, Paris
9. Shri P. K. Unishankar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare
10. Shri Hir Prakash, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
11. Shri D. R. Manekkar, Chairman, Communication Sub-Commission for Co-operation with Unesco, and Chairman, Non-aligned News Agencies Pool
12. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Hyderabad University, Hyderabad
13. Prof. Obaid Siddiqi, Professor of Molecular Biology, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay
14. Shri Purnendu Sekhar Patra, Member, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco, 139, Bangur Avenue, Block B, Calcutta-70005
15. Mrs. Ela Bhatt, Gandhi Mazdoor Sevalaya, Ahmedabad
16. Shri G. N. Tandon, Special Assistant to Minister of Information & Broadcasting
17. Shri A. K. Basu, Special Assistant to Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture; and Secretary, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco
18. Dr. J. Dhar, Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Science & Technology
19. Shri G. R. Gupta, Under Secretary (Unesco Division), Ministry of Education & Social Welfare

24-10-78—28-11-78
23-10-78—8-11-78
11-11-78—18-11-78
11-11-78—18-11-78
23-10-78—8-11-78
1-11-78—11-11-78
7-11-78—19-11-78
12-11-78—24-11-78
11-11-78—18-11-78
23-10-78—1-11-78
1-11-78—11-11-78
23-10-78—29-11-78

Cultural Delegation to Foreign countries during 1978

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

(a) whether one or more cultural delegations were officially sponsored or sent to visit one or more foreign countries during the year 1978;

(b) if so, full details thereof, including cost and benefits;

(c) whether such delegations were recently sent to China;

(d) whether Government gave any assistance to the cultural teams which visited China and other countries during the latter half of 1978; and

(e) if so, broad details thereto?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2776/78].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Apart from the official delegations shown in the statement attached against reply (b) above during the latter half of 1978, certain cultural groups/individuals were granted financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent return economy class air fare as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-78].

Reconstitution of Agricultural Price Commission

194. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to reconstitute the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is, at present, no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

भाषा ट्रस्ट/भ्राकाबदी की स्थापना

195. श्री नवाब सिंहे चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के स्थान पर एक भाषा ट्रस्ट अथवा भ्राकाबदी की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यह प्रस्ताव कब तक कार्यवित्त किया जायेगा;

(ग) ऐसे परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस प्रस्ताव का लक्ष्य विभिन्न भाषाओं में समन्वय लाना है; और

(घ) इससे हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को क्या लाभ हो सकेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।
(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Regularisation Fee Charged by D.D.A.

197. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. asked the residents of unauthorised colonies of Delhi in general and trans Yamuna area of Delhi in particular to deposit Rs. 5 per sqr. Mtr. alongwith the map to regularise the colonies;

(b) the number of such colonies which deposited the amount and number of those colonies which could not deposit the amount due to flood in the area and whether again any order has been issued to the people of the colonies; and

(c) if so, the details of the order and whether the Map of the colonies have been given to the people so that they can see the map and deposit the required amount thereof?

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

(b) Some residents of 47 such colonies have deposited the amount. No deposits have been received in respect of 166 such colonies under the charge of D.D.A., who are extending the date for this purpose upto 31st December, 1978. No fresh order has, however, been issued by the D.D.A.

(c) The sum of Rs. 5 per square metre has been called for by the D.D.A. as first instalment of development charges. The maps of the colonies would be prepared after physical and socio-economic surveys have been completed and made public thereafter.

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat, Milk and Pulse in Bihar

**198. SHRI HALIMUDDIN
AHMED:**

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

(a) the *per capita* consumption of wheat, milk and pulse in Bihar in particular and India in general;

(b) whether it is a fact the per capita consumption of the above items is the lowest in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken by the Union Government to improve the situation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-
TAP SINGH): (a) The consumption
of wheat, milk and pulses is elastic
to a considerable extent and is depen-
dent on a number of factors such as
level of income, comparative prices of
various food articles, availability of
substitutable food stuffs, food habits
and climatic conditions, etc. How-
ever, according to data available in
the 'Diet Atlas of India, 1971', pub-
lished by the National Institute of
Nutrition (ICMR) Hyderabad, the
consumption pattern in respect of
these items was estimated as under:—

	(Grams per person per day)		
	Wheat	Milk & Milk products	Pulses
Bihar	.	97	20
All India	.	84	34

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कृषि मल्य आपोय की लिफालिया

199. श्री प्रसाद राम जायप्रदातः
का ही प्रोटोटाइप रह रहा तो की
क्षमा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि जब कृष्ण
मूर्त्ति गायों द्वारा उत्तिरोश्य के मूल्य
निवारित किये गये हैं तब निराशों के
हितों द्वारा उत्तिरोश्य द्वारा गगा; और

(३) उमा त्रिमूर्ति आरोग्य ने
प्रसाद गिरिहात रात्रु लटका है प्रेर
करता । लिया गया गोपनीय हो रहा है
विश्वामित्र आगम तक गया है । गोपनीय

सिफारिशों की संख्या कितर्ना है जिन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है अथवा परिवर्तित रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है?

कृषि और सिवाई भंडी (बी सुरजीत
सिंह बराता) : (क) कृषि
मूल्य आरोग एक सिफारिश करने वाला
निशाय है। यह अपने विचारार्थ विवरों
के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण कृषि जिन्सों की मूल्य
नीति की सिफारिश करती है। मूल्य
नीति तैयार करते समय यह निकाय अन्य
बाज़ों के साथ साथ उत्पादक तथा उप-
भोक्ता के हितों व अर्द्धव्यवस्था की आव-
श्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखती है त कि
एक संतुलित व समन्वित मूल्य ढांचे का
विकास किया जाए।

(ब) वर्ष 1978-79 मौसम के लिए कृषि कृषि जिन्सों के सम्बन्ध में मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा कृषि

सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति/ साहाय्य मूल्यों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978-79 मौसम के लिए कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए तथा सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य

फसल	वर्ष 1978-79 के विपणन मौसम के लिए कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए मूल्य	वर्ष 1978-79 के विपणन मौसम के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य
-----	---	--

	1	2	3
गेहूं		110.00 120.00*	112.50
जी		67.00	67.00
घान (मोटी किस्म)		82.00 100.00*	85.00
खरीफ के मोटे धान		78.00 100.00*	85.00
चना		120.00	125.00
मूँग		165.00	165.00
तुर		155.00	155.00
मूँफली		225.00* 170.00**	175.00
सोयाबीन		215.00* 155.00	175.00
सूरजमुखी बीज		235.00* 175.00	175.00

1	2	3
तोरई एवं सरमों	225.00	225.00
कपास (320—एफ)	290.00*	255.00
	255.00**	
पटसन (डब्ल्यू-5)	150.00	150.00

* सदस्यों में से एक द्वारा की गई सिफारिश।

** सदस्य सचिव द्वारा की गई सिफारिश।

£ 5 रुपये प्रति बिल्टिल के प्रोत्साहन प्रीमियम दर्शक।

नोट:—युविष मूल्य आयोग ने उड्ड, प्याज, आलू तथा गेहू के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी सिफारिश प्रक्रिया कर दी है। इन्हें अभी तक कोई मुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

Slum-Clearance Schemes

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

(a) the details of the schemes for the purpose of slum-clearance out of the finances of Union Government, during the last year;

(b) whether such schemes are formed by Union Government or by State Governments with the Financial aid of Union Government;

(c) what is the State-wise progress of implementation of such schemes; and

(d) whether Government propose any schemes for slum-clearance in the ensuing Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the State sector. Planning, funding and execution of this scheme is the responsibility of the State Governments. No

direct financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for implementation of the scheme.

(d) and (e). While the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme will continue during the Plan period 1978-83 as part of the social housing schemes in the State sector, increased emphasis will be laid on the improvement of slums and provision of sites and services to the economically weaker sections of society.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Please do not record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, I have considered the motions that have come before me. Whatever I thought necessary I had allowed. I have got some calling attention motions. Whatever has not been allowed is not allowed. Please do not record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything. I am not allowing now. I am on my legs. I have a right to say. This Bill is before the House. It is up to

you either to accept it or reject it or amend it. How can I allow an adjournment motion about a matter which is already pending in the House? The matter is pending before the House. I have allowed 377.

(Interruptions)**

No further discussion. Please do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) 2ND AMDT. RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 515(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2755/78]

FERTILIZER (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1978

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertilizer (Control) Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2756/78].

REPORT AND REVIEW IN RESPECT OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

**Not recorded.

2962 LS—12.

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta for the year 1977-78 together with the Certified statement of accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2757/78].

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMDT.) ORDINANCE, 1978 ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES) ORDINANCE, 1978 AND SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1978

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance 1978 (No. 3 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 8th September, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2758/78].

(2) The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Ordinance, 1978, (No. 4 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 3rd October, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2759/78].

(3) The Sugar Undertakings (Takings over the Management) Ordinance, 1978 (No. 5 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 9th November, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2760/78].

PRESIDENT'S ORDERS IN RELATION TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF MIZORAM AND PONDICHERRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963:—

(1) S.O. 644(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978 notifying President's Order dated the 11th November, 1978, in relation to Union territory of Mizoram. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2761/78].

(2) S.O. 645(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1978 notifying President's Order dated the 12th November, 1978, 1978 in relation to Union territory of Pondicherry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2762/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) RULE, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SNGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 438(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1978 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 414(E) dated the 16th August, 1978 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2763/78].

(2) A copy of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 552(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1978, under section 21 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2764/78].

REPORTS ETC., UNDER BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, 1970 NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, 1968, CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1975, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) to relay on the Table a copy each of the following Report* (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

*The Reports were previously laid on the Table on the 4th August, 1978.

(vi) Report on the working and Activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and Activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977, along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1977, along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2554/78].

(2) to lay on the Table—

(a) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968:—

(i) The Gold Control (Specifications of Standard Gold Bars and Conditions of Refining) Amendment Rules, 1978, 1978 published in Notification No. S.O. 493(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978.

(ii) The Gold Control (Specifications of Standard Gold Bars and Conditions of Refining) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. S.O. 494(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978.

(iii) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 496(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2765/78].

(b) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 441(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978 together with an Explanatory memorandum regarding levy of export duty of Rs. 50.00 per tonne of barytes, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2766/78].

(c) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of certain brands of Cigars and Cheroots from Excise Duty issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2767/78].

(d) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 445(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in export duty on Coffee.

(ii) G.S.R. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in export duty on Tea.

(iii) G.S.R. 448 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in import duty on electrical insulation paper board.

(iv) G.S.R. 449(E) to 451(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in import duty on certain items imported for the manufacture of certain electronic components.

(v) G.S.R. 455(E) to 458(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in import duty on certain items import for the manufacture of certain electronic components.

(vi) G.S.R. 464(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Frances into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(vii) G.S.R. 465(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memoran-

dum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Canadian Dollars into Indian Currency or vice-versa.

(viii) G.S.R. 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2768/78].

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Press Council Bill, 1978 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st August, 1978.

2. 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:—

(1) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Repeal) Bill, 1978.

(2) The Passports (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(3) The Indian Explosives (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(4) The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Bill, 1978.

(5) The Delhi Police Bill, 1978.

12.10 hrs.

RE. DISCUSSION ON THE COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY
—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Call Attention(Interruptions). So far as Aligarh is concerned, it is under judicial probe. I have allowed a common question which includes Aligarh because it covers throughout India, which is not under judicial probe. Moreover Aligarh is a State subject....(Interruptions) So far as the other thing is concerned, I have disallowed and my order stands.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): May I make a submission on this? This is a matter on which your Secretariat must have received a long number of motions. It shows the concern widely felt in this country on this question. I am not pointing out Aligarh only, communal tension is surfacing throughout the country which could not be covered by call attention. Call attention has got its limitations. Different aspects of this question will have to come in. Therefore, a full-fledged discussion on this matter is necessary whether on adjournment motion or 184. So kindly see that another opportunity is given to the House to have full fledged discussion on this matter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, we raised this question with you yesterday in the meeting with leaders of opposition parties and groups. You were kind enough to agree to allow some sort of a long-time discussion on this issue. It is not only what has happened in Aligarh. The technical part of it, the judicial probe etc., is only about the first part of it. After the appointment of a commission also, later on certain events have taken place which are certainly painful. Aligarh certainly underlines the communal situation in the whole country. It is a matter of concern to every Member here, cutting across party lines. I think it is national issue and it should be very pro-

perly considered and examined in that proper perspective. It should be discussed on a long term basis.

(Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

RE. PRESIDENTS ORDER IN RELATION TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERY.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): In the midst of all this noise, you allowed the Minister of State to lay item No. 7(2) on the table of the House. He has conveniently put it without referring what it is. He has stated that on 12th November an Order was passed to dismiss the Pondicherry Ministry and thereby Assembly there was dissolved

They are the great protectors of democracy in this country. When Assembly was called for to meet on the 24th they dismissed it without any sense of shame in the selves. You helped them also.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Because there was such an amount of noise. Under item 7(2) he says that an Order dated 12th November, 1978 by the President of this country. What is it? It is for dismissing an elected Government and too much backed. He proved majority there. If there is any corruption charge, if there is any allegation against it, you must have given them an opportunity. But, on the contrary, you have listened to the bureaucrats there and dismissed the Assembly without any consideration for these people. After all, you know, Lt. Governor had called for the Assembly to meet on the 24th 10 or 12 days are not going to matter much. What prompted these people to come and dismiss this Assembly and this Ministry at all, I cannot understand. These people are proclaiming themselves the greatest defenders of democracy. They were hooting just now before that. Where is the evil, I want to know it?

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

You know for 3 1/2 years Pondicherry was under the President's rule. We are the bitterest part of it. 19 months of emergency-these people are talking a lot about it. For 3 1/2 years we have been under the cudgels of certain individuals there. 1,500 miles away, being in Delhi, you are not able to follow...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not to make a speech.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is a very important matter. He is laying on the table. I am opposing his laying of this matter on the table.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Item No. 7(2)—laying by the Minister of State Shri Mandal. Without knowing where is Karikal, where is Pondicherry, he comes forward and says it is dismissed. So, I object to it.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Aligarh is concerned...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALA PAJANOR: I call for a division. I am opposing this. I call for a Division. I oppose its laying on the table. In that noise and shouting you allowed them to lay on the table. If lung power is going to be the order of the party, then my performance, my party's performance will be different. I oppose item 7(2). I ask for a division.

(Interruptions)

12.17 hrs.

re. DISCUSSION ON THE COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY
—contd.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You hear me. Then you can give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving any ruling whatsoever at all. I am merely informing you. Yesterday, at the leaders' meeting it was agreed that there should be full term debate on the communal tension in India and in particular about Aligarh.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Role of R.S.S.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That had already been decided yesterday. We are giving you full debate on that subject. Therefore, there is no point

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am on a point regarding procedure. I would like to submit that I quite appreciate the point...

MR. SPEAKER: But I do not appreciate interfering in the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Rule 56 is regarding motion or adjournment. But Rule 60 is very clear—

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order."

Even in Assemblies....

MR. SPEAKER: Assemblies are not precedent for me.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will read out the latter part. After the judicial enquiry was ordered, the resultant incident....

MR. SPEAKER: I see no point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please read our adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bardagara): I hope you have read my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose you have read my Order also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It has only been orally communicated to me. It is a wiser question regarding the failure of not only the Government of Uttar Pradesh but the break down of the constitutional machinery in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Aligarh is only a symptom. It is only a conclusive evidence. Minorities in Uttar Pradesh feel insecure. It is not only in Aligarh but a number of incidents have taken place throughout the State and this Government has completely failed to provide any democratic administration under the provisions of the Constitution.

It is a very serious matter. It covers a wider ground. That is why I was drawing your attention to it. It is not only about Aligarh but covers a wider issue. You should not have admitted this motion of calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention is a different matter. It was admitted earlier. Thereafter the other notices came.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): If we discuss the calling attention, the relevance of a further discussion will not be there. So, you must say now that the calling attention may be dropped.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday at the leaders' meeting we had agreed that there will be a discussion on this matter of communal tension throughout India. Admission of the calling attention does not preclude further discussion. In the past also, we have admitted calling attention and later we have discussed the matter on wider issues. I will certainly persuade the Business Advisory Committee. I do not see any difficulty in the Business Advisory Committee agreeing to the

proposal. (*Interruption*). Nobody will dictate to me nor will I take orders. This is a very important matter and there are other important matters. I am placing it before the Business advisory Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): When such an occasion arises, when there is pressure for admission for a full-fledged discussion, would not the Chair consider it appropriate not to allow a calling attention so that there is no repetition? Even if it had been allowed, there can be an amendment of the agenda at the instruction of the Chair. There is absolutely no difficulty about it. What difficulty can arise? At any moment, it is in the powers of the Chair to amend the agenda of the day. Therefore, when such an occasion arises, my submission is that the Chair should take pains to amend the order paper of that day so that a fuller discussion is allowed on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: The calling attention will not come in the way of a fuller discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It may not, but for future guidance of the House I would like you to see that there is no repetition about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the calling attention.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What about the point I raised?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as laying a paper on the Table is concerned, there is nothing like having a division. The paper is laid on the Table; nothing more than that. If you want anything, you must give notice under rule 184 or 193 for discussion.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am bringing to your notice the manner in which they have done it. They are very eloquent about saving democracy.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned all that. If you want you can give notice under rule 184 or 193.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We will do that. For that we do not require any encouragement from them! (Interruptions).

12.24 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COMMUNAL RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The increasing trend of communal riots in the country, and in Aligarh in particular where riots have been continuing for the last two months."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, Government appreciates the concern about the situation in Aligarh and I feel I should deal with it before I come to the general situation,—the subject matter of this Motion. So far as Aligarh is concerned there can scarcely be any doubt that it must cause all of us deep anxiety and apprehension. It arose out of a prevalent state of tension owing to a rivalry in a wrestling bout. It resulted in the stabbing of a rival wrestler who belonged to anti-social elements and his death on 5th October, 1978. When his dead body was taken away in a procession, anti-social elements resorted to arson, looting and stabbing. 11 persons were killed and 34 injured 56 shops/houses were set on fire/looted and the loss of property was about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. The officers on the spot who allowed the dead body to be taken away have been transferred pending further action.

U.P. Government has appointed a Commission of Inquiry with Shri S. K. Verma, Retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court as its Chairman to inquire into the riots. Its terms of reference are as follows:—

(a) ascertaining the facts regarding the incidents including the number of casualties and the causes which led to those incidents resulting in injuries to public servants and others.

(b) assessing the manner of handling of the situation by local authorities concerned and ascertaining particularly, whether adequate steps were taken and also whether the force used (including firing) was justified and commensurate with the requirements of the situation.

(c) assessing and fixing the responsibility, and the extent thereof, relating to the said incidents. The Commission shall complete the inquiry within a period of four months.

The report of the Commission is being awaited. In the meantime, on 6th November 1978, consequent to rumours spreading over a stabbing incident between two persons both belonging to the minority community, communal trouble again flared up. On 8th November, there were several incidents of stabbing and firing by members of public. Police had to open fire. 16 persons lost their lives in these incidents and the number of injured is 32. 34 houses were affected by arson and looting and the loss of property is about Rs. 1. 75 lakhs.

U.P. Government has decided to extend the term of the Verma Commission to cover these communal riots as well.

The Central Govt. rendered appropriate assistance to U.P. Government at their request by despatching units of CRPF and BSF to Aligarh.

The Chief Minister, UP has announced financial assistance up to Rs. 5,000 for each person killed and Rs. 500/ and

250/- respectively to each individual who received a serious or a minor injury. It has also been decided to give financial assistance to those whose property was destroyed/ looted. The Prime Minister has also contributed Rs. 75,000/- from the National Relief Fund.

Although there have been no incidents since the 8th November, the situation is still tense. The present need therefore is to ensure by vigilance and deployment of security forces to defuse the situation and this is being attempted by the U.P. Government and local authorities. It is upto us also to ensure that nothing is said or done which would fuel the fire of communal feelings in the area. I would appeal to all sections of the House to exercise their restraining influence on various elements both local and outside.

The Government has to await the report of the Commission regarding the incidents and the cases leading to them, the manner of handling of the situation by local authorities, and assessing and fixing the responsibility relating to these incidents. I would like to assure the House that neither the Central nor the State Government will shirk their responsibility for dealing adequately with those responsible, whoever they may be.

As regards the general communal situation, while there is no cause for complacency, it appears that overall conditions are somewhat improving and the situation appears to be under control. I would not like to enter into comparison with past figures, on the basis of which the position is not unfavourable, but the fact remains that even a single incident is a matter that should be classified as disgraceful.

This problem was discussed by the Prime Minister with the leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament. The Chief Ministers' Conference held in the month of September also discussed this question and the need for taking a strong and deterrent measures to stop communal riots occurring any-

where in the country was highlighted. Suitable guidelines have been issued to Government both officially and semi-officially from the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers. There is reason to believe that generally the overall situation is under control and even the expected repercussions of the most regrettable communal incidents in Aligarh have been avoided.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareli): Sir, on a point of information.

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the question of point of order?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I am going to give you a point on information.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, it is not allowed under the rules; it is not allowed.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It is perfectly parliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: It is Parliament. That is why we are governed by rules. The rules do not permit it. If I allow you, I must allow others also.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You are not understanding my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You are giving a point of information. There is no point of order in that.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Sir, may I submit....

MR. SPEAKER: Please quote the rules. Please tell me what is the rule that is breached?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule that is breached?

श्री राज नारायण : प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर का रूल प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not a point of order. A point of order should be about the breach of either a rule or a constitutional provision. Unless you tell me what is the rule that is breached, I cannot allow it.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It is the most important breach of the rule--giving wrong information about death.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not.

