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Agrahayana 14, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 5, 1977/Agrahayana
14, 1899 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News Item Captioned "Sugar Crisis
Artificial"

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

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the news item ap-
pearing in "Business Standard" of 6th
November, 1977 captioned "Sugar Crisis
Artificial";

(b) if so, whether a thorough inves-
tigation has been made into the allega-
tions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and
action being taken against the mills
involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A
statement is placed on the Table of
the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The free-sale quota
released for October, 1977, was 1.30
lakh tonnes. With a view to further
improve the supplies of sugar in that
month, the validity period of additi-
onal 20,000 tonnes of free-sale quota re-
leased on 14-9-1977 was extended be-
yond 30-9-1977 upto 15-10-1977 and
the validity period of November 1977
free-sale quota was also commenced
from 23rd October, 1977. The total
off-take of free-sale sugar from the
factories against the aforesaid three
quotas during October 1977 is estimat-
ed at about 1.36 lakh tonnes which
represented the highest off-take dur-
ing the last 12 months from October,
1976 to September, 1977 (sugar year
1976-77). As regards the levy sugar,
the despatches made in October 1977
at 2.39 lakh tonnes were the highest
in the preceding 12 months and slight-
ly higher than the releases at 2.37
lakh tonnes, accounted for by end-of-
the-month figures and adjustments.
The lapses reported by the factories
on free-sale are as under:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

Particulars of quota	Total lapses	Lapses reported by factories in U. P. and Bihar against 1976-77 season releases (included in total lapses given under Col. 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Against 20,000 tonnes additional release given on 14-9-1977 and valid upto 15-10-1977	105.4	{ U.P. . . . 82.0 Bihar . . . 23.4
2. Against 1.30 lakh tonnes free-sale quota released on 24-9-77 (valid from 1-10-77 to 31-10-77)	5,763.5	{ U.P. . . . 3,357.1 Bihar . . . 542.5

(Information pertains to 244 factories out of 247 factories to which releases were made—information from 2 factories in Maharashtra and one factory in Bihar is still awaited).

2. The reason generally mentioned by the factories for the above lapses is that on account of slump in the market buyers were not forthcoming to purchase sugar. In view of complaints regarding slackness on the part of sugar dealers to lift free-sale sugar from the factories, a circular letter was issued to all the State Governments on 13-10-77 impressing on them the need to ensure adequate lifting of stocks by the dealers who have been licensed by them under the Wholesale Sugar Dealers Licensing Order. A strict watch is being maintained to ensure regular despatches by the factories against the monthly free-sale quota released to them and whenever wilful violations are observed, necessary corrective action, including warning the defaulting factories, is taken.

3. As regards 25,000 tonnes of additional levy sugar released as festival quota for each of the months of October and November, 1977, the State Governments were advised to make suitable arrangements for distribution through fair price shops. Besides, the levy sugar allotments to the States has been stepped up substantially from the usual 2.05 lakh tonnes to 2.71 lakh tonnes from December, 77.

4. As a result of these steps the wholesale prices in the principal markets in the country at the end of November, 1977 were lower by Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per quintal as compared to the prices prevailing a year ago and at the retail level, they are lower by about Rs. 0.80 to Rs. 1.20 per kilogram.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: The newspaper report says that several mills in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have allowed their October release quota for free-sale sugar to lapse, creating an

artificial shortage and that the mills also refused to sell sugar when prices started falling in anticipation of sugar decontrol. But the statement does not mention what action really has been taken against those who have created artificial scarcity especially in a season when people are demanding sugar. May I have a categorical answer?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:

No action has been taken beyond warning these factories, but I may also give this additional information that most of the lapses were on the part of the public sector sugar factories. That is one of the reasons why we are hesitating to take action. The crisis which is referred to in the newspaper report was really no crisis at all and the lapses were insignificant compared to the total releases. In fact, the releases in October/November, 1977, have been the highest during the last five years. In spite of the lapses, the sugar that was put on the market in October was the highest during the last 12 months.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am surprised to hear the first part of the answer. If it is a lapse whether it is by the private sector or public sector, lapse is a lapse. Moreover, the lapse is in the cooperative sector. Why are you hesitant to take necessary steps against those who are doing such criminal acts?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:

These factories of Uttar Pradesh are not cooperative factories but are being run by the Sugar Corporation, a State enterprise. We have written to the State Government to warn these factories that they should behave better in future. The percentage of lapses by the public sector has been very high. In fact in UP out of total lapse of 3357 tonnes, the lapse by the public sector factories was 1852 tonnes i.e. more than half. Similarly, the lapse in Bihar is also mostly by the public sector sugar factories.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:
Whether the Minister is aware that sugar is being sold in open market at Rs. 425 a quintal and if so, what steps he proposes to take to stop this and fix the prices?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have got today's newspaper before me. It says 'Sugar bearish' and the price quoted here is decline from Rs. 400 to Rs. 420 to Rs. 390 to 400. I have got another newspaper which also confirms the same. So, there has been a tendency of decline in prices.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । सरकार ने बड़ी उदारता के साथ बहुत सारी चीनी फ्री मार्केट में निकाली है तो क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह चीज है कि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार के शूगर मेगनेट्स और शूगर के बड़े व्यापारी हैं जो फ्री सेल शूगर को खरीद कर उस का थोक व्यापार करते हैं और देश में आर्टी-फिशियल स्केयरसिटी पैदा करते हैं ? इस प्रकार के जो शूगर मेगनेट्स हैं वे तमाम चीनी को खरीद करके अपने यहां रख लेते हैं और बाजार में स्केयरसिटी पैदा कर के मनमाने ढंग से प्राइस चार्ज करते हैं । क्या सरकार उन को कंट्रोल करने के बारे में कुछ सोच रही है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान् ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है । वास्तव में प्राइसेज गिर रही हैं । अगर इस प्रकार के कुछ शूगर मेगनेट्स हैं भी तो वे ऐसी परिस्थिति में जो आज देश में हैं चीनी को खरीद कर होड़ नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : जब सरकार यह बात स्वीकार करती है कि इस देश में चीनी का भंडार बहुत अधिक पड़ा हुआ है और दूसरी बात वह यह भी स्वीकार करती है कि चीनी का अपने देश में कन्जम्पशन बढ़ना चाहिए तो क्या मंत्री जी से मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि चीनी का डी-कंट्रोल करने में उन को क्या कठिनाई है ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग चीनी खरीद सकें ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : दो कठिनाइयाँ हैं । पहली तो यह है कि इस देश में काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इस बात के आदी हो चुके हैं कि उन को 2 रु० 15 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम पर लेवी शूगर मिलती रहे अगर चीनी को को कर दिया जाएगा तो करीब 3 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम वह मिलेगी यानी 85 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा । इससे उपभोक्ताओं के एक बड़े वर्ग में असंतोष होता है । दूसरे अगर कीमतें तीन रुपये के लगभग तक गिर जाने दी गयीं तो इससे डाण्डसारी उद्योग को धक्का लगेगा । इससे इस उद्योग को इसे कुटोर उद्योग कहिये या कुछ और कहिये—काफी हानि होगी और वह कामन हीं कर सकेगा । (व्यवधान)

Success of Food for Work Programme

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

(a) the success of the 'Food for Work Programme' in different States during the current year; and

(b) whether Government consider it necessary in the light of the experience gained so far to recast the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Though the

scheme 'Food For Work' was introduced from 1st April, 1977 it contained too many restrictive clauses that made it difficult to implement. Many of these restrictions have been removed and the scheme substantially modified in the light of difficulties experienced by the State Governments. This has, however, been done only towards the end of the last month. It is, therefore, too early to assess the success of scheme.

(b) The scheme has already been recast making it more acceptable to the State Governments and easier to operate.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is apparent from the reply given by the hon. Minister that this programme has not been actually launched properly. As far as my information goes, only five States have shown interest in this particular programme, namely, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. But the situation is such that there is mass hunger in the entire country. I do not see that other States which have not taken interest in the programme have not got the problem of rural unemployment and that they do not require the programme. The hon. Minister has mentioned certain restrictive clauses. May I know from the hon. Minister what are those restrictive clauses which have been modified, in what manner they have been modified and whether, in course of modification, the State Governments were consulted.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Formerly, foodgrains could be utilised for payment of part or all wages of workers relating to maintenance of public works in the rural areas. Secondly, the work project could be executed during the lean period of four months only and the project could be executed only in areas where expenditure on the maintenance of public works was to be incurred. All the restrictions have been removed. Foodgrains could be utilised for payment of part or all the wages for work relating to on-going Plan and non-Plan schemes, new items of capital works, maintenance of public works and

works relating to floods. The work project can be executed throughout the year. It can be formulated for areas experiencing acute unemployment and under-employment. Foodgrains made available under the scheme can be utilised for payment of wages in kind to labourers engaged under the contractors provided it is ensured that the contractors maintain proper accounts and do not mis-utilise foodgrains to be distributed to labourers. The State Governments may at their discretion execute the work project through voluntary organisations or good standing. All these modifications have been made as a result of which the State Governments have shown considerable interest. It is not a fact that only four or five States have shown interest in this programme. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are some of the States which have shown interest in this programme.

These are the States which have come with their proposals and we have already issued instructions for the issue of wheat to Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: What are the changes made in consultation with the State Governments?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In fact, we ourselves realised some of the difficulties in the implementation of the earlier scheme and made modifications which have been welcomed by the State Governments. As a result of those modifications, the scheme is now becoming very popular.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We have got 20 million tonnes of foodgrains as food reserve. It is quite welcome. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government considers the desirability of launching a scheme guaranteeing employment for the rural population in view of all this food-

grains available in our country? Whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme for guaranteeing employment for the rural people on a massive scale on a national basis.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: That question is under the consideration of the Government; it is a wider question; it has nothing to do with this immediate scheme of foodgrains.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He says this question is not related to the question which he himself examined. I say 20 million tonnes of foodgrains are now lying with the Government in the buffer stock. I put this question in this way. Whether the Government proposes to take it (a) as a national programme guaranteeing employment for the rural people on the basis of available foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: He says the matter is under consideration with the Government; your suggestion is under consideration of Government.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितने रुपये का गेहूं मांगा था और कितने रुपये का उस को दिया गया है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी स्कीमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दी हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी स्कीमें भेजी हैं और उन्होंने 1 लाख 66 हजार टन गेहूं की मांग की है जिस में से 22 हजार टन उनको रिलीज किया जा चुका है। इससे थोड़ा काम हो जाने के बाद सेकिड और थर्ड इस्टालमेंट उनको दी जाएगी।

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this 'scheme is extended to wells digging programme.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: This can be used for major, medium

and minor irrigation works. The digging of wells comes under minor irrigation. So, there is no difficulty.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: MR. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the total amount of foodgrains allotted to different States State-wise. I also want to know the total number of unemployed covered by the "Food for Work Scheme" in the rural areas.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I will give State-wise allocation, etc. But I want to remove one misunderstanding. This scheme has not been taken up just to reduce our stock. The situation is not as if we have something to throw away. Secondly, this has not only to provide employment, but somehow, this scheme has been launched with a view to providing additional resources to the States for development works. This is the clarification which I wanted to give. Now I will read out the quantity requested for and the quantity already allocated: It is like this: "Andhra Pradesh—1,000 tonnes. There has been no allocation so far; Assam has asked for 30,000 tonnes, allocation made 7500 tonnes; Bihar—1 lakh tonnes, allocation—10,000 tonnes; Gujarat has asked for milo which we do not have. So, there has been no allocation; Haryana—11,000 tonnes it has no allocation so far; Karnataka—4571 tonnes, allocation—1,000 tonnes; Kerala—3,000 tonnes, but there has been no allocation so far; Maharashtra—4,800, allocation—1,200 tonnes; Himachal Pradesh—2,758 tonnes, allocation—940 tonnes; Orissa—78,625 tonnes, allocation—10,000 tonnes; Rajasthan—11,894 tonnes, but there has been no allocation so far; Uttar Pradesh—1.66 lakh tonnes, allocation—22,000 tonnes and the West Bengal—78,227 tonnes, allocation—21,002 tonnes."

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद विशारद : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में भी कहा है कि देहातों में कृषि सम्बन्धी

विकास के लिये हर प्रोग्राम चलाया जायगा तो मैं विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कृषि मंडी समितियाँ हैं उनके विकास के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या इस बात के लिये केन्द्र से कोई अतिरिक्त गेहूँ भंडार मांगा है या 1 लाख 66 हजार टन में ही सम्मिलित है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मंडियों के विकास का तो प्रश्न नहीं है परन्तु फिर भी मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मंडियाँ हैं उनके विकास के लिये उनके पास कुछ धन उपलब्ध है। सड़कों को बनाने के लिये कुछ नकद रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है तो नकदी वाला हिस्सा कृषि मंडियाँ दे रही हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में, और बाकी जो गल्ले का खर्चा है वह सेव किया जायगा। दोनों स्कीमों को मिलाकर 3,000 किलोमीटर पक्का सड़क बनाने का उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्ताव है।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: The hon. Minister, in his reply, has mentioned about 12 States, but he has not said anything about Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry will be included and what steps have been taken to implement the programme? What are the reasons for leaving out Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and what is the quantity they are going to supply to them?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We have written to the Chief Ministers informing them about this new scheme and inviting requests from them. We have made allocations only in respect of those States from which requests have already been received. We will certainly wel-

come any scheme from Tamil Nadu, but, so far, none has been received.

दिल्ली में तारा-घर की स्थापना

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों के छात्रों एवं लोगों को ज्योतिष तथा खगोल विज्ञान से अवगत कराने के लिए दिल्ली में तारा-घर बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां तो यह तारा-घर कब तक स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जहाँ तक मैं मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर सुन सका हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है, क्या यह ठीक है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : जी हाँ, कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्यार्थियों को ज्योतिष और खगोल विद्या जानने के लिये इस प्रकार का तारा-घर परमावश्यक है। कलकत्ता और बम्बई से यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि वहाँ पर करीबन विद्यार्थियों को ही इससे लाभ नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि

साधारण जनता भी उस से बहुत लाभ उठाती है और जितनी उस पर लागत आई है, उस से कई गुना अधिक धन टिकटों के रूप में अब तक आ भी चुका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों के लाभ के दृष्टिकोण से ताराघर का यहां होना आवश्यक है और उसकी लागत भी जल्दी ही टिकटों के माध्यम से प्राप्त हो जायेगी, तो इस तरह का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन क्यों नहीं है ? इसका क्या कारण है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : अभी तक यह प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है । जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, यह तो सही है, लेकिन इस में रुपये की भी बात आती है, इस में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होगा ।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की ओर से फिजिक्स, कैमिस्ट्री, ब्लाक्स में दिल्ली में एक आब्जरवेटरी टावर बनाने के लिये कोशिश की गई थी और एक टावर बन भी चुका है, लेकिन उस पर अभी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी कुछ काम नहीं कर रही है । विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के लिए अभी आब्जरवेटरी टावर से काम चल सकता है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने सीधा सा प्रश्न पूछा था और वह यह कि विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के लिये ताराघर एक अनिवार्य अंग है । लेकिन आप यहां आब्जरवेटरी टावर बना रहे हैं, और इसका भी इस्तेमाल न होने से ऐसी स्थिति में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । लेकिन ताराघर बनाने पर साधारण जनता भी उसे देखेगी, उस पर टिकट लगाने से आमदनी भी सरकार को हो सकेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट पर सरकार क्यों नहीं विचार कर रही है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : अभी तो हम बना नहीं सकते हैं । विद्यार्थी पेड़ों के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं, ताराघर तो बहुत दूर की बात है ।

// DR KARAN SINGH: I think, the hon. Education Minister should appreciate that a planetarium is something which is really very very important and it is extra-ordinary that a capital city like ours does not have its own planetarium. We have Nehru Planetarium in Bombay and there is one in Calcutta also. To have observatories and to see the stars through a telescope is a different matter. A planetarium is an absolutely essential thing for education not only of students but also of public. May I, therefore, suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister that if it is not under the University Grants Commission, some other agency should be requested to put up a planetarium here so that we can see the magnificent spectacle of the Heavens as they have been and as they will be in the future.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is a suggestion for action.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister comes from Calcutta and he would be aware that the Planetarium at Calcutta is one of the best in the world. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether he would be good enough to have this proposal seriously considered in his Ministry, while he is the Minister, because Delhi is not only the capital city of India, but it is also a good place for study and a central place in the sense that a very large number of people come here from all parts of India and the World. A variety of students also come on study tourist from other States I would like to know what the hon. Minister thinks about this.

Secondly, since it is connected with astronomy and astrology, and a large number of politicians are concerned with astrology—whether of this Government or of the previous Government—it would be helpful to them, too!

MR. SPEAKER: The second part is more important.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As far as I know, the Planetarium in Calcutta has been constructed through private munificence and some well known industrial house has financed it and is looking after the management. I do not know how the Bombay Planetarium is coming up. Government certainly would not have any objection whatsoever if some private industrialist or some other body comes up for putting up a Planetarium. In that case, if such a proposal comes, I would plead with my esteemed colleague Shri Sikandar Bakht for commissioning of land.

SHRIMATI V. JEYLAKSHMI: Is it a fact that many Planetariums have been set up in North India but only one has been set up in Vijayawada for the entire south, if so, will the Minister consider establishing Planetariums in all the State Capitals like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras etc. so that students and other people might be educated in the fields of astrology and astronomy?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is no such proposal.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय से यह बात सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि जब बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए पेड़ के नीचे बैठना पड़ता है, तो प्लैनेटेरियम आदि चीजें कैसे बनाई जा सकती हैं। इस के मानी ये हैं कि जब तक सब बच्चों के लिए स्कूल-भवन नहीं बन जायेंगे, तब तक कोई प्लैनेटेररी बनेगी ही नहीं। यदि प्लैनेटेररी बगैरह बन सकती है, तो प्लैनेटेरियम क्यों नहीं बन सकता है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is always a question of priorities: I have not said that laboratories are not important....

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 268.

सुपर बाजरोँ तथा जनता दुकानों के माध्यम से गेहूँ तथा चीनी सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव

* 268. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजार में गेहूँ तथा चीनी क्रमशः 150 रुपये तथा 430 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से बेचे जा रहे हैं, जब कि सरकारी गोदामों में और अधिक भंडारण क्षमता नहीं है चीनी मिलें फिर चालू हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गेहूँ तथा चीनी के मूल्य निर्धारित करने तथा इन्हें सुपर बाजरोँ तथा जनता दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई करने का है जैसा कि दालों के मामले में किया गया है, यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 24 नवम्बर, 1977 को उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात तथा मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों जहाँ पर अधिकांशतः बढ़िया किस्म के लिए अधिक मूल्य होता है, को छोड़ कर गेहूँ के थोक मूल्य आम तौर पर 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम थे। इसी प्रकार, चीनी के थोक मूल्य भी आम तौर पर 430 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम थे।

(ख) गेहूँ और चीनी उचित दर की दुकानों से निर्धारित मूल्य पर दिए जाते हैं जिस में केन्द्रीय भण्डार से राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए गेहूँ का भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो पर मूल्य 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और

लेवी चीनी का उपभोक्ता मूल्य 2.15 रुपये प्रति किलो है । सरकार के पास उपलब्ध भारी सुरक्षित भण्डार के संदर्भ में राज्यों से कहा गया है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से गेहूं देने में तेजी लाएं और उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी तरह पूरा करें ।

11 उचित दर की दुकानों की प्रणाली से उपभोक्ताओं की गेहूं को पूरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की सरकार की क्षमता और खुले बाजार के मूल्यों को प्रभावित करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1977 से आगे लेवी चीनी का अधिक वितरण करने और अधिक मात्रा में लेवी मुक्त चीनी देने की दृष्टि से अधिक से अधिक मूल्य निर्धारित करने पर जोर देना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है । तथापि, सुपर बाजार तथा जनता दुकानें इन वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं ।

श्री दया राम शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 24 नवम्बर, 1977 तक गेहूं के थोक मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और गव्वर के 430 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम थे । वास्तविकता यह है कि उत्तर भारत में, जहां गेहूं की खपत सब से ज्यादा होती है, गेहूं के थोक मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कहीं ज्यादा पाये गये, और वे इस समय भी इस से ज्यादा हैं । यही स्थिति चीनी की भी है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस समय उत्तर भारत में गेहूं और चीनी की वास्तविक कीमत क्या है ?

अधिकांश उपनगरों में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन नहीं होता है, और लोगों को खाद्यान्न बाजार से खरीदना पड़ा है, क्योंकि वहां लेवी सिस्टम या सस्ते दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से गल्ला नहीं दिया जाता है । क्या सरकार उपनगरों

में रहने वाले लोगों को खाद्यान्न उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्रियों में 24 नवम्बर, 1977 को गेहूं के जो मूल्य प्रचलित थे, मैं उन्हें पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

चंदौसी : 120 रुपये, इटावा : 128 रुपये, इलाहाबाद : 130 रुपये, सुल्तानपुर : 130 रुपये, बांदा : 145 रुपये, (हाथरस के बारे में मालूम नहीं है), बहराइच : 120 रुपये, हापुड़ : 132 रुपये । कानपुर : 130, कालपी 126 और सहारनपुर 126 । इस से देखा जा सकता है कि कहीं भी 150 के लगभग उत्तर प्रदेश में मूल्य नहीं हुआ ।

दूसरा प्रश्न जो है कि किन्हीं स्थानों पर फेयर प्राइस शाप्स नहीं है तो हम तो बराबर राज्य सरकारों को लिखते रहते हैं कि वे आवश्यकतासामान अधिक से अधिक फेयर शाप्स खोलें, हमारी तरफ से उन्हें किसी भी मात्रा में अनाज मांगें, देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है ।

श्री दया राम शास्त्री : यह बराबर शिकायतें मिल रही हैं और यहां पर भी यह बात डिस्कस हुई है कि शुगर की इयुअल प्राइस पालिसी कामयाब नहीं है । विशेष रूप से देहातों में जो सस्ते मूल्य की दुकानों से शुगर दी जाती है उस का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है । जहां जहां भी इस की व्यवस्था है हर जगह ऐसी शिकायत पायी जा रही है कि शुगर का वितरण निर्धारित कीमत पर नहीं हो रहा है और सारी की सारी शुगर कोटे वाले स्वयं देव देते हैं मार्केट में । तो क्या सरकार इस इयुअल प्राइस पालिसी को समाप्त

कर के ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिस से चीनी स्वाभाविक तौर पर ठीक दाम पर लोगों को मिल सके ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह बात कुछ हद तक सच है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में लेवी चीनी का वितरण पंजाब, हरयाणा, गुजरात और केरल, केवल इन चार राज्यों को छोड़ कर अन्यत्र ठीक नहीं है। इन चार राज्यों में पहले से ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में चीनी के वितरण की व्यवस्था अच्छी और सन्तोषजनक थी और इन राज्यों में शहरी क्षेत्रों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बराबर चीनी भेजते थे। लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में दुर्ब्यवस्था थी और गांव वालों को कम चीनी मिलती थी। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में चीनी बराबर भेजेगी और इसी उद्देश्य से लेवी शुगर का कोटा भी बढ़ाया गया है। हम ने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि आप इसकी व्यवस्था करें जिस में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी चीनी का समान वितरण हो। यहां तक लिखा गया है कि अगर आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाएंगे तो ऐडिशनल चीनी का कोटा नहीं दिया जायगा। लेकिन सभी राज्यों के मंत्रियों ने लिख कर भेजा है कि हम वितरण की व्यवस्था कर चुके हैं। आप हम को ऐडिशनल कोटा दीजिए, हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भेजेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप पुराने अनुभव से न जायें। अभी जो ऐडिशनल कोटा देने की बात है वह दिसम्बर में रिलीज हो रहा है, वह अभी जिलों तक पहुंचा नहीं है। हम को अभी से निर्णय नहीं निकाल लेना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारें इस में असफल रहेंगी। अगर चार राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बराबर सन्तोषजनक ढंग से चीनी का वितरण संभव है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसा न हो सके।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि नगरों में और गांवों में गेहूं का वितरण हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ने यह भी जांच करने का प्रयास किया या आप के पास इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत आई कि शहरों में, जो गेहूं इन दुकानों से मिलता है, वह मंत्री महोदय के पास तो नहीं पहुंचा होगा, लेकिन जो यहां वितरण करने वाली दुकानें हैं वहां से वह गेहूं कोई खरीदता नहीं है इसलिए कि वह गेहूं इंसानों के खाने लायक नहीं है जो वहां पड़ा हुआ है और दूसरे, जो चीनी शहरों में वितरित होती है उस की मात्रा 300 या 400 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति से ज्यादा नहीं है और ग्रामों में तो चीनी का नाम तक नहीं है, यह दशा में सारे राजस्थान की बता रहा हूं, अन्य प्रदेशों की आप जानते होंगे। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से दिए जाने वाले गेहूं की जांच करेंगे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से कम से कम इंसानों के खाने योग्य गेहूं वहां दिया जाय ? बाकी लोग तो बाजारों से खरीद लेते हैं लेकिन जो गांवों में गेहूं मिलता है वह तो ऐसा होता है कि इंसान क्या जानवर भी नहीं खा सकते। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की व्यवस्था करेंगे और चीना 300 ग्राम का जगह 1 किलो कम से कम देंगे ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जहां तक चीनी के वितरण का प्रश्न है, मैं अभी निवेदन कर चुका कि नयी योजना अभी चालू होने वाली है। पहले वाली योजना तो असफल थी, यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूं। चार राज्यों को छोड़ कर जिनके मैं ने नाम गिनाये हैं, और कहीं भी चीनी की समुचित वितरण व्यवस्था नहीं थी। इसलिए पुरानी बात को दोहराने से तो कोई लाभ नहीं है। जहां तक वर्तमान का प्रश्न है, मैं निवेदन कर चुका कि चीनी अभी रिलीज हुई है,

आज पांच तारीख है, अभी वह राज्य सरकारों के पास पहुंची नहीं है इसलिए थोड़ा सा आप धैर्य रखें। इतने वर्षों तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के साथ अन्याय होता रहा उसको हम बदलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संसद सदस्यों का भी कर्तव्य है कि वे राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डालें कि वे उचित वितरण व्यवस्था करें। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he is accepting it.

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : माननीय मन्त्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित। अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि संसद सदस्यों का भी कर्तव्य है कि वे राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डालें, मैं आपके द्वारा यह पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डालने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है? कम से कम जहाँ पर जनता पार्टी की राज्य सरकारें हैं, वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार दबाव डाल सकती है और उनको स्पष्ट निर्देश दे सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ तक चीनी के वितरण की बात है उसमें बड़ा घपला है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में तो मुझे मालूम है कि समाजवाद का नारा लिया जाता है लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चीनी बहुत कम मिलती है और शहर वालों को ज्यादा मिलती है। यह भेदभाव समाप्त होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा जिन चार राज्यों में चीनी की वितरण व्यवस्था अच्छी है वहाँ पर क्या वितरण प्रणाली है उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी बता दें ताकि हम अपने यहां जाकर अधिकारियों से उसके बारे में बातचीत कर सकें।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : नयी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के

निवासियों में 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास चीनी बांटने का प्रस्ताव है और उसी हिसाब से राज्य सरकारों को चीनी का एलाटमेंट किया गया है।

// जहाँ तक ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भेदभाव होने का प्रश्न उठाया गया, मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि बराबर मात्रा में दोनों क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को चीनी दी जायेगी।

जहाँ तक नयी व्यवस्था की बात है, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उत्तर प्रदेश में राशन कार्ड बांटे जा रहे हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : वह तो पहले ही बांटे जा चुके हैं।

किसानों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए कृषि के वैज्ञानिक तरीके

*269. **श्री राज केशर सिंह :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किसानों विशेषकर छोटे किसानों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए कृषि के वैज्ञानिक तरीके प्रारम्भ करने की क्या योजनाएं हाथ में ली गई हैं; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप सभी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान किसानों के जीवन-स्तर में कहां तक सुधार हुआ है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) वर्ष 1951-52 में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ही कृषि में

वैज्ञानिक विधियों का विकास करने के सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। छठी दशब्दी के दौरान, कृषि विकास के लिए सिंचाई, मृदा संरक्षण, भूमि सुधार और भूमि विकास जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के सृजन के लिए मुख्य रूप से विकास के सामान्य कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने तथा उर्वरक सुधरे हुए बीजों जैसे कृषि आदानों के बड़े हुए वितरण के लिए उपाय करने का दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया था। छठी दशब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में यह फैसला किया गया कि सिंचाई और सुनिश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में तेजी से वैज्ञानिक व प्रगतिशील खेती के विकास पर अधिक जोर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार, 1960-61 में एक सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया और धीरे-धीरे 1967-68 तक 18 जिलों में इसका विस्तार किया गया। सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम पैकेज कार्यक्रम के दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित है, जिसका अभिप्राय उन क्षेत्रों में बढ़िया बीजों और पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरकों के प्रयोग एवं वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में साथ-साथ ध्यान देना है, जहां बड़े हुए उत्पादन के रूप में तेजी से मुनाफा मिल सके। प्राप्त हुए उत्साहवर्द्धक परिणामों की दृष्टि से सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम में अपनाए गए पैकेज कार्यक्रम के दृष्टिकोण को संशोधित रूप में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में और जिलों में बढ़ा दिया गया।

बीजों की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के विकास में हुई प्रगति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कृषि विकास की एक नई नीति तैयार की गई और उत्पादन में भारी वृद्धि प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से 1966-67 से इस पर कार्रवाई शुरू की गई। नई नीति कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में विज्ञान और टैकनोलॉजी के बढ़ते हुए प्रयोग पर जोर देती है। इस नई नीति की मुख्य बातें ये हैं—बीजों की अधिक उपज देने वाली नई किस्मों की खेती करना, बहुफसली खेती का विकास

करना, सघन कृषि के लिए सिंचाई का विकास करना, मृदा तथा जल प्रबंध, अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों सहित पैकेज प्रणालियों को अपनाना, उर्वरकों की इष्टतम मात्रा तथा कीट नियंत्रण के उपाय करना, अनुसन्धान तथा इसके प्रयोग पर जोर देना, कृषक प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा, ऋण तथा विपणन के अवस्थापना का विकास करना, कृषि आदानों को सप्लाई के लिए वितरण प्रणाली आदि। इस नीति के अनुसरण में विभिन्न कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, खाद्य फसलों, वाणिज्यिक फसलों, बागवानी की फसलों, मृदा तथा जल प्रबंध, सस्य-विज्ञान एवं कृषि इंजीनियरी, पशु-विज्ञान व मात्स्यकी के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजनायें भी हाथ में ली गई हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश कार्यक्रम मूलतः उत्पादन उन्मुखी हैं तथा छोटे सीमांत किसान भी इन से लाभ उठाते हैं।

चौथी योजनावधि के दौरान दो पृथक एजेंसियाँ—एक छोटे किसानों के विकास के लिए (लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी) और दूसरी सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के विकास के लिए (सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक) —शुरू की गई थीं, ताकि नई टेकनालोजी के प्रसार के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होने वाले आर्थिक विकास के लाभों को ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्गों के लोग भी प्राप्त कर सकें। लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी परियोजनायें 46 चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में तथा सीमांत कृषक एवं कृषि श्रमिक परियोजनायें 41 क्षेत्रों में शुरू की गई थीं। पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं को सहित बना दिया गया है और प्रत्येक परियोजना छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करती हैं। इनकी संख्या बढ़ाकर 160 कर दी गई है, जिनमें चालू परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं। उन्नत कृषि के कार्यक्रमों में ये शामिल हैं—भूमि विकास, मृदा संरक्षण

लघु सिंचाई, वागवानी, प्रदर्शन तथा नई और सुधरी हुई किस्मों तथा फसल के प्रतिमानों को प्रारम्भ करना ।

गौण पेशों में डेरी उद्योग, कुक्कुट-पालन, सुअर पालन, भेड़-पालन, बकरी पालन एवं मत्स्यकर्म शामिल हैं । इन परियोजनाओं में सस्य-पालन पर विशेष बल दिया गया है ।

(ख) कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के कारण रहन-सहन के स्तर में कितना सुधार हुआ है, इसका ठीक-ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है । तथापि, कृषि क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के फलस्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन में निम्नलिखित रूप से वृद्धि हुई है :—

(आधार : 1961-62 को समाप्त होने वाली तीन वर्ष की अवधि—100)

कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक

1950-51	68.9
1955-56	84.4
1960-61	102.7
1964-65	115.0
* 1965-66	95.8
1968-69	114.8
1973-74	133.3
1975-76	148.6

* देश के बड़े भागों में भयानक सूखे की स्थिति के कारण 1965-66 में उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आई ।

घटक लागत (1960-61 के मूल्यों पर) पर निवल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद में कृषि का योगदान 1950-51 में 4936 करोड़ रुपये

से बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 8712 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है । विभिन्न योजना व अवधियों के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

घटक लागत (1960-61 के मूल्यों पर) पर निवल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद में कृषि का योगदान ।

(रु० करोड़ों में)

1950-51	4936
1955-56	5699
1960-61	6580
1964-65	7224
1965-66	6148
1968-69	7155
1973-74	8042
1974-75	7699
1975-76	8712

(अनंतिम)

श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस योजना से जिन किसानों को लाभ हुआ है उनकी हर प्रदेश के स्तर पर क्या संख्या है ? क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने एकड़ जमीन रखने वाले किसान को सरकार छोटा किसान मानती है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : संख्या तो बताई नहीं जा सकेगी क्योंकि इसके आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन जहां तक छोटे किसान की बात है, जिसके पास तीन एकड़ जमीन होती है उसको छोटा किसान कहा जाता है ।

श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी आंकड़े मंगाकर सदन के पटल पर रख सकते हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : आंकड़े तो मिल नहीं सकते हैं ।

श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या सरकार उन किसानों को वैज्ञानिक तरीके अपनाने के लिए किसी प्रकार की सब्सिडी भी देती है ? यदि हाँ, तो किस मात्रा में और यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सब्सिडी देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : सब्सिडी का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है—इसमें साइन्टिफिक मैथड्स यूज करने के लिये कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । इसके नीचे बहुत सी स्कीमें हैं—दिस इज ए पैकेज आफ प्रैक्टिसिज—जिसमें उनको सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं, लेकिन पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है ।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : Is the Government satisfied with all the various schemes mentioned in the statement? Has the Government in mind any other scheme for development of agriculture? What is the target of agricultural production this year?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : The target of agricultural production this year is 118 million tonnes. So far as the working of the schemes is concerned, we are quite satisfied with the working of the various schemes but we are making more and more efforts that the working should improve further. For the time being we do not have any new scheme to add to the present one.

श्री लालजी भाई : सरकार ने छोटे किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये अनेकों योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, जिनमें एक यह भी है कि 10 बीघे वाले किसानों से लगान न लिया जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह लगान कब से माफ किया जायेगा । केन्द्र सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कब तक आदेश देगी और किस तारीख से उनका लगान माफ हो जायगा ?

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटे किसानों को जो अन्य सुविधाएँ दी जानी हैं जैसे लेवी न ली जाय, इन सुविधाओं के बारे में भी कुछ डिटेल् में बतलायें, वे कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएँ हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : लगान का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक—अलग-अलग राज्य अपने हिसाब से इस काम को कर रहे हैं । किसी ने माफ कर दिया है, किसी ने ज्यादा कर दिया है और किसी ने कम कर दिया है । इस काम में हम गाइड नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे अपने-अपने राज्य के हालात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस काम को कर रहे हैं—।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : The hon'ble Minister says that they are implementing the scientific schemes. Sir, without giving assistance to the small farmers how can they implement the schemes?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : Assistance in many forms is being given. As I have already said, it is a package of practices and it is all assisted by the Government in this matter.

Drought Prone Area Programme during Sixth Plan

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

(a) whether Drought Prone Area Programme is to be continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan also;

(b) whether the amount to be spent is likely to be enhanced during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether money is to be spent on developing and exploiting ground water resources in the country during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, subject to modifications considered necessary in the programme itself and the changes that may be brought about by the new approach to Integrated Rural Development.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, Sir, in view of the increased emphasis on ground water development.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I would like to know why is it that in the drought prone areas where Drought Prone Area Programme is existing, the small farmers' development agencies programme has not been implemented?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, these are the proposals which are under consideration. That is why I have said: We propose to bring about certain changes that may be considered necessary in the new approach to Integrated Rural Development.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Drought prone area programme is an area programme whereas small farmers development agency programme is meant to give individual assistance to the farmers. Therefore in the Area programme potentiality will be created. Unless small farmers and agriculturists are assisted how can they exploit the potentialities created?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The new approach will include new rural industries, self employment programmes. That main elements of DPRP and SFDP will be brought to bear on such areas covered by any of those programmes depending upon the suitability of the programme. That is also under consideration.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिवर्ष भयंकर सूखा पड़ता है और इससे किसानों की बहुत क्षति हुआ करती है, तो क्या कृषि मंत्री जी सिंचाई के लिए कोई विशेष प्राथमिकता देने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : सिंचाई पर सबसे अधिक ध्यान यह वर्तमान सरकार देने के लिए वचनबद्ध है। मैं सूचना के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1950-51 में 23 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई होती थी और पिछले वर्ष 46 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि की व्यवस्था हुई है। इस प्रकार से 25 वर्ष में सिर्फ 23 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई में वृद्धि हुई है जबकि वर्तमान सरकार ने अगले 5 वर्ष में 17 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि में और सिंचाई करने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है।

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री बताएंगे कि सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र जिसको आप मानते हैं, वह कितना है और जैसा आपने कहा कि अण्डरग्राउण्ड वाटर रिसोर्सेज को आप टैप करने जा रहे हैं, तो क्या आपको यह मालूम है कि जहाँ इसके लिए रीबोरिंग की जरूरत है, वह उस को किया जाए। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जियोलाजीकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट है कि बिहार में बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं कि जहाँ पर रीबोरिंग हो सकती है और अण्डरग्राउण्ड वाटर को टैप किया जा सकता है। क्या आप जियोलाजीकल सर्वे आफ इण्डिया को यह निर्देश देंगे कि वह फिर

से उन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण करे और अगर इन क्षेत्रों में नीचे पहाड़ और पत्थर हैं, तो क्या वहाँ पर आप पर्याप्त रीबोरिंग की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह : हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करें परन्तु साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि ऐसे क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने में कितना व्यय आता है। जहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा पत्थर और चट्टानें हैं, उनको तोड़ कर बहुत नीचे से पानी निकालने में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है। अभी इस प्रकार की टेस्ट बोरिंग वगैरह हुई है और उसकी इकोनामी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम जरूर अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

SHRI NANJESHA GOWDA: There are various schemes for employment, whether DAP or SFDP. All these years we have been giving the schemes to the state governments or some officers but we have seen how those schemes have failed. Would the Minister assure us that responsibility would be fixed on a particular officer in consultation with the state government to implement those schemes and within a particular time so that we can see some progress? Would the hon. Minister give us that assurance?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There may be some confusion here and there about the rural development programme but I want to submit that it is as a result of such programmes that the country is self-sufficient in foodgrains.

SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN: My point is that the Drought Prone Area Programmes are normally introduced with a view to provide employment and some other development works. But, if at all, we have to make an impact on the drought

prone areas, the main question and the main responsibility will be to introduce the dry farming techniques. I would like to know whether we have made any organised efforts in this matter, whether new approach is being thought of, whether the new scientific researches that are being undertaken are being introduced here and whether we want to make the introduction of dry farming techniques a part of the Drought Prone Area Programme.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Sir. That is very much so. In fact, I had stated earlier that the main elements of DPAP, SFAD and CAD Programmes will be brought to bear on each other. Now it will not be any more an isolated programme. We want to integrate them to get better results.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे जब ड्राट प्रोन एरियाज का सर्वे हुआ था तो पिछली सरकार ने जिन कई जिलों को राजनीतिक कारणों से ड्राट प्रोन एरियाज की सूची में सम्मिलित करने से छोड़ दिया था और जिनमें अधिकतर सूखा पड़ा करता है तो क्या मंत्री जी ऐसा प्रयास करेंगे कि ऐसे जिलों को भी सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की सूची में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए ताकि उन जिलों को भी सिंचाई आदि की सभी सुविधाएं मिल सकें जो ऐसे क्षेत्रों को मिला करती हैं ? क्या आप ऐसा प्रयास करेंगे कि जो क्षेत्र पीछे इस सूची में आने से हक गये थे, उन्हें भी इसमें सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए ?

श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य, किसी ऐसे जिले की ओर ध्यान आकषिप्त करेंगे तो हम जरूर विचार करेंगे।

संस्कृत कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय

अनुदान आयोग का अनुदान

* 274. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(फै) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में संस्कृत कालेजों को अनुदान नहीं देता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) और (ख) . विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जो संस्कृत कालेज, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 2(च) के अन्तर्गत कालेजों की सूची में शामिल हैं और विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं, उन्हें आयोग द्वारा अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों को जो बहुत कम सहायता आज तक दी है क्या इस संबंध में वे विचार करेंगे ? देश में अनेक महाविद्यालय संस्कृत के ऐसे हैं जो सभी शर्तें पूरी करते हैं और जिनमें अध्यापन का स्तर भी बहुत ऊँचा है । वर्तमान सरकार की नीति भी यह है कि वह संस्कृत भाषा को बढ़ावा देगी और संस्कृत के शिक्षण के प्रति लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करेगी । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को ऐसी हिदायतें देंगे कि जो शर्तें उसने निर्धारित की हुई हैं उन्हें वह ढीला करे और इस तरह की शर्तें न रखे जिससे कि संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़े ? क्या मंत्री जी इन कड़ी शर्तों को शिथिल करने की हिदायत आयोग को देंगे ?

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डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : जो कालेज चल रहे हैं सबको बराबरी के स्तर पर देखा जाता है उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है । सन् 75 से आठ संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अनुदान दे रहा है । देश में दो पुरे विश्वविद्यालय भी हैं—एक सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी वाराणसी और दूसरा के० एस० संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी दरभंगा । इनको भी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग काफी सहायता दे रहा है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मंत्री जी के उत्तर को सारे सदन ने सुना है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि केवल आठ संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों को अनुदान मिल रहा है । यह कितनी हास्यास्पद स्थिति है ? देश की सब से प्राचीन भाषा जो सचमुच देश को एकत्रित रखने की सामर्थ्य रखती है नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन में जिसका सबसे बड़ा योगदान है सारी प्राचीन निधि संस्कृत भाषा में संकलित है उस संस्कृत भाषा को बढ़ाने के लिए महाविद्यालयों में से केवल आठ को ही देश भर में सहायता मिलती है जबकि इनकी संख्या कम से कम दो ढाई सौ होगी । केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही इससे अधिक इनकी संख्या है । बहुत कम महाविद्यालयों को सहायता मिली है क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि शर्तें जो रखी गई हैं वे बहुत कड़ी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने महाविद्यालय हैं और जहाँ उच्च स्तर की पढ़ाई होती है उन सबको विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग बिना किसी भेदभाव के सहायता प्रदान करेगा ताकि संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिल सके ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : संस्कृत की मदद के लिए शिक्षा के दफ्तर की ओर से सहायता का इंतजाम है । बहुत सी संस्थाएँ हैं जिनको 75 फीसदो भी अनुदान दिया जा रहा है । यह सही नहीं है कि संस्कृत के लिए कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है । लेकिन कालेजों को अनुदान पाने के लिए जो शर्तें हैं उनको

उन्हें पूरा तो करना ही होगा नहीं तो बहुत गड़बड़ हो जाएंगे। शर्तों को सरल करने के लिए जो सवाल मन्त्रीय सदस्य ने उठाया है उसके बारे में मैं अभी कुछ और नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over. Short Notice Question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: A few thousand college and university teachers are on a protest march because the new pay scales announced in 1971 for college and university teachers are yet to be implemented.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have put a starred question No. 272 which has been listed today. It has come in the ballot. But I have just now got a letter today saying that it has been postponed to 12th December. No reason has been given to me why this has been done. I have lost my chance now.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice to the Minister of Agriculture. It has been transferred to be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Demands of Teachers and Students of Delhi University

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SNQ. 3. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:

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

(a) whether the Delhi University Students' Union has sealed offices of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor and two Deans of Colleges;

(b) whether the students allege burning of files and tampering of records containing incriminating information regarding excesses and atrocities by the authorities during the emergency period;

(c) if so, whether Government investigated into these charges and propose to institute any enquiry committee to go into the affairs of Delhi University during the emergency; and

(d) whether Government have decided to set up a separate inquiry to look into the demands of the Teachers and students?

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

Statement

(a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, a group of about 30 students led by the President and Secretary of the Delhi University Students' Union came to the office of the Vice-Chancellor around 10-45 a.m. on November 12, 1977. Not finding the Vice-Chancellor in his office, they asked the personal staff of the Vice-Chancellor to vacate his office and also the personal staff of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to do likewise. The Dean of Colleges and the Dean of Students Welfare who were in their rooms, were also made to vacate their offices and all the rooms were locked by the students. However, on November 14, 1977 another group of about 60 students went to the University around 8-45 p.m., over-powered the security officer and chowkidars on duty, and broke open the rooms which had been locked earlier.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) An enquiry was made from the University of Delhi about the allegation regarding burning of files and tampering of records referred to in part (b) of the Question. The University has stated that the allegation is baseless and unfounded.