ओ राज नारामण : क्या रूच यह है कि मिनिस्टर मदन को गवर्नर इन्फर्मेशन देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, you are a very senior member. You must know the rules.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Because I know the details, that is why I am saying all this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY: As the Janata Party came to power at the Centre, the communal riots in the country is rapidly increasing; more particularly it is frequently occurring in the States where the Janata Party is in power.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): What about Andhra?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY: I will come to that. During the emergency actually there was no communal clash in the country. Then the communal organisations like the RSS were totally banned. Even Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, admitted that after the lifting of emergency and Janata Government coming to power, communal riots are rapidly increasing in the country.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY: It is a crying shame that communal riots are breaking out in Aligarh frequently. In the first riot on 5th October, which left behind a dozen dead, the curfew was imposed indefinitely in a part of the troubled town. After three weeks the trouble started again and the situation continued to be tense. I appeal to the Government to try honestly to find out some permanent solution to put an end to all communal clashes throughout the country.

As reported by the press and in my opinion, the RSS is responsible for all these communal riots in Aligarh....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him. He has a right to give his point of view. The Minister would deny it, if he is wrong....(Interruptions)

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY: Even a senior Janata Party leader and former Health Minister, Shri Raj Narain, had also accused the RSS of fomenting communal unrest in Aligarh and other parts of the country. It is reported in the Newspapers....(Interruptions) I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai who is in charge of Home Affairs, a real Gandhian and a lover of secularism, to ban the RSS immediately throughout the country to prevent further communal riots in the country. By mere stopping of drill and sakhas in Aligarh town, it will not yield any better results. At least I request the Home Minister to ban RSS in Aligarh on a trial basis....

(Interruptions)

Further, I plead through you that a full-fledged debate is essential on this sensitive and important subject.

MR. SPEAKER: That you have already mentioned.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY: I want to put some specific questions to the Minister:

(1) Whether RSS is responsible for all communal riots in the country?

(2) If so, what action the Government propose to take?

(3) Is Mr. Navaman, the former Janata Party President, who is said to be responsible for all these riots in Aligarh, has been arrested? If not, why is the delay in taking action?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): If the anxiety of the hon. Member is only to damn the Janata Party Government, he can do so, I have no quarrel with him. He can do whatever he likes. But to say that it happens only where the Janata Party Government is there, is not true at all and is far from truth. I do not want to recount incidents elsewhere because that does not mean that I want to justify any incident anywhere, and I do not want to blame those governments. But these incidents are wrong, they are a matter of shame for all. That is what we are saying. It was not said before by them at all when it was their concern. But I have no hesitation in saying it. We have got to stop it, I have no doubt about it. And what happened in Aligarh is a matter now under judicial inquiry. I cannot, therefore, discuss it here and give a view which might prejudice it and which will not be fair either to the inquiry or to the House. It is not, therefore, for me just now to say any thing, but any way it has been said that the inquiry will be over soon. We have said it must be finished within four months and whoever are responsible will be dealt with strongly. That I can say and I do not think anybody will have to complain about it. Beyond that, I do not wish to say anything.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA: MURTHY: He has not answered my questions.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered fully your questions. He said, the matter is under judicial inquiry. Who-

ever is responsible..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything except under the rule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise on a point of order. The point of order is this. Under the rules governing Call Attention notices, the Member who has given notice is entitled to ask a question and a reply has got to be given. The question was asked, the reply has not been given saying that because of the judicial inquiry he is not able to give the reply. You allowed this question after considering the fact that there is a judicial inquiry pending. The rules contemplate asking a question and giving a reply. Regarding the judicial inquiry, the terms of reference to the judicial inquiry which were read out by the Minister in his answer to the first question do not cover the question as to whether the RSS is involved in U.P. or not. Therefore, the question put by the Member will have to be answered. The Minister is violating the rules if he is avoiding the answer to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled the point of order. The Prime Minister has said, as to the persons responsible is one of the terms of reference.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a very important matter and there is no use in our remaining. We are walking out.

Shri C. M. Stephen and some other hon. Members then left the Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि यहां पर एक जूड़ीशियल इंक्वायरी हो रही है ।

[श्री राज नारायण]

Judicial enquiry is legal action, and there is also political action. There are two parts of it.

लोभल पोर्सन को लीगेली डोल किया जाएगा और जूडीशियल इक्वायरी उस को डोल करेगी लेकिन जो पालीटीकल पोर्सन है, उसका जवाब पलीटीकली दिया जाएगा। इसलिए आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि इसका रेप्लाई ये नहीं दे सकते। हां, आप से रिक्वेस्ट है कि लीगल और पालीटीकल जो इस के दो एस्पेक्ट्स हैं, उन में से जो लीगल एस्पेक्ट है उस को जो कमीशन भाप ने बनाया है, वह डिमाइड करे कि किस का क्या जुर्म था और किस का जुर्म नहीं था लेकिन जो पालीटीकल एस्पेक्ट है कि वर्तमान ऐसे झगड़े हो रहे हैं और आगे ऐसे झगड़े न हो, इस के लिए बवर्नरेंट क्या कर रही है और दूसरी अरोजीशन पार्टियां क्या कर रही हैं, यह सारे सवाल आने चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there is any point of order. He has answered the question.

श्री राज नारायण : आप ने सवाल को समझा नहीं।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): He had asked the Prime Minister for the terms of reference of this inquiry and whether they include the involvement of the R.S.S. Till such time as the R.S.S. is banned—Government might in its wisdom take its own time—will the hon. Prime Minister say that the drills or shakhas.

MR. SPEAKER: That was not the question put. No point of order.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोदा (दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्राज्यिक दंगे जो देश के अन्दर हो रहे हैं, वे इस देश के नाम पर बड़ा भारी कलंक है और इसलिए इस सवाल को ला एण्ड आर्डर के सवाल के भाष्य जोड़ कर, इस के बारे में कार्यवाही की जानी

चाहिए। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को मालूम है कि देश के अन्दर एक सैट पेटर्न पर हमरजन्सी के अपने पांचों पर पर्दा डालने के लिए कोंगी के लोग कहीं पर हिन्दू-मुसलमानों प्रीर कहीं पर हिन्दू-सिखों के देंगे और कहीं पर हड़तालें कराने की साजिश कर रहे हैं? क्या इस बात से इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि दिल्ली में भी पीछे हिन्दू-सिखों का झगड़ा कराने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। कोंगी एक सैट पेटर्न पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ला एण्ड आर्डर को तबाह कर देने की बड़ी भारी साजिश कर रही है और इस साजिश के अन्दर उस की बातों को अबर नहीं रोका जाया और उस को और उस के लीडर्स को अगर इसी तरह से सहूलियतें दी गई तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में देंगे फैलाने के लिए, तो उस का नतीजा बहुत बुरा हो सकता है। क्या इस बात से कोई इन्कार कर सकता है कि जिस दिन भूरा पहलवान की लाश अस्पताल से गोल्डन गेज के लोग ले गये, तो उस बक्त वे क्या नारे लगा रहे थे। वही लोग जो श्रोमती इन्दिरा गांधी के समर्थन में वहां पहुंचे थे और उन के स्वामत में शामिल थे, वही उस की लाश को उठा कर ले गये और सारे शहर में “जनता पार्टी, मुर्दाबाद” के नारे लगाते रहे। क्या उन के पास इस बात की भी इन्कारमेंशन है कि ये लोग वही थे जिन्होंने वहां से लाश को उठाया था और गोल्डनगेज के जो लोग थे क्या उस के अन्दर 25 लोग ऐसे थे जो कोंगी के बड़े बड़े समर्थक थे या नहीं थे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। जब वे लोग उस की लाश को शमशान भूमि में ले गये, तो वे उस को उस के घर की तरफ नहीं ले गये बल्कि वे उस को उन मुहल्लों में ले गये, जहां हमेशा कम्युनल रायटर्स होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम्युनल रायटर्स कराने वाले राजनीतिक स्वार्थी को पूरा करने वाले लोगों और लोगों के खून बहाने वाले

**Not recorded.

इन लोगों के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई और इन के लीडर्स को वहां जाने से क्यों नहीं रोका गया और इन को वहां पर दंगा भड़काने की इजाजत क्यों दी गई, यह मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ के अन्दर इस समय जो दंगों की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और उस के लिए मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने आर०एस०एस० का नाम लाने को कोशिश की है, उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री अब्बास अली उस दिन वहां मौजूद थे और उन्होंने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि इस में आर०एस०एस० का हाथ नहीं है। इस के अलावा 12 सिटम्बर को जो मीटिंग हुई, जिस में सिटीजन्स कॉस्टल के सभी लोग शामिल हुए थे, उस मीटिंग के अन्दर भी सारे हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों ने मिल कर यह कहा कि इस के अन्दर एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेंट्स का हाथ है और इन दंगों में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का कोई हाथ नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया भर में हिन्दुस्तान का नाम बिगाड़ने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा कर हिन्दुस्तान की इमेज बिगाड़ने के लिए, यह सब साजिश को जा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि य० पी० के अन्दर झगड़े किस ने कराये, आगरा के अन्दर झगड़े किस ने कराये, आंध्र प्रदेश में, हैदराबाद में, महाराष्ट्र में दंगे किस ने कराये? ये सारे दंगे वे लोग करते हैं जो आज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की इमेज खराब करना चाहते हैं और दुनिया में जा कर आज वे इस तरह की चीज़ों का प्रचार कर रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में या हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी एक भी माइनोरिटी के आदमी को नुकसान पहुँचता है तो यह हम सब के लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर, संभलपुर के अन्दर इन दंगों में मरने वालों में हिन्दुओं

की संख्या ज्यादा है। इन दंगों में जो सम्पत्ति लूटी है उसमें भी हिन्दुओं की सम्पत्ति अधिक लूटी है। अब यह कहना कि केवल माइनोरिटी के लोगों पर ही अत्याचार किया जा रहा है और यह बात दुनिया में जा कर बोलना (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I do not allow any reference to Pakistan.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : अब जब कि जुड़ीशयल इंकवायरी हो रही है तब फिर इन सब लोगों को हिचक क्यों हो रही है? ये जानते हैं कि जुड़ीशयल इंकवायरी से इन लोगों के पापों का पर्दाफाश हो जाएगा और जुड़ीशयल इंकवायरी से सब बातें सामने आ जाएंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इस स्वास्थ को देखें और यह भी देखें कि किस तरह से ये लोग इसके अन्दर काम कर रहे हैं। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I said in reply to the previous question—since a judicial inquiry is going on, I cannot give any opinion about who is responsible for this until that opinion comes—the same thing applies to the question of my hon. friend. I cannot give any opinion about the statement he has made. That is why an appeal was made when the statement was made that let us not say anything which will increase the tension or increase this malady further. That is what I would like to appeal to all concerned.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया (इटावा) : श्रीमन, उत्तर प्रदेश में साम्राज्यिक तनाव, गिरती हुई ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति और

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रैरिया]

उस से आम आदमी की जिन्दगी पर आय संकट एक बड़ा भयंकर रोग है। क्या हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जिन के हाथ में आजकल गृह विभाग भी है, पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि इस रोग का क्या कारण है? जब तक इस रोग का कारण नहीं ढूँडा जाएगा तब तक साम्प्रदायिक तनाव कम नहीं होगा और ला एण्ड आर्डर की गिरती हुई स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं होंगी।

हमारा सुझाव प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के लिए है कि जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर से वहां के आई० जी० को नहीं हटाया जाता तब तक यह स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन ऐसे अस्थम लोगों के हाथों में रहेगा जिनमें प्रशासनिक क्षमता नहीं है तब तक लम्हातार दिन प्रति दिन स्थिति बिमडती ही रहेगी। जो अभी कहा बया कि पहलवान की लाश छीन कर ले ये तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? क्या इस के लिए वहां की पुलिस जिम्मेदार नहीं है? क्या इस के लिए वहां का पुलिस मंत्री जिस के हाथ में वहां की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है, जिम्मेदार नहीं है? इन सारी की सारी घटनाओं के लिए—चाहे वे अलीगढ़ में हुई हों, संभलपुर में हुई हों या कानपुर और लखनऊ में शिया-मुस्ली का जगड़ा हुआ हो, क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है?

जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के अवाम लोगों को हटाया नहीं जाएगा तब तक मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये दंगे होते रहेंगे। इसलिए ऐसे निकम्मे लोगों को आप हटाइये और योग्य लोगों को उनके स्थान पर बिठाइये। तभी इन दंगों को रोकना मुस्किन हो सकता ह। इन दंगों में 31 कोरी और हरिजन लोगों के भी जो वहां पप गरीब थे, वह जला दिए गए हैं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member has made a suggestion about the I.G., Police there.....

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: And the Chief Minister too.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The same reply I have to give. Unless the judicial inquiry fixes the blame on some persons, I cannot say anything. In the meanwhile, I suggested to the Chief Minister to see that any officers who are not capable of dealing with the situation should not be allowed to deal with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Faquir Ali Ansari—not here.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that a letter was received in Lok Sabha Secretariat on 16 November, 1978 from Shri S. D. Somasundaram, an elected Member from Thanjavur constituency of Tamil Nadu, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I accepted his resignation with effect from 16 November, 1978.

12.52 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

MR. SPEAKER: Members will recall that on the 6th December, 1977 I had made an announcement regarding the procedure to be followed for dealing with Calling Attention notices. In accordance with that procedure, Calling Attention notices received upto 10.00 hours on a day, in case not selected by me on that day, lapse under provisions of rule 197(5). Any Member whose notice had not been selected had, however, the right to revive his notice for a subsequent day by giving a fresh notice and such notice was considered by the Speaker along with other notices received for that day.

A number of Members had sent suggestions to the Rules Committee that in view of the difficulties experienced by them in repeating the Calling Attention notices on the same subject from day to day, when a Calling Attention on a subject was selected, notices on the same subject received earlier might also be taken into account for the purpose of balloting names of Members for inclusion in the List of Business. The Rules Committee considered the matter at its sitting held on the 28th October, 1978. It was decided that Calling Attention notices might be kept alive till the end of the week.

In view of this decision of the Rules Committee, I propose to follow the following procedure:

(i) All Calling Attention notices received in a week will be kept alive and placed before me from day to day along with notices received upto 1000 hours on the day on which the notices are put up to me.

(ii) On the last day of the week on which the House sits, the notices received upto 1000 hours on that day will be considered by me and all the notices which are not selected shall be deemed to have lapsed and no intimation about this will be given to the Members.

(iii) Notices received after 1000 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits will be deemed to have been received for the day on which the next sitting of the House is to be held and these will be valid for the following week.

In other respects the procedure announced by me on the 6th December, 1977 would continue to be followed.

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. IAF PLANE
CRASH AT LEH ON 19-11-1978

MR. SPEAKER: The Defence Minister to make a statement regarding IAF

Plane Aircrash on 19th November, 1978 in which a large number of lives were lost.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with sincere grief and the deepest of regret, I have to communicate to the House the very sad news that an Air accident occurred at Leh yesterday morning in which 78 valuable lives were lost.

A transport aircraft of the IAF was engaged in an Air Maintenance Mission to Leh from Chandigarh on an airlift operation of the kind which is routine between Chandigarh and Leh, specially during winter months. The aircraft had Flt. Lt. A. M. S. Tanwar as Captain, and six other members of the Air Force crew, and 70 Jawans of the Army as passengers.

When the aircraft was approximately about two kilometres short of the touch down point at Leh airport, it reportedly spiralled down sharply to the right and struck the ground short of the runway. As a result of the accident, the plane caught fire and suffered total damage, but what is more grievous, all the 77 persons on board lost their lives on the spot.

In addition, one civilian lady was hit by the crashing aircraft on the ground. She suffered serious injuries to which she succumbed sometime later.

The weather en route and in Leh was satisfactory. The flight appears to have been uneventful until just before landing. The crew of the aircraft were fully qualified and competent to fly the mission; in fact, all of them had carried out similar missions a number of times before.

The exact cause of the accident is not known on account of the seriousness of the accident and the large

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

number of valuable lives lost, a high level Court of Inquiry has been ordered under the leadership of an Air Vice Marshal. The Court of Inquiry will comprise flying and technical members with considerable experience in operation and maintenance of this type of aircraft, a representative of the Directorate of Aeronautics belonging to the Defence Research and Development organisations; and the Director of Air Safety in the organisation of the Director General of Civil Aviation. The Court has already been put together and is being flown out to Leh today. It will go into the case or causes of the accident.

Soon after receipt of the report of the accident, the Air Officer Commanding, Chandigarh visited Leh. The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh, Western Air Command, has also left for Leh.

Under the recently revised arrangements, every member of the Air Force crew, as also all the Army Jawans who have lost their lives in this unfortunate air accident, will receive ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 1 lakh per family. Arrangements are being made to disburse this assistance as speedily as possible.

It is my painful duty on behalf of the Government to express sincere sympathy for the bereaved families, to whom our hearts go out in sympathy. May I also take this opportunity to express Government's deep appreciation of the dedication and commendable sense of duty with which the Army and Air Force personnel concerned have laid down their lives in the cause of the Nation.

May I request the House to express their homage to the departed Jawans in this regard?

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.59 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI
(Junagarh): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the first week of the next Session the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the first week of the next Session the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR** in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **REPORTED GRANT OF PAPER CONVERSION LICENCE TO SEHGAL PAPERS LTD.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dharendra-nath Basu.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Industry that the paper conversion licence granted to a giant unit like Sehgal Papers Ltd. has threatened to

the very existence of whole of the small scale sector of paper convertors. Many of the small scale industries of paper convertors would practically be closed down as a result of which thousands of employees would be laid off or thrown out of employment. The federation of Association of small industries of India and the small paper conversion units of India have protested against the decision of the government to grant licence to a large unit for the paper manufacture products when the item is reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. According to the Paper Convertors' Association the total requirement of the country's paper convertor is 150 to 200 tonnes and the capacity of the giant unit to which the licence has been issued is 10,000 tonnes of paper and the licence is for 900 tonnes for paper conversion. If this firm is allowed only 5 per cent of its production for conversion, it will work out to 500 tonnes of converted products with the result that even the small scale sector will be thrown out.

The Federation has argued that a giant should not be allowed to go into the field reserved for small scale sector. Representations in this regard were made to the Industry Minister and it has been explained that unless it strictly implements its own reservation policy for small units, the small sector would not be able to grow on healthy lines. In this particular case why there should be a different policy? The Federation also wanted to know the grounds on which the licence was granted to the giant unit without protecting the interest of the small units. The Small Paper Convertors' Association also feel that if a sole manufacture of soft tissue paper becomes a convertor he will not give the right material to other convertors who might be competing with the firm. The Association feels that their cases have been ignored and they have sent a number of complaints which have not been replied to, neither a chance has been allowed to the Association for meeting the Industry Minister. With

these words I request the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that he should look into the matter and maintain the policy already announced.

(ii) FUNCTIONING OF THE FILM FINANCE CORPORATION, THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURES EXPORT CORPORATION AND THE HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT

(Rajgarh): Under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance in the House.

Since the last one year, the functioning of the Film Finance Corporation, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and the Hindustan Photo Films have not catered to the requirements of the Film publicity and production units in India, the critical observations by the Film Production Industry, the establishment of National Film Development Corporation, the damage done to Film Industry, the various criticism appearing in the film journals and the processing in Laboratory units by the Film Division, the confusion created thereby in the Film world by undecided policies of the Government, and the consequential loss of confidence on Government policies by the film production and distribution units and the action taken by the Government to remove the fears of the film industry and produce a homogenous, co-operative, policy pertaining to the Films Division, Exhibition and its Distribution. With these words, I request the hon. Minister to make a statement.

(iii) STRIKE BY PHARMACISTS

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
सभापति जी, 12 फरवरी 1974 को तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री द्वारा फार्मसिस्टों की एसोसिएशन को बेतनमान 425-700 तथा 20 प्रतिशत सेलेकशन प्रेड एवं समुचित पदोन्नति के प्रवासर दिए जाने का आश्वासन

[**श्री जरेश्वर मिश्र**]

दिया गया था जिन्हें आज तक सरकार द्वारा लागू न किए जाने के कारण विवश होकर फार्मसिस्टों को हड्डताल का मार्ग, जो कि उनके सामने अन्तिम उपाय के रूप में रह गया था, अपनाना पड़ा। 6 नवम्बर, 1978 से यह हड्डताल पर है। जनता को भारत कठिनाई हो रही है। उनकी मांगें सर्वथा उचित हैं, परं फिर भी सरकार के कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंग रही है और आज तक इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है जिससे हड्डताल समाप्त कराई जा सके।

मैं सरकार से चाहूँगा कि वह सदन के सामने इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए वक्तव्य दे।

(iv) REPORTED RESENTMENT AMONG THE WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES OVER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): Under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance in the House.

There is widespread resentment prevailing among the workers and employees throughout the country over the attempt of the Government to get enacted the Industrial Relations Bill which will endanger the basic rights of the working class and toiling people of this country.

To voice their protest against this anti-labour attitude of the Government, thousands of workers and employees from all parts of the country have come to Delhi to pass a resolution urging the Government to withdraw this draconian Industrial Relations Bill, in a convention arranged jointly by several trade union centres on 19th November, 1978 at New Delhi. They are also holding a procession

already at Boat Club today, just now. I would therefore request the Minister concerned to make a statement thereon announcing the withdrawal of the Bill. Sir, the resolution was passed by the delegates numbering more than 7,000 employees of trade unions, including the trade unions which are connected with the Janata Party. And in this Resolution passed unanimously they say as follows:

"This Convention is firmly of the view that the Bill, if enacted, will be a death knell to democratic trade union movement in the country. It is also of the opinion that the basic frame-work of the Bill is such that any attempt to amend it will be an exercise in futility. The Convention, therefore, demands the withdrawal of the Bill and the enactment of a new legislation on the basis of consensus of the Central Trade Union organisations, which will guarantee the fundamental rights of all employees to form trade unions and to strike without any restriction, which alone will ensure collective bargaining."

Sir, the whole atmosphere is surged with a strong feeling and unanimously they have raised the demand that this Bill should be withdrawn. So, I request the Labour Minister to make a statement to this effect. The deputation will meet the Speaker today at 2.30 P.M.

—
14.15 hrs.

BOLANI ORES LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Bolani

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Ores Limited in public interest in order to serve better the needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development in the interests of the general public, of national steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration'.

Sir, in this connection I also move an amendment to the Bill that on page 2, line 28, for 'mineral' substitute 'minerals....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it will be done at the stage of clause by clause discussion. At the moment you have to move the Bill. Now, Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav's amendment can be taken. Is he here?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: He is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But if you want to speak on the Bill, you can do so.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, as I explained at the time of the introduction of the Bill, this mineral ore area is required as a captive mine to the Durgapur Steel Plant. It originally was held by a private company and later on the Government held 50.5 per cent share. The company has incurred heavy losses and is on the point of closing down, which will, of course, throw thousands of employees out of employment. We have assessed that the ore property is good. There are still over 300 million tonnes of deposits in that area. The iron ore is of good quality and it will serve the purpose of Durgapur Steel Plant at the present stage and also in the future as and when it expands. Because of the losses incurred by this company, which even today supplies nearly a million tonnes of iron ore to Durgapur, it was felt necessary in public interest to take over this company in SAIL and make it a captive unit of Durgapur Steel Plant. The total assets of this company have been estimated at Rs. 520

lakhs and the liabilities Rs. 562 lakhs. The private share-holding in Bolani Ores Ltd. of the Orissa Minerals Development Company which was originally a private company is about Rs. 40 lakhs. Because of this losses, we have proposed in this Bill to value the shares at a nominal price of one rupee per share, that is, for 49,000 shares, the payment that would be made would be Rs. 49,000. It is around Rs. 49,000 shares. This needs to be taken note of and I am sure the House and the persons concerned in that area, involved in the Durgapur Plant and its prosperity are quite well aware of, that this will have to be further developed. The machines that have been planned for this area to make sized-ore are virtually lying idle because the company has no money. I have from time to time authorised Durgapur Steel Plant to advance large sums of money to these mines in order to enable them to go ahead. But, it cannot go on at this rate. Therefore, we have decided to take over Bolani Ores as a part and parcel of SAIL and have it as a captive unit of Durgapur Steel Plant. In view of this, I would request this House to take this Bill into consideration.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I would like to know why the company was running into losses and when it is taken over by the Government, how will it improve?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now; you can speak later.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Bolani Ores Limited in public interest in order to serve better the needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development in the interests of the general public, of national steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the taking over of the management of the Bolani Ores, but at the same time I have certain apprehensions. This is because our experience shows that many plants, the management of which was taken over by the Government, after swallowing the money that is injected by the Government—the whole money is eaten up by the told management in any shape—again become sick.

Here, in this case, it is good that in order to ensure regular supply of iron ore to Durgapur Steel Plant, Bolani Iron Ore Mines are being taken over and these would be treated as a subsidiary or a captive mine of Durgapur Steel Plant. It is good that it will come under the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant, but nothing is mentioned in the Bill, how this unit will be run. How will it be controlled both on the financial side as well as technical side? Nothing is indicated there. I will be grateful if the hon. Minister would clarify the position. Why are we taking over this company? Why not nationalise it? Why is the term 'nationalisation' not used? This company has taken a big amount of money from the Government. Who is responsible for that at the present moment, as the company is on the verge of closure or is radically closed down. If you want to revive it, you have got to inject money, near about 250 lakhs. One of the clauses provides that the old Directors of the company will be removed, but the old officers will be there. These officers are the main henchmen of the Directors who are responsible for the sickness of the iron ore mines. You have got enough powers. What steps or action are you taking to penalise those people who are responsible for the sickness of these iron ore mines? The old officers will continue even after taking over the management. What is the guarantee that they would have no connection with the old management? It is seen in many cases that when the management is run under the supervision of the Government, some under-hand

machinery works to the detriment of the Company. It is not strictly a Government undertaking. Just as the SAIL, Durgapur Steel is a Government undertaking. But will this Bolani Iron Ore Mines be of the same stature or position as the Durgapur Steel, in respect of financial administration and other incidental matters?

Mr. Patnaik is a very jubilant Minister. At least he poses to be very jubilant. I ask him whether the officers will continue as they are, but the Directors will not. What is the guarantee that there will be no under-hand connections? The Minister has to answer why he is not nationalizing it, and why he is keeping the services of the officers in tact, when he is not allowing the Directors to continue. Who will be responsible for the money that has been swallowed by the old management?

In his Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Minister has said that the shares have no value at all, strictly speaking. As a nominal, token money he is giving Re. 1/- for a Rs. 100/- share. Why has this happened? It is not as if this situation has cropped up suddenly on a day. It was deteriorating over a very long period of time. He was there to look after; but he did not take any steps. These big sharks are now very glad that they are being left free, without any punishment for their misdeeds or misappropriation of funds. He is now coming forward with a bill, providing only for the acquisition of shares; nothing more than that. You already have 51 per cent of the shares; and you are taking 49 per cent now. Why don't you turn it into a full-fledged Government undertaking? Where is the bar? I am raising this question because at my experience. So many companies have been taken over. But the old managements, who were responsible for the sickness of the companies, are continuing merrily. They go round the world with the money that they got or misappropriated from such companies.

With these reservations I extend my support, because after all the Minister

has thought it prudent to acquire the shares that are still in the hands of some private persons. Government is now keeping a real control over the management of the iron ore mines.

You have to see the Durgapur Steel Plant from that angle which requires so much iron ore. My only appeal to you would be to scrutinise the persons or the fellows who will remain there to manage the affairs of the Plant. You should always remember that the money that you give is public money and you must not allow anybody to misappropriate even a single penny which is invested by way of rehabilitation of the plant which is not only sick but also dead. From the statement, it appears that a share of Rs. 100 has got no value; it is almost nil.

With these words, I hope that Mr. Biju Patnaik will clarify the position and take the House into confidence.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I will say only one thing and that is this. Now the Company has not worked well. It is evident; and also from the compensation paid, we can easily understand that it has done very badly. Now the Government is taking over the Company. I want to know what are the steps that the Government is going to take so that the regular supplies are made to the plant and also the losses are averted. If he clarifies this, it will be better.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I rise to support this Bill. The objectives which have been laid down in this Bill are quite clear. This Steel Plant is a very important unit in the steel complex in this country. But I would like to point out one or two things on this particular matter. Regarding the take over, I would fully agree. This being a captive, a feeder unit of the Durgapur Steel Plant, the efficient management of this particular unit is an important thing because it has got its bearing on Durgapur Steel Plant. I would suggest that it would be better in the larger interest of the regular supply of ores if the

supervision of the whole establishment is done in a proper manner. Why should it not be treated as a subsidiary of the Durgapur Steel Plant? I hope the hon. Minister will see to it also. Whenever such steps are taken by the Government or there is taking over of the shares, normal compensation is paid. Even though normal compensation has been paid, of course, this is quite understandable—but why should we pay compensation at all? Whenever we come into the picture for taking over such companies, when they are thrown out as sick units, then it creates an unfortunate situation. In your life time, it has come up. I appreciate it.

Now I would like to point out something regarding its management. By putting the same people on the management who are managing the whole affair, I very much doubt whether they will be able to cope up with the whole atmosphere. With all the back history and the whole tradition, how far they will be able to cope up with the attitude psychology and the working of such an undertaking? So, that point has to be taken into consideration because we have to control a very important Plant. So, this management idea has to be made very clear. The Directors who are handling the whole thing could not be able to cope up with the whole problem. So, the question of the Directors and the management has to be taken up very carefully.

Then there is a question of industrial relations. When this system comes up, the workers will be very anxious about their service conditions and other things. But their anxiety has been met in this Bill because their service conditions and other things are all right. But still I say that when this new set up comes up, the workers should be made conscious of the psychology and the understanding of the new set up; and their handling of the whole affair in the steel plant is very important. With that point in view, I appreciate if they are made more conscious of the new set up.

[Shri K. A. Rajan].

up, the workers should be made conscious of the psychology and the understanding of the new set up; and their handling of the whole affair in the steel plants is very important. With that point in view, I appreciate if they are made more conscious of the new set up.

Then an atmosphere of good industrial relations should be created and proper men should be put there. The old people who did not do the things properly or in a proper manner should not be put there. With these reservations. I support this Bill.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): When I rise to speak on this Bill, it is not with a mind to oppose the Bill because in our country, in this parliament nobody generally goes on record that he opposes acquisition of shares of taking over of any company. the private enterprise are so badly managed and they are so unfair to society at large and to the workers that whenever the government comes forward with a Bill to take over a particular undertaking it is welcomed by all sections of the House. It is in that spirit that I rise to support this.

The Bolani ores were formerly owned by Bird and Company and then later the government took over the management. Now it has acquired all the shares of the Bolani Ores. With regard to Bird and Company there had been a lot of complaints in the past; there was an allegation of misappropriation of money by this company; an enquiry by the company law department was there into the activities of Pran Prasad, former chairman of Bird and Company; it should be completed as early as possible.

This Bill points out the very sad state of affairs in the steel industry in the country, especially after Mr. Patnaik has taken over. Bolani ores are to supply iron ore to the Durga-

pur Steel plant and if I may say so Durgapur steel plant has now touched the nadir in several years. Mismanagement and mishandling of the affairs there had been the worst in recent years. Not only that. The other steel plant near Durgapur, ISCO, Burnpur is also unsatisfactory; three custodians have come and gone; it continues to be in such a sad state. There had been a large number of complaints about various deals entered into by SAIL, by the various steel plants and companies. There are allegations even against the Minister himself; there is an allegation that his son is in Birmingham doing some deal for SAIL. I do not know the facts(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He is talking of Indira's son.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It seems that all politicians in the country, I mean their sons are doing something or the other(Interruptions) I urge on the hon. Minister to devote more time to this very important ministry and keep away from his efforts at peace making in his party, because steel industry is really in a mess. This is not the occasion and I have not brought the facts and figures; on another occasion I shall tell the House of the very bad deals that had been entered into by the Steel Ministry and SAIL in various fields, whether it is steel ingots or stainless steel or other things.

The time has now come for taking over the iron ore mines from private mine owners; some of them are Mr. Patnaik's friends. They are the worst offenders. For satisfying whose needs was there a price increase last year? Price increase was granted to the entire iron ore mine owners. We should have complete control over the mines. In Bihar their exports are channelised through MMTC but in Goa Chowgules, Dempos and Salgaokars are free to export iron ore. Those people are looting the country. Industrial

relations, conditions of workers there are the worst. The Minister has come with piecemeal legislation for a limited purpose, for taking over one particular captive mine for supply of iron ore at cheap rate to one particular steel plant at Durgapur, which is in itself in a bad shape. We urge upon the government to take over all private iron ore mines and root out this thuggery and corruption that takes place in them along with the corruption that enters the body politic. With these words I support this Bill which has a limited objective.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K., while extending my support to Bolani Ores Ltd., (Acquisition of shares) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, I would like to say a few words.

The very introduction of this Bill by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines, hailing from Orissa, has evoked an impression that he wants to bail out the Orissa Government which has got its funds locked up in a losing concern. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is mentioned that the Orissa Mineral Development Corporation has no further resources to make investment in this mine. Since the Durgapur Steel Plant cannot be deprived of the ore from this mine the Central Government has come forward to buy the shares which have no value at all in the market. In other words, the Central Government is relieving the OMDC of its financial constraints. In the interest of Durgapur Steel Plant and also in the interest of the nation, this has to be done and I welcome it.

Here I would like to point out that when such losing establishments are taken over from the hands of private sector, the Central Government are very considerate in the matter of giv-

ing compensation to the erstwhile management. I wonder why the Government in this case should confine itself to the purchase of shares and why the OMDC should not be given compensation.

I would like to point out that the hon. Minister should endeavour to give an impression that he is a Minister of the Government of India and the interests of the nation are uppermost in his mind and not the interests of any particular segment. I say this because of the need for expediting the execution of Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu. He should give his personal attention to this matter and ensure speedy execution of this Steel Plant in Salem.

I would also like to take this opportunity to say that whenever such a step is necessarily to be taken in any other party of the country in the interest of nation, the hon. Minister should be ready to initiate legislative formulations.

As has been pointed out by the hon. Member Shri Saugata Roy, I would stress that efficiency should not become the victim of any hasty taking over. In fact, when a losing establishment is taken over, there is great need for revamping the entire administrative set-up. I am sure that the hon. Minister known for his flair for innovation will do everything to see that the Bolani Ores yield profitable returns at the earliest.

In conclusion, while welcoming this legislation, I would request the hon. Minister to take effective steps for expediting execution of Salem Steel Plant and for removing whatever hurdles are there in this matter. I would also point out that he should come forward to take over wherever such losing establishments are there in public interest.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have carefully listened to my colleagues here..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find that I did not call Shri Dharendranath Basu. Let Shri Dharendranath Basu speak first.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I support this Bill. This Bill is, no doubt, acceptable. But I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that in the past few months or years so many units have been taken over—all the units are running at a loss. I have seen this from the notes given in the Finance-Revenue & Banking-Consultative Committee. For instance, I would like to say—Indian Iron and Steel Company are running at a huge loss. Jessops & Co. is also running at a loss. It is not under him. I want to say that almost all the public undertakings are running at a loss. As a result of it Government is losing over Rs. 900 crores a year. National Jute Mills, although it is not under him, that is losing Rs. 1 crore a month.

As has been pointed out by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya there is no proper management. Government takes them over Government puts money there.

I have seen that in the case of 33 undertakings of which there are three or four Iron & Steel Companies, they are all running at a loss. Some I.A.S. officers are there as Incharge. They have no technical know how.

As a result, losses are increasing day by day. The Minister should appoint such persons who can run these concerns more efficiently and who have the knowledge to run them. Some of the persons who were guilty of misappropriating funds and who had taken out all the resources are still in the Board of Directors. They should be removed. Only such persons should be selected as Directors who have the knowledge to run them. Taking over of industries or nationalisation we certainly welcome but at the same time, we should see that the management is run properly and

efficiently. The Minister will agree that the Indian Iron and Steel Company is running at a huge loss. You should remove the people who are in charge because they cannot run it properly. I am surprised to find from the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee that the guests and entertainment charges of Jessops & Co. exceed Rs. 87 lakhs a year and the guest charges of Indian Iron and Steel Co. exceed Rs. 21 lakhs a year! They are draining out the money. This should be checked. That is why people of high integrity, who have the technical knowledge to run them should be put in charge of these concerns. That is my appeal to the hon. Minister.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have listened to my esteemed colleagues and I would like to reply to the points raised by them. Some pertained to this Bill and some were about my son going to Birmingham. Talking about Birmingham, it seems that in this country, national sports seems to be going the way of the weekly or monthly 'Surya' which I do not read, but of which I am told Shri Saugata Roy is the Joint Editor and which he and his associates publish. I would not bother much about it. My son does not go to Birmingham. He has nothing in Birmingham. (*Interruption*). I was all over the world when these people tried to pull me down without success. This Minister does not have a son for that, I can assure you, nor a son-in-law for the phobia from which some of my friends are suffering.

The question raised by Shri Bhattacharya is, why don't you say 'nationalisation' and why do you say "take-over"? I have already owned 50.5 per cent shares. When I take over the balance 49.5 per cent shares, I have *de facto* and *de jure* nationalised it. The Board of Directors are going to be removed automatically and the Board of SAIL which has only technocrats will be in charge of it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You have not mentioned it anywhere.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It does not need to be mentioned, because when I say SAIL will take it over, the property of SAIL will naturally come under the Board of Directors of SAIL. Secondly, just as Kiriburu is the captive mine of Bokaro and Goa is the captive mine of IISCO, this will be the captive mine of Durgapur under the direct management of the Durgapur steel plant. I do not agree with Shri Saugata Roy that steel industry is doing badly. when Durgapur had been running badly they were running the Government. I do not know whether in conjunction or in opposition to my friends, they just did not run that plant and they just played joke with that plant. It has now gone up with the cooperation of the workers and the management, to 73 per cent capacity as against 50 per cent capacity. In two or three years, it will reach 100 per cent capacity.

Secondly, this property is very useful to the nation. It has got more than 323 million tonnes of proved reserves. Apart from that, it has manganese mines. We have not taken these into account for the purposes of assets because these are leased areas. The losses occurred to these mines especially in 1975 when purchases by Durgapur were low and that is why, this company got into difficulties. Since I took over this company, we have been financing these mines. We have financed more than Rs. 2 crores.

My friend from Tamil Nadu said that I have not been looking after the Salem Steel Plant. I am surprised that he does not seem to have followed that the Government before me, had more or less dropped this steel plant. Under our care, it is picking up. In another two or three years, more than 34,000 to 35,000 tonnes of steel will be

produced by it. And in another two years, we should double this. For its raw material, we have revamped the Durgapur Alloys Steel Plant. The billets or the slabs will be rolled into hot-bands at Durgapur and given to this steel plant at Salem. We will be saving many hundreds of crores a year in foreign exchange. It is a technical re-arrangement which I have made for Salem Steel Plant.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: I do not say you are not doing anything. I said, we want more funds.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Funds will not solve the problem. It will need technology.

(Interruptions)

My friend seems to forget that Kalinga is the crown of South India. I said Kalinga is the south. The Orissa Government has no investment in this. So, there is no question of bailing out the Orissa Government.

As far as the point of Shri Bhattacharya is concerned, all I would say is that the Board of Management is going to be changed; it will naturally be with the Board of SAIL. The local managers will continue; but if they are found to be inefficient and not coming up to the standards of SAIL, naturally they will be changed. You need not have any doubt about that, because I am very fast in doing it. Sometimes I am obstructed by my colleagues.

In this context, it was mentioned that IISCO is losing money. It was Rs. 30 crores last month... (Interruptions) Never mind having even two custodians, because in IISCO 42,000 employees were producing half a million tonnes only. The cost of wages was Rs. 52 crores a year, which comes to Rs. 1,000 per tonne. In any modern plant it should have been very much less. You have been pumping man into this plant, Mr. Bhattacharya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Your top management is responsible for this.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is the same in the coalfields, in Jessops; and in HEC you are thinking of a strike in which all your unions have combined; thank God. I hope there will be one union for the whole country. That would be the best day for the labour unions in this country. The Janata Government would be happy to move out from here if all the trade unions organise into one union for the whole nation. But they will never do that. So, we will continue to be here... (Interruptions) George will be the leader there and he will be here also.

In one of the biggest engineering factories in this country, the HEC, you have 23 unions. Can the union leaders tell me how they can run it? Can God run it? We have had a mini-Parliament of workers for the steel industry where we had unanimously agreed to have elections and the method of labour management, method of participation at the highest level, everything was arranged. This has been reflected in this Bill. Some things need correction; that is why it is going to the Select Committee. But if you say that I must withdraw this Bill and come forward with a Bill afterwards, which has incorporated all those suggestions, I do not think either you want it or it is in the interests of the nation that it should be done. Nevertheless, these are matters for discussion.

If you say the Janata Government is anti-labour, well, God help you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Your Industrial Relations Bill exposes you like anything.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Industrial Relations Bill has gone through the Joint Committee... (Interruptions) We have seen many Boat Clubs. If the point about avoiding multipli-city of unions is conceded, then you can have the freedom to strike, of course as the last resort. This Government will concede you everything. It is not anti-labour. This Government gave you 8-1/3 per cent bonus restor-

ing what was stopped earlier. This Government had negotiated with the workers many times, instead of suppressing them, as was done in the railway strike. Therefore, you cannot call this Government anti-labour. We have restored many of them to their jobs. It will be unfair and uncharitable if you describe us as anti-labour. You are doing it at your own peril, at the risk of the next Government. Now the lady has come.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are not taking that risk.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: So, you see how pro-labour this Government is.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You are sure the lady will come to power?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, I am not sure. I only say that you do not pave her way with rose petals, if you wish to survive as labour leaders.

I do not wish to take more time. I think I have replied to most of the points raised by the hon. Members. I would request that this Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Bolani Ores Limited in public interest in order to serve better the needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development in the interests of the general public, of national steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2. (Definitions)

15 hrs.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 28,--

for "Mineral" substitute "Minerals" (3)

As I said in my statement, it not only includes iron ore, but also manganese. Therefore, the amendment is to substitute "Minerals" for Mineral".

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is just a clerical amendment.

The question is:

"Page 2, line 28,--

"for Mineral" substitute "Minerals" (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 3 to 28 of the Bill. So I put Clauses 3 to 28 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 3 to 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 28 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now, I will put Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula to vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Preamble

MR. CHAIRMAN: To the Preamble there are certain amendments.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 7,--

"for Mineral" substitute "Mines" (1)

"Page 2, line 1,--

for "Mineral" substitute "Minerals" (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 1, line 7,—

"for Mineral" substitute "Minerals" (1)

"Page 2, line 1,—

for "Mineral" substitute "Minerals" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Preamble, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

PRIZE CHITS AND MONEY CIRCULATION SCHEME (BANNING) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FININCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL). I beg to move:

"That the Bill to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits or money circulation schemes and deals with matters connected therewith.

Government had constituted in February, 1969, the Banking Commission. One of the terms of reference of this Banking Commission was "to review the role of various classes of non-banking financial intermediaries, to enquire into their structure and methods of operation and recommend measures for their orderly growth." This Commission had made certain recommendations in its Report submitted to the Government in January, 1972, for the restructuring of the existing scheme of control over the miscellaneous non-banking companies. After examining the recommendations of the Commission, Government decided in principle that the existing statutes and directions issued thereunder to non-banking companies may be reviewed to plug loopholes, if any, which were being taken advantage of particularly by private limited companies.

With a view to examining this matter in all its aspects, a Study Group was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Shri James S. Raj to make specific recommendations for taking further action to implement the decision of Government. The Study Group submitted its report to the Reserve Bank in July, 1975. It recommended that the conduct of the prize chits or be-

nefit schemes, by whatever name called, should be totally banned in the larger interests of the public and that suitable legislative measures should be taken for the purpose if the provisions of the existing enactments are considered inadequate.

Miscellaneous non-banking companies are of two types, namely, (a) those conducting prize chits, benefit/savings schemes, lucky draws etc., and (b) those conducting conventional or customary chit funds. The present Bill is concerned with the banning of the promotion and conduct of prize chits, benefit schemes etc. The activities of the chit fund companies conducting conventional chits are proposed to be regulated throughout the country for which a separate Bill will be introduced.