The other allegations made by the Delhi University Students' Union and the Delhi University Teachers' Association in their representations addressed to the Visitor about irregularities committed by the authorities during the period of Emergency have been examined in this Ministry and

the question of appointing a Visito-rail committee of inquiry is under consideration.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the incidents mentioned in the reply merely State the factual information which is given to us. The situation which led to this battle of locks and ultimately to the closure of the Delhi University and the agitation on the part of the students has a history starting from the appointment of Prof. Nurul Hasan as the supernumerary professor. It was one of the acts of excesses which happened during the period of Emergency. When we were in jail we used to get news from outside that particularly in the University of Delhi, the campus, was almost turned into a kind of police camp run by the caucus. Therefore, immediately after the elections, the students, the teachers and the karmacharis have approached and given to the Minister almost innumerable memoranda right from April, May, again in September, October, and the last one in November. Why so much delay has taken place? Why has the Government not come to the conclusion as to which part of the complaint pertains to Emergency excesses? What are the demands of the students, teachers and karmacharis and which part of the complaint or Emergency excesses will be inquired into by the Committee which is even now still 'under consideration' after 6 or 7 months? Will the hon. Minister please explain the delay on the part of the Government in treating the students' demands and if so, when will this 'consideration' at least end?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I respectfully submit that there is no delay in this matter because of the fact that when the matter was being looked into, I had seen the representatives of students and teachers personally and tried to ascertain facts from them. Then we had sent all the written complaints to the University for their observation because, as you know, we cannot

punish anybody unheard. Then, in the mean time the Shah Commission has come into being and it was thought that it was not possible to deal with Emergency excesses ourselves because already a representation has been made by one of the members of the Delhi University Council regarding the Emergency excesses and these matters are lying with the Shah Commission. Therefore, the matter is being shifted to what extent these complaints relate only to the management of the University and nothing to do with the Emergency excesses and the Prime Minister himself has been good enough to enquire into the matter and he is looking into the files and other papers and he has also invited other papers to be placed before him. This is the position. There is no delay in this matter.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister give an assurance to this House as to when will this consideration end and by what date at the latest, we can expect this Committee to be appointed.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are a large number of complaints. Many papers will have to be looked into. Therefore, it is not possible to give any specific date.

MR. SPEAKER: As early as possible.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Before the Session ends?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will be also considered.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Already seven months have passed. The Government is totally confused as to how much part of this affair the Shah Commission is concerned. At least before the Session ends, some things definite needs to be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: As early as possible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Before the end of the Session?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you be able to do before the Session ends?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I cannot give an assurance because there are lots of papers which will have to be looked into.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Can I make a very brief introductory note? This matter relates to incidents on 14th November 1977; and it was around that time that we give this Short Notice Question. In the meantime, much water has flowed down the Ganges and all the rivers in the country. My point is that the Delhi University trouble does have a genesis and relation to the Campus unrest in the Central universities in Delhi. After the coming of this government, the Central Universities in Delhi have been subjected to a peculiar sort of academic tyranny, in which under the garb of protesting against the excesses during the Emergency, attempts are being made to remove the Vice-Chancellors. It has happened in the JNU, with the SFI institution, viz. the CPM-controlled union there; later it spread to the Delhi University where the Jana Sangh-controlled Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad started agitating for the removal of the Vice-Chancellor. This is a very serious thing, and an academic tyranny in which we find strange bed-fellows, viz. the SFI and the ABVP.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : They have ganged up together for the removal of the Vice-Chancellors. I bring two points to your notice. Both the Vice-Chancellors are scientists: one is a physicist, and the other is a chemist of repute. Had they been IAS officers, they would not have protested. Both are scientists and that is why an attempt has been made to remove them.

Now about the main part of my question. After the students in Delhi University, there was a battle of locks, as it was called by the papers. (*Interruptions*) This way, I will go on standing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I have stated in my proposition about this academic tyranny that is being committed in order to forcibly remove academicians. Academicians have been removed from the University. After this battle of locks ended, the Karmacharis' Union's agitation has started; and the Vice-Chancellor has ordered the closure of the university. Delhi University is now closed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Just listen to me for a minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot make it a public speech.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : In this House there have been many instances of this kind.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed a short introduction, but you cannot make it a speech. Now put the question, please.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The question I want to put is whether the Delhi University was closed under direct orders from the Prime Minister himself who has taken over the responsibility of looking into the Delhi University affairs from the Education Minister; and secondly, has the Prime Minister told a representative of the DUTA that the University would be closed for an indefinite time, if necessary. What steps are being taken to re-open the University immediately, and to settle the Karmacharis' demands immediately?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : The decision to close the University was taken by the University authorities. It is an autonomous body, and it takes decisions on its own. As regards opening the university by settling the demands of the karmacharis,

the position is that two karmacharis belonging to the St. Stephens College, a minority institution, had been dismissed after proper disciplinary proceedings—one before Emergency and another after Emergency. A representative of the karmacharis, with Shri S. M. Banerjee, former Member of Parliament saw me I had discussion with them. Then I sent for the Principal of the St. Stephens College; and I understood from him that the governing body had set up a new review committee with a single member to man the committee, i.e. one ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court to look into these two cases. Although the time for review is over, in respect of one such karmachari, the governing body is willing to waive that objection; and the governing body will also request the ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court to finish this enquiry within one month, and will give opportunity to these defaulting officers to make their submissions anew. But this suggestion has not been accepted by the karmacharis. This is the difficulty.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about the other demands?

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question whether the University was closed at the instance of the Prime Minister. You also put the question when it will be opened. About the demands you have not put any question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The University will be opened only after the settlement of the question about demands.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 200 टीचर्स गिरफ्तार हुए और बहुत से स्टूडेंट्स गिरफ्तार हुए। अपनी क्विटसिज्म किये जाने की वजह से पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और बाकी यूनिवर्सिटीज को पुलिस का अड्डा बना दिया था और वहां बहुत जुल्म किये थे। उसकी

एनक्वायरी की जा रही है। यह सिलसिला शुरू हुआ श्री नूरुल हसन की एपायंटमेंट से जिसके बारे में एनक्वायरी की डिमांड हो रही है। 3 अक्टूबर 1975 को विजिटर ने लाइन किये और 4 अक्टूबर को उनका एपायंटमेंट हो गया। साथ ही यूनिवर्सिटी में उनका लियन रखा गया और कहा गया कि वह मेंट्रल मिनिस्टर के रूप में कार्य करते रहें और उन्हें यूनिवर्सिटी में आने की जरूरत नहीं है। इलेक्शन में जिस दिन उन की डिफीट हुई उस से अगले दिन यूनिवर्सिटी में उनका एपायंटमेंट हो गया। पोलिटिकल करप्शन और यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनोमी में दखल देने का इससे बड़ा और कोई मामला नहीं हो सकता है।

जिन लोगों को रीडर की पोस्ट के लिए रिजेक्ट कर दिया था मीसा की धमकी देकर उन्हें प्रोफेसर बनवा दिया गया। ऐसे पचासों आदमियों की एपायंटमेंट हुई है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसी एपायंटमेंट्स की गईं जिनमें सारे हल्ज तोड़ दिये गये और मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन में रिलेक्सेशन दे दी गई। कांग्रेस के वी०आई० पीज० के रिश्तेदारों को और जो एकेमेडीशन इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करने के लिए झंडा उठा कर जाने के लिए तैयार हुए उनके रिलेशनज को एपायंटमेंट्स दी गईं।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि विजिटर्स एनक्वायरी इज अंडर कन्सिडरेशन उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि डी० यू० टी० ए० और स्टूडेंट्स आडीज के लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि आई एम होल्डिंग एन एनक्वायरी इनटू इट। मेरा कहना यह है कि दो एनक्वायरीज एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। शाह कमीशन के सामने जो मामला है उसे तो वह देखेगा। लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी के मनेजमेंट के बारे में प्राइम

मिनिस्टर एनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने कहा है कि जिस जिस व्यक्ति के पास कोई कम्प्लेंट हो वह उसे मेरे पास भेज दें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका प्रोसीजर क्या है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो एनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं उसके लिए लोग कम्प्लेंट्स कहाँ भेजें? टीचर्स स्टूडेंट्स और कर्मचारियों के पास जो कम्प्लेंट्स हैं वे सब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास किस रास्ते से पहुँचेंगी? बहुत से पालियामेंट के मेम्बर भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उन्हें एशोर किया था कि मैं खुद इस बारे में एनक्वायरी कर रहा हूँ मेरे पास कम्प्लेंट्स भेजी जायें, पर प्रोसीजर के अनुसार एनक्वायरी होगी और जो गिल्टी हैं उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एनक्वायरी का प्रोसीजर क्या है।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, as regards the observation relating to facts, I fully agree with the hon. Member that there has been a great deal of trouble in Delhi University during the emergency. I also agree with him that many things have happened, which should not have happened. But, regarding the portion which comes under the management of the University, the Prime Minister is certainly enquiring into the facts, and the hon. Member has personal knowledge of this because he has got the assurance from the Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister has completed the enquiry, if there is any proper case made out, then action will be taken according to law. It may be that the university authorities will comply with the directives of the Prime Minister. If they refuse to do so, the second enquiry, namely the Visitorial enquiry, through which the university may be compelled to do something, can be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted to know the procedure to be adopted.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are already a large number of papers which have been sent to the Prime Minister. If there are other complaints which are not covered by these papers, they may also be sent to the Prime Minister's office directly.

MR. SPEAKER: The enquiry will be informal?

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: How can you reply to my question?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying whether it will be informal or not. I am asking him whether it will be an informal enquiry.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government has to make a preliminary enquiry before any step can be taken by the visitor. To that extent it will be a formal enquiry because the Prime Minister is part of the Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am really surprised at the answer. Both Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University are Central universities. So, I want to know the reason why the Education Minister has abdicated his authority to the Prime Minister in allowing him to conduct the enquiries when he is burdened with innumerable problems. The two universities are closed and chaos is prevailing and so things require to be settled very expeditiously. In the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University, I can understand it because he is the Vice-Chancellor and he can directly go into matters which are internal, but in the case of Delhi University, he is not the Vice-Chancellor. The enquiry, whether it is formal, informal or preliminary, should have been done by the visitor. If there is first an informal enquiry and then again the Visitor's enquiry, the students will seal their books and the universities will be closed indefi-

nately. The Education Minister is himself an educationist and he can appreciate it. So, let him say categorically if it is a formal enquiry by the Government, what are the formal procedures, how complaints would be received, whether the complainants will be allowed to argue their case, how soon this preliminary enquiry would be completed and when the Visitor's enquiry will be undertaken

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : He is an experienced Member of this House and he should know that in this particular case there is no question of abdicating the power of the Education Minister because the Prime Minister, who is the head of the Government, has got the inherent right to look into the affairs of any Ministry under him, and that is what he is doing.

Regarding the other question, I have already explained that the Government has to take steps and make a preliminary enquiry in this matter. The Prime Minister is actually making an enquiry into this matter, and I have explained that the papers may be sent to him. The question of the second enquiry through the Visitor will arise if the university does not see reason and carry out the findings of the Prime Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question has not been answered. I wanted to know categorically the exact procedure, whether the complainants would be allowed to explain their position beyond taking formal representations from them, when the enquiry would be completed and when the Visitor is going to appoint his enquiry committee.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : If the complainants require a personal interview the Prime Minister is giving interviews and he will give them interview.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know the time schedule—When it is expected to be completed?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I have explained that it is not possible for me to give a time schedule just now. It will take some time because there are many complaints. The University is not closed at the present moment, on the demand of the students, it is closed for some action which has been done by the Karamcharies.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : On 13th May, 1977, the Delhi University Teachers' Association submitted a detailed memorandum to the Visitor, a copy of which was also sent to the Education Minister. I would read out certain portions of the Memorandum just to save time.

"An atmosphere of terror was created in the University. Nobody could dare raise his or her voice against the blatant misdeeds of the University administration. Cloistered by the then ruling party and sheltered by the police and bureaucracy, the University authorities and some college Principals acted most arbitrarily by unrestrained exercise of their emergency powers. Free discussion and formal dissent was made to vanish from the process of decision making. The statutory bodies of the University like Academic Council, Executive Council etc. were used as rubber stamps to give legitimacy to irregular and unfair deeds of the authorities."

"After creating an atmosphere in the University where the authorities were immune to any objective criticism, they converted the University into a political workshop for the then ruling party. The DUTA maintains that members of the University Community, including the Vice-Chancellor, have an inalienable right to have political commitments but the DUTA also maintains that the authorities cannot be allowed to use or misuse their official positions to espouse the cause of any political party."

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: This has already been mentioned by Mr. Malhotra. On 12th August, 1975 the UGC sent a communication to the Delhi University for creation of supernumerary Posts in the Universities. I am quoting from the letter written by Mr. R. C. Mehrotra, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University to the President, DUTA on November 15, 1977.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a longer speech.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The UGC's letter was of 12th August, 1975. The Academic Council held its meeting on 22-8-75 and the Executive Council held its meeting on 29-8-75 and welcomed the proposal and suggested amendments to the Statutes—these were assented to by the Visitor on 3-10-75.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The question of irregular appointments of some persons including the former Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan who was appointed on 4-10-75 as a Supernumerary Professor of the Delhi University and was granted lien and he joined on 25th March 1977 after losing his Ministry. This is amazing and this was raised so many times in this House. Whether the Government desire to conduct an enquiry into such things and take action against those found guilty. I am a new Member. I do not understand how the Education Minister could say that the Visitor could hold a formal enquiry. Whosoever the Visitor may be, whether he is the Prime Minister or somebody else, he cannot hold a formal enquiry. We would like the Education Minister to say categorically before this House as to when a formal enquiry is going to be undertaken and what is the time limit?

An. hon. Member has just now started playing polemics regarding the students belonging to CPI(M). I do not know what is the fault of the students in this.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have to say with respect that I have answered all these questions before I have already explained the steps that we have taken and how we are proceeding in this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Outsiders registered with D.D.A.

*270. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether a large number of persons living outside Delhi are registered with D.D.A. for allotment of residential flats, and if so, facts thereof;

(b) what are the reasons for permitting outsiders when D.D.A. is unable to meet the requirements of Delhi people for residential flats; and

(c) whether Government propose to modify the D.D.A. regulations in this regard and debar outsiders for allotments of flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, this was done from the registration year 1971-72 subject to the condition that if the number of applications was large those residing in Delhi for the last 5 years would be given preference. Separate record of registration of outsiders has not been maintained.

(b) Many outsiders wanted to settle down in Delhi. It was felt that they should not be deprived of the benefit of housing provided by Government.

(c) Outsiders cannot be completely debarred; but a condition stipulating that the applicant must be a resident of Delhi for the last 5 years, and in the case of employees of Government/ Public Undertakings and Public Statutory Bodies, they must have declared Delhi as their 'home town' five years prior to the date of applying for registration, has been introduced, this year. (1)

Review of functioning of U.G.C.

*271. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have set up any committee to consider and take decisions on the recommendations made by the Jha Committee which reviewed the functioning of the University Grants Commission and the standards of higher education in India;

(b) what are the main recommendations of the Jha Committee which are going to be reviewed; and

(c) the time by when its report is likely to be submitted?

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

(a) to (c). An Empowered Committee to examine the recommendations of the University Grants Commission Review Committee has been appointed. Copies of the Report have been placed in the Library of the Sabha and the recommendations of the Review Committee are listed at the end of each chapter. The Committee is likely to complete its deliberations shortly.

नर्मदा नदी परियोजना

* 275. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या 1 अगस्त 1977 से 31 अक्टूबर 1977 के बीच गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने नर्मदा नदी परियोजना के बारे में केन्द्रिय सरकार से कोई अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ! न्यौरा क्या है ; !

(ग) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और !

(घ) क्या इस मामले पर विचार करने के लिए गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के सिंचाई मंत्रियों की कोई बैठक हुई थी, यदि हां तो यह बैठक कहाँ और कब हुई थी और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार ने सितम्बर 1977 के अपने पत्र में नर्मदा परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित के लिए अनुरोध किया था—

(1) नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय होने तक अग्रिम रूप से तैयार करने हेतु उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का दिया जाना ।

(2) नर्मदा परियोजना को विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तुत करना तथा विश्व बैंक के अधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अग्रिम कार्यवाही ।

(ग) नर्मदा परियोजना के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा दिए जाने एवं विश्व बैंक सहायता के

लिए इसको प्रस्तुत करने के प्रश्नों पर तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों के तथ्य हो जाने के बाद जो इस समय न्यायाधिकरण के सम्मुख लम्बित (पेंडिंग) हैं परियोजना के कार्य क्षेत्र का फैसला हो जाए।

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच मंत्रियों के स्तर पर गांधीनगर में 19 अक्टूबर 1977 तथा नई दिल्ली में 26 अक्टूबर और 28 नवम्बर 1977 को नर्मदा जल के उपयोग से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था। ऐसा बताया गया है कि ये विचार-विमर्श प्रारम्भिक किस्म के थे और इनमें कोई निर्णय नहीं लिए गए हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की पुनर्वासि बस्तियों में किराया-खरीद मूल्य का निर्धारण

* 276. श्री महीलाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की जिन पुनर्वासि कालोनियों में किराया-खरीद मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिये गये हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर किराया-खरीद मूल्य निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). झुग्गी झोपड़ी उन्मूलन योजना के अधीन विकसित किसी भी पुनर्वासि कालोनी के लिए किराया-खरीद मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

देश में उचित दर की दुकानों पर चीनी का समान मात्रा में वितरण

* 277. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ के लोगों को उचित दर की दुकानों से प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास कितनी चीनी सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी नागरिकों को समान आधार पर राशन की चीनी का समान मात्रा में वितरण सुनिश्चित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : दिल्ली, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश चण्डीगढ़ में उचित दर की दुकानों से प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास सप्लाई की जा रही चीनी की मात्रा को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) जी हां। सरकार द्वारा 27-10-77 को लिए गये निर्णय के अनुसार, लेवी चीनी का राज्यवार, मासिक कोटा बढ़ाकर 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति करने का निर्णय किया गया है जबकि पहले 1-7-75 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या के लिए यह 300 ग्राम था और तदनुसार दिसम्बर, 1977 से राज्यवार कोटे में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। ऐसा करते समय, जहाँ पर प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 425 ग्राम प्रति माह से पहले ही अधिक थी, वहाँ राज्य के कोटे को कम करना वांछनीय नहीं समझा गया था।

राज्य सरकारों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे बड़ी मात्रा पर वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वितरण-तंत्र को तेज कर दें और लेवी चीनी के वितरण के प्रयोजन के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी जनसंख्या के साथ समान व्यवहार करें।

विवरण

दिल्ली, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश चंडीगढ़ में उचित दर की दुकानों में प्रति यूनिट प्रति माह सप्लाई की जा रही चीनी की मात्रा बताने वाला विवरण (नवम्बर, 1977 में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	प्रति यूनिट प्रति माह लेबी चीनी की मात्रा	कैफियत
1. दिल्ली	1 किलो	शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एक ही मात्रा।
2. हरियाणा	325 ग्राम (दिसम्बर 1977 से बढ़ाकर 400 ग्राम)	शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एक ही मात्रा। त्यौहारों के कारण कोटा बढ़ाकर अक्टूबर में 350 ग्राम और नवम्बर में 360 ग्राम कर दिया गया था।
3. उत्तर प्रदेश	1 किलो	नैनीताल जिले का ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र, अल्मोड़ा, गढ़वाल, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पिथौरागढ़ और देहरी गढ़वाल के पहाड़ी जिलों के शहरी क्षेत्र नगर निगमों तथा नगर पालिकाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र; पुलिस तथा पी० ए० सी० मैस और विद्यार्थी होस्टल और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित श्रमिक वस्तियों में स्थायी रूप से रहने वाले मिल के कर्मचारी।
	750 ग्राम	अधिसूचित क्षेत्र।
	500 ग्राम	नगर-क्षेत्र, अल्मोड़ा, गढ़वाल, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पिथौरागढ़ और देहरी गढ़वाल जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र।
	1 कि० प्रति परिवार/राशनकार्ड	पहाड़ी जिलों को छोड़कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र।
4. राजस्थान	300 ग्राम (दिसम्बर, 1977 से बढ़ाकर 425 ग्राम)	ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक ही मात्रा।
5. पंजाब	350 ग्राम	ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक ही मात्रा। मात्रा को तदर्थ आधार पर बढ़ाकर अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर के लिए 450 ग्राम प्रति यूनिट कर दिया गया है।
6. चंडीगढ़	600 ग्राम	ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक ही मात्रा। त्यौहारों के कारण इसे बढ़ाकर अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में 700 ग्राम प्रति यूनिट कर दिया गया था।

New Rust Resistent Variety of Wheat

*278. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether a new variety of wheat that can resist all known varieties of rust has been evolved by the Indian agricultural scientists;

(b) if so, whether this variety will be extensively used during the current rabi season to prevent the spread of rust; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. A new variety of wheat HD 2135 has been evolved by our Agricultural Scientists which has resistance to several widely prevalent races of all the three rusts of wheat.

(b) HD 2135 is recommended for cultivation in the Nilgiri and Pulney Hills of Tamil Nadu which act as the principal focus of infection for black rust and partly also for brown rust. The cultivation of this variety would help to reduce the build-up of the initial rust inoculum that later spreads to Peninsular and Central India.

(c) About 200 quintals of seed of HD 2135 was multiplied during Rabi 1976-77 by the Department of Agriculture, Government of India. All the seed of this variety has been supplied to the Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu for distribution to farmers in Nilgiri and Pulney Hills for growing during Rabi 1977-78.

Technical Education

*279. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that technical education in the country remains by and large divorced from the realities or the developmental work in this country; and

(b) the concrete efforts taken during the last seven months to reorient technical education so as to develop entrepreneurial talent and make it relevant to the needs of society?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The system of technical education which has been developed in the country has provided the trained manpower, both in terms of numbers and skills, to meet the development needs of the country. Improvement of the system is, however, a continuous process. Recently, Government has appointed a Working Group of Technical Education to review critically the present position and to suggest measures for improvement. Representatives of different sections of Industry are included in this Working Group. Government will consider making further changes in the system on the basis of the recommendations which this Working Group may make.

Reconstitution of Council of Sports

*280. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to reconstitute the All India Council of Sports and if so, by what time;

(b) whether Government are aware that the sports are highly neglected in India, and if so, what steps Government propose to undertake for the sports upliftment; and

(c) whether Government feel that active interest in sports should be developed in the students just at the middle school level which necessitates

that every school must have a playground; if so, what is Government's view in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Some suggestions regarding reconstitution of the All India Council of Sports are receiving Government's attention.

(b) Sports is not being neglected but there is a scope for further improvement.

(c) Government are of the view that active interest in sports should be developed amongst students at all levels and necessary facilities provided.

Slump in Demand of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

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

(a) whether there is a slump in the demand for nitrogenous fertilizer in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated stockpile of fertilizers; and

(c) whether there is any restrictions on inter-State movement of fertilizers; and if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. Inter State movement of fertilisers is governed by the provisions of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act. Regulation of such movement is meant to enable equitable distribution of both the indigenous and imported fertilisers in different parts of the country. It enables the Central Government, the State

Governments and the Fertiliser producers to plan the movement and distribution of fertilisers systematically. Apart from this, it reduces the strain on the transport system by rationalising movements minimises transport delays, and results in freight savings.

Fruit Processing Complex in North Eastern Region

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a fruit processing complex in the North Eastern region of the country; and

(b) if so, the total cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

देश में गृह निर्माण कार्य को बढ़ावा

*283. श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गृह निर्माण कार्य को उद्योग के रूप में मानने का है ;

(ख) क्या देश में गृह निर्माण कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार का विचार वित्तीय सहायता देने, मकान कर से मुक्त करने, किराये से होने वाली आय पर आय कर निर्धारण में रियायत देने तथा अन्य

रियायतें देने और शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) . मुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Non-Availability of Urdu Medium Text Books

*284. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether text books in Urdu medium were not available for the 9th and 10th Class students in the Union territory of Delhi and other States during the last academic year and if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(b) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) In the Union Territory of Delhi text books in Urdu medium for Classes 9th and 10th were not available during the last academic year 1976-77. The reason was inordinate delay on the part of the Taraqui-e-Urdu Board whose responsibility was to translate, edit, produce and distribute text-books. In regard to the other States, it is for the State Governments to prescribe books and wherever required make available text-books in Urdu medium. The time and labour that will be involved in collecting this information and the reasons if any for such books not being available would not be commensurate with the results.

(b) While the translation of text-books into Urdu would continue with the Taraqui-e-Urdu Board, all other functions such as—editing, production and distribution would be handled by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

खाद्यान्नों और दालों के खूदरा मूल्य

2503. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में, हर महीने प्रमुख शहरों तथा मंडियों में गेहूं, चावल, मक्का, बाजरा, ज्वार आदि खाद्यान्नों और चना, मटर, मसूर, मूंग, अरहर, उड़द, मोठ आदि दालों के खूदरा मूल्यों के आंकड़े, क्या रहे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : उपलब्ध जानकारी के विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए सख्या I.T.—1259/77]

Maintenance of ruined Palaces in Himachal Pradesh

2504. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are contemplating a proposal to maintain and declare the ruined palaces at Vijaypur and at Sujampur Tira in Himachal Pradesh monuments of National importance which are connected with the birth place of Maharaja Sansar Chand, father of Kangra School of Paintings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHAUNDER): (a) and (b). The Katoch Palace

at Tira Sujampur in the Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh, has already been declared as a monument of National importance and is being maintained by the Central Government.

The palace at Vijaypur has not, however, been declared as a monument of National importance, and there is at present no proposal to bring it under central protection.

Deaf and Blind Schools and Social Welfare Organisations in Orissa

2505. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government and spent for the benefit of deaf and blind schools and other social welfare organisations in the State of Orissa during the years 1974 to 1977;

(b) whether the amount spent is being audited properly, if so, any irregularities found thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any such representations from the concerned teachers about their problem; if so, action so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There is no statewide allocation of funds for this purpose. The Department of Social Welfare, however, gives grants-in-aid under the Central Scheme of assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of the handicapped. In Orissa two such organisations viz (i) Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh and (ii) Orissa state Council for Child welfare, have been given grants during the

period in question as under:—

Year	Amount
1974-75	3,50,000/-
1975-76	56,375/-
1976-77	98,600/-
	5,04,975/-

(b) The organisations are submitting utilization certificates from time to time in respect of grants released to them. So far no irregularities have come to our notice.

(c) No such complaint from teachers of the Deaf and Blind Schools in Orissa have been received in the Department of Social Welfare during the last one year.

Strategies for Mass Housing

2506. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a paper "Evolving New Strategies for Mass-Housing" from Housing Education Action Research Training Centre at Baroda (Gujarat) in the month of June, 1977 or thereabout;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for delay and when the action is likely to be taken?

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

(b) The paper was considered in consultation with the representative of the Council and it was decided not to

set up a Panel, as suggested by the Council, for preparation of a Trend Report on Housing.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Housing for SC and ST

2507. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount allotted for housing for persons from backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during last three years;

(b) the present position of village housing projects for backward and SC/ST citizens;

(c) the present position and future programmes for granting land for housing to landless agriculture workers in rural areas and

(d) the concrete efforts made for housing persons from low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and All Housing Schemes

are being implemented by the State Governments. The information regarding amount allotted for housing of backward classes, SCs and STs and present position of village housing for these sections of society is not available.

(c) The Scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas is being implemented by the State Governments. A statement showing the progress made under the scheme is appended.

(d) With a view to ameliorating the housing conditions of the economically weaker sections of the society the main highlights of the proposed future programme in the field of housing are:—

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses, over a period of 20 years.

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds for low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to this sector.

(iii) Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a larger scale.

Statement

Position as reported upto 31-8-1977

Physical Progress made under the Scheme for Provision of House Sites to Landless workers in Rural Areas

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total No. of eligible families in the State/ Union Territory	No. of families allotted house-sites (including undeveloped sites)	No. of house-sites out of col. 4 developed.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,00,000 @	6,57,000	652
2.	Assam	2,29,000 @	49,056	No. information
3.	Bihar	19,58,000 @ @	7,15,000	12,178

1	2	3	4	5
4. Gujarat		3,42,701 @	3,10,978	70,008
5. Haryana		2,14,158 @	2,13,641	600
6. Himachal Pradesh		4,451 @	4,451	4,000
7. Jammu & Kashmir		18,000 @	5,186	No. Information
8. Karnataka		8,43,478 @	7,54,163	6,90,442
9. Kerala		3,00,000 @	90,000*	90,000*
10. Madhya Pradesh		7,77,000 @	7,73,000	7,704
11. Maharashtra		3,62,509 @	3,60,000	3,57,957
12. Orissa		5,00,000 @	1,17,845	9,813
13. Punjab		3,00,976 @	3,00,976	6,817
14. Rajasthan		8,54,023 @	8,54,023	3,836
15. Tamil Nadu		14,97,000 @@	5,23,076	1,70,833
16. Tripura		42,650 @	38,307	5,000
17. Uttar Pradesh		12,12,014 @	12,12,014	16,470
18. West Bengal		2,97,929 @	2,97,929	2,97,929

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		3,816 @	1,312	No. information
2. Chandigarh		52 @	50	Nil.
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		715 @	715	101
4. Delhi		14,200 @	12,228	11,572
5. Goa, Daman & Diu		Not known	700	258
6. Pondicherry		15,779 @	6,322	571
TOTAL		113,88,451	72,97,972	17,56,741

*Previously, in Kerala house-sites as such were not being allotted. Only after the houses were constructed the houses were being handed over to the beneficiaries. The State Government wound up the scheme for construction of houses on the house-sites on 2-10-75 and is now distributing house-sites. The State Government have distributed 57,000 completed houses and 33,000 house-sites.

@ According to the estimates made by the State Government.

@ @ According to the information received from the Planning Commission.

बिहार में निरक्षरता निवारण

2508. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में निरक्षरता
निवारण हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार का बिहार राज्य
सरकार को कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार
है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य ने इस कार्य
के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास एक विस्तृत
योजना भेजी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत
प्रतिवर्ष कितने निरक्षर लोगों को साक्षर
बनाये जाने की आशा है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : केन्द्रीय
सरकार द्वारा बिहार राज्य सरकार को उस
राज्य में निरक्षरता समाप्त करने हेतु विशेष
अनुदान देने का कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं
है । तथापि, भारत सरकार का 1978-79 से
एक व्यापक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने
का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें इसके प्रारम्भ होने के 5
वर्षों के अन्दर देश के 15-35 आयु वर्ग के सभी
अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की शामिल किया जायेगा ।

राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच, खर्च पद्धति
तथा निधियों के विनियोजन आदि सहित इस
कार्यक्रम के व्यौरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं
हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Financial Assistance to Universities in Kerala

2509. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will
the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the total amount of financial
assistance received by different Uni-
versities in Kerala during the last
three years and its year-wise and
University-wise break-up; and

(b) the amounts sanctioned for
different universities for the year
1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) and (b). According to the
information furnished by the Universi-
ty Grants Commission, the grants re-
ceived from the Commission by diffe-
rent universities in Kerala during the
last three years and in 1977-78 are as
follows:—

S. No.	Name of the University	YEARS			
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Up to 25-11-1977)
		(Rupees in lakhs)			
1. Kerala	9.37	40.55	40.22	13.84
2. Calicut	25.53	18.53	37.03	16.98
3. Cochin	9.58	12.25	26.93	11.68
4. Kerala Agricultural	0.22	0.20	..

In addition, the Kerala Agricultural University received financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during this period as follows:

1974-75	. . . . .	Rs. 44.70 lakhs.
1975-76	. . . . .	Rs. 55.25 lakhs.
1976-77	. . . . .	Rs. 63.64 lakhs.
1977-78 (so far)	. . . . .	Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Crash of Aviation Aircraft

2510. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the fixed wing aircraft of the Aviation Division of the Ministry crashed in Kalahandi district recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) cause of crash together with estimated loss suffered by the Department?

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

(b) Basant aircraft VT-EEE of the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, whilst returning to Belpara airstrip near Junagarh (Kalahandi District) after completion of aerial spraying of paddy crops in the area met with an accident near Junagarh on 27th October, 1977.

(c). The matter is being investigated by the Director General, Civil Aviation. The cause of the accident and the extent of damage would be precisely known after the enquiry is completed.

Break-up Price charged from D.D.A. Flats

2511. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3144 dated 11th July, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b): The information asked for is voluminous, scattered and is to be collected from various records.

इण्डोनेशिया से यूरिया का आयात

2512. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने इण्डोनेशिया से यूरिया का आयात किया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है और इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : वर्ष 1977 के दौरान मेसर्स पी० टी० पुपुक् श्री विदजाजा, इण्डोनेशिया के साथ दो करार किए गए थे । एक करार, 0.60 लाख मीटरी टन (बोरियों में भरे हुए) और दूसरा करार 1 लाख मीटरी टन (खुले हुए) यूरिया के लिए था । इसमें से उन्होंने नवम्बर 1977 के अंत तक क्रमशः 17,800 मीटरी टन तथा 34,600 मीटरी टन यूरिया जलयान द्वारा भेजा है । यह सामग्री कृषि उत्पादन हेतु किसानों को बेची जानी है ।

RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FROM THE TENANT

2513. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3689 dated the 9th December, 1974, and state:

(a) whether the damages have since been recovered from the tenant,

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and amount involved, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure recovery of the amount involved?

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

(b) and (c). The assessee failed to make payment of damages of Rs 72,000/ due from him and proceedings for recovery under the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887, were taken. The assessee filed an appeal in the Court of Additional District Judge against the orders of the Estate Officer and the former remanded the case to the latter on 17th February, 1975. The proceedings are still going on.

Assistance to Landless Labourers by States and Union Territories for Construction of Houses

2514. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** will the Minister the WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories that render assistance to landless labourers who have been allotted site for construction of their houses;

(b) the nature of assistance being rendered by each of these States and Union Territories;

(c) the nature of financial assistance given, if any; and

(d) the number of cases in which assistance was given upto October 1977 by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu render assistance to landless labourers who

have been allotted site for construction of their houses.

(b) and (c). The nature of assistance rendered by each of these States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu, is placed attached at Statement I.

(d). The Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu has given financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to only 79 persons out of 144 persons, the beneficiaries under the Scheme who constructed their houses with their own efforts by raising loans from the scheduled banks.

Statement I

A note on action taken by some State Government for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless workers.

KERALA: In 1972 the Government of Kerala launched a special scheme called 'One Lakh Housing Scheme' under which the State Government supplied entire quantity of timber while the cement and tiles were purchased from the voluntary contributions made by Public, social service organisation, associations, institutions, clubs, etc., to a specially constituted fund called 'The Kerala Chief Minister's Fund'. In addition a special loan of Rs. 1.50 crores was raised from the Life Insurance Corporation. Panchayats were also required to contribute from their funds towards the expenditure on the construction of houses in their areas. Allottees of house-sites were also required to contribute in monthly instalments. The approximate cost of each house came to about Rs. 1400/-.

KARNATAKA: The Government of Karnataka have formulated a scheme called 'People's Housing Scheme' for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless workers. Under this Scheme the allottee contributes Rs. 500 towards the labour cost and Rs. 1000/- are contributed by the State Government. The balance

amount incurred in the construction of houses is treated as loan which is to be recovered in 20 years.

TAMIL NADU: The Tamil Nadu Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation for construction of houses for the Harijans. It is learnt that 6354 houses have been constructed against a programme of one lakh houses and 13,082 houses are under construction.

MAHARASHTRA: The Government of Maharashtra have launched a scheme for the construction of huts on the house-sites allotted to rural landless with a view to giving a sense of dignity to them. The allottees of the house-sites have to contribute voluntary labour. The Government help them to construct the huts at a cost of about Rs. 200 per hut. The Collectors have been empowered to undertake manufacture of bricks and country tiles under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, which could be utilised in the construction of such huts. So far about 1.26 lakhs huts have been constructed under the scheme and the Government propose to complete the programme by March, 1978.

MADHYA PRADESH: The Government of Madhya Pradesh have provided to landless families in rural areas a number of facilities to enable them to construct houses on the house-sites allotted to them. The facilities are:—

(i) 18 ballies and 50 bamboos for these residing within a radius of 30 miles of reserve forests, and

(ii) free extraction of clay sand, murram and stone from Government quarries.

ANDHRA PRADESH: It is understood that the State Government have proposed to undertake a massive housing programme for landless backward communities in rural areas, under which loans are to be advanced through special cooperative institutions.

WEST BENGAL: With the completion of the work of allotment of house-sites, the Government of West Bengal

have drawn up a programme of construction of huts on a crash basis. The beneficiaries individually or in groups have to provide labour and locally available materials for construction of huts. Government assistance will be given in the shape of roofing materials only, including materials essential for supporting the roofs. The ceiling of Rs. 500/- has been fixed for providing the roofing materials including necessary supporting structure for the roof.

ORISSA: In Orissa, an Integrated Scheme has been drawn up to provide not only house-sites but also certain materials (ballies and bamboos) and the local Block Development Officer has been put in-charge of the construction under the overall supervision of Sub-Divisional Officer. The B.D.O. will also be required to procure materials for the construction of houses and the beneficiaries are required to contribute in the shape of unskilled labour and transportation of materials from the forest to the site. Since the houses are to be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with the guidance of the local officers, some flexibility has been permitted in the matter of building materials, keeping in view the construction and durability of the houses and the need for making the roof fire-proof.

The Orissa Government are also contemplating to link up the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas with certain other plan schemes relating to the development of cottage industries poultry farming goat-rearing, etc. These schemes will provide subsidiary sources of income to the allottees, at the new sites and help develop a large number of pockets of integrated development throughout the State.

DELHI: To help the allottee construct houses on the house-sites, the Delhi Administration have exempted them from the payment of royalty on sand-stones, sand badarpur, etc., which are used in construction of houses. Besides, the allottee can also use 'Moonj

Grass' and thickets etc. growing on the gaon sabha lands without any obstruction. In order to encourage the building activities on the allotted sites, the Delhi Administration have also relaxed certain provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act.

GUJARAT: The Government of Gujarat have formulated a scheme for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless workers in rural areas. The cost of a house under the scheme is Rs. 1800 with bank loan of Rs. 1000, Government assistance by way of subsidy of Rs. 400 contribution by the District Development authority and/or by voluntary agencies to the tune of Rs. 250 and contribution by the beneficiaries by way of manual labour to the tune of Rs. 150.

PUNJAB: With a view to enabling the allottees of the house-site to build houses thereon, the Government of Punjab have got about 1100 village level Co-operative House Building Societies (of which an allottee of house-site can become a member) set up and loan valuing Rs. 84.14 lakhs have been sanctioned to individual members. The State Government have also arranged loans from banks for advancing to each allottee. The amount of loan to be advanced to each allottee is Rs. 2100 at 4 per cent rate of interest per annum recoverable in ten years.

HARYANA: In Haryana each allottee who has constructed his house up to the plinth level is entitled to a bank loan of Rs. 2000 on production of a certificate from the Block Development and Panchayat Officer to the effect that the allottee has completed construction upto plinth level. This amount of Rs. 2000 is payable to the allottee in two equal instalments of Rs. 1000 each. First instalment is released when the construction has been done upto the plinth level and second instalment is released when the construction has been completed upto roof level. The period of repayment is 10 years or such as may be pres-

cribed by the banks. The rate of interest is the rate prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India under the differential rates of interest scheme.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU: The Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu do not have any scheme for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted under the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas as such, though it has given financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to only 79 persons out of 144 persons, the beneficiaries under the scheme who constructed their houses with their own efforts by raising loans from the scheduled banks.

Failure of Crop in Tribal Areas of Phulbani, Orissa

2515. **SHRI SRIBATCHHA DIGAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been failure of crops in the tribal areas of Phulbani District in Orissa State during the last three years; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to provide relief to the people in the District?

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

Light and Shadow in Tin Murti House

2516. **SHRI PERIASAMY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on the arrangement of "Light and Shadow" in Tin Murti House;

(b) the revenue derived from the date of inauguration of the Show; and

(c) the annual recurring expenditure?

THE MINISTER of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A sum of Rs. 33,53,027 was spent by the Nehru Memorial Fund on the setting up of this spectacle which was gifted by them to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 4,08,200 was paid to the Fund by the Central Government through the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, for payment of custom duty on the import of equipment.

(b) Since its inception in April, 1975 till October, 1977, the revenue derived from the spectacle amounted to Rs. 65,256.

(c) The expenditure on the running and maintenance of this show was Rs. 1,24,825 during 1975-76 and Rs. 89,000 during 1976-77.

Godowns of Private Parties in Possession of F. C. I.

2517. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) the number of godowns taken by the Food Corporation of India from private parties during the last three years in various places;

(c) how many of these godowns have been handed over to the owners and the particulars thereof;

(d) the reasons for handing over the possession of these private godowns to the owners when the F.C.I. has not got the full storage capacity and lakhs of quintals of foodgrains is rotten every year; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers found responsible for this negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (inclusive of covered space and plinths) is 19.85 million tonnes.

(b) to (e). The information is not readily available and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is collected from the regional offices of the F. C. I.

Estimates for the Construction of Parliament House Annexe Building

2518. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the revised estimates and final estimates as framed by the C.P.W.D for the construction of Parliament House Annexe building and the reasons for the wide variations in the three Estimates;

(b) the amount of similar estimates for furnishing of the same building and the reasons for variations therein;

(c) the names of firms from whom Tenders were called for supply of new furniture and the amount of Tenders accepted in each case and the authority accepting these tenders;

(d) whether Government propose to institute a high level Technical probe into the construction and furnishing of this building; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

BAKHT): (a) Works relating to the main building and other connected items concerning the Parliament House Annexe were sanctioned between 1968 and 1975, through different estimates totalling upto Rs. 2,20,52,901. The total expenditure on the works is, however, expected to be Rs. 3,75,00,000.

The main reasons for increase are:—

(i) increase in the material and labour cost;

(ii) additional items of work and additional amenities; and

(iii) change in specifications during the execution of work.

(b) The amount of original estimate was Rs. 32,87,831 (including Departmental Charges). The expenditure upto March 1977 was Rs. 25,95,138 (including Departmental Charges). The variation is not large.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1260/77].

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Grounds have not come to light to warrant enquiry.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बेघर परिवार

2519. श्री छविराम धर्मल : क्या निर्वास और आवास तथा पुर्ति [और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 अक्तूबर, 1977 को देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बेघर परिवारों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उपर्युक्त परिवारों के लिये मकानों की कमी के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ग) गत तीन बरों में अनुसूचित जाति के कितने परिवारों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(घ) ज़ातों का आर्बटन तथा स्थल पर कच्चा किये जाने वाले परिवारों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) प्रत्येक राज्य में बेघर लोगों को बसाने के लिए क्या विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

निर्वास और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) से (ङ) : अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आवास की कमी का कोई विशिष्ट अनुमान तैयार किया गया है ।

आवास राज्य का विषय है और राज्यों को सभी राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं (आवास योजनाओं सहित) के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 'समेकित अनुदानों' तथा 'समेकित ऋणों' के रूप में दी जा रही है ।

इसके अलावा, राज्य क्षेत्र में पिछड़ी जातियों के कार्यक्रम के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए राज सहायता देने की एक योजना है ।

जिन परिवारों को आवास स्थल दिए गए हैं उनकी संख्या का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं० राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम जिन अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के परिवारों को आवास स्थल दिए गए हैं, उनकी संख्या

राज्य

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	ब्योरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए
2. असम	7,834
3. बिहार	ब्योरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए
4. गुजरात	1,51,921
5. हरियाणा	1,36,130
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,556
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	ब्योरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए
8. कर्नाटक	2,59,727
9. केरल	28,760
10. मध्य प्रदेश	4,54,862
11. महाराष्ट्र	1,63,800
12. उड़ीसा	31,278
13. पंजाब	*
14. राजस्थान	6,11,820
15. तमिल नाडु	ब्योरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए
16. त्रिपुरा	ब्योरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	9,93,816
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	1,77,787

1 2 3

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

1. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	कुछ नहीं
2. चण्डीगढ़	13
3. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	715
4. दिल्ली	5,934
5. गोवा, दमण तथा दीव	318
6. पांडिचेरी	1,138

* इस राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के परिवारों को आबंटित आवास-स्थलों के पृथक आंकड़े नहीं रख रहे हैं क्योंकि इस योजना में आवास स्थलों के आवंटन के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के परिवारों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार का अनुमान है कि जिन परिवारों को आवास-स्थल दिये गए हैं उनमें से लगभग 75 प्र० श० परिवार अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के हैं। इस आधार पर पंजाब में अनुसूचित जाति/जन जाति के लगभग 2.25 लाख परिवारों को आवास-स्थल दिए गए हैं।

आलू का उत्पादन

2520. श्री राज लाल राही : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य से आलू का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरभाला) : रोग मुक्त आलू के बीजों की सप्लाई, उत्पादन बढ़ाने का एक अत्यंत

महत्वपूर्ण पटक है। बीज उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम तथा विभिन्न राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं की प्रति वर्ष दो बार समुचित रूप से जांच पड़ताल की जाती है। विभिन्न संगठनों और देश के राज्यों द्वारा प्रजनक, आधारी चरण 1, आधारी चरण 2 तथा प्रमाणित बीजों के किस्मवार उत्पादन कार्यक्रम सावधानी-पूर्वक बनाये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार अधिक मात्रा में पैदा किए गए बीजों को उत्पादकों में वितरित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे निम्नलिखित उपायों द्वारा आलू का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये एक अधिक अभिप्रेरणात्मक अभियान चलायें :—

- (1) बड़े क्षेत्रों में पूरी पैकेज प्रणालियों को अपनाना।
- (2) आलू की उन्नत किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना, तथा
- (3) फसल के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना।

तथापि, आलू के निर्यात पर फिलहाल प्रतिबंध है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश

2521. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश क नियम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहां प्रथम श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों की उपेक्षा कर दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश दिया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

[शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में छात्रों के दाखिले के नियम, जिनका उल्लेख सामान्य सूचना बुलेटिन 1977-78 में किया गया है को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [संख्यासय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था एल टी-1261/77]

(ख) और (ग). अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, शिक्षा परिषद् द्वारा 6 अगस्त, 1977 को हुई अपनी बैठक में दाखिले के लिये निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकताएं अनुमोदित की गई थी।

प्रथम प्राथमिकता :

प्रथम प्राथमिकता में विश्वविद्यालय के I और II श्रेणी के छात्र तथा अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों/बोर्डों के I श्रेणी के छात्रों को दाखिल किया जाता है। तथापि यदि किसी विशेष विषय/पाठ्यक्रम में स्थान आन्तरिक छात्रों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं तो उस विषय/पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्ग्रहण से 10% अधिक छात्र अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों/बोर्डों के I श्रेणी के छात्रों में से लिए जाएंगे।

द्वितीय प्राथमिकता :

। श्रेणी के बाहर के उम्मीदवार।

तृतीय प्राथमिकता :

सभी आन्तरिक, पाठ्य उम्मीदवार।

चौथी प्राथमिकता :

बाहर के उम्मीदवार-योग्यता के आधार पर।

विश्वविद्यालय ने आगे यह भी कहा है कि शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं का पालन करते हुए इसे प्रथम श्रेणी के अंकों वाले कुछेक उम्मीदवारों को भी दाखिला देने से इनकार करना पड़ा क्योंकि इस वर्ष विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए आवेदकों की संख्या पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक थी और स्थानों की संख्या सीमित थी। आगे सिवाय एम० बी० बी० एस० के प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में सीमित स्थानों में से 15% स्थान उन वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित किए जाने हैं जिनमें समय समय पर शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी रेखाओं के अनुसार कुलपति द्वारा पाठ्य उम्मीदवारों में से नामांकन किया जाता है। इन 15% स्थानों में से 5% स्थान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित हैं।

भारतीय ब्रेल लिपि की समस्या को हल करने के लिए व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति

2522. श्री नवाब सिंह चौह
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय ब्रेल लिपि में संगीत चिन्ह (भ्यूजिक नोटेशन), गणित चिन्ह तथा शब्द संकोचन (कन्ट्रैक्शन) की समस्या के समाधान के लिए एक तकनीकी सहायक (टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंट) लगभग 25 वर्ष पूर्व नियुक्त किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितना कार्य किया गया है, और इस समस्या का समाधान कहाँ तक हो सका है; और

(ग) यदि अब तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक तकनीकी सहायक नियुक्त किए जाने के बारे में इस विभाग को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ब्रेल संगीत चिन्हों, गणित चिन्हों और शब्द संकोचन से सम्बन्धित काम चालू रहने वाला काम है जिसे बहुत से व्यक्तियों, संगठनों और संस्थानों द्वारा किया जाता है। तो भी समान भारती ब्रेल ग्रेड बनाने तथा ब्रेल गणित कोड/ब्रेल संगीत चिन्हों इत्यादि की एक नमूने की पुस्तक तैयारी में काफी प्रगति हुई है। भारत सरकार का दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने का विचार है जिससे इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और कार्य को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

Competitions held by All India Rural Sports Programme

2523. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and the number of competitions held in 1976 under the All India Rural Sports Programme;

(b) the number of participants; and

(c) the total amount spent on such rural competitions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) and (b). During 1976-
77 Competitions held at National
Level under the All India Rural
Sports Programme and the number

of participants therein are given below:—

Groups	Venue	States/Union Territories Participated	Number of Total Participant
Group I			
Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling and Archery.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu	837
Group II			
Athletics, Hockey and Basketball.	Rupnagar (Punjab)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Mizoram.	948
Group III			
Football, Volleyball and Gymnastics.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Delhi, and Goa, Daman & Diu.	537
Group IV			
Swimming	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala (Punjab)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.	178 2494

(c) The amount spent by the Government of India during 1976-77 on

competitions held at the national level was Rs. 3,97,573.46.

रणधम्मवर टायवर परियोजना

2524. श्री मोठा साल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रणधम्मवर टायवर परियोजना सवाई-बाघोपुर, राजस्थान भौमोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, पर्यटन तथा वन्य-पशुओं की दृष्टि से देश की एक महत्वपूर्ण टायवर परियोजना है ;

(ख) क्या इसके महत्व के बावजूद भी इस परियोजना का बिल्कुल विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों के सुविधापूर्ण जाने के लिये कोई सड़क नहीं है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और भविष्य में सड़क क्षेत्र में सड़क आदि के निर्माण के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों के लिये समुचित विश्रामघर, टेलीफोन, विद्युत तथा अन्य प्रकार की आवश्यक सुविधाओं की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में इस क्षेत्र में इन सुविधाओं की कब तक व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

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

(ख) व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी योजना के अनुसार चीतों के आरक्षणस्थल का विकास किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य एक ऐसे अनुकूलतम आश्रय-स्थल की समुचित व्यवस्था करना है, जिसमें वन्य-प्राणियों की वृद्धि हो सकती है ।

(ग) और (घ) कुछ समय तक और जब तक कि चीतों के इस आरक्षणस्थल में चीतों की संख्या सक्षम रूप से नहीं बढ़ जाती, तब तक इसका उद्देश्य पर्यटन का विकास करना नहीं है । अतः फिनहॉल पर्यटन के विकास के लिये अब स्थापना सम्बन्धी संरचना तैयार करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । तथापि, वहां हर मौसम में काम आने वाली कई सड़कें बनाई गई हैं और चीतों के आरक्षण स्थल की प्रभावी व्यवस्था के लिये और अधिक सड़कें बनाने की योजना है ।

Import of Fertilizers

2525. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilisers are still imported;

(b) if so the quantity imported during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(c) the names of the countries from whom imported and the value of the fertilizer imported?

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

(b) A quantity of 32.52 lakh tonnes and 21.41 lakh tonnes was imported during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

(c) Fertilisers were imported during 1975-76 and 1976-77 from Holland, Italy, Sweden West Germany, France, South Korea, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, USSR, GDR, Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The value of fertilisers imported during 1975-76 is Rs. 699.45 crores and during 1976-77 Rs. 220.36 crores.

Opening of National Games Sanctuary in Similipal, Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

2526. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an abundance of wild life and places of natural scenic beauty in Orissa; and

(b) if so, concrete steps taken to open a National Games Sanctuary in the Similipal Range of Mayurbhanj in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary, Bhattar-Kanika Sanctuary, Chilka Sanctuary and Similipal hills abound in wildlife and natural scenic beauty.

(b) Action has already been initiated by the Government of Orissa to determine the boundaries of the proposed Similipal National Park.

Augmentation of the Supply of Foodgrains, Pulses and Oil Seeds in Deficit Areas

2527. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken to augment supplies of foodgrains, pulses and oil seeds in deficit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): A statement is attached.

Statement

Steps taken to augment the supplies of foodgrains, pulses and oil seeds in deficit areas :—

- (1) *Foodgrains* On the basis of demands submitted by the State Governments/Union Territories, allotments of wheat and rice are made every month by the Central Government from the Central Pool for issue through the public distribution system in the States. Demands of the State Governments/Union Territories for Rice and Wheat are at present being met in full.

The Central Government have also removed all restrictions on the inter-state movement of foodgrains which is expected to increase the open market availability of foodgrains in the deficit States and reduce the price disparities between surplus and deficit States.

- Pulses* Pulses are not being distributed through the public distribution system. The cooperative societies, however, are being asked to undertake larger responsibilities for the procurement and distribution of pulses. Some purchases of pulses are being made by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the National Consumer Cooperative Federation Ltd., (NCCF) for supplying the same to various States through the State Consumer Cooperative Federations, Super Bazar etc. Besides, NAFED have also finalised arrangements to import 10,000 tonnes of black Masoor (whole) for distribution to the States.

- Oilseeds* At present the Central Govt. are not supplying oil seeds to any State Govt. There is, however, a proposal to import Rape Seed which would be given to the State Govts. according to their requirements. Currently, imported rapeseed oil is being supplied to the State Governments according to their requirements for distribution through licenced fair price shops at the consumer price not exceeding Rs. 7.50 per kg.

(2) In addition various steps have also been taken to augment the production of foodgrain, pulses and oil-seed crops in the country through the adoption of intensive cultivation in potential areas and extension of these crops in newly irrigated areas, popularisation of the use of high yielding

varieties of foodgrains, adoption of adequate and timely plant protection measures, making available different inputs in required quantities, laying out of demonstrations to acquaint farmers with the modern methods of crops cultivation, fixation of support prices etc.

waited List for Milk Tokens of Delhi Milk Scheme

2529. SHRI SURENDER BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on waiting list as on 31-10-77 for the issue of Milk Tokens by DMS, in VIP and general categories separately; and

(b) the number of tokens issued yearly and the tentative time when the present list is likely to be exhausted?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Applications for issue of Milk Tokens are registered in the D.M.S. under various categories. Number of persons on the waiting list in each category is given below:—

(i) V.I.P.	4710
(ii) Government Officers	3410
(iii) Government employees.	14337
(iv) Senior Defence Officers	109
(v) Defence Officers	90
(vi) Defence employees.	194
(vii) Medical	1073
(viii) Special	214
(ix) DMS staff relations	141
(x) Trans Jamuna area	11700
(xi) General	2325
(xii) For increase	128
TOTAL	38440

(b) No limit has been prescribed for issue of tokens per year. Tokens

are issued from time to time in accordance with the availability of milk with the DMS. During the current year, authority letters to 11,824 applicants have already been issued. Efforts are being made to cover the entire waiting list by the end of December, 1977.

आदिवासियों में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

2530. श्री पायस टिर्की : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आदिवासियों में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल को कुल कितनी राशि दी ; और

(ख) उसके संस्थावार आंकड़े क्या हैं और कितनी राशि बिना उपयोग किए बिना लौटा दी गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को अनुदान देती है । राज्य सरकार संस्थाओं में वितरण और इसके उपयोग के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

विवरण

(रुपए लाखों में)

वर्ष	जनजातीय उप-योजना क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष सहायता के रूप में (शिक्षा सहित सभी क्षेत्र)	मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के लिए	लड़कियों के छात्रावासों के लिए
1975-76	72.00	7.90	2.50
1976-77	149.00	7.90	2.50
1977-78	126.00*	11.00**	3.00**

*केवल 7-11-77 तक

**केवल प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति

Outlays on Minor Irrigation

2531. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have clarified their stand regarding increase in the outlays for minor irrigation, both from public sector and institutional sources; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the outlays for major and minor irrigation projects in 1977-78 to create additional irrigation potential, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The policy is to lay maximum emphasis on increasing outlays from year to year for minor irrigation schemes both from public sector and institutional sources.

(b) State-wise approved outlays under major-medium and minor irrigation schemes for the year 1977-78 are given in the Annexure. Under Minor Irrigation the likely figures for institutional investment have also been given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Major/Medium Irrigation Outlays. (Approved)	Minor Irrigation	
			Plan Sector Outlays Approved	Institutional Investment (Likely)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh		109.32	7.63	21.00
2. Assam		7.40	6.65	0.50
3. Bihar		81.86	23.35	24.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	82.13	11.55	6.00
5.	Haryana	55.64	0.92	12.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.40	1.85	0.10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.95	4.70	0.05
8.	Karnataka	58.88	9.50	16.00
9.	Kerala	30.50	3.50	5.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	75.40	22.00	36.00
11.	Maharashtra	131.39 + 19.10@ (EGS)	20.04	20.00
12.	Manipur	5.70	0.60	N.A.
13.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.60	N.A.
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..	0.50	N.A. |
15.	Orissa	30.60	10.58	15.00
16.	Punjab	28.35	5.80	12.00
17.	Rajasthan	60.80	3.40	12.00
18.	Sikkim	0.35	0.26	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	30.08	7.07	15.00
20.	Tripura	0.06	0.93	0.05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	137.54	35.82	50.00
22.	West Bengal	24.16	16.84	15.00
TOTAL		963.53 + 19.10@ (EGS)	194.49	260.20
Total Union Territories		6.20	2.69	0.10
Total All India.		969.73 + 19.10@	197.18	260.30

@ Employment Guarantee Scheme.

N.A. Not Available.

Representation by the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals Employees Unions Regarding Provision of Accommodation to Retired Government Employees

2532. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals Employees Unions regarding providing accommodation to the Retired Government Employees;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken in this regard, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken to provide accommodation to the Central Government Employees who retire or die in harness?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Representations were received from certain employees of

the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi for providing housing facilities to the retired/retiring employees.

(b) and (c). There is a scheme under which Central Govt. Employees could avail themselves of house building advance for the purpose of building houses or for the purchase of ready built houses/flats etc. from the Housing Boards Development Authorities, etc. Further, the Central Government employees, alongwith others, could derive the benefit under the low/middle income group housing schemes. They could also individually draw upon their own accumulations in the Provident Fund Account for the purpose of building or acquiring a house or purchasing a house-site.

The Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Calcutta in December, 1976 considered as to whether the State Governments, might be requested *inter-alia* to reserve a certain quota of houses built by them for economically weaker sections and low and middle income groups under the various housing schemes, for allotment to Central Government employees who might be due to retire within a period of three years, on hire-purchase basis. The Conference recommended that there need not be any such reservation and that the annual allocations for sanction of house building advances to Central Government and State Government employees should be enhanced so that Government employees were enabled to build their houses while they were in service. These facts were communicated to the Members of the Parliament who had sent the representations of the retired Government Servants to the Ministry.

Butter Oil received from European Economic Community

2533. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on 11th July, 1977 regarding Butter Oil from European Economic Community and state:

(a) the amount collected during 1976 and 1977 respectively from the sale of butter oil received from the European Economic Community;

(b) the manner in which sale proceeds have been utilised;

(c) the total quantity of butter oil received in 1976-77 and likely to be received till March, 1978; and

(d) whether any details have been worked out for the development of dairies in the country out of these funds and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The amount collected by the sale of butter oil during 1976 and 1977 (upto October 1977) is Rs. 231.95 lakhs and Rs. 127.54 lakhs respectively. This butter oil was received from E.E.C. earlier to 1976-77.

(b) The sale proceeds have not been utilised so far.

(c) Butter oil was not received during 1976-77 from EEC. 3000 tonnes of gift butter oil was received during 1977-78. Further quantity of butter oil is not likely to be received from EEC till March, 1978.

(d) The funds generated by the disposal of EEC gift commodities of S.M.P. and Butter Oil are earmarked for utilisation of Dairy Development Projects, such as Operation Flood I.

Demolition of Shops in Delhi

2534. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of shops, which were allotted by Government

in 1966, have been demolished in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the shopkeepers of R. K. Puram in this respect; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

Non-Attendance of Complaints by the Sarojini Nagar C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, New Delhi

2535. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarojini Nagar CPWD Enquiry Office, New Delhi is not attending to the complaints of urgent nature like electrical and sanitary;

(b) if so, whether it has been reported that the complaints registered are not being attended to the same day;

(c) whether a number of residents of Sarojini Nagar have lodged complaints to the Executive Engineer in this regard;

(d) whether the area of Sarojini Nagar is very vast and it is not possible to attend to all complaints on the same day; and

(e) if so, whether Government are proposing to have a mini Enquiry Office near BD and DG blocks?

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

(b) and (c). Some complaints of this type had been made to the Executive Engineer and the matter was examined. The bulk of the complaints had been attended to on the same day; but some could not be so attended either because of late receipt of complaint or shortage of staff on that day.

(d) Although Sarojini Nagar has a large area, the maintenance staff is adequate. However, for the reasons given above, sometimes it is not possible to attend to the complaint the same day.

(e) No, Sir.

दिल्ली में तथा उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों और अनुसूचित जातियों को आबंटित प्लॉट

2563. **श्री राम प्रसाद बेशमुख :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में तथा उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में बनाए गए आवास गृहों के आबंटन में, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों को ये प्लॉट्स आसानी से मिल सकें, कोई सुविधा दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को प्लॉट देकर उन पर मकान बनाने में सहयोग देने की दृष्टि से कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक आरम्भ की जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 1976 से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में बनाए गए फ्लैटों के 25 प्र० श० फ्लैट अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित किए हैं।

(ख और ग). निम्न आय वर्ग तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग की किसी भी योजना की श्रणियों के अधीन आबंटित प्लॉटों में से 15 प्र० श० प्लॉट अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाते हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का प्लॉटों के आबंटियों की ओर से मकान बनाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Ratio of Irrigated Area in M.P.

2537. **SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ratio of the total irrigated area of the State of M.P. is much less than the national ratio; and

(b) if so, what are the steps contemplated by the Central Government to remove the disparity?

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

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, formulated, investigated and implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India have given a high priority to development of irrigation in the developmental programmes of the State.

The following measures are being taken in this connection:—

(i) Higher outlays for early completion of the major/medium on-going schemes;

(ii) Taking up of new schemes under the major/medium irrigation sector;

(iii) Maximum priority in the allocation of funds within the State Governments resources, mobilising institutional investment from banks with the support of the ARDS and the World Bank to the maximum extent possible, maximum emphasis on rural electrification programme for providing electric power to irrigation pumps for minor irrigation works; and

(iv) Systematic renovation and modernisation of ex-Malguzari which are in derelict condition due to siltation so as to regain the lost irrigation potential.

बिहार की 'काम के लिए भोजन' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाएं

2538. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'काम के लिए भोजन' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार की कितनी परियोजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मंजूर हुई हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने 'काम के लिए भोजन' योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण तथा लघु सिंचाई

से सम्बन्धित परियोजनाएं शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। तथापि, उन्होंने इसे नियमों के अधीन सहायता के लिए पात्र उचित योजनाओं के रूप में तैयार नहीं किया है। चूंकि राज्य सरकार को नियमित योजनाएं तैयार करने की सलाह दी गई है, अतः राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में 10,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं का तदर्थ आवंटन किया गया है।

चीनी और गन्ना नीति का आधार

2539. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा घोषित चीनी और गन्ना नीति का आधार क्या है ; और

(ख) 65 प्रतिशत लेवी की चीनी के वितरण का तरीका क्या है और उसका कारखाने पर मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गन्ना नीति : गन्ने के मूल्यों की मौजूदा नीति का गन्ना नियंत्रण आदेश, 1966 में मोटे तौर पर उल्लेख किया गया है। सरकार प्रत्येक चीनी वर्ष के दौरान देश की प्रत्येक चीनी फैक्ट्री द्वारा देय न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। न्यूनतम मूल्य अधिसूचित करने से पहले

विशेषज्ञ निकायों, गन्ना उत्पादकों की एसोसिएशनों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के विचारों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। फिलहाल, मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य गन्ने से 8.5 प्रतिशत अथवा इससे कम चीनी की मूल वसूली से सम्बद्ध हैं। मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य 8.50 रुपए प्रति क्विं० है। 8.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक वसूली होने पर अनुमानतः अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त होते हैं। इस न्यूनतम मूल्य में उत्पादन लागत और उत्पादक के उचित लाभ को ध्यान में रखा जाता है और यह कम से कम मूल्य होता है। इसके अलावा, कानून के अधीन, गन्ना उत्पादक खुली बिक्री का चीनी की बिक्री से प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धन राशि का 50 प्रतिशत शेयर पाता है। कुल अतिरिक्त धनराशि को फैक्ट्री द्वारा पेरे गए गन्ने की कुल मात्रा के आधार पर वितरित किया जाता है और इस प्रकार प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने के अतिरिक्त मूल्य का हिसाब लगाया जाता है। तथापि, व्यवहार्यतः गन्ना उत्पादक कानून द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य पाते हैं। सामान्यतया इन मूल्यों को राज्य द्वारा बताया गया मूल्य कहते हैं और ये राज्य सरकारों, चीनी फैक्ट्रियों और गन्ना उत्पादकों के प्रति-निधियों के बीच बातचीत द्वारा निश्चित किए जाते हैं। 1976-77 औसत के दौरान अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य की तुलना में गन्ने के दिए गए वास्तविक मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ये मूल्य खासे आकर्षक हैं जैसा कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान गन्ने के बढ़े उत्पादन में दिखाया गया है।

चीनी नीति :

मौजूदा नीति आर्थिक नियंत्रण की नीति कही जाती है और उसका दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के रूप में भी उल्लेख किया जाता है। दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण का नाम इस तथ्य से पैदा हुआ है कि उचित दर की दुकानों से वितरित की जाने वाली चीनी का एक नियंत्रित मूल्य है और दूसरा मुक्त बाजार मूल्य है जोकि पैड़ी में मांग तथा पूर्ति के आधार पर निश्चित किया जाता है। पूर्व नियंत्रण अथवा पूर्णतया विनियंत्रण की दो अतियों की तुलना में इस नीति का फायदा यह रहा है कि इसमें किसी भी नीति से प्रभावित तीन पक्षों अर्थात् गन्ना उत्पादक, उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक के बीच सौहार्द बनाए रखा है। उत्पादन का 65 प्रतिशत लेवी के रूप में लिया जाता है और देश भर में 2.15 रुपए प्रति किलो के समान खुदरा मूल्य पर उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित किया जाता है। लेवी मूल्य, उत्पादन लागत से कम है। और उचित मूल्य पर साधारण घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं की काफी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए है। किसी भी अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता को खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध चीनी से पूरा किए जाने की आशा है। उत्पादक को मंडी की मांग तथा पूर्ति द्वारा निश्चित किए गए मूल्यों पर खुले बाजार में उत्पादन का 35 प्रतिशत बेचने की अनुमति है। ये मूल्य सामान्यतया काफी अधिक हैं। जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया जा चुका है,

कुल प्राप्ति, विशेषकर मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी को बेचने से प्राप्त लोचकता से चीनी उत्पादक गन्ना उत्पादकों को ऊंचा मूल्य दे पाते हैं। अतः यह पता चलता है कि इस नीति से उपभोक्ता उपयुक्त मूल्यों पर अपनी आवश्यकताओं के पर्याप्त भाग को पूरा कर पाया है, गन्ना उत्पादक को उपयुक्त आकर्षक मूल्य मिला है और चीनी के उत्पादक को भी उचित लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में लेवी चीनी का वितरण करने के लिए जो तंत्र हैं वह भारतीय खाद्य निगम ही है। अन्य राज्यों/संघ शासित देशों में राज्य सरकारों के नामितों, जोकि आमतौर पर सहकारी समितियों अथवा राज्य खाद्य निगम होते हैं, द्वारा थोक व्यापार सम्भाला जाता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अथवा राज्य के नामित मिलों से चीनी उठाते हैं और जिलों में स्थित गोदामों तक पहुंचाते हैं, जहां से उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति अथवा बिना उनकी अनुमति से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए खुदरा दुकानदारों के लाभ की अनुमति देने के बाद चीनी दी जाती है। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि खुदरा दुकानदारों का लाभ 3/- रु० प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया जाता है, तब थोक व्यापारी उचित मूल्य के दुकानदार को चीनी की बोरी 212/- रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर देता है। खुदरा दुकानदार को अपने लाभ के अलावा खाली बोरे का मूल्य भी प्राप्त होता है।

विवरण

(रुपया प्रति क्विंटल)

1976-77 मौसम के लिए

राज्य	अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य	फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा दिए गए मूल्य
1	2	3
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	8.50 से 10.80	12.25 से 13.25
बिहार . . .	8.50 से 10.50	12.25*
पंजाब . . .	8.50 से 9.00	13.25 से 15.25
हरियाणा . . .	9.10 से 10.30	13.00
असम . . .	8.50 से 8.70	11.00 जमा परिवहन राज सहायता
पश्चिमी बंगाल . . .	8.50 से 9.20	12.50 से 14.50
उड़ीसा . . .	8.50 से 8.90	8.50 से 10.50
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	8.80 से 10.30	12.00**
राजस्थान . . .	8.50 से 10.10	12.25 से 14.25
महाराष्ट्र . . .	8.50 से 12.70	9.50† से 16.60†
गजरात . . .	8.50 से 11.40	9.00† से 13.60†
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	8.50 से 11.50	10.00 से 12.50
तमिल नाडु . . .	8.50 से 10.20	8.50 से 11.90
कर्नाटक . . .	8.50 से 11.40	10.00 †से 15.00†
केरल . . .	8.50 से 9.00	13.00
पांडिचेरी . . .	9.40	9.50
नागालैण्ड . . .	8.50	11.00
गोआ . . .	8.80	12.00

नोट :—*बिहार (हरिनगर) की एक फैक्ट्री ने 12.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल दिए हैं।

**मुरैना सहकारी फैक्ट्री 13.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का मूल्य दे रही है।

† ये सहकारी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा अधिकांशतः फील्ड पर पेशगी के रूप में दिए गए
अस्थायी मूल्य हैं।

**बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को
मंजूर की गई राशि**

2540. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तमिलनाडु, विहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, केरल, राजस्थान, आसाम, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर जैसे बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को कोई अग्रिम योजना सहायता मंजूर की गई है और यदि हां तो राज्यों को हुई अनुमानित हानि को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या राज्यों की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां तो प्रत्येक राज्य की योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक कब से विचाराधीन हैं और प्रत्येक मामले की स्थिति में है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सूखे/ बाढ़/ समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित निम्नलिखित राज्यों को अग्रिम योजना सहायता/ अन्तरिम योजना सहायता मंजूर की गई है ;

	लाख रुपए
असम	498.29
गुजरात	1043
कर्नाटक	475
उड़ीसा	852
राजस्थान	797
उत्तर प्रदेश	1000

पश्चिम बंगाल	441
हरियाणा	1100
हिमाचल प्रदेश	270
तमिलनाडु	500 अन्तरिम
आंध्र प्रदेश	500 अन्तरिम
केरल	200 अन्तरिम

(ख) योजना आयोग ने स्वीकृति के हेतु बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की है :

(1) 2 करोड़ रु० या अधिक की लागत की योजनाओं की विस्तृत जांच गंगा बेसिन की योजनाओं के मामले में गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा और अन्य राज्यों के मामले में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा की जाएगी और योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की स्वीकृति के लिए इस की सिफारिश की जाएगी।

(2) 50 लाख रुपए से अधिक, परन्तु 2 करोड़ रुपए से कम की लागत की योजनाएं योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रोफार्म के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाएगी।

(3) 50 लाख से कम की लागत की योजनाएं राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्डों की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति या ब्रह्मपुत्र बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग के तकनीकी परामर्शदाता बोर्ड या उत्तरी बंगाल बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग (जैसा भी मामला हो) की सिफारिश पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की जाएगी।

निपटाई जाने वाली बाढ़ नियंत्रण की (राज्यवार) योजनाओं और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया (देखिए संख्या एल टी -1262/77))

Non-availability of D.A.P. and Potash Fertiliser

2541. SHRI ANNASHIB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that DAP and Potash-fertilisers are not readily available in various centres within the reach of the farmers;

(b) whether Government propose to draw the attention of the State Governments and ensure easy availability so that rabi sowing programme and rabi crops are not adversely affected in any part of the country; and

(c) whether there have been complaints from farmers and cooperative societies about the fertilizer short of weight delivered to them and steps taken recently by Government to remove these complaints and giving relief as regards underweight fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Adequate quantities of Potash are available in the country. There are some reports of shortage of DAP, however, adequate quantities of other phosphatic fertilisers and complex fertilisers which can be used in place of DAP are available in the country.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to have more fertilizer retail outlets opened particularly in interior areas. Wherever necessary, the attention of the State Governments have also been drawn to the need for lifting fertilisers quickly.

(c) Four complaints received recently on delivery of fertilizer short of weight have been sent to the State Governments, manufacturers concerned for investigation and necessary action. Apart from this, it has been decided that as far as possible, imported fertilisers would be despatched and supplied in bags of standard

weight and that, wherever the consignment is said to be short of weight, 100 per cent payment would be made before the material is delivered.

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

2542. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान अनुदान की कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान देने की क्या प्रक्रिया अथवा मानदंड है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जेठ) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयों (विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाओं) सहित को कुल 5680.55 लाख रु० के अनुदान दिए गए थे। 1977-78 के दौरान (29-11-1977 तक) दिए गए कुल अनुदानों की राशि 2773.68 लाख रु० है।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय को विकास अनुदान प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय के प्रस्तावों को निरीक्षण समितियों के माध्यम से मूल्यांकन के आधार पर एक योजना अवधि के लिए स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। स्वीकृत अनुदान व्यय की प्रगति के आधार पर उपयुक्त किस्तों में प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

Medium of Instruction in Agricultural Universities

2543. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Agricultural Universities throughout the country;

(b) the medium or media of instruction in the said universities;

(c) whether Government propose to secure an uniform pattern and practice in this regard in all the said universities; and

(d) whether the demand for English as a medium of instruction has been made by the students and rejected by the University authorities in one or more cases, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are 22 Agricultural Universities in the country including the IARI, which has been given the status of a deemed University. A list of all the Universities is enclosed.

(b) The medium of instruction in all the Universities is English except in the Gujarat Agricultural University where the Gujarati language medium has been introduced. In the case of Agricultural Universities in U.P., they have both English as well as Hindi medium. At the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur out of six constituent colleges, 3 Agricultural Colleges at Jabalpur, Indore and Gwalior follow English medium, while the Colleges at Rewa, Sehore and Raipur have Hindi medium.

(c) Yes. The Universities have the freedom to adopt English, Hindi or any of the local languages as medium of instruction.

(d) Yes, Sir. According to information collected from Gujarat Agricultural University (G. A. U.) the students of G.A.U. have made a demand for English as the medium of instruction. The Board of Management of the University is reported to have recommended to adopt both Gujarati and English as the media of instruction. Further details and confirmation are being sought from the G.A.U.

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

1. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)
2. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat (Assam).
3. Rajendra Agricultural University, P.O. PUSA, Distt. Samastipur (Bihar).
4. Gujarat Agricultural University, Sardar Krishi Nagar, (Post-Dantiwada), Distt. Banaskantha (Gujarat).
5. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar (Haryana).
6. Himachal Pradesh University. (Agricultural Complex), Sumer Hills, Simla (H.P.)
7. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore (Karnataka).
8. Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy (Kerala).
9. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.).
10. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Distt. Ratnagiri (M. S.).
11. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Distt. Ahmednagar (M.S.).
12. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani (M. S.).
13. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishi Nagar, Akola (M. S.).
14. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
15. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Pb.).
16. University of Udaipur, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
17. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (T.N.).

18. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur (U.P.).
19. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar—Nainital (U.P.).
20. Narendra Deo University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad (U.P.).
21. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haringhatta, P. O. Mohanpur, Nadia (W. Bengal).
22. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (Deemed University).

Dryland Farming

2544. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken during the last seven months to effect a breakthrough in dryland farming;

(b) the output registered by such a process and the potentialities during the next five years; and

(c) the States where noticeable improvement has been recorded in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Approximately 75 per cent of the cropped area in the country is rainfed. It contributes about 40 per cent to 42 per cent of the total production. However, the production is not stable because of the vagaries of the rainfall. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Department of Agriculture started research and pilot projects in 24 selected areas in the country for the development and testing and adoption of the new dryland farming technology. During the year 1977-78, an additional area of 19,200 hectares has been taken up for demonstrating the utility of the adoption of the dry farming technology evolved at the research centres. On the basis of the available dry farming technology, the States Department of Agriculture are also demonstrating the various packages of

practices for successful crop raising in rainfed areas.

Pulses, cotton and oilseed are grown mainly as rainfed crops. A Special Group of Secretaries was constituted by the Government of India during this year. On the basis of their recommendations, special programmes were undertaken to improve the productivity of these crops, particularly in the dry areas. Government of India is providing financial assistance for the production of different stages of seed (breeder, foundation and certified), subsidised distribution of plant protection equipment and subsidy on the operational cost of pest control measures; special campaign to increase the consumption of fertilisers, particularly phosphates.

A higher support price for gram has been fixed for 1978-79 so that the farmers are able to invest on fertilisers, pesticides for increasing the production of this crop, which is mainly a rainfed crop. The price this year is Rs. 125/- per quintal compared to Rs. 95/- during last year.

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is in operation in 74 districts in 13 States. Soil conservation and dryland farming are the important components of this programme. For the current year, an outlay of Rs. 1315.29 lakhs has been approved.

(b) and (c). Separate information on the output registered as a result of dry land farming is not available. However, the prospects of dry crops like jowar, groundnut and cotton are generally good except in such areas where cyclone and tidal wave have damaged the crops. Bajra and maize crops were affected during the current year by excessive rains in States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. All possible steps would be taken to increase the production of dry crops during the next quinquennium.

Awarding of Contract to a Black Listed Contractor by D.D.A.

2545. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the DDA had cancelled the Contract to construct flats in Wazirpur phase III in March, 1976 following a dispute between the contractor and DDA and the firm was black listed; if so the details thereof and the name of the firm;

(b) whether the DDA has suffered any loss due to this dispute; if so, to what extent and the action taken if any, to make up the same;

(c) whether this project was re-tendered again and was given again to the same black listed contractor;

(d) if so, (i) the estimated cost of the first contract, (ii) estimated cost of the second contract, (iii) the reason for raising the contract rate; and

(e) the reason for giving the contract again to the former black listed contractor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The contract was rescinded in November, 1976 on account of slow progress of work. The contractors were black listed in December, 1976. The name of the firm is M/s. Uppal Engineering Construction Co.

(b) to (e). Fresh tenders were invited for the balance work at the risk and cost of the original contractors. The work was awarded to the lowest tenderer after negotiation at a higher rate than before. The tenderer was a private limited company whereas

the blacklisted contractor was a partnership firm of a similar name. The estimated cost of the first contract was Rs. 41,02,850 for the whole work. The second contract was only for the residual work and its value was Rs. 14,96,855. The item rate of this tenderer was generally higher than that of the earlier one; but this was the lowest rate received on retendering.

दिल्ली के यमुना पार क्षेत्र में कालेज

2546. श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के यमुनापार क्षेत्र में केवल दो ही कालेज हैं ;

(ख) क्या लगभग दस लाख की जनसंख्या वाले इतने बड़े क्षेत्र की मांग पूरा करने में सर्वथा ये अपर्याप्त हैं; और

(ग) वहां कितने नए कालेज खोले जायेंगे और वे कब तक खोले जाएंगे।

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

(ख) और (ग) . दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्तमान कालेज उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त नहीं हैं तथा यदि आवश्यक समझा जाता है तो अतिरिक्त कालेज स्थापित कर सकता है।

Ban on Sale of Land by Scheduled Caste

2547. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where legislation prohibiting persons belong-

ing to Scheduled Castes from selling land given to them and providing for punishment for those who buy such land, has been enacted; and

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Lands are allotted to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes either out of the waste-land available with the Government or out of the ceiling surplus lands vested in the State. Provisions have been made either in the assignment rules or in the statutes of a number of States prohibiting alienation of the land allotted. These restrictions apply to all allottees. From the information available with the Government of India, it appears that such provisions exist in all States except Gujarat and Haryana. In Meghalaya and Nagaland the problem is said to be non-existent and in Jammu & Kashmir all transfers are subject to prior permission of the State Government. The provisions make unauthorised transfers 'null and void'. A specific provision in the statute for punishing the purchaser exists in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) According to the National-Guidelines issued after the Chief Ministers' Conference on ceiling legislation held on July, 23, 1972, priority in assignment of ceiling surplus land should be given to "the landless agricultural workers, particularly these belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes". No guidelines suggesting punishment of transfers have issued.

Farm Mechanization

2548. **SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is not in favour of farm mechanisation and the use of tractors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Planning Commission is not against farm mechanisation as such; but it disfavours the use of such farm machinery like Combine Harvestors and it is substantially labour-displacing. As regards tractors, it favours their use in limited and difficult situations. It is, however, willing to modify its present views, should properly-designed fresh studies so warrant it.

(b) The above views of the Planning Commission are engaging the attention of the Government.

Quantum of Additional Land Allotted to Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society

2549. **CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of additional land allotted to the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi and the condition for allotment;

(b) the quantum of land and sizes of plots already available with the Society separately pending development allotment;

(c) the number and size of plots carved out of the additional land as per the layout plan approved by DDA and whether those are as per the requirements of the Members registered with the Society; and

(d) whether copies of the layout plan were made available to the Members of the Society and their suggestions/comments invited, and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

BAKHT): (a) 49 Bighas, 14 biswas of additional and was allotted to the Society on lease-hold basis on the usual terms and conditions.

(b) 16 plots of 160—167 sq. yards each, one of 176 sq. yd. and another of 250 sq. yd. are available for allotment. The additional land of 49 bighas and 14 biswas is awaiting development.

(c) 97 plots have been carved out in the additional land as per the layout plan approved by the DDA. The details of the plots are as under:—

Sl. No.	Size of plot	No. of plot
1. 125-150 sq. yd.	.	39
2. 151-200 sq. yd.	...	6
3. 201-250 sq. yd.	..	19
4. 251-300 sq. yd.	. . .	1
5. 301-350 sq. yd.	..	1
6. 351-375 sq. yd.	.	31
		<hr/> 97 <hr/>

The plots have been carved out keeping in view the availability of the land and density of population laid down in the Master Plan.

(d) The copies of the approved layout plan are made available to the Members at the time of execution of sub-lease of the plots allotted to them. As the layout is approved by the competent authority in accordance with the Provisions of the Master Plan, suggestion/comments of the society are not invited.

Central Housing aid to Gujarat during the Sixth Plan

2550. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained from the Gujarat State the funds needed for the development of housing in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether during the earlier plans the Gujarat State was ignored and it received lesser aid from the Centre for its housing schemes;

(c) if so, whether the State is being fully compensated during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, what are the schemes likely to be undertaken; and

(e) how many schemes will be assisted by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government have not so far asked the State Governments to forward their Sixth Five Year Plan proposals.

(b) to (e). Central assistance was provided to the State in the form of "block grants" and "block loans" and it was for the State Governments to fix up priorities for various sectors. It is rather too early to state the number of schemes to be assisted by the Union Government at this stage.

Repairs of the Slum Tenements of New Motinagar by DDA

2551. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of slum tenements at New Moti Nagar were allotted by DDA in August, 1976 to the Slum Dwellers;

(b) whether the allottees gave several representations for carrying out necessary repairs in the allotted quarters; and

(c) if so, the action taken or to be taken on the representations and the time by which repairs will be completed?

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

(c) The repairs to the common services and common portions in the buildings have already been carried out.

Disparity in Irrigation water rates

2552. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a wide disparity in the irrigation water rates charged from the farmers for the main crops in various States;

(b) if so, details of water rates charged from the farmers for important irrigated main crops State-wise and crop-wise;

(c) whether in agriculturally advanced northern States, the irrigation rates charged are very low while they are very high in Western and Southern States of the Country; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken or proposed to nationalise the irrigation rates with inbuilt provision to promote the interest of small and marginal farmers and check effectively the growth of water loads?

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

(b) Details of water rates in respect of principal crops under flow irrigation in different States is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1263/77].

(c) and (d). Irrigation is a State subject and water rates for irrigation supplies are fixed by the State Governments. These vary from State to State and in some cases even from project to project in the same State. The rates charged at present are not adequate to meet the total working expenses and interest charges. The question of increasing and rationalising the water rates has been considered at a number of Conferences and Meetings. The State Governments have also been requested to set up Inter-Departmental Water Rates Review Boards to evolve a rational rates structure keeping in view the socio-economic objectives.

Second Central University for Andhra Pradesh

2553. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a second Central University in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Culture in foreign countries

2554. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the fate of Indian Culture in the important countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The Government of India is concerned with projecting Indian

culture abroad and promoting cultural ties with foreign Governments. It sends distinguished Indians in diverse disciplines and invites eminent foreigners interested in Indian studies to India. It is hoped that through this there will be a better understanding of Indian culture in foreign countries.

Undue delay in approval of the layouts of the House Building Societies by D. D. A.

2555. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of house building societies of Delhi which have been allotted land and the number of such societies who have been given possession of the land alongwith the dates of allotment and possession;

(b) in how many cases the layout of these societies has been approved;

(c) the date of submitting their layouts to the Delhi Development Authority;

(d) is it a fact that D.D.A. takes more than a year in some cases to approve the layout and its development plan; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to allot the land to all the cooperative societies and to approve their layout at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected.

Incentives for production of Cashewnut

2556. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are provided by the Central and State Governments for the production of Cashewnut;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise for years 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(c) details of any financial assistance secured for its production from World bodies, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India are giving incentives for the production of cashewnut through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes operated in major cashew growing States.

Regarding incentives provided by State Governments, information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

(b) Details of incentives provided under the Centrally Sponsored schemes are as follows:

(i) *Laying out of Demonstration plots in growers Orchards.*—The scheme is intended to demonstrate the efficacy of adoption of improved farm techniques i.e. manuring and plant protection measures in the same plot. An amount of Rs. 300/- was given as subsidy per pot of 0.8 hectare during 1975-76, which was raised to Rs. 500/- per hectare during 1976-77.

(ii) *Improvement of Cashew by vegetative propagation.*—The Scheme intends to improve the newly raised cashew plantations which are

stocked with seedling progenies of low yielding nature by adopting techniques of vegetative propagation by *in-situ*, patch budding or veneer grafting, or side grafting so as to convert them into high yielding trees. Entire expenditure towards labour charges, cost of tools and materials, staff and attendant facilities is met by the Government of India.

(iii) *Establishment of progeny orchards.*—The object of the scheme is to establish clonal orchards of cashew raised from superior seeds evolved at Research Stations and high yielding trees of merit located in the private orchards in the country, to serve as large scale units for propagation materials in future. Full financial assistance towards establishment of orchards including staff, cost of vegetative propagation, tools, plant protection equipments and implements etc. for a period of five years from the date of establishment of orchards is borne by the Central Government.

(iv) *Maintenance of 4000 hectares cashew planted during IV plan.*—This scheme envisages maintenance in the Fifth Plan of cashew plantations raised in 4000 hectare in Departmental areas during the Fourth Plan. Financial assistance is provided to the States at Rs. 900/- per hectare spread over a period of four years which was raised to Rs 1480/- for four year period in 1976-77.

(v) *Subsidised plantation of cashew in Departmental and Non-Departmental areas.*—This scheme was sanctioned during 1976-77 with a view to cover 60,000 hectares in Departmental areas and 85,000 hectares in Non-Departmental areas over a period of six years. Under this scheme a subsidy of Rs. 500/- per hectare is given for Departmental plantations and Rs. 300/- per hectare to Non-Departmental

plantations, the amount being phased over 2 year period.

(vi) *Collection and distribution of pedigree cashew seeds in Andhra Pradesh.*—The scheme has the objective of collecting quality seeds from known, proven, progeny of high yielding and superior trees, raised in an area of 50 hectares by the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department in Nellore district. The financial assistance given by the Government of India covers the entire expenditure for systematic cultivation and maintenance of the plantations.

Details of the Central assistance to different cashew growing States during 1975-76 and 1976-77 for the above schemes are as follows.

State	Amount sanctioned (Rs. lakhs.)	
	1975-76	1976-77
1. Kerala	7.597	25.442
2. Karnataka	5.087	12.587
3. Andhra Pradesh	5.027	7.671
4. Tamil Nadu	9.687	18.648
5. Orissa	7.867	27.522
6. Maharashtra	4.237	11.322
7. West Bengal	0.450	0.272
8. Goa	1.200	6.232

(c) A Project called the Kerala Agricultural Development Project has been taken up with World Bank assistance for implementation from 1977-78 at a total outlay of Rs. 61.90 crores. Under this Project, the World Bank is extending a loan of 10.0 lakh dollars (about Rs. 90 lakhs) for rehabilitation of State owned cashew plantation in 2280 hectares and for new plantings in 1470 hectares in Cannanore district of Kerala State.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के एक जूनियर
स्टेनोग्राफर द्वारा आत्महत्या

2557. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली
विकास प्राधिकरण के एक जूनियर
स्टेनोग्राफर श्री कमल कान्त चड्ढा ने
18 मई 1977 को विकास मीनार की
सतहों की मंजिल से कूद कर आत्महत्या
कर ली थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री कमल
कान्त चड्ढा ने अफसरों द्वारा परेशान
किए जाने के कारण आत्महत्या की थी;
और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या
कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :
(क) जी हाँ श्री कमल कान्त चड्ढा ने
19-5-1977 को आत्महत्या की थी
(न कि 18-5-1977 को) ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसा प्रतीत
होता है कि श्री कमल कान्त चड्ढा ने
ऐसा सोचा हो । श्री पी० एल० मदान
जिसके खिलाफ श्री चड्ढा को शिकायत थी
को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है ।

Negotiations for return of Soviet
Wheat Loan

2558. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI RAM DHARI
SHASTRI:

SHRI LAL BHAI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the team led by the
Chairman of the F.C.I. to Russia to
negotiate the return of the Russian
wheat loan has entered into an agree-
ment with the Russian Government;
if so, what are the terms of agree-
ment signed;

(b) the terms on which the Gov-
ernment of India have agreed to
return the wheat loan; and

(c) how much extra wheat is being
returned than the loan on the so
called ground that Indian wheat has
less protein and the quality of the
wheat is poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c).
Following up the discussions held in
New Delhi in July, 1977, two teams—
one on behalf of the Government of
India and the other on behalf of the
Food Corporation of India—visited
Moscow in September, 1977, to further
negotiate and finalise the terms
governing the return of wheat to
USSR towards repayment of wheat
loan obtained in 1973-74.

As a result of these negotiations, an
agreement was executed between the
Government of India and the USSR
on 28th September, 1977, stipulating
the return of 14.98 lakh tonnes of
wheat on FOB Indian port basis,
shipment to be completed by Octo-

ber, 1978. In pursuance of Article IV of this agreement, a contract was signed on 28th September 1977, between the Chairman, Food Corporation of India, and EXPORTKHEB of Moscow, determining the quality shipment, loading and other detailed arrangements for the implementation of the agreement.

As against 7.76 lakhs tonnes of Soviet wheat (equivalent in quality to U.S. Hard No. 2 Red Winter wheat), 3.97 lakh tonnes of Australian wheat and 2.98 lakh tonnes of Canadian wheat, making a total of 14.71 lakh tonnes which represents the outstanding balance to be returned to the USSR on the date of the signing of the agreement, it was decided to return 7.50 lakh tonnes of Australian Standard white wheat, 3.50 lakhs tonnes of U.S. No. 2 Hard Red Winter Wheat, 1.40 lakh tonnes of U.S. No. 2 Western White Wheat and 2.58 lakh tonnes of Indian wheat, making a total of 14.98 lakh tonnes. In accordance with the contract executed between the Food Corporation of India and the EXPORTKHEB in October, 1973, as the wheat to be shipped by the Food Corporation of India for the USSR has to be equal or better in quality to the wheat received from the USSR, it was decided by the Government of India to supply approximately 28,000 of extra quantity of wheat, taking into consideration the quality difference between the wheat proposed to be supplied by the Food Corporation of India as compared to the wheat received from the U.S.S.R.