For the benefit of this House, may I explain the difference between these two kinds of chits. "Prize chits" would cover any kind of arrangement under which the moneys are collected by way of subscriptions, contributions etc., and prizes, gifts etc., are awarded. The *modus operandi* is that the company acts as the foreman or promoter and collects subscriptions in one lump sum or by monthly instalments spread over a specified period from the subscribers to the schemes. Periodically, the numbers allotted to members holding the tickets or units are put to a draw and the member holding the lucky tickets gets the prize either in cash or in the form of an article of utility, such as a car, scooter etc. The "prize chit" is really a form of lottery. There is an unlimited number of members bearing no relation to the number of instalments in a scheme. Once a person gets the prize, he is very often not required to pay further instalments and his name is deleted from further draws. The schemes usually provide for the return of subscriptions paid by the members with or without any additional sum by way of bonus or premium at the end of the stipulated per-

iod in case they do not get any prize. Such schemes are known by various names such as prize chits, benefit/savings schemes, lucky draws etc. The companies conducting prize chits have very little, if any, financial stake of their own in the business they conduct. They almost solely depend on the funds they collect from the public for which they offer no security.

15.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The 'conventional chit fund, on the other hand, is an old indigenous financial institution involving regular periodical subscriptions by a group of persons. It is, in law, a contract between the subscribers and the foreman or manager in-charge of the chit. The contract generally provides that the subscribers shall subscribe a certain sum by periodical instalments for a definite period and that each subscriber shall, in his turn, as determined by lot or by auction of in such manner as may be provided in the agreement, be entitled to the prize amount. There will be as many periodical instalments as there are members. The prize amount is the sum total of the contributions payable by all the subscribers for any one instalment less the discount and commission prescribed by the rules. The prize-winner is, thereafter, ineligible for any further prizes although he has to continue to make the stipulated instalments for the duration of the chit. These conventional chit funds, therefore, are essentially of a self-liquidating nature and since there is a mutuality of interest among the small number of subscribers to each scheme, these constitute convenient instruments combining savings and borrowings.

According to the Study Group, most of the prize chit companies whose business is sought to be banned by the present Bill are private limited companies with a very low capital base amounting to a few thousand

rupees contributed by the promoters/directors of their close relatives. Under the facade of inculcating savings habit among the public, these companies collect small amounts from the gullible members of public with promises of awarding prizes at periodical intervals besides refunding the actual subscriptions contributed by them at the end of the stipulated period of schemes. Of late, there has been a mushroom growth of such companies which are doing brisk business in several parts of the country especially in big cities like Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. They have also established branches in various States. Cases have come to the notice of the Reserve Bank, where these companies, after collecting, sizeable amounts, by way of subscriptions have gone into liquidation. In several cases, these companies have transferred their prize chit business to partnership concerns so as to escape the restrictive provision of the directions of the Reserve Bank.

The inspection of a few companies conducting prize chits/benefit schemes carried out by the Reserve Bank has revealed, *inter alia*, the following features:

(a) The companies had advanced sizeable amounts to the directors or relatives or firms in which they were interested as partners, directors or as Commission agents and there were particularly no repayments of the loans.

(b) The Books of accounts had not been maintained satisfactorily.

(c) Close relatives of the directors had been employed in the companies as members of the staff or as agents on high salaries.

(d) In one case, it was observed that a scheme announced by a company in which collections had been made was withdrawn subsequently without notice to subscribers and no refunds of the subscriptions already received had been made to the

[Shri H. M. Patel]

subscribers. Prize money had not been paid to all the subscribers who had won the prizes; and

(e) Subscriptions had been shown to have been refunded in the books of accounts of a company but doubts had been expressed by the inspecting officer about the genuineness of the payments in view of certain attendant circumstances. There have also been allegations that some companies resorted to certain malpractices in drawing the names of prize winners.

(6) The Study Group came to the conclusion that prize chits or benefit schemes benefit primarily the promoters and do not serve any social purpose. On the contrary, they are prejudicial to the public interest and also adversely effect the efficacy of the fiscal and monetary policy. There has also been a public clamour for the planning of such schemes. This stems largely from the malpractices indulged in by the promoters and also the possible exploitation of such schemes by unscrupulous elements to their own advantage. Accordingly, the Study Group recommended that the conduct of the prize chits or money circulation schemes, by whatever name called, should be totally banned in the larger interests of the public. The Bill seeks to achieve this object.

(7) Under the proposed legislation, the existing promoters of the schemes will be allowed two years' time to wind up their business and the State Governments have also been vested with powers to grant extensions of time in consultation with the Reserve Bank. It provides for severe penalties for those who contravene this ban. Provision has also been made for any police officer not below the rank of an Officer in-charge of a police station or any officer authorised by the State Government to enter into and search the premises which are suspected to have been used for purposes connected

with the promotion or conduct of any prize chit or money circulation scheme. The Central enactment would have the effect of repealing the existing State legislation in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Sir, I have already taken much time of the House but I thought I should place all facts before the hon. Members for their consideration.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav--he is not here.

There are no more speakers.

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK rose--

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to speak. All right.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमी विजय मंत्री महोदय ने जो इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) विधेयक, 1978 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उनके इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके खंड 12 के उपर्युक्त में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई समय चाहता है तो 2 वर्ष की अवधि दी जा सकती है। जब शासन इसको स्वयं बुरा समझता है और इसके समापन के लिये उसने विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 2 वर्ष की अवधि क्यों इसके लिए दी गई है? इसमें तो बिल्कुल ही समय नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि शासन और जनता जिस स्कीम को बुरा समझती है और इससे गरीब जनता की लूट होती है तो इसको

तुरन्त ही समाप्त करना चाहिये, किसी भी तरीके से इसको आगे बढाने के लिये कोई समय नहीं देना चाहिये ।

इसके खंड 12 के उपखंड (2) में कहा कहा गया है कि शासन चाहेगा तो समय दे सकेगा और नहीं चाहेगा तो नहीं देगा, इसमें तो भेदभाव और पक्षपात होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि जो उपधाराएं इसमें रखी गयी हैं, इनको भी समाप्त कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह रखना बहुत गलत है ।

कई प्रदेशों में खास कर मध्य प्रदेश में सट्टा खिलाया जाता है और अभी उसकी अनुमति दी गई थी । इससे जो लूटने वाले लोग हैं, गलत तरीके से जनता से धन इकट्ठा करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको मौका मिलेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह से जो पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है, उसको तुरन्त समाप्त करना चाहिये और जो लाटरी की स्कीम है, वह भी समाप्त होनी चाहिये । जब शासन समता और समाजवाद की बात करता है तो एक ही क्षण में अगर कोई एक रुपया जमा कर दे और उसको 1 लाख 10 लाख या 25 लाख रुपया मिल जाये तो यह कोई अच्छे आचरण की बात नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन प्रदेशों में लाटरी का सिस्टम कायम है और शासन उसको प्रोत्साहन देता है, उसे भी समाप्त करना चाहिये । इस तरीके से जो गलत तरीके से या चोर दरवाजे से धन कमाने की स्कीम है, शासन को हर तरह से उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिये । परिश्रम के द्वारा, बुद्धि और विवेक से अपनी मालां हालत को ठीक करने का तरीका होना चाहिये ।

इस तरह से जो संशोधन रखा गया है वह तभी सार्थक होगा जब इसमें मियाद नहीं रखी जायेगी । इस मियाद को तुरन्त समाप्त कर देना चाहिये नहीं तो इसमें लोग मिलकर इने आगे भी चला सकते हैं । वह कहेंगे कि अभी समाप्त ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, किसी को कुछ कहाना है । मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि

मैंने जो सुझाव दिया है कि 2 वर्ष की अवधि नहीं रखनी चाहिये, इसे वह तुरन्त समाप्त कर द ।

आगे चल कर मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री जो लाटरी के लिये भी ऐसा ही संशोधन विधेयक लायें । हर प्रदेश में लाटरी चलती है, इससे मनुष्य का चरित्र अच्छा नहीं बनता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह से जो धन कमाने की स्कीमें हैं, उनको समाप्त करना चाहिये ।

अपने इस विचार के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि दो वर्ष की जो अवधि रखी गई है, वह नहीं रहनी चाहिये और लाटरी को भी समाप्त करना चाहिये । इस प्रकार का विधेयक भी मंत्री महोदय शीघ्र लायें ।

डा० रामजैः फ़िह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने अर्थ-शास्त्र के क्षेत्र में नैतिकता का प्रादुर्भाव किया है । जो अर्थ-शास्त्र नैतिकता पर अवलंबित नहीं है, वह अर्थ-शास्त्र नहीं, बल्कि अनर्थ-शास्त्र है । हमने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दरमियान अपनी राजनीति और अपने अर्थ-तंत्र को नैतिकता से विहीन होते देखा है । जिस सरकार के एक हाथ में शराब की बोतल हो और दूसरे हाथ में जुए की टिकट, लाटरी की टिकट या इनामी टिकट हो उस सरकार से नैतिकता की उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है ।

यह कौन सा अर्थ-शास्त्र है, जो मनुष्य की नैतिकता की कीमत पर प्रगति करने का दबा करता है? माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा है कि यह केवल आर्थिक रूप से ही धातक नहीं है, बल्कि सामाजिक रूप से भी धातक है । जो अर्थ-शास्त्र समाज के हित को दृष्टि में नहीं रखता है, उस अर्थ-शास्त्र का क्या लाभ है? इस प्रकार का ज्ञान हमने भारतवर्ष के प्राचीन समय में भी देखा है, जब धर्मराज

[डा० रामजी तिहा]

जैसे महापुरुष को जुए में द्वौपदी तक को हारना पड़ा था । समचे भारतवर्ष में इनामी टिकट, इनामी चिट और लाटरी चलाकर हम न जाने कितनी स्वतन्त्रता की द्वौपदियों को हार जायेंगे । इसलिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है । जिस प्रकार बापू ने स्पिर्चुलाइजेशन आँक पानिटिक्स, राजनीति के अध्यात्मीकरण, की बात कही थी, उसी प्रकार वित्त मंत्री ने अर्थ-शास्त्र में भी एक नैतिक अध्याय जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है ।

लेकिन हमें लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और निर्मम और निष्ठुर होने की आवश्यकता है । इसलिए अच्छा होना कि इस विधेयक का स्कोप और ज्यादा व्यापक बनाया जाना और इसमें लाटरी को भी जामिल कर लिया जाना । हमें खुशी है कि बिड़ार की सरकार ने लाटरी बन्द कर दी है । लेकिन वहाँ भी अन्य सरकारों की लाटरियाँ चलनी रहती हैं । जुप्रा खेनना अगर क्राइम है, एक क्रिमिनल एक्ट है, तो क्या लाटरी कोई सदाचार है? इसलिए सरकार को शराब के माय साथ जुए, लाटरी और इनामी चिट के सम्बन्ध में भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए ।

जहाँ तक खंड 7 का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि न केवल बेचने वाले, बल्कि रजिस्टर करने वाले और विज्ञापन करने वाले के लिए भी दंड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । यह बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के गहित और कुत्सित कार्यों के द्वारा जो अर्थोपार्जन होता है, वह देश के नैतिक स्वास्थ्य को ठीक नहीं रख सकता है । जिस देश की नैतिकता समाप्त हो जाती है, उस देश की राजनीति की प्रवर्चना में पड़ कर लोगों के लिए आत्महत्या के समान बन जाती है ।

मैं अपके माध्यम से विलग मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक तो पास

कर देना चाहिये, लेकिन उन्हें शीघ्र ही एक विधेयक लाकर लाटरी और इनामी चिट आदि पर भी प्रतिवन्ध लगाना चाहिए, जिसमें धनोपार्जन के लिए परिश्रम और पुरुषार्थ का कोई स्थान नहीं होता है । अगर ये लाटरियाँ और इनामी चिट चलती रहेंगी, तो मनुष्य को धन कमाने के लिए पुरुषार्थ और मेहनत करने के लिए कोई प्रेरणा नहीं रहेगी । हम कहते हैं कि जो कमाने वाला है वह खायेगा । लेकिन इसमें तो कमाना कुछ नहीं है, रात में हमने एक टिकट खरीदी और कल लखपति बन गए । इस प्रकार की पुरुषार्थीनता का जो व्यवहार होता है वह देश के लिए कभी भी अच्छा नहीं होता है । इस प्रकार का नैतिकता-विहीन समाज एक समय संडम और गमोरा में था जिसका आज नामोनिशान नहीं रहा । इसलिए यह सोचने की बात है कि इसमें कोई आर्थिक लाभ नहीं है । हम लोग जब एमजॉसी के समय में जेलों में बन्द हो तो बिहार में लाटरी का एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैडल हुआ था । आज भी कितने ही वहाँ ऐसे हैं जिन को ऐसा लगता है कि आज गजस्थान का टिकट खरीदें, कल पंजाब का खरीदें, परसों गजगत या किसी और जगह का खरीदें । वहाँ का तो नहीं, लेकिन और जगहों की टिकटों को वह खरीदते हैं । लगता है कि मनुष्य ने पुरुषार्थ का दिवाला निकल गया है ।

हमने संविधान में जब समाजवाद को अंगीकृत किया है तो यह आवश्यक है कि पुरुषार्थ के आधार पर हो अर्थोपार्जन की प्रेरणा होनी चाहिए । अर्थोपार्जन का जो इस प्रकार केवल पारितोषिक या जुए के आधार पर होता है उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । इसलिए इस साधु विधेयक के लिए मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जनता सरकार का यह चरित्र है जो नशाबन्दी जैसे नैतिक कार्य को भी करती है और जुए और लाटरी के ऊपर भी गदा प्रहार करती है । राजनीति में वह एक

सात्त्विकता जनता पार्टी के द्वारा आई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें सम्पूर्ण सदन का उहै समर्थन मिलेगा ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJNOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to question the intention of the hon. Minister in bringing forward this Bill to ban the entire prize chits. But at the same I want to say that they have not gone deep into the matter at all.

If you see the origin of these chits in the country, you will find that it goes back to Kerala—from the word 'chitty' it started. Naturally it has come to the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and other southern States where rural financing is met by the chit companies. But the solution found out by the hon. Minister for Finance to regulate these chits or to curb these looters is more like removing the very pockets when you find the problem of pick-pockets. In stead of regulating these chits, the Minister has come forward with this Bill to abandon it completely forgetting the simple fact that banking has not gone deep into the village system of our country.

I am not agreeable with the second part of his statement—where it is complete lottery. Of course, Mr. James Raj, with his experience in the banking field would have understood this difficulty that they were not getting those funds for their deposits like Unit Trust. But they have failed to go into the other question—the question of people's requirements in the rural areas. The chits in small villages are not prize chits. Some 20 or 30 people, joined together, contribute a portion of their savings month-wise or week-wise, and the first man who is lucky enough to get the first turn in the auction gets the share. If 20 persons, joined together, put Rs. 20 each, the amount comes to Rs. 400, and the man who gets Rs. 400 in the first month, has to continue paying his instalments till all others get their turn.

It is not completely a lottery. For conducting this, the management used to collect a commission of, say, Rs. 5/-. When this got some impetus, some big people got involved in it. They wanted to cater to the needs of big industrialists and they suggested Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and like this it went upto Rs. 1 lakh. In any field, you have some bad elements also. Some people got in and suggested this kind of prize system. For this the Government of Tamil Nadu, some years back, and subsequently the Pondicherry Government and the Kerala Government, passed Acts to regulate these. He is saying that these must be regulated by the State Governments or the Acts must be repealed completely. I fail to understand how this is going to solve the problem of the needs of the society as it is constituted now. The Janata Government may say that the entire janata is with them, but they have failed to see the feelings of the Janata in this connection.

Secondly, Sir, you are giving very large powers to the police officials. our country is full of villages and small hamlets and in those places the incharge of the police station is a Head Constable or a Sub-Inspector. Now, through this Bill he will have the power to enter into and take out the documents and things like that. You have made it a cognizable offence. But I would like to say that you are trying to check it by giving a very bad weapon in the hands of the police.

Further, Sir, this evil is only in the cities and not in the rural areas. I may also say that in North it is taken as lottery whereas in the South it is not that. People especially during the time of agricultural needs join together say thirty or forty—and pool the resources. They are very honest people. So, I want you to consider that you cannot simply ban the entire prize chits. If you ban in one line and give powers to the police as if it is a crime like murder, then this will be a very drastic measure which may affect the very needs of our people in the rural areas.

[**Shri A. Bala Pajnor/**

With these comments, I do not say I am opposing the Bill, we are agreeable to the evils explained in the statement of objects and reasons but I would like to say that the solution is not correct. I would like the hon'ble Minister to take up the matter and regulate the Bill by which you can control it. The very idea of prize chits has developed from 'chitties'. It is called 'prize' because the man who is contributing a portion will get the chance—it can be either first, second, third, fourth or the last one but he will continue the contribution to the last. As per this Bill you take it as complete lottery and at the same time you are not prohibiting the State Governments to continue with the lotteries. I am sorry to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that there are lot of complaints against our public organisations, such as, LIC, etc. So, I would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister, to take note of the problems of the small men and look into it.

बोर्डरी बसबोर सिव (होमियारपुर) :
उपीष्ठ्यक भाषण, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय चित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ी लूट जो चलती आ रही थी उसको रोकने के लिए उन्होंने यहाँ पर त्रिवेयक पैक किया। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि यह पैसा जो चट फंड कम्पनी देती है और जिन गरीब लोगों को देती है उन गरीब लोगों के लिए इस किस्म का इन्तजाम किया जाये कि उन्हें चिट फंड कम्पनियों में जाकर लूटने की नीबत ही न आये। यह तो चिट फंड कम्पनियां होती हैं वह पहले तो मेंबर बनाती हैं किर म मालूम किस किस तरीके से लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा करती है और किर बाद में वह कम्पनी खत्म हो जाती है और सरकार का कोई कानून भी उनपर हाथ नहीं डाल सकता है। लेकिन यह जौं कानून बन रहा है इसमें उस पर पाबन्दी सानाने की बात कही नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस किस्म की जितनी भी कम्पनियां हैं

उनको बन्द करके बंकिंग सिस्टम के जरिए से लोगों को सस्ते व्याज पर कर्जा दिया जाये। इस में, कौन फंसता है? गरीब आदमी फंसते हैं—ट्रूक-वाले फंसते हैं, वे बेचारे अपना सारा कुछ चिट-फण्ड कम्पनी के नाम लिख देते हैं, कितना बड़ा व्याज और पैनलटीज उन को देनी पड़ती है, नतीजा यह होता है कि वह बेबस हो जाता है, जो खरीदा होता है, वह भी देना पड़ता है साथ ही दिन भर की सारी कमाई देनी पड़ती है। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि इन चिट फण्ड कम्पनियों पर मुक्तिमिल तौर पर पाबन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिये। बगैर कोई मेहनत किये हुए पैसा लोगों की जेबों में जाय—यह बहुत बुरी बात है, नैतिकता के आधार पर भी इसका कोई मूल्य नहीं है।

अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि यह लाटरी सिस्टम क्या है? एक आदमी कोई काम नहीं करता, बस एक पचीले लेता है और उससे एक लाख रुपया या दो लाख रुपया आ जाता है—उस को देख कर सारा समाज उस बुराई में फंग जाता है, हर आदमी सभाने लगता है—इस दफ़ा उसकी लाटरी आ जायगी। बगैर मेहनत किये हुए जी धन आता है, वह हराम की कमाई सारे समाज में जहर फैला देती है—इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हराम की कमाई की यह प्रथा जो पिछली कांडेस पार्टी की बुकूमत में शाल हुई थी, अब बिलकुल खाल हो जानी चाहिये। जब उन्होंने देखा कि हम कुछ और नहीं कर सकते तो उन्होंने लोगों के अन्वर इस जूए की आदत को शुल्क करवा दिया। हर गरीब आदमी अपनी किस्मत को देखने लगा कि अब यह लाटरी मेरे पास आ जायगी या मैंने चिट का जो पैसा दिया है—उनमें मेरा पहला नम्बर आ जायगा, इस उम्मीद से वे लोग इन कम्पनियों के बंगल में फंसते रहे गये।

इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिये जाप जो बिल लाये हैं—मैं उसका स्वीकृत करता हूँ और मैकिन मैं चाहूँता हूँ कि इसे बिलकुल खाल

किंवा जाय। इससे भी एक और बुरी प्रथा है—उस को रीकने की भी बहुत सूखत चरूरत है। आज एक आदमी अगर किसी बाजार में बैठा हुआ ताश खेलता है और उस में थोड़ा जूआ खेल लेता है—तो उस को फौरन पकड़ लिया जाता है, लेकिन कलबों में बैठ कर यदि आप के बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्जं जूआ खेलें, तो उन्हें कोई नहीं पकड़ सकता, उन पर कोई हाथ नहीं डाल सकता यहां तक कि कानून भी उन को नहीं पकड़ सकता। इन कलबों में रोज हजारों रुपये का जुआ होता है—लेकिन वह जुर्म नहीं है, लेकिन कोई आदमी बाजार में या अपने घर में बैठ कर खेलता है, तो वह जर्म है। कलबों का जूआ आज हमारे समाज का नामूर बन गया है और दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। उन की देखादेखी जो हमारी नई नस्लें हैं, जब वे देखती हैं कि बड़े आदमी क्या कर रहे हैं, बड़े आफिसर्जं क्या कर रहे हैं—तो वे भी उसी काम को अपनाना शुरू कर देते हैं।

इस देश में जूए से क्या हानियां हुई हैं—उन का जिक्र अभी किया गया है। महाभारत का युद्ध इस से हुआ था, द्रोपदी का चीर-हरण इससे से हुआ था, उससे भी बहुत पहले नल-दमयन्ती का जो हाल हुआ—आप सब जानते हैं। हमारे पुराने शास्त्रों में इन सब बातों का जिक्र है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारा यह समाज उस को अपनाये जा रहा है। इस लिये मेरा प्रश्नोध है कि आप इस को रोकने के लिये कड़े-से-कड़े कदम उठायें। कलबों में जो जूआ ताश के नाम पर होता है—उस को बन्द करने के लिये आप कदम उठायें, ताकि इस समाज में बगैर मेहनत के कोई भी आदमी फल हासिल करने की कोशिश न करे। उस के दिमाग से यह साइकानोजी निकल जाय कि बगैर मेहनत के भी पैसा हासिल किया जा सकता है, इस तरह की फिजा देश में बनाई जानी चाहिये। मह माप करेंगे तो इस के लिए सूख कदम उठाने होंगे। बहुत दिनों तक गरीब जुटे थाए हैं। इसलिए मैं मह चाहूंगा कि

आप ने जो इस पर रोक लगाने की बात कही है, रोक लगाने के बजाए आप इस को बिल्कुल खत्म करें। जहां भी लाटरी चलती है, उसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। पहले तो लोग जुआ खेलते थे लेकिन अब सरकार ऐसा करती है और लोगों को जुआ खिलाना सरकार ने जो शुरू किया था, उसको खत्म किया जाए ताकि इस देश के लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात आए कि अगर काम करेंगे तब हमें पैसा मिलेगा, जुआ खेलने से नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I only wish the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the new Government had come forward with this Bill earlier than today, because the new Government had come with a promise for betterment of the weaker sections of the *Janata* in general, commoners and common people in particular. If that was the objective, I do not know why the Raj Study Group recommendations which were there from June 1974, had to wait all these years. All the same, it is never too late, and, it is better late than never, and therefore, I welcome this particular Bill. I welcome it because of several reasons. First, many friends have already spoken of this Bill that it gets rid of one of the worst social evils and economic exploitation this country has seen in recent years. Sir, this operation of Chit Funds needed a lot of control and curbing and one wonders why the successive Governments went on allowing, not only at the federal level but at the State level, this kind of exploitation. It is a natural desire to get extra money somehow, anyhow, if possible through some kind of gambling. That instinct has been there in human beings. Instead of regulating that thing, the Government at the federal level as well as at the State level, went on encouraging this! Therefore, I hope that it is only the first major step in the

[PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR)

right direction and the Hon. Minister will come forward and see to it that further stringent measures, legislative as well as regulatory in terms of necessary rules and regulations will be taken by him and the Government so that this is put an end to once for all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad that the Minister's Statement of Objects and Reasons is very well worded and puts the matter succinctly. In this context, he refers to the Report of the Raj Study Group which was submitted in July 1975, I quote:

"In its report submitted to the Reserve Bank in July 1975, the Group observed that the prize chit/benefit/savings schemes benefit primarily the promoters and do not serve any social purpose."