Foreign Assistance for Kosi and Gandak Projects

2559. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kosi and Gandak irrigation projects have been sanctioned funds from Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the KFED has indicated interest on India's establishment of sheep breeding and agricultural projects; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government and steps being contemplated to go ahead with such projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The Kosi and Gandak Irrigation Projects have not been sanctioned any funds from Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED). In the course of discussions the Union Minister of Industry had with the Kuwait Minister of Commerce and Industry during his visit to Kuwait in October, 1977, the Kuwait Minister showed interest in the Kosi Flood Control-cum-Irrigation Project and in joint ventures in sheep breeding and growing fruits. The Kuwaiti authorities indicated that they would be sending through our Ambassador a note indicating the important areas for promoting industrial and economic cooperation as identified during the discussions for follow-up action by both sides. Government is examining the matter.

College in Sikkim

2560. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is not a single fullfledged college in Sikkim; and

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of Sikkim, a degree college

was established at Gangtok in 1976. This college was conducting evening classes during 1976-77. Regular day courses have been introduced in the college during the current academic year.

स्टेट फार्मज कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति

2561. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या स्टेट फार्मज कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को बाजार मूल्य से 10 प्रतिशत कम मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति की गई थी तथा क्या उन्हें अभी भी उसी मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई की जा रही है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : इस समय भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम के विभिन्न फार्मों के कर्मचारियों को गेहूं तथा अन्य धान्य निम्नलिखित दरों पर सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं:—

1. सामान्य औसत भारतीय खाद्य निगम किस्म का गेहूं का निर्गम मूल्य अर्थात् 125 रु० प्रति क्विंटल ।
2. कट-ग्रेन गेहूं भारतीय खाद्य निगम का वसूली मूल्य अर्थात् 110 रु० प्रति क्विंटल ।
3. अन्य धान्य विद्यमान बाजार दर से 10 प्रतिशत कम ।

Land Eroded away by Rivers in J. and K.

2562. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total land eroded away by rivers within the last three years in J. & K. State;

(b) what action the Ministry propose to take immediately in this direction;

(c) what is its long term policy in this connection; and

(d) whether twenty villages known as Tawiyar in Tehsil Jammu and the Pargwal area in Akhnour Tehsil in J. and K. State, are in danger on account of river Tawi and its tributaries and river Chenab respectively?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (d). No report has been received from the State Government regarding areas eroded by rivers in Jammu and Kashmir State during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Anti river erosion works form part of the flood sector, which is a state subject, and initiation, formulation and implementation of flood control measures including anti-erosion works, becomes the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Centre provides on request from the State Governments assistance on technical matters concerning this sector.

No request has been received by the Central Government from Jammu and Kashmir Government regarding problem of river erosion in the State.

Fictitious Sanction Order prepared by Officials of CWC

2563. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Central Warehousing Corporation a group of officials prepared a fictitious Sanction Order for a huge amount, prepared a false

cheque and were caught while attempting to encash it by the officials of a nationalised Bank; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The question does not contain the details of the alleged incident. Presumably the reference is to a case which occurred in the Central Warehousing Corporation in June 1975, the position of which is indicated below.

On the basis of a forged sanction order for payment of an amount of Rs. 27,745/- allegedly on account of stationery printing, the Corporation issued a cheque on 10th June, 1975 in favour of one alleged printer. Before the cheque could be encashed by the party, the bank made enquiries from the Corporation about the genuineness of the cheque in view of the large amount involved and the party had opened an account only a couple of days earlier. It was then noticed that the claim was fictitious and the encashment was stopped. A F.I.R. was lodged with the Police who have informed the Corporation that the investigation officer has submitted a final form on the ground that the case was untraced.

The Corporation instituted Departmental disciplinary proceedings against the concerned officials. The report of the enquiry officer has been received by the Management and appropriate action is being taken in the light of the findings thereof.

With a view to avoid recurrence of such cases in future, appropriate administrative measure have been taken by the Corporation and the procedure has been streamlined to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Committee on Regional Engineering Colleges

2564. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India set up Jai Krishna Committee to review the working of the administration of the Regional Engineering Colleges;

(b) whether the above Committee has made out certain suggestions for removing anomalies etc.; and

(c) if so, what step Government are contemplating to implement these?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A Committee was set up in January, 1972, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jai Krishna, Vice-Chancellor of the Roorkee University, to review the working of the Regional Engineering Colleges to recommend the future set up of the Colleges including the pattern of financing from Central and State sources to ensure their functioning as All-India institutions of high quality and standard.

2. This Committee submitted its report in February, 1974. The following are its major recommendations:—

(i) A Council of these Engineering Colleges should be established by an Act of Parliament with powers to confer degrees and disburse grants;

(ii) The individual colleges should have autonomous Boards of Governors;

(iii) Financing of these colleges from two sources is not very satisfactory, and future financial responsibility for the Colleges should be entirely from the Central source.

3. Recommendations of the Review Committee were considered by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 17th May, 1974. The Council recommended that (a) in place of Statutory Council for these Engineering Colleges, an Advisory Committee may be set up to advise on policy matters and for laying down guidelines for these Colleges, (b) the composition of the Board of Governors may be modified to provide adequate representation to the Central Government, and (c) the existing character of these Colleges both in regard to admissions and recruitment policies may be maintained. Later on, the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on the 21st May 1976 laid down the constitution of the Advisory Committee.

4. The Advisory Committee for these Colleges has accordingly been set up. The composition of the Board of Governors of these Colleges has also been modified. The Central Government has decided that the existing pattern of financing of these Colleges should continue for a further period of five years from the year 1974-75.

लड़ाख के लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं

2565. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) इस समय लड़ाख के लिए कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की मंजूरी के लिए किन-किन सिंचाई योजनाओं की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सूचना के अनुसार लड़ाख के लिए अब तक निम्नलिखित सिंचाई स्कीमें हाथ में ली गई हैं:—

क. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से जारी स्कीमें

1. उच्च स्तरीय मरसेल्लांग (मूलतः स्तकना सिंचाई परियोजना)
2. खरबथंग नहर
3. अभिचन्नोमंग नहर
4. उपशी नहर
5. गरजथंग नहर
6. खुम्बाथंग नहर

ख. 1977-78 में हाथ में ली गई नई स्कीमें

7. समोमा सिंचाई स्कीम
8. हतले के लिए सिंचाई नहर
9. छोंगाथंग में चरगागाहों के विकास के लिए सिंचाई स्कीम
10. वाउथ कारबू में सिंचाई नहर
11. देहतांग में नहर
12. तोमेल में चेक बांध
13. ओकडोंग में चेक बांध
14. स्तकना खुल के लिए रीमार्डलिंग
15. लाथु में सिंचाई स्कीम

इनमें से पहली दो स्कीमें अर्थात् स्तकना सिंचाई परियोजना और खरबथंग सिंचाई स्कीम मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें हैं और जैसा कि अनुमोदित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार जरूरी है, ये स्कीमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनुमोदनार्थ भेजी गई थीं और ये तकनीकी दृष्टि से स्वीकार्य पाई गई हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा और कोई सिंचाई स्कीम केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदनार्थ नहीं भेजी गई है।

गुजरात में सुखी नदी सिंचाई योजना

2566. श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुजरात में बड़ोघारा जिले में सुखी नदी सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : सुखी सिंचाई परियोजना योजना आयोग द्वारा फरवरी, 1977 में अनुमोदित की गई है। प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू किये जा चुके हैं और आशा है कि यदि पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध हो गई तो इस परियोजना का काफी काम अगले पांच वर्षों में पूरा हो जाएगा। इस परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने पर प्रति वर्ष 21246 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचाई उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

Ratio of Women to Men

2567. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent Report of the Indian Council of Social Research that the ratio of women to men has declined in the years of Independence not only population-wise, but also in the work force too; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has been sent to all State Governments/Union Territories

and concerned Central Ministries to utilise the suggestions in it appropriately while formulating their respective plans.

विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत का विकास

2568. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य भाषाओं की तुलना में हिन्दी और संस्कृत का विश्वविद्यालयों में विकास नहीं हो रहा है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी और संस्कृत को दूसरी भाषाओं, विशेषकर अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से विकसित किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यदि कोई कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग). विश्व-विद्यालयों में विभिन्न भाषाओं के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सरकार, क्रमशः केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के माध्यम से पत्राचार कार्यक्रम चला रही है। हिन्दी के मामले में, तमिल को भी माध्यम के रूप में अपना लिया गया है और धीरे-धीरे अन्य भाषाओं को भी सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Maintenance of GPF Accounts of
South Western Zone
of Central PWD**

2569. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Western Zone of Central PWD is not maintaining GPF accounts correctly and there is lot of dis-satisfaction among the officials due to this;

(b) why do the Government not fix the target dates for reconciliation of missing credits and make the officials accountable for lapses, if any, in not adhering to the target dates;

(c) will it be impossible to satisfy cent per cent of the Government employees of CPWD that their accounts are maintained correctly without any missing credits; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). For Group 'D' employees and work-charged staff, the account is maintained by the C.P.W.D. and there is no dis-satisfaction. For Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' employees, the transfer of the accounts function from the Accountant General's Office to the Pay and Accounts Officers of the Ministry did create some temporary transitional problems but the bulk of the difficulties have been sorted out. Still there are missing credits, mainly relating to employees on deputation whose borrowing organisations have not furnished the full particulars of recovery and credit. Steps to obtain these have been taken. Keeping the accounts is a continuous process are sorted out as expeditiously as possible.

**Adult Education for SC and ST
Youth**

2570. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any massive programme of Adult Education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Youth has been framed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER.): (a) and (b). It has been decided to launch a massive programme of adult education, to be inaugurated on October 2, 1978, to extend educational facilities to the entire population of approximately 10 crore persons in age-group 15-35 within a period of 5 years from the date of its launching. It is proposed to give special attention to the problem of illiteracy and educational deprivation among women and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा का प्रसार

2571. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचार-धीन है;

(ख) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कोई केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थान खोले जाने हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या

कारण है और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) : राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से, जिनमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्र स्थित हैं, शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के संबंध में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं का जायजा लेना तथा अपनी अपनी योजनाओं में उनके लिए व्यवस्था करने की आशा की जाती है । शिक्षा मंत्रालय में, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार हेतु, अलग कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिला थार में गुप्त युगीन गुफायें

2572. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 सितम्बर, 1977 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के थार जिले में गुप्त कालीन कुछ नई गुफायें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : सात अपरिष्कृत गुफाएँ, उनके स्तम्भों में से एक की गद्द के आधार पर साधारण रूप से गुप्तकाल की कही जा सकती हैं, जो बाघ, जिला थार, मध्य प्रदेश में खण्डित अवस्था में मिली हैं । ये गुफाएँ बघुनी नदी के दक्षिण तट पर, महाकालेश्वर मन्दिर से दक्षिण में लगभग आधा किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित हैं ।

Complaints from Members of the 5th Lok Sabha regarding Recovery of Excess rent from them

2573. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the complaints from Members of the 5th Lok Sabha and their representatives, directly or through the Lok Sabha Secretariat, regarding recovery of excess rent because of wrong billing for the accommodation provided to them;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints with details; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken to refund or adjust in some other way the amount recovered in excess?

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

(b) No statistical records are kept, but the complaints generally relate to assessments regarding issue and return of furniture, additions and alterations on the buildings, and arithmetical errors of routine calculation.

(c) Complaints in this connection are immediately looked into and rectified. Excess amounts, if any, are refunded either in cash or by adjustments against future rent bills, as the situation warrants.

चीतों का आयात

2574 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार चीतों की नस्ल को समाप्त होने से रोकने के लिए अफ्रीका और ईरान से उनका आयात करने तथा उनकी नस्ल बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें सुरक्षित वनों एवं अभयारण्यों में रखने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : सरकार ने अफ्रीका अथवा ईरान से चीतों का आयात करने के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

Ban on Cutting of Trees

2575. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to deforestation on a large scale the impregnability and beauty of Himalayas are dwindling and glaciers such as Milya and Pindari are thinning by melting;

(b) whether in order to avoid the problem taking a more serious turn and to protect the sub-continent from devastation, Government propose to impose complete ban on cutting of trees for the next twenty years; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the details of the programme for checking deforestation, and when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India is aware that large scale cutting of trees outside the reserved forests has taken place but there is no conclusive proof that the glaciers are thinning by melting.

(b) There is no such proposal as imposing complete ban on cutting of trees for the next twenty years being considered by the Government of India.

(c) A scheme on "Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Areas" has been formulated and is likely to be taken up from 1977-78 in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal and Mizoram. The scheme amongst others will take up large scale pasture development, afforestation, terracing of agricultural lands in critical areas and treatment of alpine pastures. Since the areas outside reserved forest are mostly affected, the works would be taken up on subcatchment basis in such critically eroded areas. Formality are being processed regarding the size of the programme this year and in the coming years, pattern of Central assistance etc.

बी० एड०, एल० एल० बी० और

एल० एल० एम० के लिए पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम

2576. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान प्रमुख दैनिक समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के विज्ञापनों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि (एक) बी०एड० (दो) एल०एल०बी० और (तीन) एल०एल०एम० की परीक्षाएं हिन्दी के माध्यम से सीधे पत्राचार द्वारा अथवा प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी के रूप में सेमेस्टर प्रणाली द्वारा पास की जा सकती है;

(ख) इन परीक्षाओं को आयोजित करने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थाओं द्वारा समाचार-पत्रों में बी० एड० तथा एल०एल०बी० की परीक्षाएं प्राइवेट रूप से पास करने के सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए विज्ञापनों की सरकार को जानकारी है ।

(ख) और (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार दो-वर्षीय एल०एल०बी० (शैक्षिक) पाठ्यक्रम पत्राचार के माध्यम से शुरू करने का जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कल लिया गया है । मद्रुरै तथा मैसूर विश्वविद्यालयों में बी०जी०एल० के लिए भी पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था है ।

बम्बई, जम्मू, मैसूर तथा राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालयों में बी०एड०डिग्री के पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था है । जम्मू व काश्मीर में स्नातक डिग्री तथा कम से कम 7 वर्ष की सेवा रखने वाला शिक्षक बी०एड० के पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश पाने का पात्र है । राजस्थान में यह अनुभव एक मान्यता-प्राप्त शैक्षिक संस्था में 3 वर्ष का है । बम्बई और राजस्थान के विश्वविद्यालयों में परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी की व्यवस्था है । कोई विश्वविद्यालय पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से एल०एल०एम० डिग्री के अध्ययन के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं कर रहा है ।

चावल मिलों द्वारा धान का बसूली मूल्यों से भी कम मूल्यों पर खरीदा जाना

2577. श्री मही लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चावल मिलों किसानों से धान सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों से भी पांच से दस रुपये तक कम दरों पर खरीद कर रही है; और

(ख) किसानों को धान के निर्धारित मूल्य दिलाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रबंध करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना से पता चलता है कि चावल मिलों द्वारा किसानों से सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर धान की खरीदारी करने की कोई शिकायत नहीं है ।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, जहां कहीं वह बसूली एजेंसी के रूप में काम करता है, और राज्य सरकारों ने सरकार द्वारा धान की विभिन्न किस्मों के लिए निर्धारित समर्थन मूल्यों पर उत्पादकों द्वारा बिक्री के लिए लायी गई उचित औसत किस्म की धान की सारी मात्रा की खरीदारी करने के लिए क्रय केन्द्र खोल कर व्यापक प्रबंध किए हैं । कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर, जहां कहीं और जब कभी मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से नीचे चले जाते हैं तब इन एजेंसियों द्वारा निर्धारित समर्थन मूल्यों पर खरीदारी की जाती है ।

Utilization of Funds on Drought Prone Area Programme in Phulbani, Orissa

2578. SHRI SRIBATCHHA DJGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount placed at the disposal of Drought Prone Area Pro-

gramme for utilisation in Phulbani District in Orissa State during the last three years;

(b) the amount utilised during the last three years; and

(c) in case, some amounts have been surrendered the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) An amount of Rs. 284.65 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Drought Prone Area Programme for utilisation in Phulbani District in Orissa State during the last three years.

(b) Rs. 213.49 lakhs was utilised during the last three years;

(c) An amount of Rs. 19,000 was surrendered due to non-appointment of staff.

Food for Works Programme in Orissa

2579. SHRI SRIBATCHHA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) why the Government are not taking up small projects like minor irrigation schemes, construction of roads, under Drought Prone Area Programme so as to provide food for work for the tribals in the backward districts of Orissa; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take such a policy decision; and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Construction of roads is not a programme component under Drought Prone Areas Programme. Minor irrigations schemes, however, are taken up

under the programme. Approved outlay for minor irrigation in the selected districts of Kalahandi and Phulbani in Orissa is Rs. 480.16 lakhs during the Fifth Plan. Expenditure incurred on minor irrigation upto September 1978 is Rs. 311.92 lakhs. The Government of Orissa have been allotted 10,000 metric tonnes of wheat so far under the food for work programme.

Expenditure on Hosting the Theatre Artists from Moscow

2580. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the total budget allocation for the current year of the Ministry has been spent on hosting the 'BOLSHOI' Theatre artists from Moscow who are currently in India;

(b) after such huge expenditure, whether the Ministry have taken care that the maximum number of Art lovers should be able to view the show; and

(c) the reasons why Ministry have arranged the show at Kamani Auditorium which has only 639 seats (out of which more than half are bound to go to the so-called V.I.Ps. and Government officials), and not at Vigyan Bhavan which has got a large auditorium and large stage to hold dance ensemble of the magnitude of Bolshoi Group?

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

(b) A large number of artists and leading figures in the field of dance and music were invited to the performances. On the inaugural day, 52 artists and specialists from the fields of dance and music, including 13 leading figures, attended. The special Bolshoi performance on the 27th was attended by 100 artists.

(c) The Kamani Auditorium was chosen on the recommendation of an expert Russian group which examined the facilities in different Auditoriums of Delhi, including the Vigyan Bhavan. Vigyan Bhavan could not be selected because the stage does not have much depth and was considered unsuitable by the expert group.

With a view to providing maximum opportunities for the general public to view these performances, admissions were ticketed, the number of complimentary invitees being limited to 10 per cent of the seating capacity in any one public performance.

लेह में जिला मुख्यालय के लिए भवन का निर्माण

2581. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लेह (लद्दाख) में जिला मुख्यालय द्वारा वहां भवनों का निर्माण करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस वर्ष वहां भवनों का निर्माण करने के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की है, प्रस्तावित निर्माण का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) और (ख). लेह (लद्दाख) में जिला मुख्यालय द्वारा भवनों का निर्माण करने तथा उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए निधियां निर्दिष्ट करने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव का इस मंत्रालय की भालु नही है क्योंकि यह मामला राज्य सरकार की सक्षमता के अन्तर्गत आता है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में संस्कृत अध्यापकों के खाली पद

2582. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के संस्कृत विभाग में संस्कृत अध्यापकों के पद आपात स्थिति के समय से खाली पड़े हैं और अभी तक भरे नहीं गये हैं और इससे संस्कृत विभाग का विकास रुक गया है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा देश में सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में संस्कृत विभागों के पुनर्गठन एवं विस्तार के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) संस्कृत में प्रथम श्रेणी में एम०ए० परीक्षा पास करने वाले विद्यार्थियों को नौकरियां देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसके संस्कृत विभाग में अध्यापकों का कोई भी पद आपात स्थिति के समय से खाली नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के संस्कृत विभागों की विकास आवश्यकताओं का जायजा लेने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त निरीक्षण समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर आयोग ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है जिनकी सिफारिश इन समितियों द्वारा की जाती है और जो आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में अतिरिक्त स्थान, पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं तथा अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों हेतु प्रावधान शामिल होते हैं।

आयोग की भाषा दामिका (पैनल) भी संस्कृत सहित भाषाओं के विकास हेतु अपेक्षित उपायों के सम्बन्ध में इसे परामर्श देती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आयोग ने, देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में संस्कृत, पाली और प्राकृत में स्नात्कोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में संस्कृत का अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों को दी जाने वाली अनेक स्नात्कोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ आरम्भ की हैं। संस्कृत सहित विभिन्न विषयों में शिक्षा-वृत्तियाँ-कनिष्ठ और बरिष्ठ-अनुसंधान सहचारीवृत्तियाँ, (एसोसिएट-शिप) अध्यापक शिक्षावृत्तियाँ भी आयोग की सहायता से प्रदान की।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय भागों सहित विभिन्न विभागों में शिक्षण पद ऐसे अभ्यर्थियों को दिए जाते हैं, जो सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिनियमों और विधियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से चुने जाते हैं। अतः इससे सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Inquiry about National Centre for Blinds, Dehra Dun

2583. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints were received by Government in regard to corruption, scuffling and anarchy rampant in the two units—Adult Male Training Centre and Adult Women Training Centre—of National Centre for the Blinds, Dehra Dun and whether an enquiry was conducted by Justice Sinha and Dr. A. B. Bose; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the names of the officers found guilty and the punishment given to each of them and whether these institutions have reopened?

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

(b) The report of the Inquiring Officers was duly processed in the Department. Four officials Sarvashri P. K. Sen, S. S. Duggal, Dr. Vijay Bahadur Gupta and Kumari Shanti Srivastava were found guilty by the Inquiring Authority. One of them Dr. Vijay Bahadur Gupta, Medical Officer, was exonerated by his Controlling Authority i.e., Ministry of Health. Kumari Shanti Srivastava, Lady Supervisor was exonerated by the Disciplinary Authority on the basis of disciplinary proceedings drawn and finalised against her. Disciplinary proceedings are yet to be finalised against the remaining two. The Men's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind has since been reopened.

Supply of Fertilizer to West Bengal

2584. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is always short supply of fertilizer to West Bengal and especially the combination which is required by the farmers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of fertilizer to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It is not a fact that fertilizers, including complex fertilisers, are always in short supply in West Bengal.

(b). Assessment of requirements of fertilisers keeping in view the agricultural production programmes as well as the level of cultivators' desire and consciousness for fertiliser use, is done by each State Government before the start of the main crop seasons viz., Kharif and Rabi which is then dis-

cussed with the Government of India and the manufacturers in Zonal Conference. Based upon this, a supply plan is drawn up indicating the requirements to be met from indigenous sources and the deficit between the net requirement and indigenous supply, to be met by the Central Fertiliser Pool. However, as the season progresses actual demand of the cultivators is conditioned by a variety of factors such as the rainfall and climatic conditions etc. The supply from the indigenous sources sometimes falls short of the commitments for such reasons as:—

(1) Short-fall in production due to plant shut down owing to labour trouble etc.

(2) Lower production owing to such factors as short supply of power.

(3) Non-lifting by the distributing agencies in time for such reasons as slackness of demand on the part of the cultivators or financial constraints etc.

Whenever such a situation is reported by the State Government, arrangements are made for rushing additional supplies from the Central Fertiliser Pool to meet the shortage.

In order to meet normal as well as emergent requirements of the States, recourse has been taken by the Central Fertilizer Pool for buffer stocking of fertilisers. The Government of West Bengal has been requested to arrange for storage facilities at suitable strategic locations so that buffer stocks could be kept there.

Irrigation Projects in Bihar and U.P.

2585. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

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

(a) the names of the irrigation projects in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with feed-water from the river Ganga sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of the Ganga-waters which have been diverted from the main flow to meet the needs of the projects; and

(c) whether any such projects are now awaiting clearance from the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The names of irrigation projects in Bihar and U.P. approved by the Planning Commission during the last 3 years envisaging utilisation of Ganga water are given at Statement—I.

(b) All the above schemes are, at present, under construction and no water has been diverted so far from the flow of the Ganga.

(c) Names of projects in the States of Bihar and U.P. in the Ganga Basin received from the State Government for clearance are given at Statement-II.

Statement—I

Irrigation Schemes from Ganga Sanctioned in last three years

A—Bihar

Name of Scheme

1. Dakranalla Pump Canal Phase-I
2. Surajgarh Pump Canal
3. Beteswarthan Pump Canal-Phase-I.

B—Uttar Pradesh

1. Umarhat Pump Canal
2. Dheba Pump Canal
3. Madhya Ganga Canal

Statement—II

Irrigation Schemes from Ganga under examination

A—Bihar

1. Sakrigali Pump Canal
2. Bateswarthan Pump Canal Phase

—II.

3. Zamania Pump Canal
4. Barari Pump Canal
5. Ajgaibinath Pump Canal
6. Sukhsenaghat Pump Canal
7. Dakranalla Pump Canal Phase-II

B—Uttar Pradesh

1. Increasing Capacity of Deokali Pumped Canal
2. Increasing capacity of Zamania Pumped Canal
3. Gyanpur Pumped Canal
4. Modernisation of Agra Canal
5. Eastern Ganga Canal
6. Parallel Lower Ganga (Raised)

Survey of Average Working Days in Rural Areas

2586. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the average of peoples' working days in a year, particularly in the rural areas; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government for promoting rural development and for providing employment opportunities during the off season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Schemes given by States under Rural Development

2587. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the names of the States which have given schemes under the Rural Development, food for work scheme and microplanning projects according to the policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Foodgrains assistance under the scheme food for work has been availed of so far by Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Requests for foodgrains assistance have also been received from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala and Rajasthan. No proposals as such have been received from State Governments in respect of micro-level planning for blocks.

National Commission to review Education System

2588. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI M. KALYANASUN-

DARAM:

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

(a) whether a note has been sent to Government by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan suggesting the reorientation of the present education system;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission to review the education system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government have received a letter from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan enclosing the draft of a plan for radical educational reconstruction said to have been prepared by Justice Tarkunde, the final version of which is expected to be finalised by the end of December, 1977. The Government are awaiting the finalised plan.

(c) There is no proposal to set up a National Commission to review the education system, before the Government at present.

Rice Production

2589. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is urgent need to accelerate the production of rice in the country; and

(b) if so, special efforts made in this direction?

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

(b) The efforts being made to step up production of rice in the country 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 help farmers select suitable varieties for different situations; (ii) Community Nurseries Programme of Rice which helps farmers 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 been 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 agro-climatic situations.

Supply of Foodgrains to W. Bengal

2590. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have approached the

Government of India to ensure the supply of 2.5 million tons of foodgrains annually to meet the total deficit of the State;

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

(c) whether the West Bengal State Government have further requested that at least half of the 2.5 million tons should be in terms of rice preferably in parboiled form; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (c). The West Bengal Government have indicated that their deficit and requirements would be of this order.

(b) and (d). The State Government was assured that the Government of India will continue to give allocations from the Central pool to the extent necessary for maintenance of the public distribution system in the State. The allocation of rice, particularly parboiled, however, would depend on the stock position with the Government of India.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा गोदामों में अनाज भेजे जाने से पहले उसमें कूड़ा-कचरा आदि मिलाया जाना

2591. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों से गेहूं और धान खरीदते समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी अनाज फिर से छनवा कर उठाते हैं परन्तु उसको सरकारी गोदामों को भेजते समय बोरीयों में कूड़ा-कचरा मिला देते हैं और इस प्रकार प्रत्येक केन्द्र से बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज बचा लेते हैं

जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप राशनकार्डधारियों को राशन की दुकानों से घटिया किस्म का अनाज लेना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश में वसूली केन्द्रों पर गुप्त रूप से निरीक्षण करने हेतु व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोका जा सके और भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों को दंड दिया जा सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री भगु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उल्लिखित स्वरूप की कोई शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई गई है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विशेष गुण नियंत्रण स्टाफ मंडियों में खरीदारी के समय और डिपो में माल के पहुंचने पर किस्म का बराबर मूल्यांकन करता है। जिन मामलों में किस्म में अन्तर पाया जाता है, उनकी जांच की जाती है और जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित की जाती है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बरिष्ठ गुण नियंत्रण अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे मारे जाते हैं कि स्टाफ की किस्म विहित मानक के अनुरूप है।

आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली की अस्तित्वों में स्थापान्तरित की गई डेरियां

2592. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के समय दिल्ली में यमुनापार की कालोनियों में डेरी वालों को उन कालोनियों से हटा कर शहर से बाहर बसा दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उन कालोनियों के लोगों ने अपनी डेरियों का विकास करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाखों रुपयों का ऋण भी लिया था और वे सरकार द्वारा निर्मित कालोनियों को छोड़ कर पुनः अपनी कालोनियों में वापस आ गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर हां में है, तो सरकार उन्हें उनके लिए निर्मित डेरियों में वापस भेजने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना से प्रतीत होता है कि बहुत से डेरी मालिकों ने बैंक से कर्जा लिया था और निर्माण किया था। कुछ मामलों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उनके लिए शेड बनाये थे। तथापि, डेरियां शहर में वापस आ गई हैं।

(ग) नगर निगम ने डेरी वालों को नोटिस दिया था कि वे एक हफ्ते के अन्दर अपनी डेरी कालोनियों में वापस चले जाएं। उसके पश्चात् उन्होंने आवाज धूमने वाले ज्ञानवरों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी आरम्भ कर दी है।

Lack of Drinking Water Facility in Sudershan Park, New Delhi

2593. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic necessity like water has not been provided by Government to all the residents of Delhi living in the F-Block of Sudershan Park, Moti Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken to provide this basic need of life to the thousands of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Water supply has been provided to the regularized portion of 'F' Block. The unauthorized portions at the tail end of 'F' Block are without this facility.

(b) and (c). These services are provided within six months after the receipt of development charges from the residents of the Colony.

Charging high rate of rent and Security money from the Shopkeepers by NDMC

2594. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether the NDMC is charging very high monthly licence fee for the shops in its area;

(b) whether tenders invited for allotment of shops were rejected arbitrarily and security money to be deposited along with tenders had also been increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1000 very recently;

(c) whether shops allotted by NDMC are not transferable even in genuine cases, and if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether some shops are reserved for economically weak social workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Committee generally makes allotment of shops/stalls after inviting tenders and allotment is made

to the tenderer quoting the highest rate of licence fee.

(b) Tenders are not rejected arbitrarily but the rejection is made only in cases where the tendered rates are not found reasonable. The earnest money was increased from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/- in the year 1974 and to Rs. 1000/- in the year 1976.

(c) In case of death of an allottee, the allotment is transferred in the name of his/her legal heirs.

(d) No, Sir.

Sex Education from Primary Stage

2595. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the need to start sex education right from the primary school level;

(b) whether any recommendation has also been made by the South-East Asia Inter-Country Consultation meeting in New Delhi, recently; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government feel that an approach similar to our cultural and social ethos has to be evolved after extensive consultations and mature consideration.

**Provision of basic Amenities to
Hutment Dwellers in Greater
Bombay**

2596. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has written to the Union Government regarding the decision on the policy of providing basic amenities to hutment dwellers on Central Government Land in Greater Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the action proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the hardships of the hutment dwellers in Bombay on the Central Government Land?

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

(b) Discussions have been held with the officers of the Government of Maharashtra and the representatives of the land owning Central Government Departments on the proposals put forward by the State Government for clearance/improvement

of slums that have come up unauthorisedly on Central Government lands. The proposals are under further consideration of the Central Government.

Overdues of borrowings in Maharashtra Bank

2597. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether overdues of borrowing by defaulting farmers have risen to massive figures in the Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank, the Apex Co-op Credit Bank and the Land Development Banks in the State of Maharashtra and if so, the total amount of overdues in each of the said institution and from what period; and

(b) steps Government have taken in this regard to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The overdues in the cooperatives of Maharashtra State have been rising. The level of overdues in the cooperative credit institutions in that State is as follows:

Institution	As on 30-6-74		As on 30-6-75		As on 30-6-76		As on 30-6-77	
	Amount	%age of demand	Amount	%age of demand	Amount	%age of demand	Amount	%age of demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Coop. Land Dev. Banks level (unitary structure)	1698	44	1881	56	2136	62	N.A.	66
Apex. Coop. Banks level	1267	10	264	3	296	2	N.A.	N.A.
Central Coop. Banks level	5396	35	6617	36	7919	37	9221	44
Primary Societies level	7990	44	9254	43	10348	40	14361	58

(b) The Study Team on Overdues of Cooperative Credit Institutions set up by the Reserve Bank of India had considered in detail the causes of overdues, the relief to be accorded and steps for reducing the overdues. The recommendations of this Committee have generally been accepted by the Government of India and commended to the State Governments. The Government of Maharashtra has to implement these recommendations. The need for effective steps for recovering the overdues has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

Assistance to Irrigation projects in Nepal

2598. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving financial assistance for irrigation projects in Nepal; and

(b) if so, the number of projects to which assistance is being given?

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

(b) Financial assistance is being provided to Nepal for renovation and extension of Chandra canal system, lift irrigation from the Western Kosi canal and for construction of distribution system from Western Kosi canal. Besides grant-in-aid is being given to the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for those works of Gandak and Western Kosi canal projects which would provide irrigation benefits to Nepal.

Treating of Intermediate Education as Secondary Education

2599. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States are treating intermediate education as part of secondary education regarding the emoluments to be given to the lecturers;

(b) whether the Central Government have issued such instructions; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The scheme of revision of salary Scales approved by the Central Government on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission applies only to teachers in Universities and Colleges admitted to the privileges of Universities except those of Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Science Colleges. Teachers of the Intermediate Section are not therefore covered by the scheme.

Financial Assistance to Men of Letters and Art in indigent circumstances

2600. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving financial assistance to men of letters and art in indigent circumstances;

(b) the rules under which the assistance is given;

(c) whether any age is fixed for giving financial assistance; and

(d) whether the Government intend to lower the age in the case of physically handicapped men of letters and art?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SMT. RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is a scheme of Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances or to their dependents. Those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 400 and whose age is above 58 years, are eligible for grant of a monthly allowance of up to Rs. 200. The scheme is circulated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for recommending cases for assistance. Expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1, but the entire expenditure in respect of Union Territories is borne by the Central Government.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Indo-Polish Survey of North West Coast

2801. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government and Poland are jointly conducting a survey of Fishing resources of the North West Coast of the country; and

(b) whether Poland is also supplying fishing trawlers to India?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, on charter basis.

उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान को कृषि विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2802. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कृषि विकास के लिए

और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान को कितनी सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा लखनऊ में 25 सितम्बर, 1977 को दिए गए आश्वासन को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

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

Conservancy Services by NDMC in Sector 'D', DIZ Area, New Delhi

2803. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC has not provided conservancy services to the areas taken over by them on 3-10-1977 from CPWD in Sector 'D', DIZ Area, New Delhi, for nearly a month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will be ensured that services are provided daily?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) New Delhi Municipal Committee, has taken over the maintenance of metal roads and open surface drains with effect from 3rd October 1977. Regular conservancy staff has been provided for sweeping of the metal roads daily and cleaning of the storm water drains once in a month as per schedule of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

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

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

2604. श्री उपसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, नई दिल्ली में काम कर रहे ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें आपात स्थिति के दौरान जून 1975 से मार्च, 1977 तक अन्त्यस्त स्थानान्तरित किया गया था; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को उन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और यदि नहीं, तो उनको स्थानान्तरित करने के क्या कारण थे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस अवधि के दौरान कुल्लि स्थित 460 कर्मचारियों में से 23 कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ।

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों में से किसी के भी खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं थी । इनके स्थानान्तरण के कारण नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

1. 18 व्यक्तियों को निगम के कार्य के हित में स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ।
2. चार व्यक्तियों को उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नति पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया था; और
3. एक व्यक्ति को उसके निजी अनुरोध पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ।

गुजरात का अनाज के मामले में स्वावलम्बी होना

2605. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य अनाज के मामले में अब तक स्वावलम्बी नहीं हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) गुजरात को अनाज के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात को केन्द्र सरकार से कितना अनाज सप्लाई किया गया ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 में गुजरात को बाहर से कितना खाद्यान्न मंगाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) खाद्यान्नों के मामले में गुजरात राज्य अच्छे उत्पादन के वर्षों में लगभग स्वावलम्बी होता है अथवा मामूली सी कमी रह जाती है । तथापि, खराब फसल के वर्षों में राज्य को केन्द्रीय पूल से अनाज की सप्लाई करना आवश्यक हो जाता है ।

(ख) गुजरात राज्य में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये उपायों में ये उपाय शामिल हैं—चावल, गेहूं, मक्का, ज्वार और बाजरा की अधिक उपज देने वाली उपयुक्त किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाना

आदानों की पर्याप्त तथा समय पर सप्लाई एवं चुने हुए जिलों में विशेष उर्वरक अभियान, विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थाओं द्वारा विकसित उत्पादन की नवीनतम टेक्नोलोजी में विस्तार, कार्यकर्ताओं और किसानों का प्रशिक्षण, बिजली तथा सिंचाई के पानी की नियमित और समय पर सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों के सिंचाई तथा बिजली विभागों के बीच समन्वय, आदि। इसके अलावा, राज्य में चावल, गेहूं, मक्का, ज्वार और बाजरा के मिनीकट कार्यक्रम एवं दाल विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना भी क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात को केन्द्रीय पूल से सप्लाई किये गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा 1975 में 7.29 लाख मीटरी टन, 1976 में 0.18 लाख मीटरी टन तथा 1977 में 3.8 लाख मीटरी टन (अनतिम) थी।

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान बाहर से गुजरात राज्य की खाद्यान्नों की सम्भावित आवश्यकताओं को बताना अभी सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इस वर्ष के लिए उत्पादन के अनुमान गुजरात सहित विभिन्न राज्यों से अभी देय नहीं हुए हैं।

गुजरात में चीनी मिलों की संख्या और चीनी का उत्पादन

2606. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात में जिलावार, चीनी की कितनी मिलें हैं और अब कितनी नई मिलें स्थापित की जा रही हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 में गुजरात में चीनी और खंडसारी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और 1977-78 में कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) गुजरात में 1976-77 के मौसम के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन 2.29 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। गुजरात में 1977-78 मौसम में चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा 2.97 लाख मीटरी टन, जैसा कि सूचना मिली है चीनी तैयार करने का अनुमान है।

राज्य सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार 1976-77 मौसम के दौरान गुजरात में खंडसारी का उत्पादन और 1977-78 मौसम के लिए अनुमानित उत्पादन क्रमशः 19019 और 30,000 मीटरी टन है।

विवरण

(i) गुजरात में मौजूदा चीनी मिलों की जिलावार संख्या बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	जिला	मौजूदा चीनी मिलों की संख्या
1.	सूरत	3
2.	वलसाद	2
3.	अमरेली	2
4.	जूनागढ़	1
5.	कैरा (खेदा)	1
6.	राजकोट	1
जोड़		10

(ii) गुजरात में स्थापित की जा रही नई चीनी मिलों की जिलावार संख्या बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	जिला	नई चीनी मिलों की संख्या जिन्हें लाइ-सेंस जारी किए गए हैं और जो कि अभी स्थापित होनी हैं।
1	2	3
1.	सूरत	2
2.	वलसाद	1
3.	जूनागढ़	1
4.	अहमदाबाद	1
5.	भावनगर	1
	जोड़	6

गुजरात में बुक बैंक योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2607. श्री बर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात के स्कूलों में कितने बुक बैंक काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) बुक बैंक योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इन बुक बैंकों को कोई सहायता दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की और सहायता किस आधार पर दी जाती है; और

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा कम आय वाले व्यक्तियों के बच्चों को सरकार ने क्या सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) गुजरात के स्कूलों में लगभग 2239 पुस्तक बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विवरण संलग्न हैं।

(घ) पुस्तक बैंक सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, मध्याह्न भोजन, मुफ्त बर्दियां, निशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें और लेखन सामग्री तथा उपस्थिति छात्रवृत्तियां कुछ ऐसी प्रमुख सुविधाएं हैं जो सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति सहित कम आय वाले वर्गों से सम्बन्धित बच्चों को उपलब्ध की जाती हैं। पांचवीं योजना में इन प्रोत्साहनों के लिए राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 41 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान उपलब्ध किया गया है।

विवरण

जुलाई, 1975 में राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे सभी प्राथमिक तथा मिडिल स्कूलों में पुस्तक बैंक स्थापित करें इस से पूर्व कुछ राज्य सरकारें / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन समाज के शोषित वर्गों से सम्बन्धित बच्चों को निशुल्क पाठ्य-पुस्तकें मुहय्या किया करते थे जिसका क्षेत्र और व्याप्ति अलग अलग होती थी। पुस्तक बैंक, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों एवं समाज के अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सभी बच्चों को पुस्तकें ऋण के आधार पर देने के लिए हैं ताकि उन्हीं

PT

पुस्तकों का उपयोग 2 या 3 वर्षों तक किया जा सके। पुस्तक बैंकों के पाम प्रत्येक कक्षा की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के कम से कम उतने सेट होने चाहिए जितने किसी कक्षा में इन वर्गों के बच्चे हों (मोट तौर पर औसतन 15 प्रतिशत)। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि विशेषकर प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध धन-राशि में से इस मद का अतिरिक्त खर्च वहन करें। इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई अन्य विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Slum Tenements of Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi

2608. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the slum tenements in New Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi were constructed;

(b) the total cost incurred then on construction of each tenement;

(c) the hire-purchase price which is likely to be charged from slum-dwellers, who were allotted these tenements;

(d) if the decision about the hire-purchase prices has not yet been taken, the difficulty which the Government are experiencing in fixing their prices; and

(e) whether the amount paid by each allottee on account of rent for the tenement will be adjusted towards the total price of the tenements, when it is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 992 in the year 1971-72 and 544 in the year 1976-77.

(b) Approximately, Rs. 7500 per tenement for the earlier lot and Rs. 11,200 and Rs. 11,700 per tenement of the later lot for the four and two storeyed tenements, respectively.

(c) and (d). Not yet fixed, as the accounts have not been finally closed.

(e) No, Sir.

Exorbitant Rate of Rent from the Poor Dwellers

2609. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor allottees have to pay to the DDA for their newly allotted slum tenements the amount of rent which is 5 to 10 times more than what they were paying for their original dwellings;

(b) if so, the justification of charging too much rent from poor slum dwellers;

(c) the reason why the Slum Wing of DDA is not laying more stress on realisation of rent rather than on fixing price of the tenements; and

(d) whether the amount paid by each allottee on account of rent for the tenement will be adjusted towards the total price of the tenement, when it is so fixed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Generally the rent of the slum tenements is higher than the rent paid by the allottees for their original dwellings.

(b) The rent charged is not considered too much in view of the better living conditions provided. The rent has been fixed after giving an element of subsidy.

(c) At present rent is being realised from the allottees of the tenements.

(d) No, Sir.

(ख) 78 लाख रुपये ।

(बजट प्रावधान)

खेल-कूद प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों पर व्यय

2610. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान विभिन्न खेल-कूद प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों पर सरकार द्वारा कितना-कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उन पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला (1975 में बंगलौर में प्रारम्भ की गई अपनी दक्षिणी शाखा सहित) एकमात्र खेल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है, जो भारत सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर रहा है। इस संस्थान के खर्चे के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ष	खर्च
(रुपये लाखों में)	
1974-75	56.72
1975-76	64.50
1976-77	86.99

उत्तर प्रदेश को चावल, गेहूं तथा चीनी की सप्लाई

2611. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए चावल, गेहूं और चीनी की सप्लाई के लिए कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया; और

(ख) सरकार ने राज्य को उक्त भवधि में कितने खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भन्नु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लगभग 312.8 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं और 345.9 हजार मीटरी टन चीनी आवंटित की थी। इस भवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकार को कोई चावल आवंटित नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) इन आवंटनों के प्रति खाद्यान्नों का कुल उठाव लगभग 224.2 हजार मीटरी टन था।

Proposals for Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

2612. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Kar-

nataka Government for permission for building up irrigation projects in that State; and

(b) if so, what are the projects pending with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka have sent reports of 46 major and medium irrigation projects to the Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny and approval of the Planning Commission. Of these, 3 projects are pending approval of the Planning Commission. Replies to the comments of Central Water Commission or modified reports are awaited from the State Government in respect of 27 projects. 11 projects are pending clearance as these involve inter-State aspects.

Only 5 projects which are listed below are under examination in the Central Water Commission:

1. Harangi (Major)
2. Ramthali Lift (Major)
3. Upper Gadial Tank (Medium)
4. Katral Tank (Medium)
5. Gundwan Tank (Medium).

Increase in price of Ghee of Delhi Milk Scheme

2613. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme has recently increased the prices of Ghee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The selling price of ghee marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme is fixed on the basis of the cost of production.

As a result of the steep increase in the purchase price of raw milk, the cost of production of ghee has gone up. Accordingly, the selling price of ghee has been revised w.e.f. 3-11-1977.

गंगा घाटी में खाद्य उत्पादन

2614. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा घाटी का समुचित विकास करने पर विपुल मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तर्देशीय जल मार्ग, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का उपयोग करने और चावल की खेती आदि के लिए भारी मात्रा में उपलब्ध जल का उपयोग करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में नवगठित गंगा घाटी का विकास एसोसियेशन द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) गंगा बेसिन की राज्य सरकारों ने गंगा और इसकी सहायक नदियों में उपलब्ध जल की भारी मात्रा का उपयोग, विशेष रूप से बरसात के महिनो में, सिंचाई और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए करने के वास्ते कई परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली हैं ;

(ग) और (घ) गंगा बेसिन के सम्बद्ध राज्यों से इस बारे में ब्योरा भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है और प्राप्त होने पर सम्मान्यतल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Bajinath Temple and Kangra Fort

2615. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bajinath temple and Kangra Fort in Himachal Pradesh are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for renovating these monuments of National importance;

(c) whether it is a fact that the renovation work of these two monuments is **very slow**;

(d) when the work is likely to be completed; and

(e) what is the amount earmarked for this purpose and the expenditure incurred so far on this account?

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

(a) No, Sir. Only some portions of the fortwalls of the Kangra Fort are in a damaged condition.

(b) to (d). As a matter of policy, the Survey does not undertake renovation and reconstruction of monuments. Suitable measures for the conservation of the damaged portions, however, are being taken this year. The completion of the work would depend on the extent of the damaged portion and may extend to two seasons.

(e) The upto-date expenditure, including that of the last year is Rs. 20,600. For the current financial year an amount of Rs. 60,000 has been provided for the monuments.

Drainage of Flood Water in Delhi

2616. **SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the recent floods, flood water remained near Delhi and Najafgarh areas, surrounding large number of villages for more than two months;

(b) what was this due to; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in order to ensure immediate drainage of flood water from the villages in future?

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

(b) This was due to extremely heavy rainfall and unprecedented floods in the Sahibi river this year and inadequate capacity of Najafgarh Drain therefor resulting in drainage congestion.

(c) To discuss the problem of floods in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan due to Sahibi Nadi and to find solution therefor an inter-State meeting of the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Haryana and Lt. Governor of Delhi was convened by the Prime Minister on August 10, 1977. It was decided in the meeting that a Master Plan be prepared urgently for utilisation of the Sahibi Waters for irrigation and ground water recharge to the extent possible for safe disposal of surplus waters into Yamuna. Such a Master Plan is being prepared by the Central Water Commission in consultation with the Chief Engineers of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi. An outline plan is expected to be ready by end of December, 1977. This may *inter-alia* include construction of a storage reservoir on river Sahibi at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan mainly for irrigation and at Masani in Haryana mainly for flood moderation, improvement of Najafgarh drain in Delhi to its optimum possible capacity, and proposals for construction of small storages, ground water recharge, soil conservation, additional drains etc.

Damage of Wheat Stored by Central Warehousing Corporation

2617. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat stored by the Central Warehousing Corporation has suffered in quality due to improper

storage and that the issues of wheat from the stock have been rejected by the public;

(b) the quantity and value of the damaged stock with CWC at present;

(c) the position regarding storage in different places in India; and

(d) the action taken in bringing the defaulters to book and in improving storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Warehousing Corporation have reported that a small quantity of 18.464 tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 34,835.19 stored in the hired godowns with low plinth and sheds located in low lying areas were damaged due to entry of flood water.

(c) and (d). Foodgrain stocks are held by Central and State Governments in covered godowns and CAP (covered and plinth) storage in different places in the country. As on 1-11-1977 upto which date information is available, the Food Corporation of India was holding about 9.19 million tonnes of foodgrains under covered storage and about 5.34 million tonnes under CAP storage. The following steps are taken to ensure proper storage:—

(1) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns and repairs needed, are carried out.

(2) Necessary dunnage is provided for storing of foodgrains to prevent damage due to seepage of ground moisture.

(3) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.

(4) In CAP storage, nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damage to covers by blowing.

(5) Monofilament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection.

(6) Additional polythene covers have been supplied for immediate replacement of covers rendered unserviceable.

(7) Regular aeration of stocks in fair weather is undertaken to maintain the health of the stocks.

(8) Construction of godowns has been taken up on a large scale to replace 'CAP' storage.

उर्वरक का आयात

2618 श्री एस० डी० सोमसुन्दरम
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितने उर्वरक का आयात किया गया और उसमें से कितना वितरित किया गया, यदि उसका पूरा वितरण नहीं किया गया, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस अवधि में उर्वरकों की भारी मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उर्वरकों के पर्याप्त भण्डार के बावजूद मांग पूरी न करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) अग्रभावी वितरण और विलम्ब से कितने मूल्य का कितना उर्वरक खराब हुआ और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई थी; और

(घ) आवश्यकता से अधिक समय तक गोदामों का उपयोग करने, गोदाम पर्यवेक्षकों, चौकीदारों के वेतनों और उर्वरकों की मात्रा में कमी होने तथा उनके खराब होने के कारण उनके मूल्य में हुई कमी से अलग-अलग कितनी हानि हुई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) वर्ष 1974-75 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान

आयात की गई मात्रा और उठाई गई मात्रा के बीच के अन्तर के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(1) सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार उर्वरकों के बफर स्टॉक खपत वाले क्षेत्रों में बनाये जाते हैं। विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों की एक वर्ष की आयात की मात्रा का निर्धारण करते समय सस्य सम्बन्धी मांग और बफर स्टॉक की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। इस प्रकार किसी वर्ष में वास्तविक रूप से वितरण की गई / उठाई गई मात्रा की तुलना में उस वर्ष के आयात की मात्रा में भिन्नता हो सकती है।

(2) उर्वरकों के आयात की व्यवस्था लगभग एक वर्ष पहले की जाती है, ताकि विदेशी स्रोतों से समय पर पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित हो सके। परन्तु, मौसम, मूल्य की स्थिति, ऋण की उपलब्धि, आदि कई परिवर्तनशील बातों के कारण उर्वरकों की वास्तविक उठाई सस्य सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के अनुमानों से भिन्न हो सकती है।

(3) तेल संकट की स्थिति के दौरान विश्व की मंडियों में उर्वरकों के मूल्य बढ़े और इसके फलस्वरूप भारत में भी उर्वरकों के मूल्य बढ़ाने पड़े थे। उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में एकाएक वृद्धि होने से उर्वरकों की खपत पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा।

(4) संकट की स्थिति के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डी में ऊंची लागत पर उर्वरकों की खरीद से बचने और एकाएक मांग में होने वाली वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरकों का बफर स्टॉक बनाना।

(ख) यह सही नहीं है कि इन वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों की मांग होने और पर्याप्त स्टॉक की उपलब्धि होने के बावजूद

मांग पूरी करने के लिए कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी। इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिए गए आंकड़ों से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि पर्याप्त अलाटमेंट करने के बावजूद, राज्य सरकारों और उनके पुनर्भाजियों ने अलाट की गई मात्रा नहीं उठाई। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य में उर्वरकों का वितरण करना राज्य का विषय है।

(ग) अप्रभावी वितरण और विलम्ब के फलस्वरूप कोई उर्वरक खराब नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये जैसे एक व्यापक संचालन में और उर्वरकों का आर्द्रतादर्शी स्वरूप होने के फलस्वरूप उर्वरकों की कुछ थोड़ी मात्रा अवश्य ऐसी हो सकती है, जो संचालन, परिवहन और भण्डारण के दौरान प्रभावित हो जाती है। खराब होने वाली ऐसी मात्रा 0.42 प्रतिशत आती है। यह उर्वरक छटिया किस्म के उर्वरक के रूप में बेचा जाता है।

(घ) देश के 600 से अधिक डिपुओं में उर्वरकों का बफर स्टॉक बनाया गया है। यह सरकार की इस नीति के अनुसार है कि अनुमानित मांग के रख के 20 प्रतिशत का बफर स्टॉक बनाया जाये। चूंकि यह उर्वरकों के संचालन की सामान्य बात है, अतः आवश्यकता से अधिक समय तक गोदामों का उपयोग करने, गोदाम पर्यवेक्षकों तथा चौकीदारों के वेतनों और उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कमी होने से हुई हानि की मात्रा का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Underground Water Resources and Land Under Irrigation

2619. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise break-up of the figure of Central financial allotments made for (i) large scale irrigation projects; and (ii) small-scale irrigation projects for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 and (iii) the facts about such projects;

(b) whether any national survey have been made regarding underground resources of water for enabling intensification of deep tube well and shallow tube well for irrigation projects;

(c) if so, facts thereabout;

(d) facts about the projects adopted for bringing more agricultural land under irrigation during the year 1977-78; and

(e) State-wise break-up of the figures of agricultural lands expected to be under irrigation by the end of the year, 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are financed by the State Governments. The Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any sector of development or any specific scheme. However, during 1976-77, advance Plan assistance was provided by the Centre for certain selected schemes to accelerate their progress. Similarly, advance Plan assistance is also proposed to be given during the current year for certain on-going and new schemes. Details of these are given in Statement-I.

Statement-II indicates the funds released to various States under Centrally sponsored schemes for strengthening of ground and surface water (minor irrigation) organisations dur-

ing 1976-77 and during the current year upto 30th September 1977.

(b) and (c). It is estimated that out of a total area of 3.28 million sq. kms. of the country, hydro geological investigation would be needed for an area of about 2.8 million sq. kms. The Central Ground Water Board is expected to cover about 1.36 million sq. kms. by the end of March 1978. This would include drilling of a total of 1860 exploratory holes. Additional surveys are also being carried out by the State Ground Water Organisations in regard to hydro geological conditions for the purpose of planning.

Based on the surveys already done and data available, a total ground water resources of the country has been broadly estimated to cover an area of 40 million hectares under-irrigation ultimately.

(b) 75 major and 155 medium irrigation schemes spilled over from the earlier Plan at the commencement of the Fifth Plan in 1974. Of these, 16 major and 90 medium schemes will be substantially completed by the end of the current financial year. In addition 246 major and medium irrigation schemes were cleared for implementation upto September 1977 since the beginning of the Fifth Plan and are in different stages of construction. An additional irrigation potential of 1.3 million hectares is anticipated to be created during the current year through major and medium schemes. A large number of minor irrigation schemes utilising surface and ground water would also create an additional irrigation potential of 1.79 million hectares during 1977-78.

(e) Statement-III indicates the State-wise break-up of the irrigation potential likely to be created at the end of 1977-78 through major/medium and minor irrigation schemes.

Statement—I

tatement showing the Advance Plan Assistance to States for selected irrigation projects given during 1976-77 & 1977-78.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Assistance given during	
		1976-77	1977-78 (proposed)
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	0.75	3.00
2. Bihar	.	3.00	10.25
3. Gujarat	.	3.00	6.00
4. Haryana	.	6.50	7.00
5. Karnataka	.	3.55	6.00
6. Kerala	.	2.50	3.50
7. Madhya Pradesh	.	1.75	13.00
8. Maharashtra	.	3.85	8.50
9. Orissa	.	2.00	6.00
10. Punjab	.	1.50	10.00
11. Rajasthan	.	3.00	7.50
12. Tamil Nadu	.	nil.	2.25
13. Uttar Pradesh	.	8.00	11.00
14. West Bengal	.	0.50	6.00
TOTAL		39.90	100.00

Statement—II

Statement showing Funds Released to various States under Centrally sponsored Schemes for Strengthening of Ground and Surface Water (Minor-Irrigation) Organisations

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	During 1976-77	During 1977-78 (upto 30-9-77)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.20	8.75
2.	Assam	..	..
3.	Bihar	..	10.45
4.	Gujarat	..	10.06
5.	Haryana	3.00	5.63
6.	Himachal Pradesh		..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir		
8.	Karnataka	..	..
9.	Kerala		3.62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	0.99
11.	Maharashtra	2.02	8.12
12.	Manipur		..
13.	Meghalaya	..	..
14.	Nagaland	..	..
15.	Orissa	2.50	6.15
16.	Punjab	..	..
17.	Rajasthan	..	..
18.	Sikkim	..	..
19.	Tamilnadu	..	3.42
20.	Tripura	..	2.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	8.41
22.	West Bengal	..	9.99

Statement—III

Statement giving Statewise Break-up of Likely Irrigation Potential to be Created by 1977-78 for Major and Medium and Minor Schemes.

('000, hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Major & Medium	Minor
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2838	1775
2.	Assam	74	388
3.	Bihar	2316	2255
4.	Gujarat	982	1410
5.	Haryana	1710	1045
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	95
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	101	327
8.	Karnataka	1034	1030
9.	Kerala	465	315
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1350	1510
11.	Maharashtra	1207	1610
12.	Manipur	1	25
13.	Meghalaya	..	12
14.	Nagaland	..	35
15.	Orissa	1324	605
16.	Punjab	2258	2840
17.	Rajasthan	1361	1950
18.	Sikkim	..	7
19.	Tamil Nadu	1177	2040
20.	Tripura	..	30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5478	8145
22.	West Bengal	1407	1360
Total States		25076	28809
Union Territories		10	105
TOTAL ALL INDIA		25086	28914

Central Institutions in name of Jawaharlal Nehru

2620. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Central financial allocations made for various institutions running in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the year 1977-78;

(b) names of such institutions and the break-up of the financial allocations made for them; and

(c) names of the institutions and allocations made for them for the same year for the institutions being run in the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

Names of Institutions in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	Allocations made during 1977-78	Names of the Institutions in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	Allocations made during 1977-78
1	2	3	4
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	(Plan) Rs. 21,85,786-90 (Non-Plan) 1,28,19,000-00	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Mahavidyalaya, Sohagpur. Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Kaveeli. Mahatma Gandhi M. College, Itarsi.	Rs. 1,000 1,400 5,498
Post Graduate Centre of Jawaharlal Nehru University at Imphal	2,00,000	Government Gandhi Memorial College, Jammu	1,96,000
Government Nehru Degree College, Ashok Nagar.	1,500	Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar	90,000
Government Nehru Degree College, Dongregarh.	4,000	Mahatma Gandhi Balika Vidyalya Degree College, Firozabad.	1,316
Jawaharlal Nehru Govt. College, Barewaha.	8,932	Bapu Degree College, Pappaganj, Gorakhpur.	19,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Smriti Government College, Sujalpur.	42,000	Gandhi Shatabdi Smarak Mahavidyalaya, Kolisa, Azamgarh.	2,26,800
Nehru Government College, Agar (Malwa).	30,931	Mahatma Gandhi Degree College, Gorakhpur.	2,813
Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial Municipal College for Girls, Mandi Govindgarh.	[6,000] [10,250]	Mahatma Gandhi Sati Samarak Mahavidyalaya, [Garua, Maksudpur, Ghazipur.	4,500
Nehru Memorial College, Mansa.	10,250	Shri Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh.	1,88,500
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College, Banda.	[17,500]	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Degree College, Sambahal (Moradabad)	2,250
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Degree College, Barabanki.	1,602	Gandhi Faisam College, Shahjahanpur.	16,743
Nehru College, Chhibramau, Farrukhabad.	2,813	Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College, Mahe.	1,500
C. S. Nehru College, Hardoi.	1,45,312		

1	2	3	4
Cane Growers Nehru College, Goa, Gokalnath	4,688	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi (S. Kanara)	1,60,000
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Lalitpur.	1,500	Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur.	3,817
Nehru Memorial Shiv Narain Das College, Badaun.	2,536	Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala (with its branch at Bangalore)	Plan 35,00,000 New-Plan
Jawahar Bharati, Kavli.	5,000		43,80,000
Nehru Memorial Arts and Science College, Jogipet.	27,500		
Nehru Memorial College, Putanam Patti (Trichirapalli)	86,000	Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala Cantt.	2,067
Jawaharlal Education Society's Vidyanath College, Parliavainath.	9,424	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore.	1,444
Pandit Jawahr Lal Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.	232		
Nehru Memorial Degree College, Hanumangarh.	2,000		
Shri Nehru Shardapect, Bikaner.	1,500		
Jawaharlal Medical College, Aimer.	6,557		
Jawaharlal College, Patnagah.	15,000		
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College, Banda.	3,288		

Financial Assistance for Development of National Languages

2621. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) break-up of the financial aid given for the development of national languages as defined in the Constitution during the year 1977-78; and

(b) the rationale behind the different allocations for development of these national languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SMT. RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) No language has been defined in the Constitution as a national language.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Institution for Adult Education

2622. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise break-up of financial assistance given to various institutions for adult education during last three years; and

(b) the achievements made by these institutions in regard to spread of literacy, during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1264/77].

Percentage of Irrigated Land in Kerala

2623. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of irrigated land to total

cultivated land in Kerala is much less compared to the All India average;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to undertake more irrigation schemes in that State;

(c) whether the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Trivandrum District is included in the proposed new schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area in Kerala according to land utilisation statistics for 1974-75 was 21.5 as against the All India average of 25.4 percent.

(b) The slow progress of irrigation development in the State has been mainly due to the State Government taking up too many irrigation schemes and consequent thin spreading of resources. However, with the increased outlays since the last two years, earnest attempts are being made by the State Government to complete the ongoing projects as early as possible. The State Government is also taking necessary steps to take up new irrigation Schemes.

The Government of Kerala have reported that the area that will be benefited by the proposed 15 new projects is 3.01 lakh hectares.

(c) Vamanapuram Project has been included by the State Government in the list of new projects proposed. This project is at present under examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.

(d) Vamanapuram Irrigation Project is estimated to cost Rs. 780 lakhs and envisages providing irrigation facilities to an area of 8090 hectares in Trivandrum District of the State through construction of a storage reservoir and canal system.

Cordoning Off the Surplus Area for Procurement

2624. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have adopted a resolution on the 7th November, 1977 insisting on the rights of the State Government to cordon off the surplus areas in the State during the procurement season;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government;

(c) whether Government have examined the points raised by them; and

(d) to what extent they have been revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The West Bengal Government sought the concurrence of the Central Government to a proposal to cordon off surplus areas during the procurement season. The Government of India, however, felt that the imposition of inter district restrictions will be contrary to the national policy under which free movement of rice and paddy throughout the country has been allowed and as such the proposal of the State Government has not been agreed to.

Scarcity of Water for Irrigation Purpose in M. P.

2625. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western portion and specially the Western districts of M.P. are short of average rainfall this year;

(b) whether due to shortage of rainfall this portion is facing scarcity of water for irrigation and drinking purposes; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to supply the necessary information. This will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is received.

Sale of Jowar below Support Price in M.P. and Maharashtra

2626. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received the report that jowar is sold in the rural markets of M.P. and Maharashtra below the support price; and

(b) if so, the steps considered by the Government to assure the farmers of the remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Reports received indicate that the wholesale prices of jowar both in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra except in certain pockets and for certain varieties only have been generally ruling higher than the support price of Rs. 74/- per quintal fixed by the Government.

(b) Arrangements have been made by the State Governments concerned as also the Food Corporation of India, which acts as procurement agency in Madhya Pradesh, to ensure that jowar offered by the farmers and conforming to the prescribed specifications are purchased at the minimum support price whenever and wherever the ruling market prices tend to go below that price.

Excavation in Phopnar, Burhanpur (M.P.)

2627. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in field Nos. 290, 143/3/142/2 of village Phopnar in Tahsil Burhanpur, district East Nimar (M.P.) seven standing metal images of Buddha were found in the year 1964;

(b) whether the above field numbers 134/2 and 142/2 contain remains of structure indicating a stupa;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India, Central circle, Bhopal recommended further excavations on this site;

(d) whether no excavation has been carried out on this time site; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (e). The site being one of the numerous identical sites already excavated did not call for any priority. No excavations have, therefore, been taken up so far.

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

2628. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the irrigation schemes for Gujarat State awaiting approval of the Central Government; and

(b) the number and the names of the sanctioned irrigation schemes for

which entire amount as asked for has been allocated indicating the allocation against each sanctioned irrigation scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALAY): (a) The Government of Gujarat have sent reports of 11 major and medium irrigation schemes to the Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny and approval of the Planning Commission. Their names are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The outlay approved for 1977-78 including the advance plan assistance and additional outlay proposed for approved schemes for Gujarat is Rs. 81.03 crores. The State Government envisages to spend this amount as under:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Major Irrigation Projects. | Rs. 5031.80 lakhs. |
| 2. Medium Irrigation Projects. | Rs. 1824.00 lakhs. |
| 3. Survey, Investigations drainage, modernisation, flood control etc. | Rs. 1247.20 lakhs. |

The names and the amounts envisaged to be provided in respect of the major irrigation schemes are given in the attached statement II. The project-wise break up of the allocation made in respect of the medium schemes is, however, not available.

Statement I

Name of Schemes

MAJOR

1. Heran (Baroda)
2. Janakhari Reservoir (Surat)
3. Bhadar (Rajkot)
4. Wairak

MEDIUM

5. Hernav Stage-II (Sabarkantha)
6. Waidy (Sabarkantha)

7. Fulzar II Jamnagar
8. Bhadar (Panchmahal)
9. Mitti (Kutch)
(DPAP)
10. Venu II
11. Kabntari Irrigation Project (Panchmahal District).

Statement II

Name of projects	(Rupees in lakhs)
1. Ukai	703
2. Mahi Stage I	400
3. Mahi Stage II	1131
4. Kakrapar	50
5. Sabarmati	560
6. Mahi Bajajagar	780
7. Panam	607
8. Damanganga	600
9. Karjan	125
10. Sukhi	75

Acreage Under Sugarcane

2629. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the acreage under sugarcane cultivation, State-wise; during the current year and last five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): State-ment (I) is placed on the Table of the Sabha indicating State-wise area under sugarcane during the years, 1972-73 to 1976-77. Similar information for the year 1977-78, has not become due from the State Governments. However, statement (II) laid on the Table of the Sabha gives preliminary information on the extent of sowings of sugarcane during 1977-78 as per All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1977-78 as also comparable information for 1976-77.

Statement.—I

Estimates of Area under Sugarcane, 1972-73 to 1976-77.

State	Area (Thousand hectares)				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	134.3	143.6	195.1	146.6	151.8
Assam	34.3	39.2	41.9	41.2	46.5
Bihar	134.3	138.8	140.7	133.7	127.8
Gujarat	38.2	44.4	40.8	37.7	49.0
Haryana	136.0	149.7	161.4	157.8	168.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1
Karnataka	104.2	109.6	124.1	3.6	123.1
Kerala	7.8	9.5	9.5	3.4	9.4
Madhya Pradesh	51.9	56.9	80.7	7.1	78.9
Maharashtra	146.0	164.6	185.2	7.8	240.9
Manipur . . . . .	..	1.1	0.7	7.6	4.6
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nagaland	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	3.1
Orissa	30.7	41.0	44.0	0.4	45.0
Punjab	102.5	110.3	123.0	14.2	113.0
Rajasthan	34.0	40.2	51.3	40.2	44.1
Tamil Nadu	143.9	186.2	160.4	28.3	132.7
Tripura	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
Uttar Pradesh	1308.0	1472.7	1491.5	40.7	1490.6
West Bengal	32.5	30.8	29.0	29.3	29.5
All-India	2,451.6	2,752.1	2,894.2	762.2	2,872.4

Statement-II

All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1977-78

State	Area (Thousand hectares)	
	1977-78 (First Estimate)	1976-77 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	135.3	132.0
Assam	41.8	41.8
Bihar	126.4	134.5
Gujarat	50.5	43.6
Haryana	175.0	175.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.7@	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1.2@	1.2
Karnataka	105.7	102.8
Kerala	9.3	9.3
Madhya Pradesh	77.8	79.2
Maharashtra	283.6	241.4
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2
Orissa	46.0	47.0
Punjab	117.0@	117.0
Rajasthan	44.9	44.2
Tamil Nadu	44.3	43.7
Tripura	2.1@	2.1
Uttar Pradesh	1478.3	1462.2
West Bengal	30.5	29.4
All-India	2775.5	2716.1

@ Previous year's data repeated in the absence of data for 1977-78.

NOTE : (1) Information regarding Manipur & Nagaland will be included in the final estimate only.

(2) This estimate does not cover the entire area shown to sugarcane crop during 1977-78. Past experience has shown that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 90% of the area under the crop finally reported.

Non-Levy Sugar Prices as compared to Gur and Khandsari

2630. SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the comparative prices of non-levy sugar as compared to gur and khandsari during the current season, as compared to last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): A Statement showing the wholesale prices of non-levy sugar as compared to Gur and Khandsari, as on 26th November, 1976 and 24th November, 1977 is attached.

Statement

Comparative Position of the Wholesale Prices of Non-Levy Sugar, Gur and Khandsari (Non-Sulphur).

Centre	Variety to which Prices refer		(Rs. per Quintal)					
			Prices as on 26-11-76			Prices as on 24-11-77		
	Sugar	Gur	Sugar	Gur	Khand-sari	Sugar	Gur	Khand-sari
						(for 18-11-77)		
Ahmedabad .	D-30	Chaku	475	220		385	175	
Ahmednagar .	Not mentioned	No. 2	470	190		382	150	..
Bangalore .	Mandya	Local A	462	220	..	355	210	..
Bareilly .	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	488	140	372	380	125	280
Bombay.	C-30	Kholapur No. 1	468	215		406	200	
Calcutta .	D-30	Not mentioned.	500	175		418	205	
Delhi .	C-30	Not mentioned.	494	165	425	410	150	340
Hapur .	E-30	Phatwa No. 1.	485	155	380	405	135	230
Kanpur .	D-30	Pansena	490	165	340	415	140	275
Madras .	Parry	II sort	487	250		354	230	..
Muzaffarnagar .	B-30	Chaku	496	135	424	440	123	350

New Sugar Factories

2631. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected production of sugar during the sugar season, 1977-78; and

(b) how many new factories, State-wise, are expected to go into production this year for the first time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The produc-

tion of sugar during the sugar season 1977-78 is expected to be about 52 lakh tonnes.

(b) Maharashtra . . .	5
Gujarat . . .	1
Karnataka . . .	2
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1
Uttar Pradesh . . .	8
Tamil Nadu . . .	1
TOTAL . . .	18

Commission on Review of Land Ceiling Laws in States

2632. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has appointed a Commission to review the land ceiling laws of the State, if so, what are its terms of reference;

(b) view of the Government of India about the appointment of such a Commission;

(c) whether Government of India would encourage the appointment of such Commissions by other States; and

(d) whether the appointment of such a Commission is not likely to delay the implementation of the land ceiling laws in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Land-Commission has been set up by the Government of Gujarat in November, 1977. The terms of reference are as in the Appended-Statement.

(b) The contents of the Resolution setting up the Land Commission are under study and the matter will be taken up with the State Government. The Government of India have made it clear that land reforms legislation should be sincerely implemented. They do not favour liberalisation of the programmes relating to land ceilings. Consistent with this policy, the Government of Gujarat will be advised after their Resolution is fully studied.

(c) The Government of India would not encourage efforts to stop the implementation of land reforms. If the setting up of a Commission is likely, in the view of the Government of India, to have such an effect, they would not encourage it.

(d) A view can be taken only after the Government of India complete

their study of the Resolution and discuss its implications with the State Government.

Statement

The terms of reference of the State Land Commission will be as detailed below:

(i) To review the trends in land ownership, holdings structure and land relations in the State since the inception of planning;

(ii) To assess the progress of consolidation and regrouping of lands and holdings, pinpoint weak links in the activity and recommend measures to speed up work under the programme;

(iii) To examine the implementation of the past and existing ceiling legislation, the land surpluses generated and nature and extent of its redistribution among the rural weaker sections;

(iv) In the light of the conditions of farm business, productivity levels and changing technology and the need for long term stability of the agrarian structure, evaluate the appropriateness of ceiling norms provided by the national guidelines;

(v) If a conclusion is reached that ceiling other than those in accordance with the national norms can be thought of to serve the ends already set out above, then to work out and recommend such ceilings which the Commission feels appropriate with reference to difference in soils and climate, regions, agrarian conditions, natural endowments and farm resources, and further, keeping in view the current technological levels and the rates of their probable future progress and the desirability of ensuring optimum returns on land, capital and labour and enterprise of the cultivator;

(vi) What categories of land should fall outside the purview of the ceiling law and should be exempted from the provisions of the law and to what extent;

(vii) In the light of the above, to ascertain the land surplus and the extent of re-distribution among the weaker sections it will achieve;

(viii) To review the changing phases of employment, potential and wage levels in agriculture, both for the self employed and hired labourers, arising from land reform measures particularly the ceilings legislations and project, as far as possible, the likely effects on these areas through a more rigorous ceilings law as provided by the national guidelines, or in the alternative, from the commission would deem more appropriate and which they would recommend to the Govt. for implementation;

(ix) To review the working of laws relating to abolition of tenancy assess the unfinished task and its causes, examine the issue of illegal tenancies and their terms and conditions and recommend measures for fuller implementation of tenancy law and other steps necessary in favour of such tenants;

(x) To examine the present state of land records in relation to ownership and occupancy and suggest measures so that they reflect faithfully the real state of affairs obtaining in the field;

(xi) To evaluate, both qualitatively and quantitatively, agricultural progress in the State since the inception of planning in the context of changing farm structure and land ownership distribution as a result, among others, of ceiling law and evaluate the constraints or otherwise they introduce in the rate of development and the potential of future growth. In the light of the above assessment, to examine the possible repercussions on these of a more rigorous ceilings programme under the national policy or in relation to the recommendations of the Commission on the subject, if the Commission arrives at norms different

from those that are nationally laid down;

(xii) To examine the totality of land availability in the State and suggest ways and means for its optimum utilization for development of agriculture etc.;

(xiii) To study and suggest methods of coordination, improvement and introduction of agricultural programmes for qualitative and quantitative results covering also the points of view of land reclamation, conservation, etc.

(xiv) To evaluate the ameliorative measure hitherto taken for the good of the landless labour, scheduled castes and tribes and other weaker sections of the rural population, but more particularly, those relating to land distribution, housing sites, housing and ensuring minimum wage and delineate factors that impeded them, especially those relating to the enforcement of minimum wages and making for stable farm wages;

(xv) To go into the question of the revision both in its extent and periodicity, of the minimum wage for farm labour and examine the effects on the quantum of employment and levels and effectiveness of minimum wages in agriculture arising from land reforms, but more particularly the ceiling legislation, and the likely impact on them of the new ceiling as they are nationally indicated or those the Commission would deem appropriate to recommend, in case the Commission were to arrive at ceiling different from those of the national guidelines;

(xvi) In the light of the above, examine and if thought fit lay down measures and approaches outside cultivation for providing larger employment and better wages to farm labour in particular and the rural weaker sections in general to ensure improved levels of living for

these unfortunate people, if in the opinion of the Commission, agriculture offers limited scope for betterment of these sections;

(xvii) To reflect and express generally on all other issues relevant to the problems of agricultural development tenancy reforms and land ceilings and problems of the weaker sections, especially relating to the landless rural labour in the State.

अन्तर्राज्यीय जल परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की गई राशि

2633. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अन्तर्राज्यीय जल परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की जा चुकी तथा मंजूर की जाने वाली योजना के लिए कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया है अथवा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : मध्य प्रदेश की अन्तर्राज्यीय परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना आयोग के विषय दल (सब्जेक्ट ग्रुप) द्वारा 1977-78 के वर्ष के लिए निम्न परिचय्य की सिफारिश की गई है :—

1977-78 के लिये
विषय ग्रुप द्वारा
स्कीम का नाम सिफारिश किया
गया परिचय्य

करोड़ रुपयों में

1. चम्बल चरण एक और चरण-दो	6.28
2. भण्डर नहर	0.30
3. राजघाट	0.20
4. बाणसागर	0.50
5. अपर ताप्ती चरण-दो	0.50

इसमें अन्य स्कीमों की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य के बजट में प्रस्तावित वास्तविक परिचय्य के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Central Financial Assistance in removal of Slums in Gujarat

2634. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat and the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad have asked for any financial assistance from the Centre towards their respective housing and slum improvement projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government have given any such assistance;

(d) if so, full facts thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have sought Central assistance of Rs. 1.25 crores for the ongoing projects of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation under the Integrated Urban Development Programme and Central assistance of Rs. 40 lakhs for the projects of the Baroda Municipal Corporation during the current financial year. These projects had been financed by the Central Government under the scheme of Integrated Urban Development during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 and these relate to housing and commercial projects in Ahmedabad and land development projects in Gandhinagar and Vadodara.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) According to present appraisal of the projects, the Government of Gujarat is not eligible for further assistance.

भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद

2635. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद को कुछ वर्ष पहले भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद से पृथक् कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उसने क्या कार्य किया है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में उस पर वर्ष-वार कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(घ) भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद का वर्तमान अध्यक्ष कौन है और उसका भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष कौन था ; और

(ङ) उसके भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष को हटाने के क्या कारण थे ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । परिषद शुरू से ही एक अलग रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी के रूप में स्थापित की गई थी ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान परिषद ने 49 अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं और 17 व्यावसायिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की और 74 अनुसंधान अध्येताओं को शिक्षावृत्तियां दी । परिषद ने 164 अध्ययन-व-यात्रा अनुदान दिए और 71 अनुसंधान कृतियों के प्रकाशन के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध की तथा ऐतिहासिक लेखन के 26 प्रायोजित सर्वेक्षणों में 9 को पूरा किया । कोर पुस्तकों के अनुवाद कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, 212 पांडुलिपियां तैयार की गई हैं, जिनमें से 24 प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं, केन्द्रीय एमिवाई सभ्यता अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित नौ परियोजनाओं में से दो पूरी हो चुकी हैं, सात क्षेत्रीय सेमिनार आयोजित किए गये थे और पत्रिकाओं तथा सूचना पत्रों के अतिरिक्त 40 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई थी । जिन परियोजनाओं का कार्य प्रगति पर है उनमें प्राचीन मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास से सम्बन्धित संसाधन सामग्री का संकलन शामिल है । भारतीय पुरातत्व शब्दकोश, भारतीय इतिहास तथा संस्कृति रत्नोत्तम ग्रन्थ, स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में राज्य : संस्कृति : विकास

स्वतन्त्रता की ओर "टुवर्ड फ्रीडम" परियोजना के लिए स्रोतों का संकलन, और स्वाधीनता पूर्व के राजसी राज्यों में प्रजा मण्डल आन्दोलन।

(ग) 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान परिषद को दिये गये अनुदान क्रमशः 21.22, 32.27 और 33.86 लाख रुपये हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) परिषद के प्रथम अध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल मार्च, 1977 में समाप्त हो गया। नये अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति होने तक, परिषद के निदेशक से अध्यक्ष के वर्तमान कार्य सभालने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

फूड फौर वर्क योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार को खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई

2636. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा फूड फौर वर्क योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य को कितने टन गेहूँ दिया जाएगा।

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों का विकास कार्य शुरू करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों को कितनी अवधि तक रोजगार दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) बिहार

सरकार को 'कार्य के लिए भोजन' योजना के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए पहली किस्त के रूप में 10,000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ आवन्ति किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु मिट्टी का कार्य शुरू करने का भी प्रस्ताव रखा था। उन्हें अधिक समय तक चलने वाली सड़कों अर्थात् पक्की सड़कों का निर्माण करने की सलाह दी जा रही है। चालू वर्ष में 118 लाख श्रम दिनों का रोजगार पैदा करने की सम्भावना है। 'कार्य के लिए भोजन' योजना श्रम की आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए वर्ष के किसी भाग के दौरान चलाई जा सकती है।

बिहार में बर्मा तथा बांग्लादेश के विस्थापितों की हालत का अध्ययन करने के लिए दल

2637. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बर्मा एवं बांग्लादेश से आये विस्थापितों की, जो बिहार के पूर्णिया कटिहार एवं सहरसा जिलों में आ कर बस गये हैं, हालत का अध्ययन करने के लिए कोई दल बिहार भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें कुछ विशेष सुविधाएं देने का है; और

(ग) क्या विस्थापितों की आर्थिक स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है ?

निर्माण और धातु तथा दूध और
युवक, मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
राम किकर) : (क) से (ग) जी, हाँ।
सरकारी दल 9 नवम्बर, 1977 को वापिस
आ गया और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट हाल ही
में सरकार के विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत की है।

Reasons for Deterioration in Working Efficiency of D.M.C. Delhi

2638. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is facing financial crisis for quite some time;

(b) if so, full facts and reasons;

(c) whether due to this civic services like repairing of roads, water mains have deteriorated in the capital; and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government to look into the working of the DMC and streamline its working and the changes proposed in its present set up?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Financial difficulties of the Corporation were brought to the notice of the Government shortly after the reconstitution of the Municipal Corporation after election and loan assistance sought to meet the additional expenditure on D.A. to the staff, payment of arrears to teachers, payment of bills to contractors, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs sanctioned ways and means advance of Rs. 2.5 crores in November, 1977. Various civic services are being maintained within the resources available with the Corporation. During the current year there has been extensive damage to

Municipal Roads and other properties and steps are being taken to undertake the repairs.

(d) The Government had appointed a Committee in January, 1976 to examine the financial position of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The report of the Committee, is under consideration of Delhi Administration. No specific proposal for changing the set-up of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is being considered.

Meeting on Land Reform held in November, 1977

2639. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting on land reforms has taken place in November 1977 with the State Minister;

(b) if so, major issues discussed at the said meeting and the decisions taken thereon; and

(c) plans worked out to boost the agricultural production and improve the lot of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, a meeting of the Central Land Reforms Committee was held on 2-11-1977 which was attended, among others, by some of the Ministers and senior officers in charge of Land Reforms Programmes in the States.

(b) and (c). At the meeting it was agreed that the implementation of Land reforms programmes should be accelerated and vigorous action should be taken to identify and remove the legal and procedural bottlenecks. It was also agreed that the lands that have become available on imposition of ceiling in the States should be expeditiously allotted to cultivating tenants and landless persons. It was also agreed that efforts should be made to

develop the lands before they are allotted so that the allottees could start raising crops after taking possession of the land. Considerable emphasis was laid on consolidation of holdings and updating of land records. It was felt that consolidation of land holdings would promote efficient utilisation of resources for agriculture and that up-to-date land records create confidence about ownership and tenancy rights and thereby encourage investment in agriculture which in turn greatly benefits the farming community.

Cultural Exchange between India and U.S.S.R.

2640. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any high level talks with the USSR about the cultural exchanges between India and U.S.S.R. by the Minister of Education at Moscow in the month of September, 1977;

(b) if so, outcome of talks;

(c) the number of cultural exchanges between India and U.S.S.R. in the year 1976-77; and

(d) whether there will be more or less cultural exchanges in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). During my stay in USSR from 13th to 16th September, 1977. I met H.E. Mr. A. Kosygin, Prime Minister of USSR and discussed with him matters pertaining to cooperation between India and USSR with particular reference to fields of education and culture. I also had fruitful discussions with H.E. Mr. P. Demichev, Minister of Culture and H.E. Prof. V. P. Yelutin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education, USSR on subjects of mutual interest. With Mr. Demichev, I

discussed the development of the arts and crafts, specially theatre. With H.E. Prof. Yelutin, the important question of joint text books on scientific and technological subjects was discussed

I also inaugurated the Festival of Indian Art and Culture in Moscow on 15th September, 1977.

(c) and (d). The current Cultural Exchange Programme pertains to the period from April, 1, 1976 to December 31, 1978 and it contains 115 items of exchanges. It is premature to say about the number of exchanges to be included in the next programme which is still to be negotiated between the two countries.

Non-formal and Adult Education

2641. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts having non-formal and adult education centres that have been given the financial assistance by the Central Government in 1976-77; and

(b) the amount spent by the concerned States on these projects during that year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L-1265/77].

राजस्थान में खड़ाई काय

2642. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में झालरापाटन, डग, गगरोन जैसे स्थानों में प्राचीन मूर्तियों और वास्तुशिल्प की वस्तुएं प्रायः पाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या चन्द्रावती मन्दिर और झलरापाटन के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन संस्कृति और सभ्यता की प्राचीन सामग्री विपुल मात्रा में पाई जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग की वहाँ उत्खनन खुदाई कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की कोई योजना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) झलरापाटन में केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों में प्राचीन मूर्तियाँ और वास्तुकलात्मक खूब उपलब्ध है। परन्तु डग, जो कि सातवीं शताब्दी के बौद्ध शैल निर्मित गुफा है और गगरोन, जो कि राजपूत कालीन एक किला है, से बिखरी मूर्तियों की सूचना नहीं मिली है। इनमें से डग गुफाएं केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित है।

(ख) जिला झालाबाड़ (राजस्थान) के झलरापाटन में चन्द्रभागा के प्राचीन मंदिरों के आस-पास के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन मंदिरों के वास्तुकलात्मक अवशेष उपलब्ध हुए हैं।

(ग) इस समय उत्खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, परन्तु इस क्षेत्र की सभी बिखरी मूर्तियाँ सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखी जा चुकी हैं।

Underground Water Resources

2643. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the estimated expenditure on schemes to exploit underground water resources in the country during the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The total estimated expenditure on minor irrigation in the country during the year 1977-78 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 460

crores—Rs. 200 crores under public sector and Rs. 260 crores from institutional sector. About 65 per cent of this outlay is likely to be on ground water schemes.

News Item Captioned "Wheat Scandal Unearthed"

2644. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Daily 'Tribune' dated 22nd October, 1977 entitled "Wheat scandal unearthed";

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to eliminate such under-weighting and connected corruption by the officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India have reported that information was received by the Distt. Manager FCI Ferozepur on 17th September, 1977 that three railway wagons loaded from Guruharsahai railway station by the Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation under the supervision of employees of the FCI contained bags with short weight. Govt. of Punjab, Vigilance Department seems to have got similar information. Since the wagons had already left the Guruharsahai Station, they were intercepted at Ferozepur Cantt Junction and unloaded there. It was found that the three wagons contained 712 bags against 713 bags said to have been loaded. On 100 per cent weightment of the bags, total shortage of 21 quintals 59 Kgs. and 600 Gms. was detected. Two employees of the FCI who had supervised the loading of these wagons at the Guruharsahai Station as also the concerned staff of Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation were arrested for prosecution by the Punjab State Police.

(c) Special squads have been formed by the FCI at distt. level to make surprise checks at the rail-heads to ensure that the staff posted there do not indulge in any kind of malpractices in loading of wagons. These squads also carry out surprise checks at the destination stations.

Study Report of the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation on Housing

2645. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the study report by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation;

(b) if so, whether they have stated that an annual investment to the order of Rs. 11420 crores will have to be made available if the housing problem is to be satisfactorily solved within ten years;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the study report is to be taken into consideration while formulating the housing policy for the Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(c) The Report has largely been drawn from the statistics and estimates prepared and issued by National Buildings Organisation from time to time. The Report in brief discusses the housing needs, the current rate of building activity, desirable rate of dwelling construction per year and investment required therefor. It also analyses employment potential of housing activity and requirements of building materials, if different rates of housing construction programme are adopted. The estimate worked out to meet the housing re-

quirement of the country in the Report is on the high side.

(d) All possible studies, reports and other material on housing will be taken into consideration while formulating the next Five Year Plan.

Amount spent on Per Student on Education

2646. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government on per student's education in primary, secondary and high school; and

(b) reasons for disparity in the amount of per student education expenditure, if any, and steps likely to be taken to remove the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the available information for 1976-77 the amount spent by the Government on per student education in elementary and high/higher secondary schools works out to be Rs. 109.08 and Rs. 603.49 respectively.

(b) The main reasons for differences in the amount of per student education expenditure in elementary and high/higher secondary education are:—

(i) The differences in the pay-scales of teachers appointed at these levels of education; and

(ii) The differences in the proportion of the non-teaching costs involved in the education of children at these two levels of education.

Uniform Criteria for Advance of Loan to Small and Marginal Farmers

2647. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central and State Agencies are adopting different crite-

ria for advancing loans to the small and marginal farmers in different parts of the country under various schemes;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to adopt uniform criteria in advancing loans to the weaker sections of farming community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The two major institutional agencies advancing credit are the cooperatives and commercial banks. They adopt concessional terms like lower margins or lower share-capital, longer repayment periods, lower interest rates and priority in meeting the requirements of small and marginal farmers. For this purpose, the lending institutions follow the definition of small and marginal farmers as in the special scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency and Drought Prone Areas Programme. For purposes of refinancing for term-loans for ARDC the institutions adopt the definition laid down by ARDC of a pre-development net income of Rs. 2,000/- based on 1972 prices; this income limit has been translated into acreage limits by the ARDC. The Reserve Bank of India has also laid down a stipulation of minimum percentage of advances to be given by the Central Cooperative Banks to small and marginal farmers. The definition of small and marginal farmers under the special schemes of SFDA and DPAP is adopted for this purpose in areas covered by these schemes. For other areas, the Reserve Bank of India has fixed the limit generally ranging between 3 to 8 acres. The Working Groups which have been set up to formulate the next plan are considering the modifications required in the criterion for defining small and marginal farmers. A Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India is also considering the problems arising out of adoption of a multi-

agency approach including different criteria adopted by the different institutional agencies.

Rationalisation of Government's Policy regarding Allotment of Accommodation to its Employees

2648. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees category-wise in Delhi who have put in more than 15 years of service but have not yet been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) whether there is a large number of officials who are still waiting for Government allotment even after putting in 20—25 years' of service; and

(c) what immediate steps are proposed to be taken to rationalise construction and allotment policy in such a manner as to ensure that no employee is required to wait for more than 15 years for allotment of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Applications for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are invited on a restricted basis keeping in view the number of units likely to become available in a particular type during the allotment year. As such no statistical information is available about the number of officers who have put in 15 years or more of service but have not been allotted Government accommodation.

(c) It is proposed to augment the stock of general pool residence substantially to reduce the period of waiting of officers for houses.

Provision of Drinking Water in Rural Areas of Maharashtra

2649. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay sanctioned/allotted for Maharashtra for supply of drinking water to villages and interior areas inhabited by Harijans, Agricultural labourers and farmers;

(b) details of the amount utilised, physical achievements district-wise; and

(c) how many villages have been identified in Maharashtra under Centrally sponsored scheme for supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No information is available in this regard, as there is no specific water supply schemes exclusively, for harijans, agriculture labourers and farmers. Such schemes are formulated by the State Governments to cater to the entire rural community in a village.

(c) 855.

Per Capita Expenditure on Tiger

2650. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of tigers in the country and the average amount spent per tiger under the special project and the result thereof; and

(b) the number of cases of shooting of tiger which have come to the notice of Government during the last one year and details thereof including the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Output of Cash Crop in Andhra Pradesh

2651. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated output of cash crops during the Kharif season just over in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether cash crop output has been increasing or decreasing in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of production of cash crops in Andhra Pradesh during Kharif season, 1977-78 have not yet become due. Prior to the recent cyclone and tidal wave, prospects of production of most of the cash crops were reported to be generally good. Available information indicates that considerable damage has been caused to cotton, sugarcane and tobacco in the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam by the recent cyclone and tidal wave.