I think nothing is more true than this and that is why I am wondering why we should have taken time in order to understand this. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you will see what the promoters do. What have they been doing all these years? They are not only collecting small amounts from a large number of people but they give the prizes to a fraction of people from whom they have taken the collections. Therefore, it is not even a prize. I am not here to go into mathematical calculations. If a promoter collects from 500 people a certain monthly instalment of a certain small amount of one rupee or five rupees, then over a period of five or 10 years, he will collect more than enough to get back his money and the people who have been paying willingly and regularly all the time would get only fraction of it by way of prizes or benefits. So, I feel that the Bill is in the right direction. But I am an expert in law making to point out lacunae in the Bill. As a lay man, as a Member of Parliament, plus the Law Ministry. I do not have I can look at the Bill. The Minister gets the assistance of his Ministry either, but I hope that the lacunae

which I see from the layman's point of view will be filled up by further legislation, if necessary on the same lines and in the same direction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance also said in his statement and I quote:

"Prize chits would cover any kind of arrangement under which moneys are collected by way of subscriptions, contributions, etc. and prizes gifts, etc. are awarded. The prize chit is really a form of lottery."

Sir, I am glad that this point has dawned upon the Government that these Chit Funds are nothing but a kind of lottery. All life is lottery, of course! There is an element of gambling in every thing. Where we go and what we do is also a part of gambling, perhaps, but that is a matter of natural destiny and whatever comes by way of our natural destiny, we accept that, but whatever is gambling in terms of human instinct, should Government and should social legislation and should social sanction and should public opinion encourage and promote these elements of gambling? This is the question to be asked.

I am glad that this legislation is step in the right direction in which the Government is now telling, and the Parliament is also telling the people that gambling, though natural, is not necessarily justifiable. It is a natural instinct like many other natural instincts, but this instinct has to be regulated, curbed and controlled and, therefore, let the Minister go ahead with policies and programmes of habits of small savings, habits of thrift, habits of economy, habit of putting part of the little money that a small farmer or a commoner earns in small savings. The fixed wage-earners, the middle class men in the urban areas all should develop habits of saving, whatever they can. Even if a man getting Rs. five per day can save twenty paise per day and use that in Government national saving

scheme or some kind of other saving scheme, that would be indefinitely greater in benefits, and indefinitely deeper in terms of benefits to him and the community than all the chit funds and the benefit companies that are giving all kinds of prizes in lotteries.

The whole point is that poor people and the middle class people have been continuously at a loss. I am ashamed to admit that some of us, knowingly or unknowingly, have been perhaps a party to this kind of situation wherein promoters come in the name of helping the poor, hospital or other services etc. and, therefore, some of us, willingly or unwillingly, I would say, knowingly or unknowingly—but some of us completely unknowingly—have lent our blessings and good wishes to some of these promoters because they said that they would take small amounts from the people and the money that is collected would be used for hospital or other similar purposes. All that is bogus. The promoters are exploiting the ignorance, the poverty, and as I said, the natural gambling instinct of human beings. All these people are exploited by the promoters, who are clever people, and they and their family members amass, grab the lion's share, rather much more than that. A paltry sum is distribution among fifty or hundred people out of one thousand, two thousand or five thousand persons who contribute the whole fund. I feel, we must put an end to it.

I wonder, if Shri H. M. Patel would recall that in Gujarat particularly, there have been, I am sorry to say, a large number of such benefit companies. They were not, in fact, benefiting anybody except the promoters and I have gone on record in asking several questions in practically every session of Parliament on the steps to be taken by the Government to see that these chit fund and benefit companies are put an end to. Shri H. M. Patel will recall that in Gujarat—I do not want to give all the names—there are companies like Santosh, Vijaya Bond and many others. The fact that I am giving only two names does not mean that there

are only two, there are many more in Gujarat and still more in the whole country. All these need to be effectively controlled and curbed and banned. I am glad that necessary steps are being taken in this direction. I hope the Minister will see to it that the operation of chit fund companies which has been going on in this country for so many years is properly controlled. In fact, one might say that the tribe of chit funds has been increasing in geometrical progression, one after the other. This was because there was no social law, no control and no legislation. The Reserve Bank was helpless and the banking operations were helpless and the people and the public opinion were unfortunately helpless. I am glad that the public opinion, the people and the Parliament have been awakened to the problem and the challenge. Let us hope that the Government will go further in this direction in greater detail so that if there is any lacune in this bill, that is removed, public opinion is created and Government sees to it that instead of the people going to these chit funds and lotteries, they think in terms of hard work. Sir, as a matter of fact, unfortunately, in our country, hard work is never rewarded. People who work hard do not get any reward, no matter in whichever walk of life they are. What we want is more hard work and more hard work to be rewarded more and not giving some prizes to a few gamblers here and there by throwing chits and prizes. That must stop and people must know that hard work is the only way through which to become prosperous in terms of the welfare of the individual, in terms of the good of the families and in terms of the strength of the State and of the whole country. People should work more, and do more hard work. If that is so, all aspects and avenues of gambling and other forms in which lottery is there and easy money, quick money and cheap money is there, all that must be eliminated altogether so that only hard work is rewarded. The people may be rewarded through habits of small savings and such other proposals which, I am sure, the Finance Minister

[PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR]

with his expert knowledge in banking and financial operations will be able to bring forward. Through them, he can enable the poor man, living even in a jungle—not to talk only of urban areas—country-side and far-off places to obtain such rewards by encouraging habits of small savings and thrift in him and by using the funds so created for national purposes.

It is from these angles that I warmly welcome the Bill. I only hope that, though he could have done this earlier, at least now he goes faster.

श्रो देतसाल प्रसाद दर्मा
(कोडरमा): यह स्वागत योग्य विषेयक है। भारत की जनता का शोषण करने वाली इस तरह की देश में बहुत सी कम्पनियां हैं और बहुत से ऐसे चीट करने वाले लोग हैं इन कम्पनियों पर पावन्दी लगाने के लिए। आपने स में कुछ प्रावधान किए हैं, कुछ कदम उठाए हैं। पहले एक दो कम्पनियां ही बड़े शहरों में हुआ करती थीं, चिट फंड कम्पनियां हुआ करती थीं। अब हम ही देखते हैं कि कोई भी बड़ा शहर नहीं बचा है जहां ये कम्पनियां काम न कर रही हो। इन चिट फंड कम्पनियों को इन लोगों ने एक बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार का अड़डा बना रखा है। आम जनता को चीट करने का साधन इन लोगों ने इन चिट फंड कम्पनियों के माध्यम से ढूँढ़ निकला है। चीट का, गैर्मनिंग का, जो भी आप कहें, एक प्रकार का अप्रपार इन लोगों ने बना रखा है। पंद्रह साल से पैंतीस साल की उम्र के बीच में हमारे देश में 23 करोड़ लोग हो गए और इससे (अधिक उम्र के कोई 10 करोड़। इन लोगों को चीट करने के लिए ये कम्पनियां उन को तरह-तरह के प्रलोक्न लेती रहती हैं। वह बताती हैं कि चिट फंड जमा होगा और आपको आय होगी, इनाम मिलेगा, आपका व्यापार बढ़ेगा। मारे का मारा पैसा जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो पुजीपति हैं, उन्हीं के पास इस तरह से चला जाता है और आम जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। लोगों को प्रभावित करने के लिए, उनको प्रलोभन देने के लिए कहीं-कहीं दिखावा

करने के लिए ये कम्पनियां उनको नाम भाव के लिए कुछ दे देती हैं और जब पांच सात लाख रुपया धीरे-धीरे इस प्रकार से लोगों से उठ कर जमा कर लेती हैं तो रातों रात ही मारे आफिय को समाप्त कर देती हैं सारा का सारा रुपया लेकर गायब हो जाती है और फिर न उनके आफिय का ही और न ही किसी अधिकारी का कुछ पता चलता है। आप इस विषेयक में इन कम्पनियों पर कुछ पाबन्दियां ही लगाने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता था कि आप इनको समाप्त कर देने का इस में प्रावधान करते। जितनी भी कम्पनियां हैं उन पर पाबन्दियां लगाने के बजाय उनका बिल्कुल उन्मूलन कर दिया जाना चाहिये था।

इसी तरह से आज लाटरियां भी चल रही हैं सारे देश में। सरकार की ओर से भी इनको चलाया जा रहा है। यह भी एक तरह से ये माफ डाइस है। इन में लाखों लोग पैसा लगाते हैं लेकिन इनमें कुछ एक को ही मिलता है। पहले पहल एक दो रुपये की लाटरी की टिकट हुआ करती थी। अब चार पांच रुपये की टिकट भी बिकती है। कुछ एक लोगों का ही नाम निकलता है जो की लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को छोखा ही खाना पड़ता है। सरकार के खजाने में पैसा भी कभी-कभी जमा नहीं हो पाता है। बड़े-बड़े कांड भी हुए हैं, स्कैंडल भी हुए हैं उन की जांच पड़तास भी चल रही है। जो दोषी व्यक्ति है वे अधिकारी वर्ग को प्रभावित करके बच निकलते हैं, दोषी अधिकारी भी बच निकलते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पाबन्दियां आप लगा रहे हैं उन का उन पर कोई असर नहीं होगा। सरकार यदि डाल-डाल ही तरे जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, जो शोषणकारी हैं वे पात पात हैं, वे नए नए आयम सोचते हैं और नए नए तरीके दूँढ़ निकलते हैं इन पाबन्दियों में से बच निकलते के। लिये किस तरह से इन से बचा जा सकता है। ऐसे तारीके वे दूँढ़ निकलते हैं। ये जो चोर बाजारिये हैं जो चीटिंग करने वाले हैं, जो शोषण करने वाले हैं, उन्होंने अपना धंधा

बरकरार रखा हुआ है और उनका यह धंधा जोरों में बढ़ रहा है। यह धंधा बड़े टाउंज तक ही सीमित नहीं है, यह भद्र डिविनल लेवल पर, थाना लेवल पर भी जा पहुंचा है। आपने जो कदम उठाया है यह मराहनीय ज़रूर है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस धंधे का कम्प्लीट उन्मूलन कर दिया जाए। यह लाटरी भी जो चल रही है, इसको समाप्त कर दिया जाये। ससे कितना पैसा आ रहा है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक मारे देश में जो लाटरी चल रही हैं, उनसे मरकारी कोष में कितना पैसा जमा हुआ है जिससे दूरी योजनाओं के लिये लाभ हुआ हो? मैं तो ऐसा भमझता हूं कि इसमें जो कुछ अधिकारी लगे हुए हैं, वही इसे अपना आग्रह निर्माण कर रहे हैं और अपने ही भाई भतीजों को किसी तरह से उलट पुलट कर के लाभ पहुंचा रहे हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से भी इन दिशा में कोई प्रगतिशील कदम उठाना चाहिये। यह शोषण का धन्धा आज से नहीं, बहुत पुराना है। इसी में सीता को रावण ने हर लिया और द्रोपदी का भी चीर हरण हुआ था। ये कंपनियां लुभावने कार्य क्रम बनाकर अपना पैगदिखाकर गरीब जनता का शोषण करती हैं। ये चिट फंड कंपनियां 1-1 रुपया ले कर 10, 15 लाख रुपया जमा करती हैं और इन तरह से लाखों पर्याजमा करने में सक्षम हो जाती हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे विहार में ए १० स० सेरिज एंड फाइने इन्स कंपनी पटना में हैं और भी इस प्रकार की भाना प्रकार की कंपनियां हैं जो लोगों को चीट करती हैं। जितने एम्पलायी उनमें काम कर करते हैं, वह भी 2, 2 और 5, 5 हजार रुपया उनमें जमा करते हैं और वह कई तरह से पैसा देते हैं। उनके शेयर की कोई रक्तीद नहीं देते हैं।

हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी बेकारी है, नौकरी के बहाने बहत से लोग उपमें चले जाते हैं और इन तरह से ये कंपनियां लोगों से करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा कर के चीटिंग करती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस दिशा

में वह कोई कारगर कदम उठायें और इस चीटिंग के बिजनेग को विलक्ष्य जड़ मूल से देश में उन्मूलन कर देना चाहिये ताकि गरीब जनता उनके शोषण से तबाह होने से बच सके। मैं इनना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री रामभूति (बरेली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो चिट फंड को समाप्त करने का विधेयक पेश किया है, उसका में उसका स्वागत करता हूं। गांधी जी ने यह कहा है कि जिस लक्ष्य के प्राप्त करने के साथ ठीक नहीं हैं, उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना भी अच्छा नहीं होता।

यह इतिहास की बात है, मुझे भी एक चिट फंड कम्पनी का प्राइज बांटने के लिए कुछ लोग ले गये। जब मैं वहां गया और प्राइज बांटने के बाद मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि किस तरह से उनका वर्किंग होता है तो यह सब जानने के बाद मुझे बहुत तकलीफ हुई और मुझे खानि हुई कि क्यों मैं वह प्राइज बांटने के लिए वहां चला गया। मुझे लगा कि चिट फंड में जो पैसा लगाते हैं, उनमें एक प्रकार की धारा प्रवा हेतु होती है, टेंडेंसी पैदा होती है कि बगेर मेहनत किये हुए बहुत मुनाफा उठाया जाये।

लाटरी भी इसी तरह की चीज़ है। प्राप्त बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों पर जायें, वहां चुसते ही लाड़ स्पीकर बजता नजर आता है जिसमें लाटरी में पैसा इन्वेस्ट करने का जिक्र होता है। कितने ही लोगों की आदत बन गई है कि जितनी भी लाटरी इस मूल में छुलती है, वह सब में पैसा लगाते हैं, लेकिन उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। उनमें जुए की टेंडेंसी पैदा होती है।

हमारे एक साथी मेरी ठीक ही कहा है कि कलबों में लोग ब्रिज खेलते हैं और ताश से छोटे-छोटे जुए खेलते हैं लेकिन उसके जरिए से भी काफी मुनाफा और नुकसान लोगों को

[श्री रामगूर्ज]

हो जाता है। देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि दो आने, चार आने को दिड लगाते हैं, लेकिन बाद में वह बढ़कर हजारों रुपए में खेलते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत बड़ी आदत जुए खेलने की बन जाती है। आफिस से लोग होते हैं, उनको कोई रोक भी नहीं पाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ कि उन्हें एक ऐसा कम्प्रोहैसिव बिल लाना चाहिए जिससे किसी भी प्रकार का जुआ समाज में न होने पावे। क्योंकि इस तरह से लोग जुए की आदत डालते हैं और नौजवान बच्चों में इस प्रकार की आदत पड़ती है जो कि बहुत बातक होती है।

इस विषेयक से जो कदम उठाया गया है, यह अच्छा कदम है। इससे लोगों के लिए गलत रास्ते बन्द होंगे और जो देश में जुए की टैक्सी बन रही है वह खत्म होगी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो 2 साल का लम्बा समय रखा गया है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है, इसको जितना भी कम किया जा सके, करना चाहिए। उसके द्वारे में डिपार्टमेंट से सलाह करनी चाहिए और जो भी गलत और बुरा काम है, उसको जल्दी ही समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। यह अच्छी बात है। इस तरह की बातों को किसी तरह से भी सपाई नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं इतना कहकर ही वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बताई देता हूँ कि एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उन्होंने उठाया है।

16 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad that this Bill has received virtually unanimous support. One hon. Member criticised it and said that the Bill would hit the small man, villagers and so on. I am afraid that perhaps he has not given full thought to what I said in my initial observations, that this is to be followed by another Bill which will deal with conventional chit funds; those were the ones which my hon.

friend had in mind. What we are now trying to tackle are different kinds of funds, which use the name of chit funds.

More than one hon. Member referred to clause 12 which gave two years for the purpose of winding up. I am afraid that a certain amount of time is necessary in order to safeguard the interests of those whose moneys had been collected, to return those moneys and to complete all those transactions. To put a ban with immediate effect would only result in many small people losing their money. May be, it may not take two years; we have said upto two years. The additional clause says that the state government may in consultation with the Reserve Bank give more time if necessary. These provisions are really intended not to give them more time than the maximum of two years that we have prescribed. Sometimes for some technical reasons or other reasons, certain things may not be completed in time in which case it is desirable to have a provision of this kind. I should like to assure the House that very clear instructions would be issued that this is the intention and that every state government and the Reserve Bank should see to it that these are wound up in the shortest possible time. In the legal provision, it is desirable to give a little more margin.

As regards the suggestion that we have not gone far enough I think that so far as this particular type of evil is concerned, we have gone as far as we can because we have banned them. Whether we should have at the same time dealt with lotteries and other things, is a separate matter. I shall certainly consider various observations that have been made including the suggestion that we ought to stop gambling, bridge and other games which are indulged in. How far that is a practical proposition I do not know, because that is something which will mean a kind of encroachment on people's private lives, etc. It may be somewhat difficult

to enforce. But we shall certainly examine how far it could be made practicable.

Shri Mavalankar said that we ought to have brought this Bill earlier. I can assure him that the government tried to bring it as quickly as possible; this was introduced early this year. In fact certain amount of time is necessary, even for the purpose of legal drafting of Bills so that loopholes are not left; therefore certain amount of time is inevitable. Speaking for this Government, I can say that we have not wasted much time in bringing this Bill before this House. I do not think there is any other point which calls for a reply from me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause by clause consideration. Clauses 2 to 11.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12— (Transitional provisions.)
Amendments made:

Page 6, line 45,—

for "or document" substitute— "or arrangement" (2)

Page 6, line 47,—

for "shall refund" substitute— "shall, within such period as may be prescribed, refund" (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Clauses 13 and 14. The question is:

"That clauses 13 and 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 and 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 1. The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

BRITANNIA ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (MOKAMEH UNIT) AND THE ARTHUR BUTLER AND COMPANY (MUZAFFARPORE) LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Britannia Engineering Company in relation to the Mokameh unit owned by it and the right, title and interest of Arthur Butler and Company in relation to the undertakings owned by it, with a view to ensuring the continued manufacture of railway wagons and other goods essential to the needs of the country in general and the Railways in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The Bill which I want to move deals with the nationalisation of the two industrial units—Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited.

Britannia Engineering Company Limited was incorporated in 1917 with its registered office at Calcutta. It owned an Engineering Unit at Titagarh in West Bengal and this unit manufactured road rollers, jute mill machinery and other industrial machinery. This company also owned a steel foundry at Titagarh; which is now being managed by I.R.C.I. Britannia Engineering Company Limited also set up a third unit in Mokameh in 1960. Mokameh Unit manufactured Railway wagons and steel structurals, etc. The Engineering Unit at Titagarh closed down in 1970 and its management was taken

over by the Central Government and entrusted to Saxby Farmer Limited, Calcutta—Government of West Bengal Undertaking, in which they have 87.75 per cent share-holdings. The Government of West Bengal have taken over all financial responsibility. As I have already said, the steel foundry is now being managed by I.R.C.I.

The Mokameh unit closed down in March, 1973. The Central Government took over the management on 15th February, 1974. The unit was set up with a gross investment of Rs. 46.17 lakhs without separate capital structure. The number of its employees, when it was closed down, was 888 and at present 831 persons are working in this unit.

Arthur Butler & Co. (Muzaffarpur) Ltd. was incorporated in 1919 with its registered office in Calcutta. It has only one manufacturing unit in Muzaffarpur. In the past Arthur Butler and Company manufactured various types of industrial machinery. When it closed down in 1972 it was one of the only two manufacturers of metre gauge railway wagons. The management of this company was taken over by the Central Government on 14th December, 1973 and it was reopened in August, 1974. At the time of its closure the number of employees was 667. Now 650 persons are working there.