(b) The principal cash crops in the State are groundnut, castor, coconut, cotton, mesta, sugarcane, dry chillies turmeric, tobacco and banana. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha showing the production of these crops during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. It is seen that production of these crops has varied from year to year and does not show any consistently increasing or decreasing trend.

Statement

Production estimates of Cash Crops in Andhra Pradesh

Crop	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Groundnut	('000 tonnes)	997.8	1375.7	1413.0	1119.4	395.3
Casterseed	Do.	52.6	121.1	114.8	21.4	38.7
Sesamum	Do.	29.1	59.5	46.3	26.4	21.6
Coconut	(Million nuts)	171.2	162.9	173.4	167.4	162.5
Cotton (Lint)	('000 bales of 170 Kgs. each.)	19.3	347.3	483.0	239.1	248.6
Mesta	('000 bales of 180 Kgs. each.)	418.4	438.2	524.1	668.8	914.8
Sugarcane (Gur)	('000 tonnes)	1107.7	1190.0	1297.9	1110.7	1131.0
Dry Chillies	Do.	85.1	135.9	128.3	134.1	56.6
Turmeric	Do.	35.3	37.4	59.4	49.1	41.1
Tobacco	Do.	183.2	237.1	159.4	129.6	135.5
Banana	Do.	113.9	158.3	157.0	112.6	118.4

NOTE: (F) Based on final estimates subject to revision.

Study of Calorie Value of Indigenous Diet

2652. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the result of comparative study of the calorie value of the indigenous diets conducted by the Department of Social Welfare in the group communities in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. RATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The Department of Social Welfare sponsored a research project on the "Study of Indigenous Diets & Recipes of High Nutritive Value. Among the Lower Middle Income Group in Bombay", which was conducted by the College of Home Science, Bombay in 1975-77. The study covered Gujaratis, Maharashtrians, Parsis, Muslims and East Indian Christians. It found that while there was no significant variation in the meal pattern among these communities and that the number of meals ranged from 2 to 4 meals per day

(while 3 meals were most common), there were differences in calorie intake. The Maharashtrian ranked first with a consumption of 2478 calories per day and the Gujaratis followed closely with 2343 calories. The Parsis' caloric intake was found to be in lowest, namely 1422 calories, that of the East Indian Christians 1700 calories and that of Muslims, 1773 calories. The high caloric intake of the Maharashtrians and Gujarati communities is attributed to the high consumption of fats, oils, cereals, nuts and oil seeds, sugar and Jaggery. Low consumption of cereals sugar and jaggery is responsible for the inadequacy of caloric intake of the Parsis and East Indian Christians. The intake of leafy vegetables was found highest among the Muslim community.

Distribution of Fertilisers through Cooperatives

2653. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to entrust fertilizer distribution to Cooperatives;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether existing dealers in fertilizers will be allowed to continue or function as agents of Co-operatives?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The co-operatives have been distributing about 60 per cent of fertilizers consumed in the country. There is no fresh proposal in this regard.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Production of Sugarcane and Sugar

2654. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to give a comparative statement of production of Sugarcane and Sugar during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Sugar production during the sugar year 1976-77 (October 1 to September 30) was 48.43 lakh tonnes. As regards sugar production during 1977-78 sugar year, it is too early to form a reliable estimate. However, for operational planning purposes, an

estimate of 52 lakh tonnes has been adopted for the present.

2. Sugarcane production during the year 1976-77 was 154 million tonnes. As regards sugarcane production during 1977-78, the estimates have not been received from the State Governments. However, the area under sugarcane, as per all-India First Estimate, for the year 1977-78 is placed at 2775.5 thousand hectares as against the corresponding estimate of 2716.1 thousand hectares in the previous year.

Post-Graduate and Higher Degree Students

2655. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of students who got the Post-Graduation and Higher Degrees, giving year-wise break-up during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The latest information for three years relates to 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and is contained in the statement appended.

OUT-TURN OF POSTGRADUATES AND DOCTORATES DURING 1971-72 to 1973-74

(a) Out-turn of Post graduates (All Universities Combined)

Examination	Out-Turn		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
M. A.	54,582	64,408	67,621
M. Sc.	15,951	17,699	17,437
M. Com.	5,615	6,993	8,869
Other Postgraduate Degree Examinations	7,240	8,804	9,666
Total	83,388	97,904	1,03,593

NOTE : 1971-72 stands for 1972 Annual + 1971 Supplementary Examinations.
Similarly 1972-73 & 1973-74.

(b) Doctorate Degrees Awarded (All Faculties Inclusive)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Total number of Ph. D. Degrees Awarded	2 547	3,050	3,056

Note : 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 stand for the respective academic sessions.

Effect of Allotment of Government accommodation to Government Employees having their own Houses

2656. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of Government's recent instructions to allot Government accommodation from General Pool to the Government servants who own houses in their names;

(b) the number of non-allottees and the number of vacant quarters; and

(c) a comparative statement showing the present position and position prior to the issue of these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The effect of the order is that some of the house-owning officers who were/are in occupation of Government accommodation would be required to pay reduced rates of licence fee than what they were paying earlier, depending upon the rental income from their private houses. All house-owning officers would be eligible for allotment of Government accommodation.

(b) The approximate number of officers, who are eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi and are awaiting allotment would be 59,000. No quarter fit for occupation is kept vacant. Immediately on its vacation, it is allotted to the eligible officer on the basis of existing rules.

(c) No. of house-owning officers in occupation of Govt. accommodation as on 30-11-77 House-owning officers who are in occupation of Govt. accommodation as on 30-11-77

Amount Deposited by various agencies with D.D.A.

2657. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money deposited with D.D.A. by the co-operative societies and other individuals who have not been allotted land so far or the possession has not been given to them; and

(b) how much interest has been paid in the last three years to these societies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Group Housing Co-operative Societies have deposited Rs. 96,22,555 with the Delhi Development Authority. Individuals have deposited Rs. 35,67,264 with the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Nil.

Another University for Delhi

2658. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students along with the colleges of Delhi Universities;

(b) steps Government propose to take to have another University in Delhi keeping in view the number of students in Delhi University;

(c) the total expenses incurred during the last three years on Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, and the number of students on which the expenditure has been incurred;

(d) whether Government propose to attach some colleges of South campus with this University; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the number of Students in the Colleges of Delhi University is 78,781, while the number in the teaching Departments of the University is 18,441.

(b) At present there is no proposal to establish any new University in Delhi.

(c) Grants given by the University Grants Commission to the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last three years and the enrolment in that University are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Grant	304.18	359.90	343.67
Enrolment	1724	2135	2310

(d) and (e). As the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act does not contain any provision for affiliation of colleges to the University, the question of attaching some colleges of South Campus with that University does not arise.

Production of Honey

2659. **SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where honey is produced in India;

(b) the production of honey during the last three years State-wise;

(c) the incentives given for its production by the Central and State Governments during these years; and

(d) the total quantity and the amount for which honey has been exported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected from the State Governments/concerned Central Government Departments and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Practical Work/Training Centres under 10+2 Education System

2660. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state how many practical work/training centres have been opened during the year to impart practical training as a part of 10+2 Education System?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Sugarcane Arrears

2661. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether dues running into crores of rupees of the sugarcane growers are outstanding against the sugar mills;

(b) whether these mills are in a critical position;

(c) whether sugar mills are not in a position to purchase the sugarcane from the growers in accordance with the terms of the contract, although they are covered by the reserve zone;

(d) whether, for these reasons there is great discontentment among the sugarcane growers; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Against the total cane price dues for the season 1976-77 amounting to Rs. 591.18 crores, Rs. 1259 crores were outstanding for payment to cane growers by various sugar factories in the country as on 15-10-77. The balance dues amount to 2.1 per cent of the total which is much less than in the preceding two seasons. Towards arrears of price payable for cane purchased in earlier seasons, a sum of Rs. 711.97 crores are in addition due.

(b) No such case has been reported to Central Government.

(c) In view of the balance dues being very nominal, there should be no difficulty for the sugar mills to purchase the sugarcane offered by the cane growers in accordance with the terms of the contract. As on 30-11-77, as many as 137 sugar mills had been reported to have started crushing operations during the current season in spite of no excise duty rebate this season.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Unemployed Trained Physical Educationists

2662. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 500 trained physical educationists are now jobless in Delhi and other places; and

(b) if so, what does he propose to do with regard to that?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There are at present 2332 trained unemployed Physical Educa-

tion Teachers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the Union Territory of Delhi. Similar information in respect of other parts of the country is not immediately available.

(b) The primary responsibility for providing employment to the Physical Education teachers in educational institutions rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government has, however, suggested to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that they may ensure appointment of at least one trained Physical Education teacher for every 250 pupils or a portion thereof in the Middle, High/Higher Secondary schools. The problem of unemployment in respect of Physical Education teachers is, of course, to be considered in the overall context of the problem of educated unemployment in the country.

लद्दाखी छात्रों की छात्रवृत्तियां

2663. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाखी छात्रों को जिले से बाहर उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अध्ययन करने के लिए इस समय कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां मिलती हैं और इनका लाभ उठाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इस सुविधा को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Action taken on the 33rd Recommendation of the 91st Report of Estimates Committee

2664. SHRI K. MAYATHEVER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to recommendation No. 33 of the 91st Report of the Estimates Committee 1975-76 (5th Lok Sabha) regarding housing problems and state the action taken to mitigate the problem of (i) the retiring Central Government employees; and (ii) the families of the Central Government employees who die in harness?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (i) the recommendation has not been accepted by the Government because there is already a scheme exclusively for the benefit of the central Government employees under which they could avail themselves of house building advance for the purpose of building houses or for the purchase of ready built houses/flats etc. from Housing Boards/Development Authorities etc. They could also derive the benefit under the low/middle income group housing schemes. Besides, they could individually draw from their own accumulations in their Provident Fund accounts for the purpose of building/acquiring houses, etc. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has been advised to give loan assistance to those Housing Boards etc. who agree to reserve 10 per cent of the flats/houses constructed by them for allotment to Central Government servants. It has also been advised that while considering loan applications from cooperative housing societies, priority should be given to cooperative housing societies of the Central Government servants.

(ii) No such recommendation was made by the Estimates Committee.

However, if a Central Government employee, in occupation of Government accommodation dies in harness, one of his dependents is considered for *ad hoc* allotment from the General Pool if he is employed in an eligible office.

दिल्ली में मुख्य कार्यालय के निर्माण के लिए
अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति को
भूमि के आवंटन में अनियमितता

2665. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति को उसके मुख्य कार्यालय के निर्माण के लिए भूमि के आवंटन में हुई अनियमितता के बारे में शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : कोई जांच नहीं करवाई गई है। अतः प्रगति का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

संसद् सदस्यों के लिए आवास

2666. श्री राघव जी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् सदस्यों के लिए आवास के टाइप क्या क्या हैं और इस समय प्रत्येक टाइप में कितने यूनिट हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक टाइप के आवास में निर्मित क्षेत्र कितना है और खुली जगह कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का संसद सदस्यों के आवासों में एकरूपता लाने का विचार है; और

(घ) ऐसे सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में आवांटेन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया परन्तु उन्हें उनका आवांटेन नहीं किया गया और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्वाह और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) संसद सदस्यों को संसद सदस्य पूल व सामान्य पूल दोनों से ही वास का आवांटेन किया जाता है। संसद सदस्य पूल के वास का विभिन्न टाइपों में वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया है। इस पूल में 153 बंगलों तथा 418 फ्लैटों के अलावा वेस्टर्न कोर्ट होस्टल और विट्टल भाई पटेल हाउस में 178 दोहरे व इकहरे सूट भी हैं। भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा एक होटल बनाए जाने के लिए जगह खाली करवाने के सम्बन्ध में विडसर प्लेस जनपथ पर 10 बंगले तोड़ने के लिए खाली करवा लिए गए हैं। कर्जन रोड होस्टल में एक दूसरा सूट तथा शाहजहाँ रोड में एक टाइप-V फ्लैट अस्थायी तौर पर लोक सभा सचिवालय को उनके सदस्यों के आवांटेन के लिए सौंप दिए गये हैं।

सामान्य पूल से टाइप-VI से टाइप-VIII तक के 105 बंगले इस समय संसद सदस्यों के पास हैं।

(ख) निर्मित क्षेत्रों तथा खाली क्षेत्रों में काफी अधिक अन्तर है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) जिन संसद सदस्यों के दखल में संसद सदस्य पूल के मकान/फ्लैट हैं उन्हें सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों का आवांटेन लोक/

राज्य सभा सचिवालय द्वारा किया जाता है। संसद सदस्यों के दखल में सामान्य पूल के बंगलों में सर्वेंट क्वार्टर सम्बद्ध हैं।

Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and Secretary in possession of Government Accommodation while owning Houses

2667. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of officials in the rank of Joint Secretary and Secretary in the Government of India who own their houses in Delhi and yet are in possession of the Government accommodation?

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

Notices issued to Ex-Ministers to Vacate their Houses

2668. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been issuing notices to ex-Ministers to vacate their houses which they are legitimately entitled to occupy;

(b) have they been paying extra rent regularly; and

(c) has special exemption been given to Ex-Ministers who have joined the Janta Party?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) : No, Sir. Allotments of Type VIII houses occupied by such ex-Ministers who cease to be Members of either House of Parliament were cancelled. Allotments of Type VIII houses occupied by such ex-Ministers who were re-elected as

Members of the 6th Lok Sabha or who continued to remain Members of the Rajya Sabha were regularised on the condition that they will vacate the accommodation as and when it may be required for allotment to a Minister or for any other purpose of Government. Some Type VIII houses occupied by ex-Ministers who are now M.P.s. are required for allotment to "Ministers in office" or for other purposes of Government. The ex-Ministers occupying these houses have been allotted alternative accommodation and requested to vacate the Type VIII houses. Ex-Ministers, as Members of Parliament, are entitled to allotment of accommodation, but they are not legitimately entitled to retain Type-VIII houses which were allotted to them in their capacity as Ministers.

(b) The ex-Ministers who continue to occupy Government accommodation in their capacity as Members of Parliament are being charged licence fee at the rates applicable to the Members of Parliament occupying houses from the General Pool.

(c) No, Sir.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY FOR 1973-74 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1254/77.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRUG ABUSE IN INDIA AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) : On behalf of Shri Raj Narain, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee on Drug abuse in India.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1255/77]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT, 1976

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा और विनियमन) अधिनियम 1976 की धारा 46 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाएं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति समा पटल पर रखता हूँ—

(एक) नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा और विनियमन) (छठा संशोधन) नियम, 1977, जो दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां. सां. निं. 1049 में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक जापन।

(दो) नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा और विनियमन) (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 1977, जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां. सां. निं. 1226 में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक जापन।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1256/77]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Meat Food Products (Amendment) Order, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 1776 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1976.

(ii) G.S.R. 638(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1977.

(iii) The Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 640(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1977.

(iv) G.S.R. 663(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1977 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 365(E) dated the 2nd November, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1257/77].

12.30 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): I present the Fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Supplementary Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74 (Part 1),

Union Government (Civil) relating to Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TENTH AND FOURTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : I present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

(1) Tenth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Recruitment of Management Trainees in the Allahabad Bank.

(2) Fourteenth Report regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-third Report (Fifth Lok Sabha on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad.

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1977.”

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, when the session commenced on the 14th November, I had met you and requested you to allot some time for a discussion on the Farakka Agreement at a very early date. But still the discussion has not taken place. It was held over and ultimately, fixed for tomorrow, the 6th December. Now, tomorrow a discussion

on the cyclone has been fixed which is also a much more important issue. Could not a discussion on the Farakka Agreement be taken up sometime this week. It has been postponed to next week. Already, the Agreement has taken place about a month back. We have not been able to find time to discuss such a vital matter. I would request you to fix the time for discussion as early as possible.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, the Delhi University is a part of my constituency. It is closed now. The JNU is also closed. Besides that, the IIT, Delhi, is closed. There is a strike there. This is a very important issue. It has been hanging fire since long. No decision has been taken so far barring this inquiry which may take some time. These three universities are closed. Some solution should be found out to see that these universities may open soon. I request you that some discussion, may be a short duration discussion, may be fixed. About a lakh and fifty thousand students are on strike. They are unable to study in their colleges. This is a very important issue. Kindly allow at least 1-hour discussion on this matter so that the things may be sorted out and the universities may start functioning. The crisis is spreading to other universities also. This is a very serious matter. Kindly consider it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I had come to you and requested you that you may kindly allow a Calling Attention on the closure of the Delhi University. You had said that a Short Notice Question is there and that there will be an opportunity of asking sufficient supplementaries. I, therefore, did not press it nor did I raise it on the floor of the House. You have now shut out supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: Sufficient discussion has taken place on the Short Notice Question. Whether further discussion is necessary, it is a different matter.
2812 LS—9.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We want a discussion on this.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इस के बारे में काल-एटेंशन भी दिया हुआ है, आप उसी को ले लीजिये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of important issues.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is no Assembly in Delhi. The colleges are closed; the students are not able to study.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that. You sent a motion. I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Unless you agree, it may not come up.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharam-puri): Sir, on November 16, I had given notice under Rule 193 on cyclone and flood situation in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the damage caused thereby and the relief measures to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming up tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: What happened to my notice?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a general discussion on that tomorrow.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's submission requires a thorough consideration. The universities are closed and the students are unable to study in their colleges. It is a very serious matter. There should be a discussion on that. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, matters under rule 377....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion. What is your decision on that?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

Nothing else on this will go on record.

12.57 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SAFETY OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN AND TAMILIANS IN SRI LANKA

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Under Rule 377 I am raising this point. During the recent rioting in Sri Lanka, in August, arson, rape and huge loss of life were caused especially to the South Indians and mostly Tamilians. The State Legislature of Tamil Nadu unanimously passed a resolution that it is necessary to send a Parliamentary Delegation to Sri Lanka. I wrote in great detail (to send a Parliamentary Delegation headed by a Cabinet Minister or Goodwill Mission), to the Minister for External Affairs, to assuage the sufferings there and express our feelings here. While Shri Vajpayee, the Minister for External Affairs, in his reply dated the 18th September, 1977, stated that the question of sending a goodwill delegation to Sri Lanka is under consideration, strangely enough, Shri Kundu, the Minister of State in External Affairs Ministry in his letter dated the 13th October, 1977, has stated categorically that it is not necessary to send a Minister or a Parliamentary Delegation, stating that it is an internal affair of Sri Lanka,—evidently holding contrary views to those

of his own Minister. The riots in Sri Lanka in August, 1977, have caused wide concern among the Indian community in Sri Lanka and among the people of India and they are genuinely agitated about the safety of the lives and properties of the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

I want to know whether Shri Kundu knows about the history of the association of Sri Lanka and the Tamilians. It may be mentioned further that all along India has been adopting an attitude of mutual cooperation with the Government and the people of Sri Lanka.

During the British regime, lakhs and lakhs of labourers from Tamilnadu were taken to Sri Lanka for work in plantation and other developmental works with the assurance that they will be given treatment in all respects equal to that given to the Sri Lanka citizens. In the year 1973, at the request of Sri Lanka Government, our Government made available our troops to them in maintaining law and order in that country. Government is aware of it. Shri Kundu is unfortunately not here.

In the context of the threats faced by the Indian community in Sri Lanka to their lives and properties, a large number of them, though they are citizens of Sri Lanka, have expressed a desire to migrate to their motherland. If we are to respect their wishes, Sri Lanka will lose more than 250 crores of rupees of foreign exchange from the export of tea, coffee, coconut, rubber etc.

13 hrs.

Keeping all these in view, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs are requested to start a dialogue with the Sri Lanka Government to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Indian origin and Tamilians in Sri Lanka and arrive at proper of solu-

*** Not Recorded.

tions. This is a matter of vital concern to both Sri Lanka and India requiring attention. The hon. Prime Minister informed me that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been sent to Sri Lanka for the riot victims through our High Commissioner. But, I do not know how the money has been spent. My friend, Shri Vajpayee has written to me about two months ago that deputiation of a goodwill mission is under consideration. I do not know what has happened to that. Government has not at all cared for the people who are suffering even to-day. What are the concessions given to them? Everyday they are coming as refugees. What concessions are being given to these people? They should give all help to them. I wanted to know about this. I also want to know when the Government is going to send a good-will delegation.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn to meet again at 2 O'clock.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(ii) DEMONSTRATION BY UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS AT BOAT CLUB

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise a very important matter under Rule 377. As the House probably knows, a very large number—in fact, several hundreds—of university and college teachers have come to Delhi and are now actually, while I am speaking here, demonstrating outside Parliament House at the

Boat Club and they are doing so under the auspices of All-India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations. My feeling is that the college and university teachers and many others like librarians physical education directors, tutors, demonstrators etc. in our academic and educational institutions are not treated fairly and justly and promptly. This was the grievance against the previous Government and I am sorry to say that the present Government is also very slow in dealing with the problems of the academic community. Why I am sorry, all the more, is because I find so many of my esteemed colleagues of the Janata Party belong to the same fraternity which I have the honour to belong. And when professors are making certain legitimate and just demands, I do not understand why Government should take so much time in deciding these matters and why a good deal of time and energy and resources of this country, and academic and other resources should be spent by forcing them to come to the capital and demonstrate our own Government. I do not understand that. That is why, I feel concerned, because the honour and status and freedom of the academic community is vital to any democracy, particularly to a developing democracy like ours. These teachers have come from all over India and hundreds of them are demonstrating outside at Boat Club. They have not been able to get justice to their very long, outstanding and just demands. I would only list very briefly some of their very pressing demands going on for some years. I hope the Janata Government will look into this problem. The first and foremost point and demand is that excesses under the emergency ought to be looked into. There have been thousands of students and teachers who are unlawfully, wrongly and immorally arrested and thrown out of their places. It was worse than the Preventive Detention Act. All those cases of

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

harassment must be looked into and action taken quickly to remedy the injustices.

Their next grievance is that college and university teachers including demonstrators, tutors, librarians, directors of physical education and instruction are not being given the UGC scales as recommended by the Sen Committee. It has been going on for the last four years; I am one of the witnesses and you were also one, to this matter. Some states have implemented the UGC scales and some others have not. The Finance Minister is not giving money to the Education Ministry which in turn is not able to allocate money to the UGC to be given to the professors and other teaching and other staff... (Interruptions). Apart from the state governments the central government must also take a share in this. Many states have not implemented the pay scales.

Their next demand is about managements. Many college and university, managements are far from democratic. The hon. Finance Minister himself was connected with a number of academic institutions like Charutar Vidya Mandal at Vallabh Vidyanagar and he knows the position. Managements are by and large far from satisfactory in their working. They are often arbitrary and undemocratic, and acts of nepotism are going on. I was myself a victim of this kind of undemocratic management, so I had to resign in 1968 after 19 years of teaching in the college at Ahmedabad. Managements are undemocratic and I had to resign because I said and insisted that the principal ought to be a member of the governing body. Even today principals are not members of the governing body. So the whole point is that college managements must be more democratic.

They also want statutory security of service and it must be given to all teaching and non-teaching staff. The teachers are also demonstrating for the retention of 10 plus 2 plus 3 system because they do not—I also do not—want students to become guinea-pigs of experimentation. Thousands and lakhs of students are involved and the government must take urgent, effective and purposeful action soon and sincerely. Prof. Chunder is a distinguished academician and knows about the problems of the academic community. As a professor myself, I am naturally concerned about all these matters. I feel that academic discontent should not be allowed to go on increasing because if it increases, it is good neither for anybody nor for democracy.

14.15 hrs.

(iii) REPORTED THREATS TO PRIME MINISTERS LIFE

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chiraymkil): It has been reported that some threatening letters are being received about the life of our hon. Prime Minister. There are organised sabotage activities in different parts of the country. There is one item published in Indian Express. There is a letter published in the Indian Express and it says 'disastrous consequences' will follow unless government heeded the demand of Anand Margis. That letter says that they will not spare even the life of the Prime Minister; it is a serious threat. Another letter published in Jaipur says that the Anand Marg takes upon itself the responsibility for the railway accidents; they are openly saying that they are behind that sabotage. This House is very much concerned with what steps the Government is going to take in this regard. Unfortunately, if we see the statements made by the hon. Home Minister and the Minister for External Affairs—one from Bombay and the other from Patna—we will find that they have been making only a political attack instead of finding the real culprits. The Minister for External

Affairs, when he made a statement in Patna, even after these open letters of threat, had gone to the extent of patting the Anand Margis instead of condemning the letters. That is what I could sense. And in Bombay, the hon. Home Minister, when he made a statement never made any attempt to condemn this kind of activities. He did not make a categorical statement there that he will book the culprits.

Sir it may not be out of place to mention another very important and interesting thing which has appeared in a weekly called 'Organiser', which nobody has raised so far, but which is a political attack on the Prime Minister. It says:

"The question, therefore, arises, why did the pilot try to land at Jorhat as scheduled? Perhaps, because he wanted to stick to the schedule and not cause the cancellation of any engagements of the Prime Minister. However, safety is vastly more important than any engagements."

This is a political attack on the Prime Minister. This House and the country is very much concerned about the life of the Prime Minister. It is not a matter of right for anybody to make such a threat to the life of the Prime Minister and it has to be dealt with properly by the Government with all the powers it has.

14.18 hrs.

MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON "SAMACHAR" BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. .contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the next item viz., submission to the vote of the House of the substitute motion moved by Shrimati Parathi Krishnan. Do you want to press it?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the substitute motion No. 5 moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

14.19 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
 APPROVAL OF THE BANKING SER-
 VICE COMMISSION (REPEAL)
 ORDINANCE, 1977
 AND
 BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION
 (REPEAL) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Saugata Roy on the 29th November, 1977, namely:—

"This House disapproves of the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 1977 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1977) promulgated by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President on the 19th September, 1977." and

further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri H. M. Patel on the 29th November, 1977, namely:—

"That the Bill to repeal the Banking Service Commission Act, 1975 be taken into consideration."

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977 and oppose the resolution placed by Shri Saugata Roy before this House. When I was listening to the debate and especially the points raised by my friends on the Congress side, I was surprised to find some very interesting remarks. I expected some more serious points and objections against this Bill, which I failed to discover anywhere in this debate. One of the friends on the other side had argued

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that this repealing of this Act was a retrograde step and a reactionary step and that this was a step to go back to where we were in 1969. Now, Sir, in many cases we have gone back to the position of 1969. The masses of this country have voted for many things which have taken us back to the situation of 1969. For example, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddi, whom we wanted to have as the President of this Country in 1969 has become the President now. There are many other things which I would not like to elaborate and for which there is no necessity also. Therefore, there are many things for which the country has taken us back to 1969, the healthy things and the democratic conditions of the country. The country has negated the vote for the oversized conscience of many of my friends on the other side. Some of my friends on the other side had argued that the nationalisation of banks was there in 1969. Mr. Chavan had argued that a purpose and direction had been given to this nationalisation by the Banking Commission Act of 1975. Now I question the very political and economic philosophy under which the then Government of Mr. Chavan nationalised the Banks. It was not based on any sound economic reasoning. During 1969 the banks were nationalised on the basis of stray thoughts of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the she-Tughlak of today. That is what history tells us. Something happened in the parliamentary board of the Congress which was not liked by Mrs Gandhi. So, she took certain actions on the basis of her stray thoughts. That was the argument given.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Do you want banks to be denationalised?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We have not said so. I am replying to Mr. Chavan who was trying to give some philosophical content to the actions of the then government. As I said, it was based on rash, dogmatic and populist action and not on sound economic thinking or sound rationale. Therefore,

they failed to provide any content, any philosophy, any direction to the institution of banking then and thereafter. It has been argued that after nationalisation, the institution of banking was raised to a higher phase. What is that higher phase? In 1969 banks were nationalised. Thereafter, the report of the Banking Commission came in 1972. After that only one important Bill was placed before Parliament and that was in 1975. The Act was passed in 1975 but the Commission was set up only in February, 1977, when the Congress leaders were draming that they were going to come back to power after which they were thinking of usurping the powers in the hands of the Central Government. The only purpose of establishing this commission was, to my mind, to have every appointment cleared through RAW and to appoint only those persons as high officials in banks who would just ditto the government's line. The direction and sense of purpose given to the institution of banking was apparent from the statements of Mr. Tuli before the Shah Commission. How the banking institution was utilised for the development of the country is everybody's knowledge now. The purpose and sense of direction given to the institution of banking would become clear if one looks to the advancement of loans to the industrial houses during those eight years of nationalised banking. A lion's share of the advances was gobbled up by the very Birlas, Tatas and other big industrial houses against whom a hue and cry was raised. Even the loans advanced to the smaller units were siphoned off and channelled again to the monopoly houses. That has been the sense of purpose and direction given to the institution of banking. What were the advances given to the rural sector, to Harijans, to the downtrodden, to the unemployed graduates, to rickshaw-pullers and to unorganised landless labourers? They were negligible. The purpose of bank

nationalisation was to advance loans to those business houses which toed the line of Mrs Gandhi and the caucus.

It has been argued that this government is going to denationalise banks. We have never said like that. The Prime Minister today is one of those who believe in social control on the credit of the country. That is what he has been advocating. The government never said that banks would be denationalised. There are six or seven railway service commissions. The government has been continuing to make recruitments to the railways through these service commissions without any statutory authority. They were just the creations of government orders. Has anybody questioned the intentions of the government and said that the government wants to denationalise the railways? Never. Now it is argued that the Banking Commission has been created and just like the public service commission appointments will be made by that commission. May I ask, what will be the quantum and dimensions of the appointments which are going to be made. One of my learned friends had argued by saying: "Look here, we want to give jobs to the young men who do not have any backing or any pull or who do not have resources to pay bribes and hush moneys and we want to expedite the appointments". What is the volume of appointments which the Banking Commission is going to handle? Today it is 15000 to 20,000 persons. Tomorrow it is going to be 70,000 persons and by the year 1985 it is going to be 7,30,000 persons. They want to have one examining body for appointment which will be to the tune of one million people. There would be about 10 million applications which have to be scrutinised and which have to be processed. How long will it take? Now, the examinations for IAS, IPS and Central Services take place in the month of September. The interviews take place some time in the months of April and May and then the appointments come after about a year-and-a-

half. What will happen to one million persons who are seeking employment? And employment as what? As petty clerks. They want to give a direction to the banking and they want to oppose the regional bias to the employment. A clerk has to be appointed through the Central Government. Why? What is the harm when the Finance Minister has said that there will be 6 or 7 regional recruitment centres, two or three banks will come together and will recruit for themselves and the guidelines will be sent by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank? My friends on the other side do not have any faith in the Reserve Bank of India. That was their own creation. They should have enough faith in it. There have been guidelines which ensure a very impartial and a very fair recruitment and speedy recruitment. We do not want to delay. We do want that persons belonging to a particular area to that very region, should come into their banks. Why should a student living in Madras or Tamil Nadu be asked to wait indefinitely and be appointed somewhere else far away? My friend on the other side has argued that "we want to cross-fertilise the culture". No, there has been enough of experimentation with the institution of banking. Banking is not an institution for creating a climate for cross-fertilisation of cultures. No, it is an institution which is to carry the economic policies and the economic directions of this country to the nook and corner of the country. It is not a cultural body from which you will try to transplant one culture from Bengal to the culture of Tamil Nadu. Do not experiment with these banks. Do not experiment in this shilly-shally with this great financial institution of the country. These nationalised banks have to play a very important role in the economics of the country, in the development of the country, and I think that they should be given an opportunity to participate with the aspirations of the rural masses, with the regional aspirations, the regional bias and the clerks, the small officers who are to be appointed, must be

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conversant with the geography, with the history with the traditions, with the aspirations and with the requirements of the population. They must know the purpose of the loans which are to be granted, they must know whether the particular type of scheme which is coming will be viable in that area or not. A banking institution has to look carefully and meticulously into all these things and not through a centralised Service, when they are going to create a centralised examination body, highly centralised and controlled economy, I am reminded sometimes of a joke: If you have a goonda, it is dangerous, but if you have a goonda who has economic power, it is doubly dangerous. They wanted to have a Government which has all the apparatus of State, which is all pervading, all powerful and they want to give it all such powers even to appoint the petty clerks through a statutory authority. Now, I say that Heavens will not fall it is a very progressive scheme it should be given a chance to work, it will expedite the appointments, it will give real purpose and sense of direction to the banking staff, it will involve them with their region and it would be a much cheaper scheme, a less time consuming scheme, as proposed by the Finance Minister.

With these words, Sir, I support the repeal of this Act and I oppose the Resolution of Mr. Saugate Roy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before proceeding with this discussion, I may say that both the motions were allotted only one hour for discussion. We have already taken more than one-and-a-half hours and there are quite a few more names as far as I can see. And I see that some of the other groups have not spoken at all, e.g. small parties. We will have to extend the time. I hope we will take another one hour.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kamlaipoor): Our party is seeking extension of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not concerned with parties. I think we will take one hour or a little more than that.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : मान्यवर, बड़े आश्चर्य के साथ और बड़े कौतुहल के साथ इस विवाद को मैं सुन रहा हूँ, उस दिन भी सुना और आज भी सुना। माननीय चट्टाण साहब का भाषण ऐसा लगा जैसे कोई बड़ा भारी सैद्धान्तिक पक्ष इसमें लगा हो और नभालूम निरसन विधेयक की किस धारा से उनको ऐसा लगा कि डीनेशनलाइजेशन हो रहा है। नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में हमारे मित्रों को बड़ा नाज है जो 10 साल पहले होना चाहिये था। थोड़ा सा भी सैस आफ प्रोपोर्शन होता, इसमें सोशलिस्ट गवर्नमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है, कपिटलिस्ट गवर्नमेंट की भी जरूरत नहीं है, जिसको बुद्धि रही होती वह बहुत पहले किये होते। तो इसमें डीनेशनलाइजेशन का सवाल नहीं है। खामख्याह के लिये नेता विरोधी दल जैसे सीनियर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर ने जो कमेंट है उससे भ्रमग्र जा कर के बहस की अनावश्यक रूप से एक सैद्धान्तिक रूप और क्लर देने का प्रयास किया है। और चूंकि हमारे मित्र ऐसा ही करते रहे हैं बहुत दिनों से, अपनी सिन को भी सिद्धान्त बना कर कहते रहे हैं, इसलिये उनकी आदत है। इसमें कोई बहुत भारी बात नहीं है। सीधी सी बात है बैंकिंग सेवाओं के लिये आदमी भर्ती करने का इंतजाम हो। 1969 में बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, 1972 में इस बात की रिकमैण्डेशन हुई कि एक बैंकिंग सर्विस कमिशन बनना चाहिये। मान्यवर, अगर जल्दी होती सरकार को और सचमुच उन्हें औबजेक्टिव को प्राप्त करने की जल्दी होती तो जल्दी कुछ किये होते। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। 1975 में जब तत्समाप्त सटकी हुई थी देश पर इमरजेंसी

की उस जमाने में विधेयक को पास किये और 16 महीने तक बैठे रहे और जाते वक्त 1975-76 के काले जमाने के एक अधिकारी को जो उसी काकस का आदमी रहा है उसको जाते जाते सिर्फ चेयरमैन अप्पॉइंट किया। कमीशन अप्पॉइंट नहीं हुआ। हमारे मित्रों को शायद यह मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि अभी हमारे मित्र बोल रहे थे उन्होंने भी कमीशन कहा। कोई कमीशन अप्पॉइंट नहीं किया, केवल एक आदमी अप्पॉइंट कर दिया। अब इस वक्त सरकार के सामने यह बात थी कि, ठीक है आप कहते हैं कि इसमें पोलिटिक्स है, तो क्या उनको एक आदमी का कमीशन मान लिया जाय ? अब प्रश्न यह नहीं इसमें कोई सिद्धान्त की बात नहीं है, व्यावहारिकता की बात है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जो रियेलिटीज हैं उनको देखने की बात है। आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि 7 हिस्सों में बांट दें। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इसलिये बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों में ऐसे लोग रहें जो स्थानीय लोगों की समस्याओं को, उनकी भाषा को समझ सकें, हर एक रीजन के बेंचिस पर मामलों की पूरी तरह समझदारी रख सकें। मालूम नहीं इसमें कौन सा दर्शन है ? हमारे भाई भी बोल रहे थे इनको भी कुछ लगा दर्शन से छूआछूत हो गई है, और चह्वाण साहब ने भी इसको दार्शनिक रूप दे दिया। मेरा ख्याल है कि दर्शन की चर्चा उसी समय हो जब कोई दार्शनिक बात हो। सीधी सी बात है कि क्लर्क की भर्ती के लिये सेन्ट्रल सर्विस कमीशन बनना चाहिये जो 10, 20, 40 हजार की तादाद में भर्ती होने वाले हैं। अब यह किसकी विजडम है मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन नम्रता से कहने का अधिकार तो है ही कि इस बुद्धिमानी को नासमझी कहा जाय। कोई आवश्यकता इस बात की नहीं है कि

सारे देश के बाबू लोग दिल्ली में भर्ती हों। सात हिस्सों में भर्ती हो, दक्षिण के दक्षिण भारत में, उत्तर के उत्तर भारत में, अलग अलग भर्ती हो सकते हैं और जल्दी भर्ती हो सकते हैं। तो व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से यह उचित है और यह काम को अधिक व्यावहारिक बना देगा।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बहुत बड़ा प्रिन्सिपल इसमें इनवाल्व नहीं है, अगर कुछ भी करने की बात होती तो कोई स्टेप लिया जाता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, नेता विरोधी दल नहीं है, पार्लियामेन्टरी परम्परा यह है कि जब किसी डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया जाता है तो कम से कम उसमें पूरा बैठा जाता है, वह होते तो मैं उनसे पूछता कोई मसविदा आपका गवर्नमेंट के पास पड़ा हुआ है ? 1969 से लेकर 1976 तक, 7 वर्ष तक आपका प्रोजेक्ट ही पड़ा हुआ हो कि इसके बाद आप क्या करने वाले हैं और उसको सरकार को इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिये था। लेकिन इनसोशल ग्रीबजेक्टिवज के लिये 7 साल में कोई मसविदा नहीं बना सके। एक हूँचमैन को चेयरमैन नियुक्त कर दिया अब उसी चेयरमैन को मान कर काम किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विजडम भी था कि उसको डीसेन्ट्रलाइज करते। और मान्यवर, बेसिक रूप से इससे पहले जो सरकार थी उसमें और वर्तमान सरकार में फर्क है। उनका विश्वास केन्द्रीयकरण में था प्रशासन के लिये भी। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन का एक प्रोसेस है कि अप्पॉइंटमेंट का काम भी रीजनल बेसिस पर किया जाय, और इसमें कोई बड़ा अनर्थ नहीं होने वाला है।

मैं वहीं समझता था कि इस निर्दोष विधेयक का भी सिद्धान्त के नाम पर विरोध होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र माननीय सोभाशा राय सीथिरस नहीं हैं, नहीं तो वह स्वयं इस समय यहां उपस्थित होते जब

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

कि उनका निरनुमोदन का प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन है। वह वापस ले लेंगे अपने प्रस्ताव को और खाम्बाह यह बीमारी जो छोटे मोटे मामलों को भी सैद्धान्तिक जामा पहनाने की है उससे अलग रहेंगे, और जब कभी जरूरत पड़ेगी तो उसको इसमें डीनेशन-लाइजेशन कहेंगे। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में, समाजिक स्वामित्व हो इसके सम्बन्ध में यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की मोनोपली नहीं है। बल्कि उन्होंने 10 साल तक रोका है इस देश की इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन रहे, सामाजिक आधिपत्य रहे। उसके लिये विकेन्द्रीकरण यह सरकार करेगी, धीरे धीरे करेगी तो पुराने लोगों को थोड़ा दर्द होगा। लेकिन उनको दर्द को बर्दाश्त करना होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि दर्द को बर्दाश्त कर के, जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय का है, उसका समर्थन करें और भाई सौगत राय अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised the last few speakers from the ruling side have completely distorted the picture and raised new issues. Really what is being done by the substance of this proposal is that there will be no Public Service Commission in the selection of the bank employees. This is the only issue. Otherwise, whether it is seven zones or four zones, it does not matter. If we are just on the question of local autonomy or regional selection, it can be done even through the Public Service Commission. Therefore, a recognised principle of selection by an impartial authority on an all India basis has been given the go-by, and this inconvenient step has been explained by the enunciation or manufacture of some of the most absurd arguments in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The decision to do away with the Public Service Commission was taken so that Gov-

ernment or the officials could make their own appointments, as they like, without the intervention of an impartial authority. It is difficult for any ruling party to abdicate its right to select its own people. Yet the Congress Government at least, closed this avenue by having a Service Commission. Now it is sought to be done away with.

This is a very important point and my party has very serious objections to this step. I need not repeat that banks are all India institutions and nationalisation of banks was a very significant step. A bank clerk is not a petty clerk. He gets more than an IAS officer in the early stages. The cadre also is not small like that of the IAS. Now the number stands at about 18,000 and in another five years it will reach 40,000. So, here the recruitment should not be treated like the treatment of a petty clerk, because this is the most privileged section of people. Government have tried to achieve its objective of selecting its own people by an Ordinance so that without the interference of an impartial body, it can appoint anybody it likes.

The aim of the Government has been mentioned in just three sentences in the Statement of Objectives and Reasons and they are full of contradictions. It is stated:

"The need for such a Commission was reviewed and it was felt that a centralised system of recruitment in banks".

—this is not a system; recruitment will be on a uniform basis at four centres; Government can now make it seven centres; we have no objection—

"was likely to interfere with the autonomy and flexibility in the functioning of the public sector banks.."

How is the autonomy and flexibility going to be effected? Where is the autonomy in the first instance? It is

not a Government institution. If autonomy has to be given, it can be given to every unit of the bank whether it is lending, borrowing, credit or investment policy. I have gone through the entire Banking Service Commission Act and I find no single reference to this autonomy.

Then, if the objective is to have appointments on an all India basis, not that people from Kerala would be appointed in Kashmir, even earlier that purpose was being served and appointments were being made on a regional basis. In fact, if you bring in the argument of autonomy and flexibility it would be applicable to all services, in fact much more to the IAS, IPS and other Central services with much stronger reason, because possibly the autonomy of the States would be affected if people to these services are appointed by the Commission.

The appointment of a Commission and autonomy in the functioning of an institution are two entirely different things and they could not be clubbed together just for the sake of building up a case for disbanding a fair and impartial all India selection body.

Then it refers to the large number of persons to be recruited. It has been admitted that the number is large, but that is all the more reason why the selection is above suspicion.

Then it is said that such a system, even with regional offices, is likely to make the recruitment process unwieldy and cumbersome. But, today also there will be regional offices and the same question of unwieldiness and cumbersomeness arises. In fact, it would be more cumbersome today with the abolition of the Commission because a young man trying to get into the banking system will have to go to seven offices instead of one as in the past.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI:
Where is the question of de-nationalisation?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Certainly, as my leader has said, it is intended to play down the importance of the banks in the economic life of the country.

The only consolation that has been dished out to us is this:

"...it was felt that this could be better achieved if suitable guidelines were issued by the Central Government...."

These blessed guidelines are issued everywhere. What are they? In the first instance, the person who is to get Rs. 1,000 to start with as a clerk must be a matriculate. There are lakhs of matriculates in the country, and opens a vast field for favouritism if it is enough that he is a matriculate. Secondly, the post must be advertised. Of course, everybody advertises. Thirdly, there is some provision for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but the hon. Minister knows what happened to these guidelines in the past, whether the banks did appoint scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in spite of the guidelines issued by the Central Government. These guidelines are always there, but they do not really make up for the loss of an impartial selection.

The machinery, is only the former banks. In the Calcutta region the Uco Bank and the UBI will make the selection for all the banks including, for instance, the Punjab National Bank having offices there, and the Punjab National Bank will in turn select people for the other banks elsewhere. This will create more difficulties and there will be more concentration of power in the hands of the officials of the banks and the officials of the Central Government. This means opening this area to political and other influences. I am saying this more in sorrow than in anger that the Janata Party or any party should do this. It is really very sad that with all talk of democracy, what is being done very much openly

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

in the name of autonomy, is to disrupt the nation's most important institution and to bring it under all types of regional and other influences. For regional appointments let there be local or regional employment exchanges, let it be an impartial selection, and then they should be allotted to be different banks. That will be much better than allowing one bank in an area to function as the lead bank and do everything for the banks in the other areas. I do not see any autonomy or flexibility in it, in fact nothing else except opening up wide areas for favouritism and nepotism.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I rise to oppose this Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill because if you go through the history leading to the enactment which is sought to be repealed now, you will find that it was based on necessity. The Commission, manned by eminent people, has exhaustively dealt with this particular problem of recruitment to the nationalised banks. Though it does not strictly fall within its purview, after going through the pros and cons of recruitment, it has laid down certain principles and stated why there should be a commission of this type.

Then I do not find any justifiable reason for throwing away that recommendation. Before I go into the Statement of Objects, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that it is, in a way, connected with the overall policy of the Bank nationalisation. I do not want to enter into any controversy. But what was the history of nationalisation, who were the parties and groups who were against it and who were for it, the whole country knows it. The question of nationalisation of banks was not an issue of a particular group or party but it was an aspiration of the people. The whole progressive forces of the country, the whole working class took the issue of nationalisation not in a parochial or narrow way but in the overall

interest of the future of the people because such a vital sector should not be left in the hands of a few people. With a broad outlook and with a greater perspective we brought about this nationalisation. If you see the history of the people who are working in the banks and their representative organisations you will find that they fought for years together for this particular aspect of nationalisation. This particular issue of establishment of the Commission has been talked of in connection with the nationalisation.

Regarding the Banking Service Commission Act, though it was enacted in 1975, the Government took 2 years to establish the Commission in 1977. I really could not appreciate that delay at all.