Now it is in public interest that both the units continue their manufacturing activities because they provide substantial employment and the closure would render a large number of labourers unemployed. Both the units are located in the backward areas of Bihar. So, it is not possible to hand over these two units to the private management as substantial Government loans have been given to these units. There is no such manner in which these can be protected by private management. It is, therefore, necessary that these units be acquired by Government by payment of compensation. Since the take-over of their management, both

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the units have been performing satisfactorily. They have also taken steps to diversify and maximise their production. Recently a study group has been appointed by the Department of Heavy Industry to suggest ways and means for fuller utilisation of the capacities of the fabrication units under the administrative control of the department. The study group has also carried out an in-depth study of these two units and their report is nearing completion. We are hoping that further action will be taken for improvement of the functioning of these two units after we receive their report.

When we nationalise any unit we have to pay compensation. In these two cases, the compensation fund is not sufficient to meet all the liabilities and a part of it has to be written off. So, it is proposed that a part of the Central Government loan be written off. The first two priorities for payment out of compensation fund would be employees dues and post-takeover secured loans from banks and IFCI. These liabilities total Rs. 94.99 lakhs thus leaving a balance of Rs. 195.56 lakhs for payment of Government dues. Therefore, out of total Central Governmental loan only Rs. 195.56 lakhs would be paid to Government and the balance of Rs. 230.75 is to be written off.

I hope, this Bill will receive support from all sections of the House.

With these words, I move the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Britannia Engineering Company in relation to the Mokameh unit owned by it and, the right, title and interest of Arthur Butler and Company in relation to the undertakings owned by it, with a view to ensuring the continued manufacture of railway

wagons and other goods essential to the needs of the country in general and the Railways in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : (Serampore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill, but while supporting I have got some observations to make. While concluding the Minister stated that the Mokameh unit is being nationalised, but from the Bill, it does not appear so. You are acquiring the shares; you are not nationalising the unit.

Long back, the same company had their unit in Titagarh in West Bengal which was recommended by the Central Government to be taken over and afterwards, the West Bengal Government was to be made incharge of it. The Saxby Farmer which is a West Bengal Government concern is looking after that Titagarh unit. Since then, it was naturally expected that the other units belonging to the same company would also be taken over. I do not know why so much delay is there in taking over these units.

There are some alarming features. Although the Mokameh unit and Britannia Engineering Works are engaged in manufacturing railway wagons, steel structures, under-frames, sugar mill machinery, agricultural implements, etc. yet these are incurring losses. Its main customer is the Railway. Why should it run at a loss I do not understand. Not only in this case but in other cases also, it has been found that the Railway while purchasing wagons from different wagon producing units does not pay the actual price. So, those units also run at a loss like Burn & Co., Braithwaite, etc. When the Government concern is the main purchased of the products of a company, how that company can suffer loss, is beyond my knowledge to understand. So, there is something wrong in it. It should be clarified by the Minister.

[Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya]

Coming to the question of compensation, I do not understand how this Company management become eligible for compensation. This Company was earlier running at a profit. Because of the mismanagement and corrupt practices of the management, it had become sick and ultimately the Government are coming in as a saviour. I do not know whether the Government are coming as a saviour of those persons who deflected and who were responsible for making the unit sick. In every case it is found that the companies manage their affairs in such a way that ultimately they have to incur losses and then in the name of saving the employment of the workers and in the name of production, Government come forward to take over management and, while doing so, they pay compensation to the same persons who have eaten away the entire capital as also the aid or loan given by the Government. So, there is absolutely no justification for giving the management of the Mokameh Unit Rs. 1.95 lakhs as compensation. So, I cannot support this provision.

I do not want to go into the details. There are some lacunae which should be looked into. But I want to make one point very clear. Those persons who were at the helm of affairs when this mismanagement took place, those who were responsible for making these units sick, should be categorically made clear that they will have no access to the accounts or books of this company.

Then the conditions of service of those employees who were in service prior to the take over should be fully guaranteed. It is my experience that whenever Government take over any unit, they do not want to take responsibility for the pre-take-over liability to the workers. The workers should not be made to suffer merely because a unit has been taken over by the Government.

The Minister said at the end of her speech that this unit is being nationalised. In that case, I am grateful to her. But the present title of the Bill, Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, does not give that impression that it is being nationalised. So, I would request her to make a change in the long title so that there may not be any doubt about the performance of the Government. And it becomes very clear that the Government is really and sincerely taking over this Company to run it properly and the entire management who were running it for a long time will have no chance to come back.

With these words, I support the Bill.
16.32 hrs.

श्रो श्रीकृष्ण मिह : (मुगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। माथ ही मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहूँगा। इतने सारे भजदूर, इतने दिनों तक बेकार बैठे रहे और मेनेजमेंट चलता रहा। मेनेजमेंट के चलते हुए भी इस कम्पनी के मोकामा यूनिट की हालत और बटलर यूनिट की हालत बिगड़ती गयी। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने मेनेजमेंट के चलते हुए इस में काफी नुकसान हुआ और आज अगर इन सारी चीजों की जांच करायी जाए तो आप को जान कर तकलीफ होगी कि इस यूनिटों में कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

पिछले बर्षों में जब एमजेसी लगी हुई थी तब वहां से काफी सामान गायब कर दिया गया। इन सब चीजों के बाबजूद आप उन्हें मुआवजा देने की बात सोचते हैं। बजाय इस के कि आप को उन पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, पता लगाना

चाहिए कि कितना नुकसान वहां हुआ है, आप उन्हें मुआवजा देने की बात सोच रहे हैं। इस के लिए तो हम खेद ही प्रकट करेंगे कि सरकार इस नतीजे पर बिना किसी बात का पता लगाये पहुंच गयी। आपने इनका नेशनलाइजेशन किया, उसके लिए सरकार की जितनी तारीफ की जाए, वह कम ही होगी।

मोकामा यूनिट और बटलर यूनिट, मुजफ्फरपुर के बारे में दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इनके काग़बाने तो मोकामा में और मुजफ्फरपुर में हैं, जहां पर कि हमें कई चीजें बनानी हैं—रेलवे बैगन बनाने हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स बनाने हैं, टेक्निकल नो हाऊ लेना है। लेकिन इनका मैनेजमेंट वहां से तीन-चार सौ मील दूर, कलकत्ता में बैठ कर इनका मैनेजमेंट करेगा। यह सारी बात समझ में नहीं आती। इनका हेड आफिस मोकामा या जमालपुर या पटना में रहना चाहिए। जमालपुर में कारखाने की हालत खराब होती जा रही है। वहां हजारों-हजार मजदूर निकल रहे हैं। इसलिए लिए जहां टेक्निकल नो हाऊ मिले, उत्पादन हो, वही उसका मैनेजमेंट भी होना चाहिए। मोकामा और जमालपुर पिछड़े इलाके हैं। जो स्थिति जमालपुर की है, मोकामा की भी बही ही है। वहां से और जमालपुर से हजारों हजार आदमी घट्टे चले आ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इनका हेड क्वार्टर अगर जमालपुर में नहीं तो पटना में जरूर रखें ताकि उच्चा कम हो और प्रोडक्शन में लाभ हो।

इस सुझाव के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामदास सिंह (गिरिधीह) : सरकार ने दो यूनिटों का, एक मोकामा और दूसरे मुजफ्फरपुर का एक्विजिशन करने का फैसला किया है इसका मैं तहे बिल से

स्वागत करता हूं। आज तक जितने भी नैशनलाइजेशन के कार्य हुए हैं, चाहे स्टील का हो, कोल माइंज का हो या कोई दूसरा हो सभी में उसने मालिकों को कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में काफी बड़ी राशि दी है। इस में भी कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में पसा देने की व्यवस्था रखी गई है। वास्तव में यदि आप इस कम्पनी के सामान को देखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि मालिकों ने यहां बहुत बरबादी की है, सामान की चोरी की है, खूब लूट मचाई है और सामान को शिप्ट करके वे दूसरी जगह ले गये हैं। सरकार को पता लगाना होगा कि मालिक इस सबके लिए कहां तक दोषी हैं। और अगर वे दोषी पाए जाते हैं तो बजाय उनको मुआवजा देने के, इस लूट के लिए इस बरबादी के लिए उनको आपका दंडित करना चाहिए। आप उनको कम्पेंसेशन देने जा रहे हैं यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। जिन्हें वहां पर सामान का दुरुपयोग किया है उनको मुआवजा देने का स्वाल ही पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार एक समिति का गठन करे जो पता लगाए कि पुराने मालिकों ने उसका किस तरह से दुरुपयोग किया है, किस तरह से उसको बरबाद किया है, किस तरह से मजदूरों को उनके हक्कों से बंचित किया है, सामान को लूटा है, और जांच की जो रिपोर्ट हो उस पर सरकार को तुरन्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए और जो सामान चला गया है चोरी कर लिया गया है, उस का उन से कम्पेंसेशन सरकार को लेना चाहिए, न कि उनको कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहिए।

यह सत्य है कि बिहार एक ऐसा सुवा है, जहां कोयला मिलता है, जहां स्टील मिलता है, जहां ताम्बा है, जहां तरह तरह के खनिज पदार्थ प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं। ये जो प्लाट हैं उन्हें

[श्री राम दास सिंह]

जितने भी हैं आफिस हैं वे या तो कलकत्ता में हैं, या बम्बई में हैं या फिर दिल्ली में हैं। अभी स्टाल प्लांट के बारे में जो हैड आफिस है उसके लिए स्टाल मिनिस्टर से बात हुई थी। उन्हांने इस बात को कबूल किया था कि रांचा में उसका हैड आफिस ले जाएंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उस दिग्गज में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। उसी तरह से यह जा कम्पनी है इसका हैडक्साईटर अब तक कलकत्ता में रहे तो उसके कई एक नुकसान हा सकते हैं। एक तो यह होगा कि एम्प्लायमेंट स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं मिल पाएगा। दूसरा यह होगा कि प्लांट को अच्छा तरह से सुपरवाइज नहीं किया जा सकेगा, उस का भी अमाव रहेगा। इसी तरह से और भी बहुत से नुकसान हा सकते हैं। इन तमाम बातों को ले कर मेरे मित्र ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि उसका हैड आफिस मालामाल में लाया जाए, उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इसको मान लिया जाएगा।

16.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

श्री राम दास देवो कारपोरेशन को देखें। इनका हैड आफिस कलकत्ता में है। जहां तक उस में एम्प्लायमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, 72 प्रतिशत लाभ सिर्फ एक प्राइवेट के उस में काम करते हैं और बाकी 28 प्रतिशत लोग सारे हिन्दुस्तान के हैं। डी बी सी द्वारा जो पावर जैनरेशन को जातो है उसको आप देवें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 65 प्रतिशत जैनरेशन उसका बिहार में होता है लेकिन उसका गुटिलाइजेशन किसी दूसरी जगह जा कर होता है। एम्प्लायमेंट वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को मिलता ही नहीं है। अब एक बड़े सरकार ने इस तरह की नीति

बलाई थी तो इसको आप को बदल देना चाहिए। पुरानी सरकार ने बी सी सी एल, सो सो एल, ई सी एल, डब्ल्यू सी एल कम्पनियां तो कहीं रखी लेकिन सी आई एल को कलकत्ता में रखा (व्यवधान)। जो मैं जानकारी दे रहा हूं यह पक्को है। कोयले के बारे में पावर के बारे में मैं एक एक कम्पनी के आंकड़े आपको बता सकता हूं। कोयले के सेल और परचेज के मामले का लेकर कलकत्ता में जो घोटाला हुआ है उसकी भी सरकार छीन दी जाएगी। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think it arises out of this Bill.

श्री राम दास सिंह: मैं यही कहता चाहता हूं कि जो भी वाग्बात खुले उसका हैड आफिस वहीं होना चाहिए, जहां पर खुला हो ताकि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके, वहां के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

गरीब मजदूरों को प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के शोषण से मुक्त करने के लिए जो नैशनलाइजेशन बिल आप लाए हैं इसका मैं तबैं दिल से स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट मालिक जो मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं, देश का और राष्ट्र का शोषण करह हैं उनको कम्पेसेशन देने के बजाय मजदूरों के हितों की आप रक्षा करें, उनको आप कम्पेसेशन दें। यह अन्तिम अपील मेरी सरकार से है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दीपकलाल प्रसाद दर्मा (कोठरम) : उम्मापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूं और मंत्री महोदय को अम्पवाह बता रुक्कि बिहार के पिछ्के

इसके में जहां कि यह दो महत्वपूर्ण कम्पनियां 1917 से काम कर रही थीं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया।

मोकामा में ब्रिटेनिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी रेल जैसे बड़े उद्योग के लिए वैगन बनाने का काम करती थी। जब आज देश में यातायात के लिए और भारी माल ढोने के लिए रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार करना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस कम्पनी को बन्द कर देना या सिक्खोषित कर देना, इसके पीछे भुयियोजित प्लानिंग महसूम होती है। इसी तरीके से आर्थर बटलर एण्ड कम्पनी मुजफ्फरपुर में छृष्टि के यंत्र, चीनी मिलों की भशीनरी और बैगन दनाने के लिए काम आने वाला सामान दाती थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go from railways to sugar,

श्री रीतसाम प्रसाद वर्मा : इन सांखेयों की बनाने वाली कम्पनियां को बंद कर दिया गया। ये कम्पनियां बहुत सा रूपया बैंकों से लेती थीं। इन विदेशी कम्पनियों ने अधिक से अधिक पूंजी का एक्सप्लायटेशन कर के रूपया लि लिया और कम्पनियों की सिक्खिक्लेयर कर दिया। अब इस पर कोई में मुकदमा चला है। सरकार ने इन्हें लेकर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है क्योंकि इनमें हजारों मजदूर लगे हुए थे, उनकी रोजी रोटी छिन गई थी। ऐसा करने के सरकार ने प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया है जो कि जनता सरकार के लिए बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। सर ने इसको बहुत समर्पण किया है।

लेकिन अगर पहले की भूलीं की फिर से दीहराया गया तो यह कम्पनियां फिर दूसरों के अधिकार में चली जायेंगी। पहले काम यह हीता था कि कम्पनी मोकामा और मुजफ्फरपुर में थी लेकिन उनका हैडकवार्टर कलकत्ते में था जहां कि एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जाता था। कारखाना बैंकवर्ड थेट्र में इसलिए लगाया जाना था कि कम पसे में मजदूरों से काम ले कर उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जाता था और उस की बिक्री दड़े शहरों में की जती थी जिससे उसकी भीतरी दत्त किसी को पता न लगे। कलकत्ते में एक का आफिस नेताजी सुभाष रोड पर है और दूसरी का आफिस भी वही है। दोनों अपना आफिस वहां चलाती हैं और उनमें आने वाला सारा पैसा वह हजाम करती थी। मेरा सुझाव है कि अब नई व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के दोनों के हैडकवार्टर भी कारखानों में रखे जायें। अगर यह संभव न हो तो इनके हैड आफिस पटना में भी कि वहां से 50, 60 मील पर है, राजधानी है, वहां पर होने चाहिए। बिहार का अब उक्त इससे बहुत बड़ा शोषण होता रहा है।

बिहार में हिन्दुस्तान भर की सब जगहों से सब से ज्यादा मिनरल और खनिज हैं, वहां धातु, जल और शक्ति व अन्य प्रकार की प्राकृतिक सम्पदाएं सबसे ज्यादा हैं। लेकिन इनके बावजूद भी पिछड़ेपन में उसका नम्बर 20वां आता है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यहां पर जितनी भी कम्पनी हैं वह अपने आफिस बनवाई, कलकत्ता या बिल्ली में जाकर बनाती हैं। अगर फिर

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

वही भूल की गई, राष्ट्रीयकरण और टेक-ओवर के बाद यह आफिस कलकत्ते में चले गये तो सब कुछ स्वाहा हो जायेगा और सारी सम्पत्ति वहाँ समाप्त हो जायेगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यह आफिस यहाँ बनने चाहियें।

और कम्पनीज का जो 2 करोड़ 95 लाख रुपये का कंपनेशन है, जोकि अभी मजदूरों की रकम बकाया है, सबसे पहले वह रकम प्रोवीडेंड फंड बोनस और ग्रैचुडटी जो मजदूरों की बनती है, वह दी जाये, न कि इस कम्पनी को क्षतिपूर्ति दे कर काम पूरा किया जाये।

इस काम को फिर मे लागू करने के लिए 20 लाख रुपये की पुंजी लगानी पड़ेगी। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि पहले मजदूरों की जो बकाया है, वह अदा करना चाहिए, कम्पनी को कम्पनेशन नहीं देना चाहिए।

अन्त में इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सम्भाप्ति महोदय, आप स्वयं राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन करती हैं इसलिए आप को भी बहुत प्रसन्नता होती कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की दिशा में कदम उठाया जा रहा है। जो लोग जनता सरकार के बारे में कहते हैं कि वह राष्ट्रीय-करण-विरोधी है, उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस बोडे से समय में जनता सरकार द्वारा स्वदेशी मिल का, और अभी बोडी देर पहले बोलानी शोर्ज का, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है।

वहाँ तक इन दोनों कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीय-करण का प्रस्तुत है, यह एक बहुत ही स्वागत-

योग्य कदम है। इस विषेयक के स्टटमेंट आप आजकलेस एण्ड रीजन्च में बताया गया है कि जब से सरकार ने इनको अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से उन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। जो पूजोपति लोग कहते हैं कि समाजवाद और राष्ट्रीयकरण से उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं होती है, वे आंखें खोल कर देख लें कि सरकार द्वारा उन के अधिग्रहण के बाद से उन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

इस के अतिरिक्त रोजगार में भी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं करीब उम्मी लेव्र में रहना हूँ। जहाँ मोकामा और मुजफ्फरपुर की ये कम्पनियां हैं। आज ब्रिटेनिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी में 888 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, जब कि दो तीन दर्वी से उनको रोटी के लाले पड़े हए थे। इसी प्रकार आज आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी में 667 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। यदि इन दोनों कम्पनियों का माइनर-इंजेशन किया गया, तो यह संभव दुगनी और तिगुनी बढ़ सकती है। जहाँ तक उत्पादन का प्रस्तुत है, ब्रिटेनिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी में साड़े दस लाख रुपये और आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी में दस लाख रुपये मसिक का उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन मुझे इस उत्पादन से संतोष नहीं है। यह उत्पादन दुगना और तीन गुना होना चाहिए।

हमारे मजदूर नेताओं ने इन कम्पनियों के हेड आफिस की बच्ची की है। मुजफ्फर-पुर और मोकामा दोनों आस-पास हैं, वे एक दूसरे से बहुत ज्यादा दूर नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक मोकामा का प्रस्तुत है, वह मैन लाइन पर अवस्थित है। वहाँ पर काफ़ी जगह है। जहाँ प्रधान कार्यालय बन सकते हैं। प्रगर कलकत्ता में कोई कार्यालय होता है, तो उससे काफ़ी बच्ची बढ़ जाता है। वहाँ महंगाई भरता भी ज्यादा देना पड़ता है और एस्ट्रोबिलिटी का बच्ची भी ज्यादा होता

है। यदि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें उत्पादन के खंडों को कम करने की दृष्टि से प्रधान कार्यालय को मोकामा में लाना चाहिए।

जैसा कि कुछ मजदूर नेताओं ने बताया है, तीन साल से वहां के मजदूर और इंजीनियर भूखे थे। अब उन लोगों को उनका रुपया मिलना चाहिए। मुझे यह भी पता है कि मोकामा की ब्रिटेनिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने स्टाफ क्वार्टर्ज का चार-चार, पांच पांच साल का किराया भी चुकता नहीं किया है। इसलिए उन लोगों का भी पूरा चुकता होना चाहिए। जहां तक क्षतिपूर्ति का सवाल है, उन्होंने देश की उत्पादन-क्षमता पर आधात करने की साजिश की है, उनको क्षतिपूर्ति क्यों दी जाये? मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि उन्हें क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम तब तक हराग़ज़ न दी जाये, जब तक कि मजदूरों के बेतन आदि की एक एक पाई न देवी जाये। आखिर यह मजदूरों का दोष नहीं था। यह मलिकों का दोष था, उन्होंने लाक-आउट किया, तालाबंदी की। मजदूरों का कोई दोष नहीं था। इसीलिए इन मजदूरों का पूरा पूरा पेसा उन की क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम में से दिया जाना चाहिए और जिन लोगों ने अपने आवास और मकान कम्पनियों को किराये पर दिए थे उनका किराया भी चुकता होना चाहिए।

एक चीज और इस सम्बन्ध में है। इस में कहा गया है —

Fabrication wagons, Coal Tubs, Bridge Girders, Break Beams, Furnace-Structure, Mine Cars and Transmission Tower Lines.

ये सब चोजें यहां बनाई जाती हैं। आवश्यकता है कि इस को और ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम बढ़ावें। उसी जगह बिल्कुल

मोकामा के पास बरौनी का आद्योगिक केन्द्र है। इसलिए अगर हम यहां पर ज्यादा विस्तार करते हैं, तो इस से हम को लाभ होगा। जैसा अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री उप्पन वारू कहा हे थे जो जमालपुर मगर खेत से आते हैं, वहां भी यही स्थिति है। जमालपुर कारखाने के बारे में आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां आकसीजन उस कारखाने में बरौनी से नहीं लायी जाती है जो वहां से केवल पचास मील दूर है, बर्तक वह कलकत्ते से बिरला के यहां से लायी जाती है। यह सब पूँजीपतियों की सजिश है। इसीलिए यह सोचने की बात है, जमालपुर कारखाने में जहां 22 हजार लोग काम करते थे वहां आज 6 हजार रह गए हैं और ये दोनों कारखाने बन्द थे। यह तो जनता सरकार को हम धन्यवाद देते हैं कि इन दोनों कारखानों का अधिग्रहण करने का काम उस ने किया। वहां जो गरीब मजदूर तीन साल से भूखे चल रहे थे और एमजैसी के समय में जो अपनी आवाज भी बुलन्द नहीं कर सकते थे आज उन्होंने आवाज बुलन्द की ओर जनता सरकार के प्रगतिशील आद्योगिक मंत्री जांग फर्नान्डिस ने इन के राष्ट्रीयकरण की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया। इसके सिए अपनी सरकार और मंत्री महोदया को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

जहां तक बैगन्स का सवाल है, बैगन्स की कमी तो है ही और रेल मंत्रालय ने दूसरे देशों को भी बैगन देने के लिए जो कारारनामे किए हैं उस दृष्टि से भी इसकी क्षमता को यहां बढ़ा सकते हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि इस की क्षमता को आगे बढ़ाएं। यहां का कार्यालय खंड की दृष्टि से, आसानी की दृष्टि से और जिस क्षेत्र में जो कारखाना है उस दृष्टि से, इन तीनों दृष्टियों से मोकामा में होना चाहिए। आवागमन की बूँद से भी देखें तो भी इसे मोकामा में ही हैना चाहिए।

•SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : While supporting the Bill I would like to make a few statements in my own language. Normally nationalisation of such organisations are supported by the workers whichever Government does it. But I am sorry to say that quite often it so happens that the Government takes over such organisations after a great deal of delay. Generally speaking the Government comes forward to take over an institution after the private management has played ducks and drakes with institution. Often the Government chooses to ignore the warning given by the workers of such institutions through agitations. They draw the attention of the Government from time to time to the miserable conditions prevailing in those institutions well in advance. But unfortunately, the Government does not pay any heed to their warning. The result is that when it takes over this organisation what the Government inherit is its liabilities. The factory would have been reduced to mere junk by continuous exploitation and through mismanagement indulged in by the private owners. And these organisations will be utterly useless. Therefore, while supporting this measure I would like to tell the Government that they should see whether these organisations which depend upon the institutional finance for its capital are running properly and efficiently and also whether the management is capable of discharging its responsibilities towards the workers. In fact, during the last 10 or 20 years the capitalists in our country have ruthlessly exploited many private organisations and drained them of their pith and marrow. The result is a sector of sick units have grown up in our country over the years. Then naturally the Government has to step in and take them over and put them on even keel. Therefore I hope that when the Government takes over such mismanaged institutions they will see to it that these institutions work properly and efficiently. Otherwise this will be a

drain on the public exchequer and the worker will also suffer. In many cases the Government steps in after much procrastination. As a result of this the workers starve and the production suffers.

Another point I have to make is about the post-take over management of these organisations. Only those people who have sufficient experience in running them and above all those who keep the interest of the country and the workers uppermost in their mind should alone be entrusted with the new management. If on the other hand the Director Board is packed with the agents of the capitalists who have mismanaged and ruined these institutions we cannot expect any good result from this new set up.

Another point in this connection is that the Government should see to it that the employer-employee relationship should be put on a healthier plane. When the Government take over a private institution which has been mismanaged, a new approach and a new perspective should be adopted in respect of labour relations. The Government should project itself as a model employer and the public sector institutions should be areas where model employer-employee relationship does exist. I cannot help saying one thing in this connection. That is, that whenever the Government takes over an organisation the general impression is that that organisation will be ruined at the hands of the Government. I am sure it is the management which is responsible for creating such an impression in the public mind.

Now, a word about compensation and I have done. As I have already pointed out these organisations have been ruined beyond redemption by the private management. But the Government proposes to pay them compensation. I must make it very clear that I am totally opposed to this

*The original Speech was delivered in Malayalam.

step. Therefore I request the Government to rethink on this step even at this late stage.

With these words I support this measure.

चौधरी बलबोर सिंह (हांशयारपुर) : समाजित महोदया, मेरो समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मैं मंत्री महोदया को धन्यवाद दूँ या इस बिल की आलांचना करूँ। इसनिए कि एक भान मेरा समझ में नहीं आई कि जर्नान की सीलिंग तो मुकर्रर है लेकिन यो कारबाने हैं उन पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं है। वह जो कारबानेदार ये उन्होंने इससे कितना हां रैंड कमाया और उस पैसे को ले कर बाहर के मुक्के को चले गये। जब उन्होंने दबा कि अब हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा तो उन्होंने वहां से भाया रुपया निकाल लिया और अब वह तुम्हान पर चलने वाले कारबाने लेनी है और उसके लिए पैसा भी देना पड़ेगा। जो जर्नान है उन पर तो सीलिंग मुकर्रर है और उस पर कोई पैसा नहीं देना पड़ता तब फिर जो बड़े बड़े कारबानेदार को इप्पति लोग हैं उन पर कोई सीलिंग क्यों न मुकर्रर हो? पिछले तीस साल तक कांग्रेस पार्टी उनसे पैसा लेनी रही। उन कारबानेदारों का पेट फूलता रहा। बीस बड़े घराने अखबपति और खरबपति बनते गए। लेकिन उन पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगाई गई। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी आज ही इस सदन में आई हैं और पता नहीं आज ही क्यों कांग्रेस वाले बाक-आउट कर गए। उन्होंने कहा या कि गरीबी हटा देंगी और सीलिंग मुकर्रर करेंगी। शहरी जायदाद पर सीलिंग लगाने के लिए एक कानून बनाया गया लेकिन थोड़ी देर के बाद ही उसके लिए इतनी गाइडलाइन्स और पगड़ियां बना दी गईं कि वह सारा का सारा कानून ही खत्म होकर रह गया।

अब इस देश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, उसको पैसे दो साल हो गए हैं, इस पैसे दो साल के समय में भी इस देश के उद्योगपतियों पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगा सके तो हम जनता में जा कर क्या मुह दिखायेंगे? आज किसानों के खेत ले लिए गये हैं, इसलिए कि वह सीलिंग से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं रख सकता और वह जमीन आप जिस को चाहें उस को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उद्योगपतियों के ऊपर सीलिंग क्यों नहीं लगाया? इन के पास जो जमीन है उस पर भी तो हृद मुकर्रर की जानी चाहिए। अगर किसी के पास 2 लाख, 4 लाख, या पांच लाख है, तो इस को छोड़ कर अगर किसी के पास इस से ज्यादा है, तो उस को बगैर किसी मुआवजे के ले लेना चाहिए। खास तौर से जो बाहर की कम्पनियां हैं, जिन्होंने बाहर से यहां प्रा कर काम शुरू किया और जितना लूट सकते थे, लूट कर ले गये, अब जो उन का घाटेवाला सीदा था, उस को हमारे सुपुर्द कर गये, उस के लिए भी हम उन को पैसा दें—यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर दोबारा विचार करें कि यह पैसा इन को देना चाहिए या नहीं देना चाहिए।

आज हम ये प्रकाश नारायण जी का नाम लेते हैं, सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं—लेकिन वह सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति है—कहां? इन उद्योगपतियों से हम जो ले रहे हैं—उस का पैसा दे रहे हैं—यह सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति कहां है, सम्पूर्ण की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिए, यह तो अधरी क्रान्ति भी नहीं है। यह बड़ी सीधी सी बात है—आप जरा सोचिये कि इन को जो पैसा दिया जाना है, वह किस लिए दिया जाना है? जो कारबाना उन्होंने लगाया था, उस का सारा मुनाफा ले गये, जो कुछ उस में बचा था, वह भी लूट कर ले गये और अब जो टृटा-फृटा कारबाना बचा है, जिसे वह आप के सुपुर्द कर गये हैं, आप

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

उस का भी पैसा उन को दे रहे हैं—यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है। यह पैसा उन को क्यों दिया जाये—इस बात पर जनता पार्टी में सोच-विचार होना चाहिए। हम को हुक्मत में आये पौने-दो-साल हो चके हैं—अभी तक हम इन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर, बड़े-बड़े करोड़-पतियों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगा सके, कोई हद मुकर्रर नहीं कर सके। जब तक हम हद मुकर्रर नहीं करेंगे—तब तक जनता की भलाई की बात कहने और करने में बहुत फर्क है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यह पैसा आप उनको न दें, वह पहले ही बहुत लूट कर ले चये हैं, जो अब तक ले जा चके हैं, वही उन के लिए बहुत काफी है।

सिर्फ और आवास तक पूर्ति
और तुम्हारी बंधी (यो सिक्कार बहु):
जम्प ने बन्यवाद नहीं किया।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मैं इन को बन्यवाद देता हूँ—इसलिए कि उन से ले लिया है, लेकिन बदले में पैसा देने वाली बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that almost all the government undertakings are now running at a loss. From the statistics supplied to the Consultative Committee on Finance I found that the government undertakings have given a loss of Rs. 950 crores. If such losses continue, I do not know how the government will run.

Now what I want to suggest is that the management should be reshuffled and the Board of Directors reconstituted with persons of technical know-how and men of high integrity.

It has been seen that many of the undertakings like the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the National Jute Mills and the textile mills under the National Textile Corporation and other undertakings are running at a loss. Mainly they have explained, 'We are running at a loss due to shortage of power and shortage of raw materials.' That is not the only case. The case is that most of the resources have been pumped out by the previous management. I want to point out in this particular instance that when the Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., West Bengal was taken over, the promoters had got Rs. 16 crores as compensation by way of assistance from the Central Government. The value of the assets should not exceed Rs. 11 crores. When discussions were going on, after one year, it came to Rs. 18 crores. Almost all the assets or almost all the resources were taken out by the management.

17 hrs.

Now these should give us a warning and the Government should come forward to see that the management runs the concern—the public sector undertaking—properly. We welcome the nationalisation of industries; we welcome also the taking over of industries. But at the same time, we have to see that the management runs it perfectly well and runs it efficiently. In the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings, they have mentioned that many of the public undertakings like the Indian Iron and Steel, Britannia Engineering Co., Heavy Engineering Corporation etc. are also running at a loss. The Britannia Engineering Company, within a short time, spent over Rs. 6 lakhs for entertainment expenses, and for travelling expenses. And Jessops is also running at a loss. If such big units are run at a loss and if they spend money extravagantly, how can they run efficiently?

Therefore, Madam Chairman I would like to suggest that the management should, at once, be reshuffled

and persons having technical knowledge, persons having administrative knowledge only should be given the powers to manage these concerns. Otherwise, these will also be run at a loss. The hon. Minister will bear me out that after the sick textile mills were taken over by the Government, they have become sick. Doctors are generally called for recovery of the patients. Why are they called after they die? So, to stop such thing, we should in the beginning, after taking over the Mokameh Unit of the Britannia Engineering Co. as also Arthur Butler & Co., try to see whether they are running it properly or not. We must not only look to the interests of the employees but we have also to see that the moneys are not extravagantly spent. This has to be seen. With these words, Madam, I support this Bill.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Madam. Chairman, I am very happy to learn that the Government is taking over the management of the Britannia Engineering Co. as also the other one. I have to pose some problems. When the sick units are taken over, why the tax concession, depreciation and other benefits are taken only by the healthy units—I do not know this. I do not know whether Government has given the option to hand over these industries to the private or over these industries to the private company or to take them over straightway because in the past, the performance of the company has not been very good. Whether the Government has obtained the project report or whether it is going to be a viable unit or not—the memorandum does not throw any light on that.

What was the final valuation of the shares on the appointed day and whether the valuation of the shares was taken on the asset backing method and if so, what are the assets of the company? Such balance sheets should accompany in future. This is my suggestion when companies are taken over

by Government. I want to know whether such an exercise has been done or not. Whether this unit will be profitable in future has to be seen. Then, Madam Chairman, when this unit is manufacturing metre-gauge, railway lines and we are turning our railway lines into broad-gauge, I hope Government will consider into the aspect of manufacturing the required gauge. These are some of the problems which are posed. Likewise, some of the companies were taken over in Bhavnagar, namely, Alcock Ash Down although in this case the labour had taken an important part and there was encouragement from Member of Parliament Shri Prasannabhai Mehta also.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the past management of these companies does not give a good picture to us and Government has taken enough care for payment to the labour and other creditors in the Second Schedule and before giving compensation—which will be coming from government coffers—Clauses 25, 26 and 27 are quite satisfactory but I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to see that such persons do not go to the court of law. If an amicable settlement can be arrived at across the table, it will be good. There were serious charges that some items from the inventory were missing. Heavy penalties are purposed to be imposed on such persons.

So, Madam Chairman, in general, I support the Bill and hope that what is often said that the nationalised companies have a right to enter into losses will be belied and this company having fine units and manufacturing essential commodities will ultimately be profitable and declare some dividend in the near future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) Madam Chairman, the Minister is not feeling well. Can we postpone this item for some time and take up the next item on the agenda?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all members agree, we can hold over the discussion and take it up tomorrow and meanwhile take up the next item on the agenda.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply to the discussion tomorrow and then we will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration.

17.10 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill.

Shri Sikandar Bakht.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members are aware, Parliament passed the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, with a view to protect the wholesomeness of water and to control the pollution of rivers, etc.

For that purpose, Central and State Boards for pollution control have been established in most States to implement the provisions of the above Act. Industrial units and local bodies have been asked by the Boards to treat their effluents and sewage to prescribed specifications before they are let out into the rivers. The Boards have also started prosecutions of defaulters.

As a result of the operation of the above Act, certain drawbacks have come to the notice of the Government.

These amendments are meant to remove those shortcomings.

It is hoped that once these amendments are passed, the Boards will be in a better position to discharge their functions and control pollution.

During the last session, the House had the opportunity to consider the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978. At that time it was mentioned by many hon. Members, and also by me, that an integrated approach is being adopted to control environmental problems. Accordingly, the Water Pollution Control Boards, established under the 1974 Act, are being authorised to perform the functions of air pollution control also.

For this purpose, it is necessary to amend Sections 36 and 37 of the 1974 Act to enable the Boards to spend for air pollution work also. These amendments have been included in the proposed Bill.

Besides this, as per Section 4 of the 1974 Act, the State Governments have to constitute their State Boards within six months of the coming into force of the Act in their States. But unfortunately some States could not constitute the State Boards. They have not done it. Some other States did set up the Boards but this was after the expiry of the time-limit.

Therefore, to enable these Boards to come within the orbit of legality, some amendments are proposed in the existing Bill. The other amendments are only minor and consequential. Hence, I would request the hon. Members to permit consideration of the Bill.

There is one point which is very important which I should like to clarify. Many hon. Members have expressed the view as to why there should be piecemeal legislations with regard to different types of pollutions, and that there should be one comprehensive legislation to cover all forms of environmental pollution. We have conceded the point, but there have been

some constitutional difficulties. (Interruptions) There is no doubt that it is a very desirable thing to have one common legislation to cover all forms of environmental pollution. But there are some constitutional difficulties which are coming in the way.

Now, water is a State subject. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was passed by Parliament...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister resume his seat.

The quorum bell is being rung.—

Now, there is quorum. The Hon'ble Minister may continue.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Madam, I was pointing out that the necessity was felt and very rightly so that there should be one comprehensive legislation for all forms of environmental pollution. But as I said, there was a constitutional constraint in enacting one comprehensive legislation on this subject. Water is, in fact a State subject and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was passed on behalf of the State Governments under Article 252 of the Constitution. However, as Air Pollution is not confined to any one State boundary and as the U.N. Conference on Human Environment called on all member countries to take steps to preserve the natural resources including clean air, we have brought in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978 under Parliament's own power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind the Members and would draw their attention to the fact that when they are requested to come here for quorum purposes, they are not supposed to make it a noisy affair. Now, the hon. Minister may please continue.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I was pointing out how the Bill was passed on behalf of the State Governments and in what manner the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill was introduced in this Parliament in 1978 and this was done within the power of the Parliament itself under Article 253 of the Constitution. The matter was examined by an Expert Committee in my Ministry with the representatives of concerned Ministries, and it was decided that for the present the integrated approach can be achieved by a single implementing authority drawing authority from separate laws. Though a single law would have been most desirable, because of the Constitutional restraints, we cannot but have different laws but the implementing agency is one and the same. This is how we propose to give effect to the integrated approach.

With these words, I move that the Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 may be taken up for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav has tabled an amendment. He is not here. Mr. Rajagopal Naidu.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, I want to know why this Bill is being piloted by this Ministry instead of entrusting it to the Health Ministry because it is a technical subject pertaining to health and it is better if it is transferred to the Health Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister can reply to this point at the end.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: The hon. Minister has said that it is a comprehensive Bill because the Air Pollution Bill has also been introduced. Then what about sound pollution?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: It is in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Especially in Delhi, it is very difficult to bear the sound created by the vehicles, trucks and other things. Here, it is said that this Bill is brought for three purposes. One is to legalise the State Boards which have been constituted after the time-limit. The second point is to appoint a Chairman on a part-time or full-time basis because some State Governments have said that it is difficult to appoint a full-time Chairman. The other thing is that the various State Boards will not only perform functions relating to the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, but they would do so with regard to air pollution also. These are all good things, for which we congratulate the hon. Minister. But what about the implementation part of it? There are many Acts on the Statute Book without proper implementation. As we know, this Act is not being properly implemented and the industrialists are bypassing this and are polluting the river waters. Here pollution has been defined:

" 'Pollution' means such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water".

We have to prevent this pollution. But the fact is that the industrialists are polluting the river waters without any action being taken against them. For example, at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, there is a factory manufacturing alcohol and they are allowing the industrial effluent to go in the river and it is causing much harm to the people. It is emitting a bad smell and it is not possible for the people to take river water. There is no provision for sufficient drinking water in Chittoor town. Even after five years' agitation, the Government is not taking any active steps. Even after the Collector having issued them a notice, they continue to pollute the river water and are going scot-free. There are many cases like

this. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that this measure is properly implemented and these effluents are not allowed to be discharged into the rivers.

Due to urbanisation, the difficulty is becoming more and more. All the night-soil is being dumped very near the rivers and when the rain comes, everything flows into the rivers. Even the sewage water and the ditch water is being let into the rivers which are not perennial. These rivers flow only for one week or ten days and all this contaminates everything and the water. I would like to know, what steps are being taken by the Central Government or the State Governments with regard to this.

In Section 16 of the 1974 Act, under powers and functions of the Board, it is stated that it will:

"provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards carry out, to sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water pollution".

What about the research? What is being done in the States or at the Centre. Is it not possible to encourage the Universities to conduct research with regard to these things and appoint some of the trained personnel in the Universities for this purpose? What is being done in this respect, I would like to know.

Then further, it is stated:

"organise through mass media a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution"

Further,

"The Board may establish or re-organise a Laboratory or laboratories to enable the Board to perform its functions under this Section".

Though the Act specifies so many things—all these are quite ambitious—

yet these are not being translated into practice. My question is that whatever has been stated in the Act must be fulfilled. It is said that there must be instruments or a machinery to treat the effluents; but the instruments which have been kept there, are nothing but show pieces. They are placing these things, only because it is so provided in the Act. They are not able to treat the water. In many places we see that aquatic life is destroyed; in addition, the cattle which drink the water also die. Such water becomes injurious to health. Though the Government is having a very good scheme, it is not being implemented. So, I request Government to implement the Act, so that the objects for which the Bill has been introduced, are fulfilled.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह जल-प्रदूषण की समस्या भारतवर्ष में बहुत गंभीर हो गई है। अमी हम लोगोंने कुछ ही दिन पहले वायु-प्रदूषण के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया था। लेकिन जहाँ तक जल-प्रदूषण का प्रश्न है—

"A World Health Organisation survey in 1976 indicated that more than half of the inhabitants of the Third World are not served by any regular water supply system. Even the capital city of Delhi, pampered as it is in many ways, faces a water crisis every summer."

हमारा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज जिस जल-प्रदूषण की समस्या को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ध्यान में लिया है उस पर स्टाक-होम कान्फरेंस में भी काफी चर्चा हुई है और यह देवना वैज्ञानिकों और तकनीकी लोगों का काम है कि जल-प्रदूषण की समस्या का समाधान हम किस तरह कर सकते हैं। अबशारों में अनेकों प्रकार से प्रदूषित चल के द्वारा जो खतरे हुए हैं उन के समाचार आए हैं। यह "हिन्दू" का 13 अगस्त का समाचार है—

"POLLUTED STREAM PARALYSES CATTLE"

Environmental contamination by the effluents of the lead-copper project has resulted in a peculiar disease to cattle—paralysis of limbs followed in some cases by death—in a village in Vinukonda taluk in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. This is the conclusion of the scientists who investigated the phenomenon. The State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has directed the plant authorities to treat the effluents, to conform to safety standards."

सभापति महोदया, जब जब और ज्यों-ज्यों ओद्योगीकरण होता जायगा और जब सम्भवता का नगरीकरण होता जायगा तथा खासकर के जब पूँजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग केवल अपने मुनाफे को ध्यान में रखेंगे, सार्वजनिक लाभ को ध्यान में नहीं रखेंगे तो सच-मूल में जल प्रदूषित होगा और हवा भी प्रदूषित होगी। डा० एम एन राव एक बार यहाँ आए थे और उन्होंने बम्बई और कलकत्ते की हवा का सैम्पल लिया था। उसके बाद उन्होंने बताया था कि यहाँ बम्बई और कलकत्ते की वायु उतनी ही दूषित है जितनी कि न्यूयार्क की है। वह स्थिति तो भारतवर्ष में अभी नहीं आई है जैसी कि जापान में है जहाँ कि पुलिस वालों को जब पीक अवर रहता है, काफी भीड़भाड़ जिस समय रहती है, उस समय का आक्सीजन लेकर काम करना पड़ता है। यहतो अच्छा हुआ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी पहले ही सावधान हो गए। अबर इस प्रदूषण को रोकने का इंतजाम नहीं हुआ तो दिल्ली बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और कलकत्ते जैसी जगहों में पुलिस के लोगों को और मंत्री महोदय को भी अबर जाने का मोका मिलेगा तो आक्सीजन का सिलिंडर लेकर जाना होगा।

यहाँ जल के प्रदूषण की बात जब हमें करते हैं तो हमें याद आता है, पर्हिंत मंदन

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

मोहन मालवीय जी गंगा जल ले कर इंग्लैण्ड जाने थे और वहां पन्द्रह बींस दिनों तक गंगा का जल बिल्कुल ठीक रहता था। लेकिन आज गंगा जल क्या, टैप वाटर में भी बड़े बड़े जानवर आ जाते हैं। यह जो प्रदूषण का प्रश्न है इस के तीन कारण हैं। एक तो शहरों का अनियोजित दिस्तार और दूसरे केमिकल फॉटिलाइजर्स और पेस्टिसाइड्स में रांची गया था, वहां पर बतादा गया कि एक कारबाना जो फॉटिलाइजर्स प्रैंड बेमिकल्स का कायम किया गया हैं उसकी सारी गंडगी तालाब में जाती है। मैं अहमदाबाद भी गया था और वहां भी सारी गंदगी इकट्ठी हो रही है।

सन् 1962 में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी कि प्रदूषण की जो समस्या है उस पर वह विचार करे। 1974 में प्रिवेंशन आफ पोलूशन एक्ट लागू हुआ था और मंत्री महोदय ने जो संशोधन उपस्थित किए हैं वह आवश्यक है।

जहां तक स्टेट बोर्ड म का प्रश्न है, कई स्टेट कमेलीज ने अपने प्रस्ताव रखे हैं और वह भी विचार करने योग्य हैं।

Text of resolution adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on 15th March, 1978.