The reasons advanced in the Statement were of a technical nature. The hon. Minister while introducing the Repeal Bill has said that 16,000 to 17,000 Class III and Class IV and 2,000 to 3,000 persons of officers grade are recruited for these banks every year. I do not accept that argument because quite a larger number of people are recruited through the UPSC and through various State Public Service Commissions. So, the number and other things is not a problem. Even for real and effective functioning of the UPSC, it could have regional set-ups and make the recruitment easier.

In the matter of recruitment in the banks, it should not be treated as a mere clerical recruitment. They are the service-oriented industries and people who have been recruited should have some commitments, ideology and approach that they have to serve the people. Now, our policy is to expand these banks in the rural sector. There should be a tendency for those who serve in the banks to have a commitment to its ideology and its service-oriented approach to the people. That is a very relevant thing in this particular banking sec-

tor. That is why I say that this Repeal Bill is a retrograde step and a reactionary one which will never serve the purpose for which the bank nationalisation was effected in this country.

Lastly, I would like to ask: What is the consensus of the employees of the banks in this respect? No one has just gone into that point. What is the consensus? The bank employees and the organisation which is connected with the bank employees have clearly stated on this particular issue in unequivocal terms that the Banking Service Commission should be there in the larger interest of recruitment and in the running of the banks particularly in view of the Past experience in regard to the recruitment that was going on in various public sector banks. The bank employees have clearly expressed their view on this issue.

From all these aspects, I say that this Repeal Bill is a retrograde step, a reactionary one, which is not conducive to the larger aspirations of the people and the purpose for which the nationalised banks came into being.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Repeal Bill. In 1975, the Banking Service Commission Act was brought on the statute book only with a view to see that the Saraiya Commission be appointed to suggest a mechanism for selection of candidates, selection of personnel, for recruitment in the banking industry. The whole report of the Commission will indicate the purpose for which the Commission was envisaged. It was thought that some kind of recruitment mechanism should be formulated for various posts in the banks. There were many variations in the recruitment rules in the past in respect of different posts. Some had taken only written tests, some had taken only oral tests, some had matriculation as qualification, some others had graduation as qualification.

So, there was a variation no doubt in the recruitment process of the candidates to be selected and appointed in the banking industry. It was then considered that there should be a centralised Commission of this type, the Banking Service Commission.

Now, if we go carefully through the Report of the Saraiya Commission, the idea that a centralised Commission should be there will not be fully justified by its various recommendations that have been made in the very same report. If the recommendations in regard to the recruitment are processed and followed, it will be seen that a decentralised machinery will be very useful and convenient. It is from this aspect of the matter that we have to consider the whole thing. Even the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, has himself said:

"The attitude of employers and employees was a very material factor in making the programme of nationalised banks a success.

The attitude of employers and employees is to be considered.

In a decentralised process of recruitment, as has been envisaged by the hon. Minister, there will be a board which will function in particular regions.

In a particular region where our banks are functioning, there shall be a board for recruitment. Now, in the nationalisation, the principal objective was that as there was a concentration of investment in industry, it should also be spread over in the rural areas, in the small industry, in agriculture and even extend to professionals who are engaged in different avocations. That was the principal idea. So, there will be an expanding process of this banking industry in the rural areas.

If in the rural areas, the banking system has to work very efficiently, then, naturally the personnel who can man this system ought to be acquainted with the rural life, with

[Shri Yashwant Borde]

the rural problems and the rural conditions in which a particular bank functions. For example, here, we find that nobody is prepared to change his ideas to suit rural condition. How can these persons who will be recruited centrally will change their concept of security for loan? Therefore, the persons who could know about *moffusil*, the persons who know the conditions in the *moffusil*, if recruited through this decentralised process and mechanism which has been contemplated by the Minister, I am sure, it will be a step in further progress of the nationalisation of the banks. There is nothing which will mean that there is a denationalisation process which is going on.

The Leader of the Opposition has said something about it and I am quoting his words. He said: This was another way of denationalising the system that we have introduced. I cannot understand how the process of denationalisation can come in; it is on the contrary. If the objectives are to be achieved, we should see that there is more and more of decentralisation in order they should function properly.

It is true that a certain type of nepotism, a certain type of recommendation, a certain type of local influence is likely to come in the way of recruitment, but that will be by way of an exception; it will be anywhere; it will continue to be anywhere. Therefore, I humbly submit that this Bill should be supported even by Opposition.

Now in regard to possible central recruitment, I will give you certain figures of the National Institute of Bank Management. In 1970, there were in all 2,30,000 employees in commercial banks; in 1975, there were 3,38,000 employees; in 1980, there would be about 4,97,000 employees and in 1985, there would be 7,30,000 employees. Now the experience even with the UPSC is that there is a time lag of 4-6 months. In fact, they are

also worrying about it and are trying to find out ways and means how this time should be curtailed. They want to find out ways and means for curtailing time for dealing with such a vast number of persons and their selection; it will be impossible to deal with them in time. The same apprehension is seen from provision made in the enactment of 1975. There has been a provision which has been made that in case the Commission cannot select personnel required for banks, the banks shall temporarily appoint a person for one year. Also it has been said that only 25 per cent of vacancies should be reported so far as official are concerned. (Interruptions)

Even this step is contemplated because it is likely that the Commission may not meet the needs of the different Banks' requisitions made on them for the selection of candidates.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, Sir, I submit that this Bill should be passed.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) :

उपध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी पक्ष के विचारों को सुन कर सचमुच मैं मुझे हार्दिक वेदना और दुःख हुआ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब वे पावर में थे और सरकारी बैंकों पर बैठते थे और उस समय जो उपदेश वे विरोधी पक्ष वालों को देते थे, उन सब उपदेशों और सिद्धान्तों को उन्होंने भुला दिया है और उन का अब सिर्फ एक ही भाव रह गया है कि विरोध के लिए विरोध करना है। सरकार कोई भी काम करे, उन भा उन्हें विरोध करना है चाहे वे उसे साबित कर सकें या न कर सकें।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक आया है, उस से राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो, इस का कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है पर आश्चर्य यह है कि इन के बड़े बड़े आदमी, लोडर आदि

अपोजीशन जो हैं, उन के मुंह से जब यह बात निकलती है और इस का संबंध उन्होंने उस से कैसे बैठाया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उन लोगों को इस के लिए क्या कहा जाए, उन को आपातकालीन स्थिति में नेतृत्व ही ऐसा मिला कि चाहे झूठ हो या सच हो, कहे जाओ। झूठ बात को कहे जाओ और अंत में लोग उस को सच मानेंगे। इसलिए जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिए यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण को डी० राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रही है और ऐसा कर के बैंकों को आजाद कर रही है। इस तरह से तालमेल बिठा कर आप थोड़े दिनों तक तो अन्यो को धोका दे सकते हो लेकिन आप अपने को धोका नहीं दे सकते। अब हमारी जनता बहुत सतर्क हो गई है और मैं समझता हूं कि 1977 के चुनाव के बाद तो विरोधी पक्ष और खास तौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी की आखें खुल जानी चाहिए कि जनता अब उतनी वेंकूप नहीं रह गई है जितना पहले आप समझते थे। अब वह सजग हो गई हैं। उस के लिए मैं आप लोगों को, सचमुच में कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि देश की जनता जो आप पर अंधविश्वास कर रही थी, 19 महीने में जो कुछ आप ने किया, उस ने जनता को सजग कर दिया और उस को सोचने के लिए आप ने विवश किया। इसलिए आप का यह सोचना कि वह आप की बात मानेगी, मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा होगा।

दूसरी चीज एक और है। आप ने बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन की बात कही। आप बहुत बेचैन हैं कि बैंकिंग की सेवाएं ठीक हों। सन् 1969 में आप ने इस के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचा जबकि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था। उसी समय आप के दिमाग में कमीशन की बात क्यों नहीं आई... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं। इस समय जो इतनी बेचैनी प्रकट की जा रही है, मेरी उमझ

में नहीं आ रहा है, उस समय क्यों नहीं इस के बारे में सोचा गया। अगर सचमुच में आप ईमानदार हैं। मुझे आप की ईमानदारी पर संदेह हो रहा है। 1969 में जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, तभी इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए था। 1969 में राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद 1972 में आप के दिमाग में यह बात आई कि इस तरह का सर्विस कमीशन भी बनना चाहिए। 1972 में आप ने बनाया और धोका देने के लिए 1972 तक आप सोते रहे। फिर 1975 तक आप सोते रहे और तीन साल तक चुप रहे। इस तरह से तीन साल पहले और तीन साल बाद तक आप चुप रहे और जब जाने लगे तो जाते जाते एक आदमी नियुक्त कर दिया। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि सही माइने में आप ने बैंकिंग सर्विसेज कमीशन बनाया ही नहीं। अगर आप को बैंकिंग सर्विसेज कमीशन बना ही था, तो पहले आप इस को बनाते। ऐसा आप ने इसलिए किया कि आप जानबूझ कर उस की उपेक्षा करना चाहते थे। सही बात यह है कि बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन आपने इसलिए नहीं बनाया कि आप भाई भतीजावाद के आधार पर बैंकों में नालायक आदमियों को भरना चाहते थे। अब जो बातें सामने आ रही हैं उनसे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि आपने किस लिये बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन को इतने दिनों तक नहीं बनाया था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि फिर आप आज इस बात को कहने की हिम्मत कैसे कर रहे हैं? आप यह तो बताइये कि इतने दिनों तक आपने कमीशन को क्यों नहीं बनाया? क्योंकि आप नहीं चाहते थे कि बैंकों में सुयोग्य आदमियों की भर्ती हो। आप उनमें नालायक आदमियों

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

को भरना चाहते थे जो कि आपके इशारे पर जो चाहे फैसला कर दें, जिसको जितना चाहे क्रेडिट दे दें। जो बातें अब सामने आ रही हैं उनसे स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि आपने नियम बगैरह की परवाह किये बगैर ही श्री नागरवाला को साठ लाख रुपया दिला दिया, जिस बंर्द की कंपनी में आप इन्वेस्टेंट्स थे उसको 220 करोड़ रुपया देने के लिए कह दिया। (व्यवधान) इस चीज को रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड ने पास नहीं किया लेकिन आपके इशारे पर लोगों को इतने बड़े क्रेडिट दिये जा रहे थे। मुझे माफ कीजिएगा, आप इसीलिए बैंकों में सुयोग्य आदमियों को नहीं लाना चाहते थे।

इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि विरोधियों के भाषणों में ईमानदारी नहीं है; आपके विचारों में ईमानदारी नहीं है। हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि जो बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन हम बनाने की बात करें तो उसके बारे में हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि वह सर्विस कमीशन जनता के हित में है या नहीं है, उसका बनना बैंकों के हित में है या नहीं। इस दृष्टि से हमें इन बातों को सोचना चाहिए। मेरे साक्षियों ने इस बारे में कोई दलील नहीं दी। आप कहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के आधार पर एक बैंकिंग कमीशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन को तोड़ने में जनता पार्टी का क्या हित है? आगे इसके बारे में कोई तर्क प्रस्तुत नहीं किया। आप तो राष्ट्रीयकरण को बात करते हैं। लेकिन इस बात पर आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा कि बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन के सामने कितनी समस्याएं होंगी। आपने केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की बात तो की लेकिन इन समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान

नहीं दिया। मैं आपकों बताना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों में लाखों आदमियों के चुनाव का प्रश्न सामने आयेगा। अगर कमीशन बनता है तो उनके चयन में धांधलियां चलेंगी। उनकी परीक्षा ठीक से होगी या नहीं, अच्छे विद्यार्थी उनमें चुने जाएंगे या नहीं। बहुत सारे प्रश्न सामने आते हैं। क्षेत्रीय सुयोग्य व्यक्ति आ पायेंगे या नहीं। अगर ये नहीं आते हैं तो बैंकों का नुकसान होता है। केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में क्या होता है? दो दो साल तक लड़कों को कापिया देखी जाती है, कई कई साल उनके चयन में लग जाते हैं। इस तरह से बैंकों का काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इसलिए सेन्ट्रल बैंकिंग कमीशन बनाना बैंकों के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस समय तमाम देश भर में बेकारी है और यह बाद में खास तौर पर कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि बे रोज इस बेकारी के प्रश्न को यहाँ ला कर खड़ा करते हैं लेकिन आज वे इसको अपीज कर रहे हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to tell the hon. Members one thing that laughing, making gesticulation and this kind of thing is not good. If anybody has to interrupt, he may interrupt, but other things should be avoided. It does not add to the dignity of the House.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सर्विस कमिशन के बाद भी आज एक चीज देखने में आती रही है कि सचमुच देश में जो बेकारी है, बेकार नवयुवक घूम रहे हैं इस समस्या का समाधान समान रूप में नहीं हो पाया है,

देश में जातिवाद, भाषावाद, प्रांतीयता का बोल बाला रहा है और सभी सर्विस में रहा है फिर चाहे पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिए ही रिफ्रूटमेंट क्यों न हुआ हो। सिफारिशें चली हैं, यह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। यहां पर सर्विस कमिशन को सात क्षेत्रों में बांट दिया गया है और इसका फायदा यह होगा कि हर क्षेत्र के लोगों को मौका मिलेगा नौकरी में आने का। इस वास्ते पहली बात तो यह है कि तमाम देश के लोगों की बेकारी दूर करने के लिए सभी क्षेत्रों के लोगों की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयत्न है और सही दिशा में प्रयत्न है और इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और इस चीज का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

केवल क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं का ही इससे समाधान नहीं होगा। अपितु गवर्नमेंट की नीति के अनुसार अब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली जा रही हैं। हर क्षेत्र की समस्याएँ अलग अलग होंगी। आज तक क्या हुआ है? बैंकों ने निकाल कर रुपया लोगों को दे दिया था। अब वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने यह समस्या आने वाली है कि देखें कि यह करोड़ों रुपया किस तरह से बसूल हो। मैं समझता हूं कि यह वापिस आने वाला नहीं है। बैंकों के हाथ से यह रुपया निकल गया है। ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को यह रुपया दे दिया गया है जिन का बैंकों को ठीक परिचय नहीं था। जब क्षेत्रीय लोग वहां पर उपस्थित होंगे तो वहां की समस्याओं को वे जानेंगे, बैंकों में रुपया ज्यादा जमा होगा और बैंकों से जो रुपया निकलेगा वह ठीक तरीके से निकलेगा। इस तरह से बेकारी की समस्या का भी समाधान होगा और क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं का भी समाधान बैंकों के द्वारा हो सकेगा।

जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली जा रही हैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वह उद्देश्य भी पूरा हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि जिन मेरे भाइयों ने इसका विरोध किया है वे अपने विरोध को वापिस ले लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Sir, a point was raised by the Leader of the Opposition that this measure would lead to denationalization of the banks. We would like the Members who will be speaking from the opposition to enlighten us further on this point.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All-India Anna DMK, I rise to support the Bill to repeal the Banking Service Commission Act, 1975 introduced by the Government in this House.

Now, coming to the merits and demerits of this measure as also the statement made by the hon. Minister at the time of introducing this Bill, I would like to say that this Bill divides the country into seven regions for the purpose of making recruitments etc. to the banks in the respective regions. These seven regional zones will be doing this work independently. I would say that this is a milestone towards more autonomy to the States. This is what the Janata Party had promised and we welcome this. The respective Boards of these regional groups would be recruiting officers, clerks etc. on regional basis. This will ensure that the Members of the Board and the other staff would be aware of the situation prevailing in that region, because they would belong to that place. They would also be aware of the circumstances of the

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

people who would be utilizing the banking services. I will give you one example. The Southern Group will be situated in Madras. It will comprise—the Indian Bank and the Indian Overseas Bank. They will be doing the recruitment there. The persons will be recruited by the new regional board. They know very well the persons to be recruited in those regions and they know the value of the persons to be recruited. If you recruit persons from far-away regions they will not be able to know the affairs of these particular regions and also the names of the places and so on. They will take three months of six months to know about the whereabouts of the various places. They will be put to lot of difficulties. So, from the overall point of view this regional recruitment will be better. There are thousands and thousands of clerks who have to be appointed. The correct figure of clerks to be recruited would be of the order of 15,000 to 20,000 and there will be officers of about 1500 to 2000 to be appointed. These have to be recruited for these banks. This step will go a long way in solving the huge unemployment problem which we face today. Lakhs and lakhs of people who are both educated unemployed as well as uneducated unemployed are there. The unemployment problem is a very pressing problem in Tamil Nadu. So far as the neighbouring State of Kerala is concerned, there are lakhs and lakhs of people who are in the category of educated unemployed. So, this step will help us to solve this unemployment problem to a great extent.

Secondly, there will not be any wastage in abolition of this Commission. I say this because only one Chairman and 27 members of the staff alone are affected. There will not be any big loss on this account.

I support the Bill on behalf of the All India Anna DMK. The Minister

assured us that there will be two impartial recruitment boards, one for clerks and the other for officers. If the recruitment board selects persons in an impartial way, if the Government succeeds in this regard, it will be greatly appreciated by the people. All sections of the people will greatly welcome this. This is certainly a milestone in giving more power to the States and strengthening State autonomy.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): Sir, I oppose this Bill. This is a Bill which I term a Black Bill, this is against the interest of the people as a whole. This is against the spirit of the constitution of India. Article 315 of our Constitution provides that there shall be Service Commissions in the Centre and also in the States. Mr. Tyagi accused us saying that we were wanting to fill the Service Commission with our own people. I would like to ask one question to Mr. Patnaik: In Orissa and other States, do you want to fill up the Service Commission with your own people? In U.P., Bihar and other States, are you going to fill up the Service Commissions with your own people? So, to say that we are wanting that would be most unfair on your part. This charge is utterly baseless. The Secretary of your party who spoke and a senior member, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai spoke nothing but only about the delay.

I wish to remind you how this Service Commission was first appointed. This was appointed by no less a person than Shri Morarji Desai, who was the Deputy Prime Minister at that time and who is now the Prime Minister of India. I do not want to quote his speech but I only want to quote the relevant portion of the Terms of Reference. These terms of reference were given to them by Shri Morarji Desai: Item No. 5 of the Terms of Reference states as follows:

'To review the existing arrangement relating to recruitment, training and other relevant matters connected with manpower planning of bank personnel and to make recommendations for building up requisite professional cadre of bank personnel at all levels of management.'

This is the terms of reference given by Shri Morarji Desai himself. On that basis, the Commission has made a recommendation. I shall only quote one sentence from page 354 of the Commission's report. Of course, I know that somebody referred about that. We are prepared to argue on that. I quote:

"As the major portion of the banking industry is also in the public sector, there should be a common agency for recruitment of staff for these banks both at the clerical and junior officers' level. This agency could be named as the National Banking Service Commission".

This is the recommendation of the Banking Service Commission. So, the whole origin of this recommendation has the basis. Of course there is delay. I admit that. Now, the hon. Minister speaks about the centralisation. In this connection, I would only like to draw your attention to the observations made by the Banking Commission. Two or three points have been raised here. Please take the branches opened in 1951 to 1976 alone, especially from 1969 to 1976. From 8321 it has gone up to 23,630 after nationalisation. In terms of percentage, on the rural sector alone it has come to 45 per cent. Fortyfive per cent of the branches have been opened in rural sector. Somebody talked about the rural economy. I say it has come to 45 per cent so far as rural banks are concerned. Moreover, in 1975, the total number of branches that were opened was 2,337, in 1976, it went up

to 3,191. The target of the Reserve Bank from 1975-77 was 5,000. In their enthusiasm to exceed the target, upto 1976 they have opened 5,528 branches. So, expansion of the branches of the banks in the rural sector has gone much faster. What about the credit? I do not want to talk about that because Shri Patnaik and Shri Patel are well acquainted with the banking industry. The credit, which was Rs. 909 crores, from 1951-1971 has gone up to Rs. 5699 crores, in 1974 it has again gone up to Rs. 10,719 crores and in 1975 it has further gone up to Rs. 12,497 crores. In 1976 it has gone up to Rs. 15,120 crores. I can give you the figures from the report of the Reserve Bank of India which I have got with me.

Regarding distribution of employees, in 1956 it was 79,000, in 1969 after nationalisation the figure went up to 2,20,000. Naturally, the Commission expected, according to Adarkar Committee's Report, expansion of the banking industry and its personnel. According to that Committee at the rate of 2,000 every year it was go upto 7,18,000 in 1985. I would request Shri Patnaik to follow the spirit of the constitution of Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commissions in the matter of bank recruitment also. In Kerala we follow this practice in the matter of appointment in the public sector. Look at the Bill itself. It is very interesting. I do not want to quote. If you examine the Bill you will find that concentration of recruitment of regional or local persons may come in the way. Please see clause 4 of the Bill. It says:

"The Commission shall have regional offices in such State or Group of States as the Commission may with the previous approval of the Central Government determine and no such regional office shall be abolished without the previous approval of the Central Government."

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

To overcome this, there is a statutory provision. According to that, the Commission can open regional offices in the State or any group of States or in any of the region. There is also a provision for appointment of a sub-Committee. You are now taking away the statutory authority. You want to give it only on the basis of Government direction.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What is the exact difference?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not statutory as you say. The fear of Mr. Patel is that there will be centralisation. I say 'no'. Under Section 3 Clause 4 of the Act there is a provision which gives power to the Commission to open regional offices.

Then, Sir, the integrity of the Members has been questioned. Section 4 clause 2 provides that fifty per cent of the Members must be qualified and they must have put in ten years' of service in the banking industries. So, Sir, there is no question of any 'yes-men' coming. No Tuli or Puri will come hereinafter. But if this Act is not there then there will be many Tulis and many Puris.

Further, Sir, the present measures goes against the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am making this charge with all responsibility. You are repealing this Act. Sir, I quote Section 17 of the Act:

"The Central Government may, by order direct that in relation to every public sector bank, reservations in favour of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories of persons shall be made in such manner and to such extent as it may specify."

It is a statutory provision. They cannot run away from it. If you take away this Act you can only give a

direction. Look at the State Bank. There are 1,08,000 employees but only 9,000 scheduled castes/scheduled tribes employees which means less than 9 per cent.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Then it was your Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, we agree. We do not want to repeat it whereas you want to continue it. You want to continue with this kind of ignoring the rights of Harijans in this country.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Never, Never.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, strongly say that it goes against the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Lastly, Sir, there is a provision in the Act—Section 22—whereby every year the Annual Report will be presented to the House. Thereby the Parliament has the right to discuss the acts of omission and commission of the Commission. Now, you do not want the Parliament to discuss. You do not want the Parliament to discuss these appointments. There is no provision to bring the reports of the individual banks before the Parliament.

So, Sir, because of these reasons I believe that this enactment is against the interests of the poor and the Harijans and the minorities of this country. I oppose this Bill. This is a black Bill where you are afraid of bringing these matters before Parliament for discussion. You want seven lakhs of clerks to be distributed as a matter of your own pattern age. Then, instead of one Tuli there are going to be thousands of Tulis. That is why I strongly oppose this Bill. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill.

15.30 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair.]

श्री दुर्गाचन्द (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन (रिपील) बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस बिल पर कोई स्पीच न करके सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टीफेन जी ने और श्री सौगत राय जी ने बहुत सी दलीलें दी हैं और यहां पर इस बिल के डिस्-एप्रूवल का मोशन भी दिया है और कहा है कि यह सारा कानून गलत है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सेण्ट्रलाइज्ड सिस्टम की जितनी बुराइयां हैं उनको शायद और लोग नहीं जानते पर जो लोग बैंकवर्ड रीजंस के हैं या ऐसे इलकि भी इस देश में हैं जो कि इनएक्ससेबिल हैं, जहां पर आसानी से पहुंचा नहीं जा सकता है वहां के लोग जानते हैं कि इस सेण्ट्रलाइज्ड सिस्टम से कभी भी वहां के लोगों को रिप्रिजेंटेशन नहीं मिल सका है। वे कहते हैं कि बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन का जो मकसद था, जो आन्व्रेक्टिब था वह इस बिल के जरिए से डेस्ट्रॉय हो जायगा लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन का मतलब यह था कि दूर गांव में बसे हुए लोगों को भी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स से राहत मिल सके लेकिन अगर रेक्यूटमेण्ट का सेण्ट्रलाइज्ड सिस्टम हो जाता है तो उससे दूर दराज के इलाकों में बसने वाले लोगों को कभी भी मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि वे दिल्ली में आकर इम्तहान में बैठें और सेलेक्शन ले लें। इसके जरिए से कुछ लोगों को एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने और सेलेक्शन पाने का प्रिविलेज मिलता है जबकि दूर दराज, हिली और बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लोगों को कभी मौका मिलता है। उनको कभी रिप्राजेंटेशन नहीं मिल पाता है। चाहे रेलवे की बात हो, चाहे फारेन अफेयर्स की बात हो, चाहे कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की बात हो, जहां जहां भी सेण्ट्रल रेक्यूटमेण्ट होता है वह सब यही दिल्ली में हो जाता है और उसमें ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे लोग जिन स्टेड्स के भी हैं वही उसका फायदा उठाते हैं। बाकी लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलता।

अगर रेक्यूटमेण्ट के लिए रीजनल सिस्टम रखा जाता है तो उसके लिए वो बनेंगे और सेण्टर की तरफ से गाइड-लाइन्स जायेंगी और सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बोर्ड का चेयरमैन गाइड लाइन्स के हिसाब से तय करेगी तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ उसमें किसी तरह की कर्प्शन नहीं हो सकती है। जिस समय बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया था उस समय उन बैंकों को भी नेशनलाइज्ड किया गया जो कि प्राइवेट बैंक थीं और उनकी फंगशनिंग बहुत अच्छी थी। कुछ बैंक जो प्राइवेट थीं उनकी हालत नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी दूसरी बैंकों से ज्यादा अच्छी है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिस्टम से जोकि बैंकिंग सर्विस कमीशन (रिपील) बिल में है उसके जरिए से इम्पार्श्ल सेलेक्शन किया जायेगा वरना जो बैंकिंग का प्रोसेस चल रहा है उससे डेवलपमेण्ट का प्रोसेस हैम्पर होगा क्योंकि उसमें हर वह आदमी जा नहीं सकेगा क्लर्क, मैनेजर या एकाउण्टेण्ट की जगह पर जोकि देहात की हालात को जानता है।

सभापति जी, मुझे कल माबलंकर हाल में जाने का मौका मिला जहाँ पर हमारी एक्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी आई हुई थीं वहाँ उन को एक चिट दी गई और चिट में लोगों ने उन से पूछा किजो बैंक्स आपने नेशनलाइज किये, उन का पैसा मोनोपोली हाउसेज और बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्री लिस्ट्स को गया, जब कि नेशनलाइजेशन का मकसद था कि वह पैसा आम जनता तक पहुंचे, आम आदमियों को क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी मिले। उन्होंने जवाब दिया— इस में कोई शक नहीं, हमारा पिछले 8-9 साल का तजुर्बा यही रहा कि वह पैसा मोनोपोली हाउसेज के पास गया। लेकिन उस की दलील उन्होंने यह दी कि कौम पर किसी वक्त कोई आर्थिक संकट आ जाये तो खास हालात

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

में ऐस करत भी पढ़ता है, पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उन को ज्यादा पैसा दिया भी जा सकता है।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इन बैंकों का पैसा आज भी कारखानेदारों को, बिजनेस-मैन को, बुकानदारों को मिलता है, लेकिन जिस को मिलना चाहिए—इस देश में 85 फीसदी आबादी एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स की है, जो रूरल इलाकों में बैठे हुए हैं, आर्टिज़न्स हैं, — उनको नहीं मिलता है। इन की टर्म्स एण्ड कण्डीशन्स इतनी सख्त हैं कि आम आदमी उस को ले ही नहीं सकता। इनके विभाग के जो लोग वहाँ जाते हैं, उन का व्यवहार आम आदमियों के साथ अच्छा नहीं होता, इन की वाकफियत बड़े आदमियों के साथ होती है, जो उनसे नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। अब मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस सिस्टम के जरिए फेअर और इम्पर्सनल रिफ़ॉर्मेशन होगा। सैक्टर की तरफ से गाइड-लाइन्स दी जायेंगी, जिन के तहत रिफ़ॉर्मेशन होगा और देहात के लोगों को आगे आने का मौका मिलेगा। हमारे रूरल एरियाज़ में जो रीजनल-इम्बैलेस है, उस को दूर करने का मौका मिलेगा।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Madam Chairman, the Banking Services Commission (Repeal) Bill is being discussed in this House and on behalf of my party I extend full support to it. The Congress Government under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi had embarked upon a policy of concentration of power in the hands of a supreme leader. With this end in view, you will recall Madam Chairman, the Constitution was amended through the 42nd Amendment Bill and personal liberty which is the essence of democracy was taken away from the people. Not only this, in pursuance of the same policy the Government and the party

started concentrating real power in the hands of the few and in banks and other public sector organizations they planted their own henchmen so that the power could remain concentrated in the hands of a few. When the bank nationalisation Bill was introduced in this House by party has supported the Government because we felt at that point of time because we felt that as a result of nationalisation of the banks the stranglehold of the big monopoly houses on the premier lending institutions of the country would end and the small and marginal farmers, will be given easy loans and it would lead to their prosperity. It was also our hope that members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all those persons who were economically backward will be benefited as a result of the nationalisation of banks. But unfortunately even though the Government of that time clamoured much for the welfare of the people, particularly of the weaker sections in effect, these people were totally neglected and the big industrialists were given huge amounts of loan and as a result the rich became richer and poor poorer.

A little while ago my friend Mr. Vayalar Ravi was arguing that as a result of the present legislation the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will suffer most. I must say madam that it is like shedding crocodile tears. In this very House during emergency I had proved through statistics how scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people were being harassed in the States of Andhra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal under the provisions of law that were made by Government under MISA. The harassment and the brutality that these members of the communities were subjected to is too well known to be reiterated in this House but when a

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

member of the Congress party tries to shed tears for them I cannot but feel dejected and aggrieved.

Madam, Chairman we support this Bill because we feel that public administration should be free from political domination, and justice should be done to the deserving. Today the Janata party is in Government and tomorrow may be, some other party would come into power. This does not mean that the political party enjoying power in the centre should monopolise service also. We would therefore suggest that all public sector organisations should be freed from political interference—a phenomena that was prevailing during all the past years. Not only this we have also found that organisations whose employees were members of the trade union organisations of the political party in power in centre were given patronage while those belonging to the opposition were looked down upon.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the name of your Union?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: CITU and All-India Bank Employees Federation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Just a small one.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is one of the strongest Federations of the Banks. You should know that. You should not mislead the House. It is one of the strongest in the Reserve Bank and State Bank.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As I was suggesting Madam the Congressmen had concentrated all the power in their own hands and in fact it was available only to a few.

This state of affairs must end and the present Bill is a step in that direction and I welcome this Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, this discussion is going on jointly on the statutory resolution moved by my friend, Shri Saugata Ray and the Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister. My first question is why was an ordinance necessary for this? Is the Janata Government, like the previous government, committed to ordinance raj? Mr. Patel and his colleagues, who were on this side of the House not too long ago, always opposed any ordinance tooth and nail. What is the motivation for issuing this ordinance? I am sorry the government has not given any reason about the need for the ordinance in the statement. Why could not the government wait till November 14, when Parliament was to meet? It is high time the Janata Government got rid of this habit of issuing ordinances.

Secondly, why was not the opposition consulted on such a major move like this? I understand that on major matters there is the usual consultation between and among the Chief Whip of the Janata Party, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition. But after hearing the speeches of opposition members from the Congress Party, I feel that the Congress Party has not been taken into confidence in this particular matter. This Bill has a major significance. It creates some suspicion in the minds of even people like me, not to speak of the opposition, whether you want re-structuring of the recruitment policy or whether you are having second thoughts about bank nationalisation. The Congress Party has a majority in the other House and if they wish, they can stall this Bill.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

It is, therefore, in the interest of proper functioning of the parliamentary time-table that they should have been taken into confidence earlier, their reaction ascertained and then this ordinance should have been issued. If this Bill is not passed by the other House, who is going to take the blame for all this? I am for nationalisation of banks. I was and I am for it even today. I believe in economic and social justice to the poor people. In the previous years, for many years banks were looking after private interests of monopoly houses, big business industrialists and a section of the people who were very rich and very privileged, and a large number of weaker sections of the community and the poor people were completely ignored and unattended. I am not, therefore, saying that these are all the people who are now being well attended to! Not at all. But at least a point of view was created that now you must look to the poorer people. That good tendency or healthy tendency has to be continued rather than taken in the reverse direction. Therefore, Madam Chairman the point is by merely saying that Government is giving guidelines, does it mean that Government will keep free from interference? I have no time to go into details, but Mr. H. M. Patel has to reply. As regards the Chairman of the nationalised banks and the appointments to the Boards of Directors, those who are in the new list, I have a suspicion that all those people who are new Directors, they are either representing big business interests, landlord interests or some special or privileged interests and the common people who were there in the previous Boards are absent, not completely, but to some extent. I want, therefore, doubly to be assured that the Government's policy is for nationalisation, and for improved recruitment procedures. If you say that, I am with you. But if you do not spell out clearly, I am afraid I will take this as a kind of a lurking suspicion in my mind that this may perhaps be the backdoor entry to the

process of denationalisation. That should not happen and the Government must make it amply clear and if the Government makes it amply clear today, Madam Chairman, I hope and request my friends on the opposite side, particularly the Congress benches: Let them not then stand on prestige issue and let them not oppose this Bill. If Government are for nationalisation, if Government are for improvement of banking services, if Government are for economic and social justice for the poor people and the weaker people, then merely because it has been done in the way Government wants to do, let the Congressmen not oppose it. That I can appeal to them in all sincerity though I am only one man here. My only point is, let the Government clearly spell out that they are for continuing the nationalised sector of national banks, that they will continue to improve the services, the personalised services which were available to the old days will continue with a larger perspective of social and national context for weaker people and poor people. If that happens, I am with them; otherwise, I am afraid it is very difficult to give support to this Bill and, therefore, I am reserving my judgment about voting this way or that way until I get a satisfactory reply from the Government on this. I do not want this recruitment abolition to be the beginning, to be the thin end of the wedge. You might start denationalisation in a veiled way and then after some years you might come to a situation where you might say: "Well, we cannot run this business. Therefore, let us go back to big business monopoly." I am opposed to it because I believe in economic and social justice. That is why I am mentioning this point. I want clarification on this point to be spelled out clearly by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam Chairman, I was very much surprised when the honourable the Leader of the Opposition said that "my main charge against this Government is that this is not just a single step. This betrays their motivations and character. As I said in the beginning, this is not just a move to do away with that Act by way of Ordinance, this is another way of denationalising the system that they had introduced." The same suspicion my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar has.

Now, let me first of all remove one point which Mr. Mavalankar raised about ordinance. The objection to the ordinance that one has when one is in the Opposition is when an ordinance is brought just before Parliament is to meet.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr Mavalankar, you may be sorry, but this has been the convention and that convention was repeatedly, time and again, broken by the other side of the House when Congress was in power and that was the question and that really was a major objection. Undoubtedly, as far as possible legislation by ordinance has to be avoided, but there may be occasions and when a Government has to be run, there are occasions when ordinances have to be issued, but as I said, if a Session is about to meet, it is definitely doing something which is not correct.

Now, as far as de-nationalization is concerned, let me give the assurance to my friend, Mr. Mavalankar—because he will certainly accept this assurance—that there is not the slightest intention of de-nationalization. What is astonishing is that anybody should have any doubt on the subject and read this into this particular bill, except of course with political motivation. This is the point. Where do you see in it the first step towards de-nationalization? We have in fact gone very

much further forward in strengthening and improving the nationalized banking system, since we came into power. One of the hon. Members from the Congress side said that they had opened so many branches and so forth. Let me tell him that the number of rural branches which were opened in the 3 years 1974, 1975 and 1976 was something like 2800—odd. And in 1977 i.e. at the end of September the number was already 1349. If you look at it, you will find that the stepping up of the opening of rural branches has been very substantial. One of the first things that the Government did was to direct the Reserve Bank to appoint a committee to go into the question of branch expansion, with a view to seeing whether it was achieving the objectives with which that expansion was being undertaken, and to see whether any weaknesses were creeping into the organization. The terms of reference were very wide. It was to go into the system thoroughly. Similarly, another committee was appointed to go into the question of regional rural banks, because they were started without any philosophical basis. For that reason we said that regional rural banks were intended to fill the lacuna left by the nationalized banks working in the rural areas on the one side, and the cooperative banks on the other. We felt that we were not reaching the marginal and small farmers; and, therefore, that some other organization should come into being. And from that point of view, this regional rural bank idea was ushered in; but it was not working quite well. Ever since its introduction, the number of advances made ran into a very small figure, although the number of branches opened, ran into quite a substantial figure, apart from the main branches. I am saying this as an illustration to show that our interest in strengthening the nationalized system is very great. I myself have already held 3 meetings of the regional consultative committees, where we go into the question of how these branches are functioning in the rural areas, particularly and in the States con-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

cerned in general, in order to see that they do, in fact, achieve the objectives with which nationalization was brought in; and the membership of the regional consultative committees, I may say, comprises the Chief Ministers of the States concerned and various other interests, plus the chairmen of the banks which have branches in that area. They take part in the meetings. We go into the difficulties, and into whatever shortcomings of the banks there may be; and we also try to see that the aspirations of each region are met. Naturally, I have to say and I can say it without any hesitation that the extent to which the banking system should go into the rural areas is not yet achieved. It will take time. After all, we started virtually from scratch, and even today the commercial banks meet only about 10 per cent of the rural agricultural requirements. It is the co-operative banks which have reached 25 per cent. But the co-operative banks too, some 25 years ago, were meeting barely three per cent of the requirements of the agricultural areas. Today they have developed into 25 per cent, and I have no doubt that the manner in which we are approaching this question, the nationalised banks will also increase their contribution to the rural requirements very substantially.

16 hrs.

I am trying to establish that our interest in nationalisation is genuine and it is not only for the sake of appearances. Therefore, to say that this Bill has been brought in with a view to de-nationalise the banking system is the most unwarranted, very unkind and uncharitable charge.

It is the shedding of crocodile tears which surprises me. Here is the Leader of the Opposition, who was himself the Finance Minister when this nationalisation came in. The banks were nationalised in 1969. The Banking Commission, by which he now swears, was appointed before that. It was not appointed by the then Fin-

ance Minister or the then Government. It was appointed earlier and it reported in 1972. This particular recommendation, which has now so enthused everybody on the other side, so much enamoured them that they took three years in order to consider it, before they would bring a Bill for establishing a statutory commission! And then too, so greatly enthusiastic they were about it, so worried were they about the unsatisfactory recruiting system, that they took yet another 16 months before, doing what, appointing a Chairman! Nothing more was thought about it, as to how this Commission was to function. Not even a paper was written down as to how they would proceed. Yes, the Commission could have regional organisations and so on. But, was anything worked out? Nothing has been worked out. They have not done anything of that kind. Yet, they say how very sad they are that this statutory Commission has been given the go-by or it had a still birth. Why? Because, they say, what we intend doing will mean patronage. Here are these people who never exercised patronage; never at all! It is only we who are going to start it! Do you know that the only reason that can be ascribed to the fact that they were dragging their feet on the appointment of the statutory Commission was their desire to continue the patronage, unrestricted patronage, which they were exercising?

My hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, referred to the Boards. I am surprised that he thought that the composition of the new Boards was not satisfactory. First of all, let me say this. It was three years after nationalisation that the then Government was able to establish the Board of Directors. Then, after appointment, they went on for five years.

They did not find time. The nationalisation of banks is so very important that they did not even find time to appoint fresh boards in time.

Not content with that, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition says that we re-

glect the interests of the scheduled castes and so on, and in another form another hon. Member today repeats that. Let me tell them that there were only eight persons representing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the boards appointed by the Congress. It may please Mr. Mavalankar in particular to know that we have appointed at least one scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or backward class representative on the board of every one of the nationalised banks. We act, we do not just talk.

He says that under the Act it was laid down that there would be this and that proportion. I can tell him that we have issued guidelines as to the proportion in which there should be scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the staff, officers etc., of the nationalised banks, and the nationalised banks have accepted it and are proceeding to see that these guidelines are implemented.

The hon. Member there started pooh-poohing guidelines and he almost said that they are meant only to be disregarded. I am afraid that must be his experience. He had the misfortune to serve at a time when these guidelines were being disregarded, but let me tell him that we do not disregard the guidelines. When we frame them, we intend to implement them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): We are very much impressed by that statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the percentage?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever is the normal percentage fixed for everything else in Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Nothing new.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There need not be anything new. What is really new is that it will be implemented, and it is the most important thing; not just to talk, but to do.

Then they say that we are abolishing a statutory commission and in its place we are going to establish Boards which will not be statutory. Does that mean that they will not be impartial, they will not do their duties objectively? These gentlemen do not seem to be aware of the fact that the railways recruit their junior staff through six commissions, appointed in six different places, and there has been no complaint of lack of objectivity, or impartiality of not ensuring that the various reservations etc. are respected. No one has complained about it. So, why should you think that the same will not be the case when these Boards are appointed, when I have pointed out that there will be an eminent personality as Chairman from outside the banking circle?

Perhaps they are not aware, but the State Bank has been recruiting through a Board of the kind that I am mentioning, presided over by a distinguished administrator. There have been former Cabinet Secretaries and other persons of that kind. There has never been any complaint of their recruitment being unsatisfactory.

So, there is no reason to think that when we set up Boards of this nature, with a Chairman from outside, with an expert drawn from the Banking Management, it will not be satisfactory. The banks are not going to run these Boards. These Boards will be created under the scheme that will be drawn up now. Banks accepted it. But the banks are going to provide all their facilities which exist with them because they have been recruiting all these times. They have man-power; they have people. We are going to use merely the mechanical facilities, the human resources which they possess for clerical work and so on, for doing this. In the matter of cost, we do not see any reason why we should be extravagant when we need not be. We thought this was the better way of achieving our objective at the lowest possible cost but without in the least jeopardising the essential objectives of care, equitable and impartial selection.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Then the hon. Members said, Oh! we can appoint boards also. I would like to inform them that when you decide to have large number of rural branches and when you want to penetrate deep inside the countryside, you need personnel capable of speaking the local languages well. Therefore, it becomes very essential to see that the recruitment is done in such a way that you have... (Interruption) I wish they had taken the trouble to study. As my hon. friend said, the result of the recruitment as carried out by the UPSC for all these higher services is such that many a State is not represented in them at all and you will not find people speaking certain languages, represented in those services. We do not want to work in such a way that such a kind of result may come. But all the same, these banks are all-India banks. But while they are all-India banks, they each have a largest cluster of rural branches and branch system in one or two or three States and not all over India. They are spread all over India, they have a certain number of branches but that is only a fraction of their total number of branches. Therefore, the manner in which we have sought to group these is in order to ensure that the people in those areas will have every facility to be represented and to be selected. This scheme has not yet been finalised and, therefore, I may point out at this point of time that I would have been happy to have given consideration to any constructive suggestion that might have come forward. One or two suggestions have come but none. I am sorry to say from the opposition side. We do want to see that the system under which we recruit, achieves this objective and I think, those who wish to serve in a particular bank can indicate their preference and this preference would be related when the recruitment is in group manner. So, I do think that the way we have thought of this system is really sound, and well conceived and should achieve the objective of strengthening nationalisation and not weaken it because we will see that the staff will be motivated to

do the work that we expect of the nationalised banks. For all these considerations, to my mind, we have done rightly..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Now, the Annual Reports will not come and we will not get the chance of discussion it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am surprised; my hon. friend is so naive. This degree of naiveness I would have never expected of him. He himself said that if there was his Government's thinking; it would have come to be discussed in Parliament.

May I ask what exact improvement these comments of theirs for years have brought about in the actual recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services? Not much. But I will tell them that we will actually achieve that.

We are answerable to this House. How can they say that merely because there is no statutory Commission, they will not be able to ask me questions as to how this bank or that bank functions, how recruitment has been carried out and all that? We will be ready to answer such questions without any hesitation. In matters of actual credit requirements and to what extent we have met the credit requirements, we have given such information and we are prepared to give information on that. Do they think that we will hesitate to give information about staff recruitment and officers' recruitment in the banks? Let them ask questions and we will give answers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That was mandatory, to have a discussion on the Annual Report.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Unfortunately, they are so accustomed to be dictated to that they cannot think of anybody acting voluntarily in a right manner.

I hope, the hon. Members will accept what I have said in support of the Bill and pass it. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Madam Chairman, I have had the opportunity of listening to hon. Members from both the sides of the House on the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 1977. I also had the privilege of, last but not the least, hearing the hon. Finance Minister's reply. You must have noticed that I was very attentively listening to the Finance Minister's speech. I found that he was only sarcastic in his reply trying to be witty and nothing else. If I may say so there was not an iota of logic in all that he said. I may point out that he was very angry and charged with emotions when he said that we had made an unwarranted criticism of him coming forward with the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill and that we were attributing motives that he was reversing the process of nationalisation of banks. You must pardon us if we had attributed such motives because when the people attribute motives of de-nationalisation of banks to Mr. Patel they refer to his old Swatantra background, his love of free enterprise, his opposition of the bank nationalisation in Parliament and outside in the law courts. It is only with this background that Mr. Patel's small step in repealing the Bank Service Commission is taken as a step towards de-nationalisation. That is how it comes to one's mind.

The Finance Minister has dilated on a number of subjects and the main subject was, of course de-centralisation. De-centralisation is the standard path of every Janata Minister which he follows. On any matter, they ultimately come back to de-centralisation. It is with this logic that the Government has suggested the repeal of the Banking Service Commission Act. As my hon. friend, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, pointed out in the Act itself it was provided that the Banking Service Commission could have regional offices in different areas in different States, to cater to the needs of local population and cater to the local banking needs. Such a thing was

not ruled out by the Banking Service Commission Act. Instead, in the name of decentralisation, he has said that there will be regional boards.