मैं अन्तिम निष्कर्ष ही पढ़ना हूँ :

"Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (2) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India read with clause (1) of the said Article this Assembly hereby resolves that the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) be amended by Parliament."

इसी तरह से हरियाणा विधान सभा ने भी प्रस्ताव पास किया है। चंकि यह किसी एक प्रदेश का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि

इस में सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है इसलिए हरियाणा विधान सभा का जो निष्कर्ष है वह इस प्रकार है :

"Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution....."

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यह संशोधन होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से असम लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली का प्रस्ताव भी है। इसलिए हमारे नायडू भाहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि बहुत दिलाद से इसको लाया गया है।

हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री जी इस पर अच्छी प्रकार में विचार करके एक कांप्रिहेसिव लेजिस्लेशन लायें। वाटर पोलूशन के भाथ एश्र पोलूशन भी है। जिस प्रकार से भौद्योगिक विस्तार हो रहा है उसके कारण शहरों में भीड़ जमती जा रही है। यदि समय होता तो मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े रखता कि गंगा में एक शहर से कितने मिलियन बेस्ट प्रोडक्ट रोज़ आता है। उसी पानी में हम स्नान करते हैं और उसी पानी को पीते हैं। अगर इन चीजों पर रोक-याम नहीं की गई समय के रहते तो इनसे-पलाइटिम जैसी अनेकों वीभागियां रैंदा होंगी और हजारों लोग उनके शिकार होंगे।

जैसा कि नायडू भाहब ने सुझाव दिया है, यह केवल आवास मंत्रालय की ही वात नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ भी इसको जोड़ना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें जन स्वास्थ्य पब्लिक हेल्थ का प्रश्न आता है। इसलिए इसको स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए। और हम समझते हैं कि समूचे राष्ट्र के लिए एक कानून बनाना चाहिए। आपने हर राज्य के लिए स्टेट बोर्ड बनाने का प्रावधान किया है और सेप्टिल पोलूशन बोर्ड भी है, वह ठीक है लेकिन जल्दी से जल्दी इसको लागू होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सुन्दर विल का हृष्य समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur):
Mr. Chairman, I support the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill. According to the reasons stated here, it has become necessary that this Bill may be amended in order to implement it in the States. There are certain lacunae. After the adoption of this Bill, they have not constituted their State Boards as per the provision within six months. So, this requires that this provision of six months should be deleted and amended on the original Bill.

Regarding the appointment of a Chairman, So it provides for a full time Chairman. But some States which have got the financial capacity or do not require such full time Chairman, there is a provision that they can have a part-time Chairman. I fully agree with these amending provisions in this Bill.

Sometime back they also introduced a Bill for air pollution; where a provision is there for the committee for state boards a central boards for water pollution, they will also look after the implementation of provisions in regard to air pollution; that also requires to be implemented in this Bill. As such we support the amending Bill. But the principal Act was passed by this House in 1974. It would have been better if the Minister had come out with a note enlightening us how that Act had been implemented till now. Water pollution has not decreased. Industrial houses have given no attention to the provisions of water pollution Act and we have not heard of a single case where industrial house had been taken to task for violating the provisions of the Act. You have not mentioned Birla's factory. I was one of those in the Select Committee on water pollution. We had been there recently. The same condition prevails over there;

no improvement has taken place. Cattle that go and drink the water in the rivulet polluted by the water from the factory die even today. Nothing has been done. I want to know how that Act is being implemented, whether anyone had been taken to task. It is four years since it was enacted.

Take Calcutta and West Bengal and the Ganga waters, especially now-a-days after the development of industries in Durgapur. There is the Damodar river. Government undertakings are also polluting the waters of the river. On both sides of Ganga industries are there; everyday they are polluting. Some steps should be taken. I want to know what steps the industries have taken; what steps central boards have taken. The Bill refers to laboratories, we want to know how many laboratories suitable to do this work are there? What antipollution measures are to be taken. They should advise the industries regarding the treatment of polluted affluents. What attention has been given to this aspect of the matter so that pollutants are treated by the industry. On many occasions industrialists say that there is no technology to treat the water. Before the establishment of an industry, they should advise the industry to make provision for the treatment of polluted affluent. It should not be after the establishment of the industry. Before the grant of licence, government should insist on provision of treatment of polluted affluents. I think certain dilution is being made in Clause 10 seeks to amend section 21 of the principal Act. It refers to samples being taken and placed in a container and sent for analysis and so on.

But this amendment as provided is like this. A proviso has also been given:

"the cost incurred in getting such sample analysed shall be payable by the occupier or his agent and in case of default of such payment,

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

revenue or of public demand; case may be, as an arrear of land revenue or of public demand:

Provided that no such recovery shall be made unless occupier or, as the case may be, his agent has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter."

The original Act provides 'wilfully'. But here it provides:

"in case of default of such payment, the same shall be recoverable from the occupier or his agent, as the case may be, as an arrear of land revenue or of public demand."

Then the proviso is there which says—

"has been given a reasonable opportunity" Though provision has been made for realising the amount, its effect has been diluted by this provision to (b).

Is it not giving some leniency again to the big tycoons?

I would request the Minister to let us know during the last three years how many cases have been detected and brought to book in which there has been non-implementation of the provisions of this Act. How many well equipped laboratories, as provided in the principal Act, have been established throughout the country so that this polluted water can be analysed and treated in a short time and remedial measures can be taken. What scientific arrangements have been made to treat the polluted affluence.

बोर्डी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): समाप्ति महोदय, ईश्वर ने हमें पानी और हवा मुफ्त दी और गरीब आदमी के लिए यही चीजें थीं जो वह आसानी से ले सकता था। साईंस की तरफ़ की होने पर जब दीक्षित चान्द मुहावरों में चली वह, तो गरीब आदमी को सिफ पानी और हवा मुफ्त

मिलती थी लेकिन अब पानी और हवा भी मोल देना शरू कर दिया गया है और उस पानी में इतना कुछ मिलना शरू हो गया है और हवा में इतना कुछ मिलना शरू हो हो गया है कि आदमी की जिन्दगी दूधर हो रही है। एक गरीब आदमी को अगर आप पूरे तोर पर रोटी न द सक, तो पानी और हवा तो शब्द मिलनी चाहिए। अगर उन में भी पोल्यूशन हो जाए, तो एक गरीब आदमी कहां तक गजारा करेगा। यह मसला ऐसा नहीं है कि यहां पर निनेस्टर साहब ने एक कानून बना दिया और उस से पानी और हवा साफ हों जाएगी। यह सिफ हिन्दुस्तान का मसला नहीं है। यह तो सारी दुनिया का मसला है और इण्टर-नेशनल लेबल पर अगर इस के बारे में पूरे तोर पर विचार नहीं किया गया, और इस को ठीक नहीं किया गया, तो यहां पर कानून बना कर आप इस को ठीक कर लेंगे, यह बात नहीं होने वाली है। आज आप देखें कि अमेरिका के किसी सिरे पर कोई तजवां होता है या आस्ट्रेलिया और चायन के किसी सिरे पर होता है। या रशिया के किसी सिरे पर होता है तो वहां से जो रेडियोवर्मिता होती है वह जहां पर हवा का जोर दूधा वहां पर गिर गई। हिन्दुस्तान में हवा का जोर आया तो यहां पर गिर गई। इसका आपके पास क्या इलाज है? आप कानून तो बना रहे हैं लेकिन यह जो इण्टरनेशनल मसला है इस पर तो इण्टरनेशनली दबाव की जरूरत है। आज देश में तूफान आ गये हैं, कभी आंध्र में तूफान आता है, कभी बंगाल में तैफान आता है। कभी बंगाल में पानी से तबाही होती है, कभी अमर में सूखा पड़ता है। यह सारी बातें एटमोस्फियरिक मव्वलेसिज से होती हैं। यह जो एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम के तर्जे हो रहे हैं उनसे पानी और हवा पूर्णित हो गये हैं जब तक बर्नर्मेंट लेबल पर इस ढरफ

कोशिश नहीं की जाएगी तब तक बाहर के देशों में जो तजर्बे हो रहे हैं, उनकी वजह से जो यहां पर हवा और पानी में दोष आ रहे हैं, उन को म नहीं रोक पायग । हम यहां पर जो कदम उठा रहे हैं उनमें इसके बिना कोई मदद पढ़ूँचने वालों नहीं है । इस के बरे में दूसरे देशों के साथ बातचांत कर पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिए ।

मथुरा में रिकायनरी बन रही है जिससे ताजमहल के काला होने का खतरा दिखाई देता है । यह मसला केवल मथुरा का ही नहीं है । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो फब्रीज लंबे रही हैं, अगर वहां के पानी और हवा को ठीक करने के लिए आप से राधन इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं और ड्राइस्टिक स्टप नहीं लेते हैं तो कोई भी कायदा नहीं है । हमारे होशियर पुर में पाइन आयस की फेब्री लगी । उसका जो बन्दा पानी वा वह नालियों में लगा जाता था । उस से सारे एरिये में एक सौ फूट तक का सारा वा सारा पानी दूषित हो गया । वहां 30-40 फूट तक नस्के लगाये जाते थे । इस फेब्री से सौ फूट तक पानी खराब हो गया । उसके बाद पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट को सिखा गया । उसने वहां पर दूषक्वेन्स की गहरी खुदाई करवाई । इसलिए हमें पानी के पानी के लिए यह सब प्रोटोकॉल लेने की ज़रूरत है । जो पानी निकालें उस पानी को सही नग्न भेजने का सही इंतजाम हो जिससे कि किसी आदमी की सेहत खराब न हो । फेब्री से जो गंदा पानी निकले उसको इस दैर्घ्य से डिस्पोज आफ करें जिससे कि पीने का पानी दूषित न हो सके । यह बहुत ज़रूरी है ।

कहीं पर भी जा कर देख लें । गवर्नरमेंट के इतने कायदे कानून बने हैं, लेकिन

उनका ठीक से पालन नहीं किया जाता । फेब्री की चिमनी जितनी ऊँची होनी चाहिए, इसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है । आपके जो इंस्पेक्टर हैं जिनका काम इस को देखने का है, उनकी अगर जेब गर्म हो गई तो फिर चिमनी ठीक जगह पर है । अगर उनकी जेब गर्म नहीं हर्दू तो उन्होंने फेब्री के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट लिख दी और अगर बाद में जेब गर्म हो गई तो फिर वह रिपोर्ट कोल्ड स्टोरेज में चली गई । यह एक बड़ा अहम मसला है ।

आप अन्दाजा लेनावधे कि इस मुक्त में एक ऐसा जम आ गया, जो पानी से आया या वहां से आया, उस से य० पी० में, बिहार में भीते हो गही है । उस से होने वाली बीमारी को आप रोक नहीं पाये हैं । उसको रोकने के हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं । अभी तक हम इस जर्म को चेक भी नहीं कर सके हैं । और इस देश में पानी और हवा खराब होना शुरू हो जाएगा तो उस से इस देश के गर्भ व आदमी का दबाव कैसे होगा । इसे लोब तो कई जगहों पर जा सकते हैं लेकिन जो इस घटी का बेटा है उसे तो इस घटी पर ही रहना है । यह जो मसला है इसको जहां तक आपके अपने लेबेल पर हल करने की बात है उसको आप हिन्दुस्तान के लेबेल पर ठीक करिए, हिन्दुस्तान में जिलनी ताकत है उतनी ताकत लगा कर वह इसको हल करे और जहां तक इसको इंटरनैशनल लेबेल पर हल करने की बात है उस पर भी आप जोर देते रहें और उस लेबेल पर भी इसको ठीक कराने की कोशिश करें ताकि एट-मासफीयरिक इम्बैलेंस वैदा न हो । इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी देश बचने वाला नहीं है । जिन के पास राधन होंगे वे तो बचाव कर लेंगे लेकिन हमारे जैसा

[बोधरो बलवीर तिह]

देश उत्तरा इनाज नहीं कर सकता। इस वास्ते इन बाज़ हां प्राप्त इंटर्वेशनल लेबल पर भी जो बोर उत्तरोत्तर पर भी हल करने ही करेगा हरे।

मैं लक्ष्यों मुद्रारिकाद देता हूं कि आपने इस तरफ कदम उठाया है। मैं प्रारंभिकरता हूं कि इस कदम को आप जारा शक्ति के साथ उठाएं ताकि लोगोंको जिन्दगी के साथ काँई बिनाइ न कर सके।

श्री एम० राम गोगल रेड़ी (निर्वाचिकाद) : इस बिल का लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुद्रारिकाद पेश करता हूं। पानी, हवा दोनों को बन्दगी दूर करने से सब कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, यह भी मैं उत्तरा कहाना चाहता हूं। रजांति का एक संवेशन भी है जिस में बहुत पोल्यूशन हो गया है, बहुत गन्दगी भी गई है, उसके बारे में भी उसको कुछ करना चाहिए। मैं उसको यह बात इन्हिं कह रहा हूं कि वह रूपित्रार्थी के एक मेवर पार्टनर है।

श्री बलवीर तिह : किया आपने और भुगत हम रहे हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोगल रेड़ी : आप दूसरों को फिक मत करो। आप अपनी ड्यूटी बजाओ। दूसरोंने जो किया है उसकी सजा उन्होंने भुगत ली है, वे हट भी गए हैं।

पानी कि गन्दगी को दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है। इनका कारण यह है कि जिन्हें लोब हमारे देश में मर रहे हैं उनमें से 25 प्रतिशत लोब खराब पानी थीने से मर रहे हैं। यह फिराई हैं। यह काम किस भवालय का होना चाहिए और किस का नहीं होना चाहिए, इस बीज में आपको नहीं जाना चाहिए। यह तो गवर्नेंट का

काम है, चहे इसको आप करें या कोई दूसरा करे। मेरा हार्डिंग मिनिस्टरी से थोड़ा बहुत ताल्लुक रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मंत्रालय बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। मिनिस्टर भी एनिंगट है। उनसे बहुत अधिक काम हो सकता, ऐसो हमें उम्मीद है।

मैं उसको बताना चाहता हूं कि गंगा में मरेंहुए मुर्दे भी डाले जा रहे हैं मैं बनारस में नहाने के लिए बताया। उसमें एक मुर्दी प्राया जिसका देवता हैरान और परेशान हो गया। मैंने वहां बाहुंगां से पूछा और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि मुर्दे ता रोजाना खाते जाते रहते हैं। ऐसे इस इस इस निषिग। यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे सहड़ी पानों में वह रह हो। उस किस्म से आप इसको समझ रहे हैं। गंगा में मुर्दोंको डालने पर आपका रोक लातो चाहिए, इसको बैन करना चाहिए। यह कोई रिलिएशन सेरेमोनी नहीं है। हिंदुस्तान में हिंदुओंमें रिलिएशन सेरेमोनी बहुत सो जगहों पर जलाने की है। इस बोत पर आपनो सहड़ी से रोक लानी चाहिए।

बड़े बड़े जा जारबातें हैं उनका दोष देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। बैहतर यह होगा कि गन्दगी को रोकने के लिए बड़े बड़े कारखानों और फैक्ट्रियोंके बाजू में टैक बनाए जाएं और वहां पानी को दुरुस्त कर के बाहर छोड़ा जाए। गोआ में बिड़ला की एक जुगाई कैमिकल फैक्ट्री है। उसके बारे में भी शिकायत हुई थी। मैं वहां बदाया। उन्होंने बताया कि हमको मालूम नहीं है कि यह सब चोज होने वाली है। उन लोगोंने एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके जापान से मशीनरी मंगाई और उससे वहां का पानी साफ किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब कारखाना बदला है तभी कारखाने के खराब पानी को साफ

करके नालियों में छोड़े जाने का प्राविजन कारखाने के पास ही होना चाहिए। किसी नदी नाले में उस पानी को डायरेक्ट नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए। उस पास ही एक तालाब बना कर उस में पानी को शद्द करके पानी नालों में छोड़ा जाना चाहिए। किसी भी फैक्ट्री को सरकार लाइसेंस दे तो उसको इंसिस्ट करना चाहिए या फैक्ट्री का जो नक्शा है उस को देखने के बाद या उसको स्वीकृति देने से पहले यह देखना चाहिए और इंसिस्ट करना चाहिए कि गंदे पानी का ठीक इंतजाम किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है। जब तक इसके बारे में गवर्नर्मेंट को पूरी तसली न हो जाए तब तक उस फैक्ट्री को इसे लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिए। क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रीज से देश का सौभाग्य होना चाहिए और देश को दौलत मन्द बनाना चाहिए लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी खराब नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर सहेत खराब हो गई तो सब कुछ गया।

हम पहले से कहते आ रहे हैं कि अगर किसी की हैल्थ खराब हो गई तो फिर दोबारा आना मश्किल है। इस वास्ते हैल्थ के नुकतेनजर से हर फैक्ट्री को लाइसेंस देते बहत देखना चाहिए। आपके मन्त्रालय का हुक्म इंडस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंसेज पर चलता है या नहीं, लेकिन गवर्नर्मेंट एज ए होल यह गवर्नर्मेंट का पाठ होना चाहिए। इस वास्ते आप लोगों को इंस्ट्रुक्शन्ज दीजिए। जब तक पानी के साफ करने का उनके पास ठीक से इंतजाम न हो तो अगर इंडस्ट्री न हों तो कोई परवाह नहीं, यह हिन्दुस्तान ज्यादा दिन जिन्दा रह सकता है, भगव अगर हमारे लोगों को हैल्थ खराब हो गई, काम करने टूले कमज़ोर हो गये, मर गये तो बड़ा नुकसान होगा। एक आदमी जो काम करने के काबिल होता है, उस पर देश को बहुत पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है, चाहे

पढ़-लिखकर वह वर्कर हो, इंजीनियर हो या डाक्टर हों। उसकी पढ़ाई पर बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है जो कि नेशनल एक्स-चैकर का पैसा होता है। इस तरह से नेशनल एक्सचैकर पर जो भार पड़ता है, उसके बारे में गवर्नर्मेंट को हर तरह से सोचना चाहिए।

पहली गवर्नर्मेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया, तो इस बात का सहारा नहीं लेना चाहिए। दिस इज नो एक्सक्यूज़, नाट टू डू दी वर्क। आप जब नेकनीथरी से कदम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, कदम उठा नहीं रहे हैं, बल्कि मजबूती से कदम रख रहे हैं तो मैं इस वास्ते आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बोर्ड आप कायम करने वाले हैं उसमें पोलिटि-शीयन बड़ाना चाहते हैं तो भी एफीशियेंट पोलिटीशियन को उसमें बढ़ाइये। स्टेट्स में जो बोर्ड बन रहे हैं, आप उन स्टेट्स पर कितना असर डाल सकते हैं, तो उसकी भी आपको निगरानी करनी चाहिए। अच्छे लोगों को अच्छी जगह बैठाने से काम अच्छे होंगे, उसके नतीजे अच्छे निकलेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण सिंह : (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, वह विधेयक बिलम्ब से ही आया है। जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) संशोधन विधेयक, 1978 थोड़ा पहले आता तो अच्छा होता। इसमें जो डिफेक्ट पाये गये और उनको दूर करने के लिए जो सरकारी संशोधन आये हैं, वह बहुत पहले आते तो अच्छा रहता। जल प्रदूषण के निवारण की अहमियत कम नहीं है।

बहुत से लोग कह रहे हैं कि कार-खानों के चलते बहुत से शहरों में पानी

[श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह]

बन्दा होता है, वह तो है, लेकिन उससे भी बड़ी चीज़ यह है कि जितने भी शहर बसे हुए हैं वह सब किसी न किसी नदी के किनारे बसे हुए हैं। चाहे गंगा हो या जमना हो, सरज़ हो या गंडक हो, नर्दा हो ताप्ती हो या कृष्णा हो, जितने भी शहर हैं सब को नालियों का मुँह नदियों की तरफ है, गंगा मुखी है। अयोजनों के जमाने से लेकर पिछले 30 वर्षों तक जितने भी शहर बस रहे हैं या उनका विस्तार किया जा रहा है, उनमें शहर की नालियों का मुँह गंगा मुखी है। अकेले गंगा में 2 करोड़ आदमी प्रतिदिन स्नान

करते हैं। 50, 60 लाख आदमी गंगा का पानी पीते हैं। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि इससे उनके स्वास्थ्य का बया होता। जिस गंगा में सारे शहर का पाखमना, पेशाब, मन्दगी नालियों से निकल कर भिरती हो वहां जा कर लोग रुकान करें।

MR CHAIRMAN: If he likes to continue his speech, he can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 21, 1978/Kartika 30, 1900 (Saka)