May I suggest, Mr. Patel was so nice as to think like an experienced administrator—that the Commission set up by an Act of Parliament is the same as the Board that is set up by an order of the Banking Minister. I have not come across such a thing from a Minister. I only humbly submit that this is the reversal of the Banking Service Commission Act, it is not for the purposes of decentralisation, it is not for the purposes of taking banks to rural areas. If I may humbly submit, to take banks to the rural areas was not the idea of Mr. Patel, it was the idea of the Congress Government.

Mr. Patel has, a number of times, referred to having eminent outsiders and also eminent bankers, on his Recruitment Board. For example, there is, at present, an Indian Institute of Bankers. If an officer has to get promotion in the bank, he has to get a CAIIB (a certificate of associate from the Indian Institute of Bankers). I have received a large number of representations from banking officers saying that this Institute is not functioning properly. There are a number of cases in which there have been leakages of question papers, and the questions have come up and the people have known them before-hand. So, this is the thing that has been happening in the Indian Institute of Bankers' examination and that is what Mr. Patel has envisaged.

When Mr. Chavan wanted to know about the Boards of Directors of the different Nationalised Banks, which Mr. Patel has appointed recently, he has not yet laid such a list on the Table of the House. Of course, he is free to extend that patronage to anybody he likes, to include them in the Board. We only wanted to know this information. We asked him, please tell us the names of those persons whom he has included in the Board of the Nationalised Banks. Up-till now,

[Shri Sangata Roy]

including his last speech, he has not come forward with this thing.

I am referring to the constitutional provision to which the hon. Member Shri Vayalar Ravi referred to. This is with regard to doing away with discrimination of caste and creed in the matter of services. We envisaged the Union Public Service Commission, the different State Public Service Commissions and the Railway Service Commission in order to satisfy this constitutional requirement. Mr. Patel, in his very sarcastic speech forgot about the constitutional requirement; he has not mentioned even one word about what he plans to do with regard to fulfilling the constitutional provision. I do not feel a little unsurprised when the CPI Member was vocally supporting the Banking Service Commission Repeal Ordinance. But I will only quote from the speech of my friend who is from the Ruling Party, a well known friend, Dr. Ramji Singh.

"मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि एक बात ऐसी है कि उसमें हमारी जनता सरकार की जो परम्परा है, उस को भंग किया गया है।"

He is bringing such an ordinance.

"जब बड़े बड़े संवालों पर आप विरोधी दलों के लोगों से विचार करते हैं, तो यह अच्छा होता कि इस संवाल पर भी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से बात कर लेते क्योंकि जनता सरकार का यह गौरव है कि इस ने समन्वय का प्रयास विशेष रूप से इस सदन में और राष्ट्र में किया है। इस के लिए हम को और विरोधी दलों के लोगों को गर्व होना चाहिए।"

At the end Prof. Mavalankar also said that. But he is an independent Member with independent views on all aspects; so, we respect his opinion. But this is from a very well known member of the Janata Party; this is what he says:

"मैं समझता हूँ कि जल्दीबाजी में इस बिल को पास करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।"

There is no need to pass this Bill in a hurry.

"क्या यह जरूरी है कि इस शाम को या कल ही हम इस बिल को पास करें? क्यों नहीं विरोधी दल के लोगों से एक बार फिर से इसके बारे में बात-चीत हो जाती है और इसमें जो नये विचार आये हैं उनको ले कर आगे बढ़ा जाता है?"

This is what a Member from the Janata Party has said—'What is the hurry in bringing forward such a Bill?'. Mr. Patel, in his caustic speech, has mentioned this: 'Well; the scheme has not yet been finalised; so, after the scheme has been finalised, we will come forward and tell you how fair the recruitment system would be'. He has not even finalised the scheme. And they were blaming the former Government for the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Banking Commission! What is the hurry now in bringing forward a Bill to repeal something that has been done without even finalising the scheme for recruitment? So, it only seems to me that there is no intention behind bringing forward this Bill other than extending unlimited patronage to the Members of the ruling Party, unlimited patronage to the business houses, to which Mr. Patel had erstwhile been connected, unlimited patronage to people who had supported him through the thick and thin all these years in their opposition to bank nationalisation. That is why, Sir, I press my motion, namely,

"This House disapproves of the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 1977 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1977) promulgated by the Vice President discharging the functions of the President on the 19th September, 1977."

And I appeal to their conscience, if it is there—I do not know whether the Ministers have got it. I would appeal to Mr. Patel, his senior colleague sitting by his side and others to consult

among themselves and postpone passing of this Bill today because when the recognised Opposition in Parliament seeks to disapprove of a Bill, brought forward by the Government, in all seriousness, Government should ponder over its wisdom in bringing forward such a Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL rose—

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He cannot reply again. The Resolution is mine. It has to be put to the vote of the House now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can clarify some points.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He cannot reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the rules adopted by this House, he has the right to reply. Rule 352(3) says:

"A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied."

I call upon Mr. Patel to reply and to be as brief as possible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Saugata Roy, I understand is a professor. Therefore, it is understandable that he should find fault with my logic. But I would like to ask him what precise logistics there.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: He is an ex-bank employee.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry. I begin again.

He said that he was surprised at a number of things, but it is very interesting to know the things at which he was surprised. He asked why I did not give the names of the Board of Directors. Now, he must know that the

names of the Board of Directors have been widely published in every newspaper. But I can certainly put them on the Table, if the Chairman desires, tomorrow.

But let me ask him one thing. The point of his reply was only what his Leader had said. His Leader had asked specifically.... (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Member who desires any information can write to the Minister and get the names.... (Interruption). No one will stand while the chair is standing.

Now, the Minister has already offered on his own to place it on the Table: so what is the problem?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Now I think I would like to correct the misimpression that has been created. When I said that the scheme has not been finalised, I only meant that the scheme can be improved. The scheme which I have outlined admits of improvement. But we are proceeding with the implementation and by March 1978 this scheme will start operating. This is something much more than what was done earlier. I hope he will be able to add up the months from the date the Ordinance was issued to the date the new system actually starts working and find out the time taken. There was no such system at all earlier. So I hope that at least will satisfy his conscience.

Now, he worries so much about our conscience. Let us have a look at his conscience. Let me ask him whether when this very Bill, for instance, was introduced to establish a Statutory Commission, they had consulted the Opposition. The answer is 'No.' Did they consult the Opposition on any of the.....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: They might not have consulted but don't follow their bad example.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think you are quite right. I accept that your point is perfectly valid. I am only referring to his reference to 'conscience': it does not lie in the mouths of people who do not act in a particular way. That is all: there is nothing more to it.

Now, he says that when there was a Bankers' examination, there was a leakage from the institution and so he assumes there will be a leakage in other tests we may take for recruitment. Perhaps he does not know (I am told he has no contact now with the educational system) how many times, in his own Calcutta University, there have been leakages in University examinations. Are you therefore going to abolish the University? Are you going to suggest that? So, it has nothing to do with its being a statutory establishment or otherwise: it is the manner in which you run them that matters. Then, look at his logic. (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saugata Roy, this is very unfair: you should not go on interrupting. Will you please sit down? (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam Chairman.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had your say; now, this is not right that you go on giving a running commentary. Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would say how completely illogical my hon. friend is. While he was dealing with the question of recruitment, he said that there were a number of mal-practices in the banks. Look at his sentence; it is totally out of the blue. He said:

"We know a number of cases of mal-practices in the nationalised banks".

He has never heard of mal-practices anywhere else. Then, he goes on to

refer to a case which is totally incorrect. My hon. friend owes an apology to him because that person has never been involved in anything improper, or an alleged impropriety and yet my hon. friend has no hesitation in referring to such a matter. I am not referring to it; I see no point in giving greater publicity to it. It is totally and utterly incorrect.

Having said that, I would once again point out that it is on the merits of this Bill that I am urging the House to accept what we have done and we are going to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Banking Service Commission (Repeal Ordinance, 1977 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1977) promulgated by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President on the 19th September, 1977."

The Lok Sabha divideti:

Division No. 3]

[16.42 hrs.]

AYES

Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Alluri, Shri Subash Chandra Bose
Austin, Dr. Henry
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shrimati P.
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhide, Shri Annasaheb
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
 Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agkan Singh, Shri
 Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali
 Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
 Birendra Prasad, Shri
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen

Cavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jain, Shri Mohan Bhैया
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kaliash Prakash, Shri
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kmr. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Saeed Murtaza, Shri
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
Tan Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Brijlal
Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Narsingh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of
the division is Ayes: 39; Noes 86.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the ques-
tion is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Bank-
ing Service Commission Act, 1975,
be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to Clause-
by-Clause consideration. Now the
question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and
the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to
move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4] [16.49 hrs.

AYES

Aghan Singh, Shri
Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali
*Austin, Dr. Henry
Balak Ram, Shri
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Bashir Ahmad, Shri

*The following Members also re corded their Votes:

AYES: Shri B. P. Kadam;

NOES: Sarvshri Larang Sai, Zulfi qarullah, Dr. Ramji Singh, Shri
Ramanand Tiwary, Prof. Dilip Chakravarty, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Pandit and Sarvshri Raghaoji, R. Mhalgi, Balak Ram and Shri Krishna
Singh.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
 Birendra Prasad, Shri
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jain, Shri Mohan Bhaiya
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram
 Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kesharwani, Shri N. P.
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kunwer Mahmud Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Munda, Shri Govinda

Munda, Shri Karia
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Verma, Shri Brijlal
 Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shrimati P.
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mallanna, Shri K.
Parvati Devi, Shrimati
Poojay, Shri Janardhana
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Roy, Shri Saugata
*Sai, Shri Larang
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
*Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkataraman, Shri R.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result† of the division is: Ayes 92; Noes 43.

The motion was adopted.

16. 48 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):
Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the proceedings go on. Those who wish to leave, may do so quietly. Do not make so much noise please.

The Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration".

The Bill seeks to replace the Payment of Bonus Ordinance that was promulgated on the 3rd September, 1977. The Ordinance had a limited and urgent objective. Its objective was not to bring forward a comprehensive revision of the existing law on bonus, affecting the coverage of the

*Wrongly Voted for Noes.

†The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Sarvshri Ram Kinkar, Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai, Zulfikarullah. Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Ramnand Tiwary, Kailash Prakash, Surendra Bikram, Gauri Shankar Rai, Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza, Ravindra Varma and Larang Sai;

Noes: Dr. Henry Austin.

Act or dealing with all issues on which demands for revision had been made by the workers or employers. The limited, urgent and immediate objective of the Ordinance was to restore the position that existed before the compulsory minimum bonus was done away with during the emergency.

Madam, the payment of bonus in this country has a very long history. I do not propose to take the valuable time of this hon'ble House by referring to the distant past. I will make only a brief reference to the events from 1965 prior to which there was no legislation on the subject of bonus. The Government of India appointed a bonus Commission, and on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission that were accepted by Government, an Ordinance, called the Payment of Bonus Ordinance was promulgated in 1965. This was later replaced by an Act of Parliament in the same year. The Act provided for the payment of a minimum bonus of four per cent whether there were profits or not. It also fixed a limit of 20 per cent as maximum bonus. Section 34(3) of the Act enabled parties to enter into agreements for the payment of bonus under a formula different from that embodied in the Act.

Madam Chairman, in the light of demands for increase in the quantum of the minimum bonus, a Committee known as the Bonus Review Committee was set-up in April, 1972 to review the operation of the Act. The Committee submitted their interim findings on the question of minimum bonus on the 13th September, 1972 in two separate reports. After considering the two reports of the Committee, the then Government promulgated an Ordinance on the 23rd September, 1972, to provide for the payment of a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent for the accounting year 1971-72. As I stated earlier, the rate of minimum bonus had been four per cent in the preceding years. The Act was amended again on two occasions to provide for the payment of a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent for the accounting years

1972-73, and 1973-74. The final report of the Bonus Review Committee was submitted to Government on the 14th October, 1974. The recommendations were examined at different levels, and decisions were taken about the middle of September, 1975. By then, the night of the Emergency had settled over the land and along with other sections of the population workers too has lost their fundamental freedoms; Every one lived in fear, dreading that the Draconian MISA would be invoked against them. Normal Trade Union activities came to a stand-still and there was a moratorium on the right of workers to resort to industrial action to defend their rights and redress their grievances. In this atmosphere of fear and repression, an Ordinance called the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance was promulgated on the 25th of September, 1975. The Ordinance was later replaced by an Act of Parliament. These amendments in the Act did away with the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. A minimum bonus of four per cent was made payable in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1974, but was provided that in the subsequent accounting years no minimum bonus would be payable if there were no allocable surplus. Thus the concept of a compulsory minimum bonus, irrespective of profit and loss and productivity, was struck off from the Acts; and the workers lost not only the 8.33 per cent compulsory bonus that they enjoyed for three consecutive years before the Emergency, but even the statutory compulsory bonus of 4 per cent that they were enjoying from 1965. Another amendment related to the exclusion of the employees of banking companies and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India from the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Section 34(3) of the Act, enabling the employers and employees to enter into agreements for payment of bonus under a formula different from that provided under the Act was also deleted. To say that these amendments affected the Workers

adversely will be a gross understatement. Many workers received only four per cent bonus in 1974-75 and were totally deprived of any bonus in 1975-76.

When this Government assumed office, it made a solemn declaration that it was pledged to carry out the mandate that it had received from the people, that in accordance with this mandate it would take steps to restore the freedoms of the people, to right the wrongs and injustices that were perpetrated during the Emergency, and endeavour to end poverty and destitution within ten years. It, therefore, took immediate steps to restore freedoms on all fronts.

Like other sections of the people, the working class too had suffered the rigours of the Emergency. Workers lost not only the fundamental freedoms of the citizen, but also the recognised rights that Trade Unions enjoyed in an enlightened democracy. The Government, therefore, took immediate steps to restore the rights of Trade Unions; to direct the reinstatement of all employees whose services had been terminated for political reasons; to undo all political victimizations by reviewing all cases where services had been terminated without the normal procedures that are followed to ensure natural justice. It decided to discontinue the impounding of additional D.A. under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, and made cash payments to return the instalment that was falling due. The Government took this decision in spite of its apprehensions about the inflationary effect that a sizeable inflow of money (of the order of rupees 326 crores) was likely to have on the economy in general and prices, in particular, only because it was pledged to remove the hardships of the working class.

Demands for the restoration of the minimum bonus that the workers had enjoyed before the Emergency came up as a natural consequence of the manner in which the bonus was taken away during the Emergency. All Central Trade Union Organisations and all political parties made demands for the restoration of minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. The continued denial of a bonus of 8.33 per cent was looked upon by them as a continuance of a wrong that was done during the Emergency. The Government, therefore, decided to restore the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent for the accounting year 1976 subject to the existing provisions in the Bonus Act which empower Government to protect marginal and sick units.

This House is aware of Government's endeavour to formulate an integrated policy on wages, incomes and prices, to ensure growth as well as social justice, to reduce disparities of income and development, and to move towards an egalitarian order. All questions relating to the level of wages, disparities in the level of wages in different sectors, disparities in wages paid for the same kind of work, disparities in wages and incomes in and between the urban and rural sectors, minimum wages, fair wage, the rationale for a deferred wage and the concept of bonus unrelated to profits or productivity will, therefore, have to be viewed afresh and reviewed in the light of the integrated policy that is expected to be formulated. The formulation of such an integrated policy requires an in-depth study of various matters, and this needs time. We felt, however, that it would not be fair to the workers to postpone a decision on the question of bonus for the current year. Accordingly, the Government decided that—

- (a) The level of minimum bonus be fixed at 8.33 per cent of the annual wages, whether the establishment made a profit or not, during the accounting year;

(b) a provision be incorporated in the law by which employers and workers in an establishment or in a class of establishments can enter into an agreement for payment of bonus on a formula different from that of the Act; so, however, that the minimum and maximum limits of bonus are adhered to (this would however, be subject to certain safeguards);

(c) the maximum limit of bonus would be 20 per cent;

(d) increasing emphasis must be placed on promoting agreements for payment of bonus related to increase in production and productivity;

(e) investment allowance will be included as an element of prior charge in the determination of available surplus;

(f) employees of banking companies and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India would be brought again within the purview of the bonus law;

(g) to ensure that loss making units are not unduly burdened by the incidence of the minimum bonus, resulting in their becoming sick, provisions of section 36 of the Act for grant of exemption may have to be resorted to;

(h) employees of non-competitive public sector establishments will be paid an ex gratia amount on the same basis as in the Bonus Act.

It was also decided that these decisions would apply to the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1976. An Ordinance was promulgated on the 3rd September, 1977 to amend the law to the extent necessary to give effect to these decisions. Copies of the Ordinance have already been placed on the Table of the House along with the usual statement explaining the circumstances in which the Ordinance had to be promulgated. The Bill which is now before the

House closely follows the provisions in the Ordinance, and seeks to replace the Ordinance. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Hon. Madam Chairman, while introducing the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1977, the hon. Minister of Labour narrated the circumstances in which urgent action had to be taken for issuing the Presidential Ordinance in this regard. He pointed out that the several representations from the workers about bonus induced the Government to take immediate action. Many hon. Members on all sides of this House know that, besides frequent reference on the floor of this House about the urgent need for taking a decision in the matter of bonus, the Governments in the State were urging that in view of the approaching Festival Season, like Dussehra, Diwali, Onam etc. the Government of India should restore the minimum bonus to the workers. In fact, the Ministries in the State of Kerala and in the State of West Bengal passed Resolutions to this effect and forwarded them to the Government of India.

Realising the gravity of the situation which might endanger industrial peace in the country if the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent was not restored to the workers, the Government of India got the Presidential Ordinance issued before the beginning of the Festival Season. It is not as if the Janata Government *suo motu* acted in this matter. The Central Government wilted under the pressure from the workers and the State Governments and took immediate action. It is not a benign mercy of the benevolent Janata Government

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

shown towards the workers. This House must know this basic fact before the provisions of this Bill are discussed.

It was the Congress Government that declared 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers. Janata Government has merely restored this to the workers. This is not any new discovery of the Janata Government like the discovery of America by Columbus. I will not accept that this is a product of the political philosophy of the Janata Government at the Centre. It should be borne in mind that the Janata Government is not only resting on the oars of the Congress Government but also has wrested laurels.

The hon. Minister of Labour gave a background of the bonus issue. Before the 1965 Bonus Act, bonus was considered as customary bonus, later as a consequence of Court decisions, as Labour Appellate Tribunal formula etc. In 1965, it became an aspect of profit sharing. The Janata Party in its election manifesto accepted bonus as deferred wage and assured the workers of their rightful share. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Labour has not clarified as to whether the Janata Government has accepted bonus as deferred wage. I need not go back to the days of 1965 when the minimum bonus was accepted and after that how very many organs of labour were waging a relentless struggle for getting bonus treated as deferred wage. Shri Madhu Dandavate, who spear-headed the movement for making bonus a deferred wage, was here till now and perhaps it was inconvenient for him to be present here at the time of discussion of this Bonus Bill. I would like to recall the days when on the floor of this House Shri Dandavate had pleaded passionately for treating bonus as deferred wage. The hon. Minister of Labour should have, in his introductory speech, referred to his Party's acceptance of Bonus as deferred wage

and how the Government propose to implement that assurance given to the people during the General Elections.

On the 29th of last month, about 60,000 railway workers staged a demonstration in Delhi demanding bonus. The workers in the Public Sector Industrial Units, the Post and Telegraph workers, the Government employees and workers in the unorganised sector whose number run into millions have been reminding the Janata Government of its solemn assurance of implementing Bonus as deferred wage. In today's Indian Express newspaper, owned by the Guru of Janata Party, Shri Goenka, you find an editorial entitled **TOWARDS CONFRONTATION**. I am sure that the hon. Minister will clarify this point at the time of his reply to the debate.

While we welcome the restoration of 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers, I would like to inform the House of the impact of certain provisions of this Bill. What we expected was in the light of what I have stated at the outset, that the provisions of this Bill would cover Railway workers, Bank employees, P. & T. employees, workers in the Public Sector Industrial Units and even Government employees. It is rank disappointment that they have not been made eligible through this Bill for 8.33 per cent bonus. The hon. Minister referred to the dread of the workers about the draconian MISA during Emergency and that was the reason why they did not even resent the denial of their right to get bonus and did not even demonstrate. He shared his sympathy for the workers with all of us here. While I welcome that, I would like to pin-point the gap between word and deed. If the Trade Unions could prove in the Court that the balance-sheet of the Company, for that matter even the audited balance sheet of the company, was not genuine, then they had the right to re-audit the balance-sheet. Even the Emergency Government did not deprive the workers of this right. It is unfortunate

gation and Waterways Department of the West Bengal Government had drawn up another project for the entire region excluding the comand area of delta project, Phase I, about which I have just now mentioned. That works out to Rs. 11,26,92,000. That would include sluices costing Rs. 162.52 lakhs, the remaining embankments Rs. 275.26 lakhs, revetment works at vulnerable zones Rs. 155.41 lakhs, retired and ring bunds Rs. 35.73 lakhs and overland crossbunds Rs. 498 lakhs.

We are very happy to see that the Central Government had come to rescue to a situation of this nature, under somewhat similar circumstances, in Kerala to save the people and land from the invasion of sea. In reply to a question of 20th March, 1973, which was replied to by the Minister for Irrigation and Power, it had been said:

"Taking into account the magnitude of the problem and the need for speedy implementation of anti-erosion measures in Kerala, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance during the last two years of the Fourth Plan to enable the State Government to implement a programme of Rs. 4 crores a year. This assistance should be released to meet the expenditure over and above the provisions made in the State Plan of Rs. 1.3 crores in 1972-73..." etc., etc.

Again on 17th March, 1975, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 367 it was stated:

"A length of about 113 kilometres have been protected upto the end of the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 17.50 crores of which the Centre has provided special loan assistance of Rs. 4.59 crores. These measures are being continued in the Fifth Plan also for which an outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been tentatively proposed."

Recently, a reply has been given to Unstarred Question No. 26 dated 14-11-1977. The Minister had visited the areas affected by sea erosion in Kerala. In that reply it has been stated:

"However, taking into account the need for speedy implementation of anti-sea erosion measures in the State, the Centre has provided special loan assistance to the State Government for accelerating the approved anti sea erosion schemes included in the State Plan. The amount made available during the first three years of the Fifth Plan has been Rs. 3.75 crores. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released so far for this purpose."

Therefore, this is the position. Here is a case which could be used as a parallel instance. It is a case where the people are suffering because of invasion by saline water coming from sea, and it has to be treated as a national problem. We would earnestly make this request to the Central Government through you, Sir.—The hon. Prime Minister has taken the trouble of coming and listening to us—to be generous and save these 20 lakhs of people from perpetual misery, poverty and destruction. The State Government resources are very meagre; if it is left in their hands, I do not think, in our life time, people will have any relief. The poverty there is something unbelievable. Prof. Madhu Dandavate should go there; we expect that he will inaugurate the railway line after the final location survey is done. He is keeping mum. That is the trouble.

There should be a massive programme for multiple cropping and crop diversification. Production of commercial and cash crops is also necessary. It is predominantly an agrarian area with 88.53 per cent of people in agriculture.

There is a deep pauperisation and the percentage of owner-cultivation to the total agricultural worker is: in

▲ I am very glad to find that this has been done.

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

hon. Members, either on this side of the House or on the other, who are interested in the welfare of our workers, will ponder over the issues I have raised and will insist on my amendments being accepted by the Government.

If the Government had to act urgently, it does not mean that they should bring forward a half-baked Bill before this House. Six months is a long period to formulate a comprehensive Bill. Yet the Government have failed the workers in the country. I request that the Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill for Bonus at the earliest, accommodating the above amendments.

Before I conclude, I demand that 8.33 per cent bonus, which has been declared as deferred wage, must be given to all the workers in the country—railway workers, bank employees, workers in the public sector units, P. & T. employees and also the Government employees. The right of re-auditing the balance-sheet and other accounts by the Trade Unions must be restored to the workers. Similarly, the bilateral agreements entered into on the basis of production and productivity must be honoured by the management and there must be legal provision for this in the Bill. This minimum bonus must be a regular feature and should not be only for this year.

I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in the debate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I would first like to congratulate the Minister and the Government for undoing one of the blackest acts of the Emergency—which act of the previous Government thoroughly exposed its intention vis-à-vis the workers of this country. It was a promise made during the Lok Sabha elections, viz. that once the Janata Party was voted to power, it

would undo this black Act of September, 1975 and restore the concept of a minimum of one month's income as bonus, or 8.33 per cent as the principle of bonus payments.

17.19 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair]

I would also like to use this opportunity to congratulate the Labour Minister who has functioned very well during the last 8 months; and had it not been for him, the labour situation would have been a lot worse than it is today. It is difficult for these trade unionists—and I, myself am president of many trade unions, especially of Insurance, Bank and Railway workers—to go into a negotiation with the Labour Minister Mr. Ravindra Varma and then come away with an idea of confronting the Government. So, I think, in the light of the fact that the labour situation was bottled up, as it were, by the previous dictatorial Congress Government, which was supported by the “so-called” supporters of labour, called the Communist Party of India, this Act, this step taken by the Labour Minister deserves the complete support of Parliament.

Sir, I would like to say that the question of payment of bonus is a matter of concern in the country for a long time. Strictly speaking, if we had a correct wage-income policy, there would have been no need to have a dispute on the question of bonus. But it is because we have not been able to pay minimum wages, which has been laid down by the National Labour Conference, and have not been able even to establish minimum norms for the payment of workers in industry that the question of bonus comes up periodically. I would say that if we are able to evolve, and we should be able to evolve very quickly a wage policy, in which the workers are given a fair share, then the question of bonus would not be of very material significance.

It is significant that in the last 15 years of progressive rule, supported by the progressives like the CPI, the share of labour has declined from 55 per cent to 40 per cent. There are only very few countries in the world where the share of labour in the national income has declined, but India is one of the few countries where the share of labour has declined. It is not that today the labour says "we want more share"; it is not that labour is asking for more share. But if labour is asking for constancy of shares in the national income, it is something which should receive national support.

Having said this, I would like to say that although this Bill is comprehensive enough to remove, rather to undo, what was done during the emergency, it does have some elements which require the consideration of Government, particularly section 34, which describes the maximum and minimum limits. Well, there is a clause there which says that if the management and labour enter into an agreement independently of the formula laid down in this Bill, it must have the prior approval of the Government. I would say that this condition need not be put in a democratic society. If labour and management on their own come to an agreement, in the absence of a national wage policy—and there is no national wage policy today—then they should be allowed to do so.

Secondly, there is the definition of "allocable surplus". That is all right for many industries which are regulated by the Companies Act. But, what about the banks, which have a right to maintain, what is called, "Secret reserves"? It is possible for any bank to manipulate the accounts in such a way that the allocable surplus becomes very small. And it is significant that this year, except for the Indian Overseas Bank, no other bank has paid more than 8.33 per cent. Therefore, I think that this section 34A really puts the employees of the banking industry at a very very great disadvantage. I would like the Minister to keep this in mind.

I would also say that some of the things which the previous Government have done, the Labour Minister cannot undo. But he is a very influential Minister, a very capable and persuasive Minister (*Interruptions*) All Members of Parliament belonging to the Janata Party are like that. He is also a very sweet-tongued Minister. I am sure he will be able to persuade the Cabinet and the Prime Minister.... (*Interruptions*) I am speaking on behalf of the workers, not on behalf of any foreign country. I would urge the Labour Minister to use his influence to see that the other black acts of the previous Government towards labour are also undone. For instance, LIC is not directly under him, but still the Cabinet has collective responsibility. There was an agreement with labour..

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It is *sub judice*.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am telling you the factual part, I am only describing what happened, I am not commenting on the merits of the case.

On 24th January, 1974, the management and labour of LIC entered into an agreement. This agreement was unilaterally undone during the Emergency by an Act of Parliament in spite of the opposition of able Members like Mr. Mavalankar, among others. How can you win the confidence of labour if the management signs a contract, to which the Government agrees and which Parliament ratifies, and then you unilaterally get it undone? Labour has gone to court. I am very happy that the Finance Minister is here.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): He has already said no to them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is a very open-minded person.

It is very essential that Government consider this as a gross act of

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

betrayal of labour, whatever the legal merits or lack of it. That has to be decided by the courts, but the fact is that Parliament can take a view of the unilateral undoing of an agreement of this sort. Therefore, I would urge the Labour Minister and the Finance Minister that this black act of the previous Congress Government must also be undone and that labour in the LIC must be given what they were entitled to by collective bargaining.

I think it would be improper for me not to say something about bonus to railwaymen also. I realise the Government's difficulties in payment of bonus to railwaymen. Nevertheless, it is my duty as the Vice-President of the Bharatiya Rail Mazdoor Sangh to say that the railwaymen valiantly fought against the Congress Government and its black policies. Their demand for bonus is genuine in the absence of a national wage policy. I would disagree with the view that we should wait for a national wage policy before we think in terms of giving bonus. I would say that we should have *ad hoc* arrangements to pay bonus and once a national wage policy comes, we can think of readjusting the bonus. I do not think it is a question of lack of money. There are many ways in which Government can raise money without taxation. There are 20 million tonnes of foodgrains lying in stock. How much has been stolen or eaten away, I do not know.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): American aid will be there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: With your co-operation, Russian aid may also be made available.

I certainly think that Government can sell 10 out of the 20 million tonnes of foodgrains. This will give cheap food to the people. They will not be able to sell it at Rs. 105 per quintal, the rate at which they bought through deficit financing. So, they may have

to make a loss if they sell it today, but enough money can be generated.

So, while these clowns of the Congress Party watch in despair, let us redeem our promises one by one. They have lost not only the Lok Sabha elections, but also the State Assembly elections, and they are about to lose more elections. So, let us fulfil our promises as early as possible.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

VILLAGES COVERED BY NATIONALISED BANKS

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I had asked a question of the hon. Finance Minister to know how the various banks are working in the agriculture sector and how much credit they have given to the agricultural and other labour in the towns. The Finance Minister said that 4540 branches of 14 nationalised banks were functioning and that there were no statistics to show as to how much money was given to the agriculturists, how many villages were covered and how many agricultural workers were covered. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister about the actual working of the nationalised banks in rural areas so that he may improve upon it.

For Chittoor district, Indian Bank is the lead bank and other banks have started certain branches but these branches are only a few. The Minister has said that they are started in places where 10,000 people are there. It may be true but how many villages have they covered? For example, in Chittoor district, not even 100 central villages have been covered. There are certain restrictions on them. When agriculturists ask for money, they say that they cannot go beyond five or ten kilometres. They select one or two villages. In Pillaru they selected one village consisting of five or six families. In the nearby

villages, handloom workers live and they want credit for purchasing looms etc. but they are not being given loans. The officers who come to the villages are not interested in rural areas and, therefore, the lending position is becoming very difficult. The Finance Minister knows that private money lending is becoming very difficult because of the liquidation of loans which had been done in the past. Therefore, the credit gap is increasing and now these banks have to fill up that gap. The Finance Minister must evolve a policy of extending the credit to all the needy persons in the villages. I suggested to the Finance Minister previously that all these nationalised banks must be merged together and they must finance cooperative credit societies. The Finance Minister said that so long as these nationalised banks existed, there would not be any competition. For the present, let us agree on this. But we have to see whether there is any competition or not. For example, there is a branch of the UCO bank in Bhipani. The State Bank branch is also there nearby. When the agriculturists approach the State Bank Branch at Bhipani for loans, they say that they cannot go out of their jurisdiction and that they cannot enter into that jurisdiction. So, in practice, there is no competition. Therefore, the Finance Minister should give instructions to all the rural branches that they should give loans to all the persons who are near to them.

There is no uniformity in the procedure of these banks. Let us take the State Bank of India. Even in the State Bank there is no uniformity of procedure. There is a branch at Chittoor and there is a branch at Bargarupalam. There are other branches also in other areas. The State Bank branch at Chittoor is having one procedure and the State Bank branch at Bargarupalam is having another procedure. There is no uniformity even in the procedure adopted by the State Bank. Therefore, the Government should give guidelines to them.

With regard to the agricultural sector, one Bank branch says that they are giving loans only for certain things and not for other things. Another branch says that they are giving loans only for poultry, not for dairy. When they are having limits, when they say that they are giving loans only for certain things and not for other things, how is it possible to get loans for other things? Let the Minister of Finance consider that also.

In the rural areas, the agriculturists are not able to get loans for constructing houses. The Finance Minister says that his party is interested in agriculture. He says that they are increasing the Plan allocation from 20 per cent to 40 per cent for agriculture. Is there any allocation for bank lending for agriculture? Unless there is such an allocation, it is not possible for the agriculturists to get loans. I had been to Cuppam. In Cuppam, the bank is giving loans only in towns, only for industry, not for agriculture. I can quote instances. If I am wrong, I may be corrected. But from what I hear and what I find, only 2½ per cent is going to agricultural sector. It must be increased to at least 30-40 per cent if agriculture is to improve as per their policy.

Coming to agricultural workers, they are not at all getting anything from these banks. They are the people who must come up. Unless they are given some loans, it is not possible for them to come up. Dairy is being developed; milk collecting centres are being organised. There is the milk production centre. The milk project is giving a guarantee for collecting loans and giving loans. Therefore, there is a guarantee for repayment. Wherever there is a guarantee for repayments, at least there they can give loans to agricultural workers to buy poultry, animals and other things.

Now I come to educated unemployed. I am glad that there is a scheme

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

for giving loans for self-employment. But the banks are not doing it properly. I myself wanted to encourage it. We submitted 120 applications. These were endorsed by the Industries Department. The Industries Department is a technical department. It knows whether, that kind of an industry should be started in a particular local area or not. They have given the marginal money also. But the Banks are not giving any loans because there is no proper procedure. They say, "This guarantee is enough" Again, they say, "It is not enough. You must give another guarantee." The educated unemployed are coming for getting loans. They ask, "Have you got any experience?". They say that educated unemployed can get a loan. How can they have training when they are coming from colleges? It is not possible. Therefore, unless they frame rules in such a way, it is not possible to encourage self-employment.

Now I come to interest. In the meantime, the Finance Minister changed the rules with regard to payment of interest. They have reduced the rate of payment of interest from 16 per cent to 12 per cent for those who are getting loans for industry and other things. They have reduced it to 4 per cent in the case of marginal farmers. The marginal farmer is a farmer who is holding $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and below. When you are reducing the rate of interest in the case of industries and other people who are taking a large portion of loans say, 72-80 per cent, why not reduce it in the case of small farmers? In the case of industry and other people, you are reducing it from 16 per cent to 12 per cent, why not reduce it from 12 per cent to 6 per cent in the case of small farmers who own less than 5 acres. That is my request to the Finance Minister.

With regard to recruitment, I congratulate Mr. Charan Singh for telling us that recruitment must be done from the rural areas. Unless people

are recruited from agriculturists, agricultural labour, artisans, it is not possible for them to take interest in helping the agriculturists and the rural people. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to consider whether any allocation can be made in the recruitment also so that the rural people may be brought into the services. In agricultural colleges also, there is some allocation. Unless a person is a peasant they may not give him the priority like this. I am telling you this thing because you are extending your branches to the rural areas in the country. Unless he is from the rural area, it may not be possible for him to take interest or to know the locality or to know the mind of the people in the rural areas. Therefore, I again request him to consider whether it is possible to have that formula.

The Government has said that they are going to help the backward community for housing facilities and therefore our Government has formulated a proposal to have a corporation. That corporation has given marginal money for construction of houses for backward people in Chittoor and they are using loans for construction of houses in Chittoor. They can get loan either from the State Bank or any other bank, but they are refusing it. I know about the State Bank. They say that there are no instructions from the Head Office. Is it not necessary to help them when we have taken up this programme to help the backward community and when we have assured them that we are going to help them? For housing facilities also, the banks should give them money. In this respect, we are having a provision in the sense that we can give them loan taking into account their paying capacity. To that extent, in instalments, they can be asked to repay the loan. Why I am telling all these things is because now the present policy is to be improved? Now the guidelines should be given and if possible all these Nationalised Banks

must be merged together. That is my request.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that Shri Naidu has brought this discussion because I think a lot more needs to be done for the villages and the rural India to be covered by these services. Therefore I think it is a good discussion which one needs to welcome.

Now I want to submit by saying that the Finance Minister's assurance this afternoon about the question of Nationalised Banks is all the more welcome. I can tell you that my doubts and reservations are cleared, because I feel that his assurance is sincere and well-meant and he did say, if I am correctly quoting him, that Government are keen to see that the nationalisation of banks continues to be strengthened in terms of better and improved services all over the country, particularly in the rural areas where the banks have not yet gone. His stout defence of the Bill earlier in the afternoon was welcome. The principle of nationalisation is acceptable to all. The main principle was not only economic justice but also attending to the credit needs and facilities of the weaker sections, of the rural areas, in the whole country. Now I want to ask Mr. Patel, the Finance Minister, whether, in his reply to the Unstarred Question out of which this discussion has arisen namely No. 867 of 18th November, what he has given by way of information is adequate and, secondly, whether whatever he has given in that original answer really satisfies him and the Janata Government. After all, much needs to be done in this direction of developing rural banking and, therefore, I start by asking, very briefly, a couple of questions. I do not want to make a long speech, and I am not permitted either.

My first question is this. With the right emphasis by the Janata Govern-

ment on rural development would the Finance Minister be able to tell us whether they have any plans or concrete proposals for strengthening rural banking—regional rural banks and the credit facilities in rural areas—in the next calendar year, 1978.

Secondly, I want to know whether the banking services in operation in the rural areas are really manned as efficiently as they are in urban areas. I do not think that, in urban areas, they are efficient. But whatever efficiency is there in urban areas, I want to know whether that modicum of efficiency, will obtain in rural areas also. We find a large number of people wanting to work in banks in urban areas, but they do not want to go to rural areas. So, the banks in the rural areas get neglected even in terms of recruitment of officers. Like the need for a senior professor going to teach lower classes, the Pre-University is opposed to Post-Graduate some seasoned officers must be obliged to have experience of rural areas so that they could act as friend, philosopher and guide to the agriculturists and other people in the rural areas in terms of banking facilities.

My third question is this. Does he feel that Government are taking adequate steps to see that the banking habit grows in rural areas? The original question was about villages covered by nationalised banks. I do not mind whether the nationalised banks cover 'X' number of villages or 'Y' number of villages or that whether the number should increase quickly or not. What I want to know is whether the villagers and the village-folk are given the necessary banking facilities, whether they are enabled to get themselves habituated to banking services. That is the point.

Lastly, I come to credit facilities in the rural areas, to the agricultural sector. From this year I have been connected with a rural constituency, namely, Gandhinagar, where 115 villages are there. And I know of many more villages also. It was for the

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

first time that I came into closer contact with the rural people—during my election campaign. I find that the rural people are neglected in all aspects including this aspect, namely, banking credit facilities. The farmers are completely neglected. It is no use having a cooperative movement. We must have cooperative banks. Urban cooperative banks are there. But rural cooperative banks are yet to grow. I would like to know what Government have in mind in this regard. The money-lenders in the villages are charging a high rate of interest. The dependence on them must slow down and ultimately go. The rural people must get all credit facilities. The overall credit facilities to rural areas must increase. I want to know whether Government are doing something in this regard.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

Before putting my question, I would like to raise something about the social aspect. The banks were nationalised with a certain social objective. One of the primary social objectives was to provide more credit to the rural population, to the rural agricultural population. The nationalised banks had also another very laudable objective of bringing about changes in the disparity of income between one section and another section. Having these two laudable objectives in view, I know from the hon. Minister whether he does not consider it quite right when I say that mere expansion of banks in the rural areas does not mean ruralisation of banks? In the reply it has been stated that 4500 banks have been established in the rural areas. My question is whether, merely by expanding branches in the rural areas the credit needs of the rural agriculturists have been completely met and whether there has been any change in the disparity of income between the rich peasants and the agricultural workers. With these things in view, my straight question is whether the Government proposes to review the credit-worthiness in this matter.

Secondly, may I also know when the Government proposes to meet the entire credit needs of the rural people through institutional finance so that they will not be necessitated to rely on non-institutional finance?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam):

Now, the emphasis is on asking the bank people to mobilise deposits; you fix targets and ask them to mobilise deposits. But there is no emphasis on diversification of the service of lending to various categories of rural people. Would the hon. Minister pay attention to this aspect also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING

(SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Chairman, a large number of questions have been raised but I think they all boil down to this question as to whether we are doing as much in the rural areas as was expected to be done. I have already said and I repeat that we are certainly not very happy with whatever has been achieved so far. In fact, I pointed out that when we started, less than 2 per cent of the credit requirements of the farmers were being met by the commercial banks, nationalised banks and so on (I am not including the cooperative banks) and today we have reached 10 per cent to 11 per cent. It seems to me that this is quite a sizeable progress but it does not mean that it is anywhere near meeting the full credit requirements of these people. Cooperative banks today meet about 25 per cent and the nationalised banks, State banks and cooperative banks put together meet 35 per cent. Therefore there is a long way still for us to go. All I can say is that we are striving to reach the goal of meeting the maximum possible credit requirements of the rural areas. It is because we were not able, even through the cooperative credit societies, to meet the requirements of the marginal and small farmers that this concept of regional rural banks was brought into existence. I may say that we are not satisfied with this also; in fact, as it is today, it has really not

filled the lacunae which we thought it would fill when it was brought into being. That is why I mentioned earlier that I have appointed two Committees, one to go into the question of rural branches and to what extent they have been able to achieve the objectives we had in mind, and the other to go into the regional rural banks to see whether it is the right approach or whether we should change the concept. So, we are not at all satisfied with the way things are going on. None-the-less we are somewhat satisfied that considerable progress has been made. I think it should be realised that progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

I think, my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, must be aware that banking habits have not yet instilled even in the urban-dwelling people and to expect that the village folk will get to accept the banking system is to expect too much. What we can expect in the rural areas is to see that the credit requirements of the villagers are met. We do not need to teach them to write and sign cheques etc. now, because for that many other things will need to be done. As I said, the credit requirements are not adequately met, but we are definitely striving towards that. It will take a long time and I hope...

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: In how many years will you be able to meet the credit needs of the rural areas to the extent of hundred percent?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would be very happy if you tell me that assuming that you had the power, but I am quite sure, even you would find it very difficult to say by what date you would be able to achieve it.

I can only say that we are not just using these empty words that we will do this, we are striving towards that. It will be our aim to strive and do it as expeditiously and as quickly as possible. At the same time, I am quite frankly warning you that it must take quite considerable time. Now, the Rural Credit Survey Report came out, I think,

in 1947 or 1948 and it said that the co-operative credit societies, the cooperative banks etc. which had been in existence for a long time, had only been able to meet three percent of the credit requirements of the farmers of the rural areas. Today, they have come to twenty-five percent and they had a long lead. The nationalised banks came into the field much later.

A point was raised by Shri Naidu that there should be coordination between the working of the nationalised banks and the cooperative credit banks. That must be so and it is for this kind of thing that we have appointed these committees to see what kind of arrangement should exist between the two, and how to see that whatever effort is made, I produce the maximum result.

A question was put whether the officers etc. have the right attitude. Of course, they have not and there is no doubt about it. It is another thing which we want to do. We want to instil in those who are recruited for the rural branches and have to work there in the right attitude, right approach towards meeting the requirements of the villagers farmers and others.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How are you going to do that?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If I had all the answers to these questions, I would have readily given you; I do not wish to keep them to myself. But unfortunately, I do not know answers to questions myself; we are trying to find answers. If you have any suggestions to make, we will welcome them.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Why not recruit agricultural graduates?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Agricultural graduates by themselves will not be able to do anything; they would of course, be an improvement. Earlier if you were present during the debate on the Banking Service Commission Bill, I did point out that we want to try and get to these areas and recruit

[Shri H. M. Patel]

more people from these areas so that they know the requirements of these areas, and then, we would be able to do better. This is one of the ideas we are trying. If we do not succeed, we will try another one. We want to keep on trying until we succeed in doing this.

Shri Chitta Basu said that mere expansion of the banks in the rural areas does not mean anything. I entirely agree with him. Therefore, I am not just for rural expansion. When Shri Naidu says that the village workers cover a certain area only, it does not frankly mean to me very much at all. I would like that whatever we do in the rural areas is done soundly and properly. This is not always possible. Now, when you mention that each Branch is required to cover an area of 10 K.M., that does not mean rigidly ten kilo-metres radius. There has to be some limit of the area which they can cover, which must be followed up.

18 hrs.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Even if you agree, it has not been covered completely.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree. I am admitting that. What I am saying is this. The necessity for having some kind of a limit is that we should be in a position to get to the area, get to the villages. There are difficulties of transport, communications etc. So, we do want to be realistic about it. If we merely say, yes, you must cover 50 kilometres, that does not mean anything, because he will not be able to cover it. Therefore, we say, this much at least should be there and you must cover all the villages which come within it.

Then, the hon. Member said that only one or two villages have been covered. I will certainly go into that question and see that the directives which we have given are scrupulously followed and that whatever we expect of them is really, in fact, achieved. But, I can assure you that there was no attempt at running away from answering any

of the questions. And, if I may say so, with all respect to the hon. Member Mr. Naidu, who put the question, our answers were all to the point and also gave as much information as we were in a position to give. We would like to assure him that there was no question of evasion. As you will see from whatever reply I am trying to give you, I do not want to evade the issue. I wish to point out quite clearly that we are not doing all that needs to be done in the rural areas and we are going to try to do it.

As I told you already, we have held three Consultative Committee meetings. I met Chief Ministers of at least ten of the States and discussed with them and I do hope that we shall do much more in this direction.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Do you consider the necessity of reviewing the creditworthiness principle in respect of the rural people? I think you know all these things. Agricultural workers are not entitled to get many of the benefits. There are certain standards and guidelines. Are you prepared to revise or review those guidelines?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: They are being continuously revised. Had the normal banking requirements for the purpose of giving credit been followed strictly, little credit would have been made available for the rural areas. That is why we have already diluted them a great deal in order to be able to meet the credit requirements of the rural areas. We are going on studying, and there again, without jeopardising the bank's role, we shall see what can be achieved. After all, the banks have to get their money back, without unreasonable risks. And in this light, I think, we are able to meet to the maximum extent possible, their credit requirements.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 6, 1977/Agrahayana 15, 1899 (Saka)