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Bhadra 1, 1898 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventeenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 23, 1976/Bhadra 1,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Programme on Promotion of Sports

*161. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of
EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE
AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any national
programme for the promotion of
Sports and Athletics in the country;

(b) if so, a brief outlines thereof;

(c) the total amount of money allo-
cated for the promotion of Sports
and Athletics during the past three
years, year-wise at the National level;
and

(d) whether this amount would be
increased in view of the poor perfor-
mance of the sportsmen at the Mont-
real Olympics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). A
statement is laid on the Table of the
Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-11179/76.]

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PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-
SHAR: While going through the state-
ment, it appears that the hon. Minister
has held out a very good hope and a
very fine scope for the promotion of
sports in India. But practically it is
not so.

I would refer to the Seventy-Ninth
Report of the Estimates Committee of
5th Lok Sabha in which the Ministry
has replied to the Committee that the
assistance for the promotion of sports
is not adequate. It says:

"For the Sports Council, we allo-
cated Rs. 20 lakhs in the Plan. In the
revised estimate, it was cut down to
Rs. 10 lakhs."

It further says:

"In Andhra, the per capita ex-
penditure on sports comes to 10 to
18 p.; in Assam, it is a little more
and in Punjab, it is Rs. 4/-."

It is not uniform.

Secondly, what is more painful is
this. In the Report of the Ministry of
Education, a reference has been made
to the establishment of Nehru Yuval
Kendras as pivotal centres for promo-
tion and guidance of sports. But may
I refer to the Question which was
tabled by me and answered by the hon.
Minister of Education in this House in
March, 1976 that out of 185 Nehru
Yuval Kendras which were sanctioned,
only 93 have been opened. When half
the number of Nehru Yuval Kendras
remain to be opened and when the
allocation of finance is so inadequate,
what can we hope in this National
Programme on promotion of sports?

May I request the hon. Minister to
tell us and take the House into confi-
dence as to whether he is himself

personally satisfied with the financial allocation for sports when the allocation is so meagre as highlighted by the report of the Estimates Committee? And in that it is only natural that we should have come so poorly at Montreal, with so poor allocation at all levels and with so much lack of strategy and lack of infrastructure at all levels on which the authorities pinned very high hopes.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The hon. Member has asked whether I am satisfied or not. This is a very difficult question and no Minister can be satisfied whatever the money he may be allotted and, as far as my Ministry is concerned, we have been allotted in the Fifth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 1378 lakhs and there is no question of satisfaction.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it for all the five years?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Yes, that is the total outlay.

There is no question of satisfaction. The question is how to utilise whatever money is allotted.

As far as the Nehru Yuval Kendras are concerned, up till now 108 Nehru Yuval Kendras are functioning and actually the problem is for the State Governments and we are pursuing this matter with the State Governments.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is clear that so far out of 185 sanctioned, only 108 are functioning. That is, since 9th March, 1976 when 93 were functioning, only 15 more have been opened. This is the infrastructure for our sports.

I will come to the more weighty question. That is the entire policy, the entire national policy, guidelines and the consensus of various Councils arrived at the national and State levels can be nullified by an improper selection and can also reduce to zero the impact of all financial grants.

I would like to refer to an article in the *Illustrated Weekly* dated 14-8-76 & 21-8-76 under the title 'Who Bungled Our Chances for The Hockey Gold?' where it has been said that 'Babu' had commented about five of our sportsmen who went to Montreal on their capability for international sports, that they lacked the required stamina & capability for participating in international events. Still they were sent even this time when the question of final selection comes, it is the 'statism' that prevails. From one State comes the plea that 'this man should be selected. And the consequences are there. I would like to quote...

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not quote. You have asked your question.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I would like to say...

MR. SPEAKER: No say. To know.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I would like to know whether the national policy on sports which is so well-defined is also implemented in practice and in principle at all levels, especially in the matter of selection, coaching and financial allocations?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As far as selection of any national team is concerned, that is under the jurisdiction of the respective National Sports Federations and that is not under the jurisdiction of my Ministry. So, it is done by the Federation only. Government cannot interfere in any selection of any player. So, it is very difficult for me...

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether there has been any bungling in the selection or there has been any faulty procedure.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I am referring to a specific article.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The hon. Member has referred to the selection of the Hockey Team. I would like to

submit that the same team last year won the gold medal at Kuala Lumpur in the World Cup and the same team this year fared badly....

MR. SPEAKER: The fact that the team is one year older—that makes a difference also. That is the same team.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: That is true that the sports team has become one year older. It is not correct that the selection is faulty. I might recall to the hon. House that after the selection there was not a single comment on the selection of the old team regarding any player.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know whether there are any criteria laid down even for the working of these Federations in the matter of selection. Even the Federations must be having their own rules. The hon. Minister has said just now that they cannot interfere. But can you not at least take care to see that they follow their own rules in making selections. In one of the Federations, in the Swimming Federation, the rules still provide that the Associations of the States shall recommend and select the candidates. Now, they make *ad hoc* selections because of favouritism of some person appointed here in the Executive who is also appointed contrary to the rules. Are you taking care to see that these Federations follow their own rules at least? I would like to know what is the supervision and control that the Government exercise in these matters of selection.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As I have said, every Federation has got the Selection Committee of their own, and that Selection Committee selects the team..

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether the Federations have followed their own rules or the selections have been made on an *ad hoc* basis.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nepotism and favouritism has been shown by certain *ex-officio* members of the Federation....(Interruption)

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Whenever we get a complaint from anybody, we certainly go into it. I shall look into the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you exercise any control or supervision over them?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: No, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then, what are you there for?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The hon. Minister has said that the same Team which gave us laurels at Kuala Lumpur went to Montreal. But is it not a fact that the expert or the coach, who helped us win in Kuala Lumpur, was changed this time, and if so, can the Minister tell us the reasons therefor? Is it also not a fact that the team players of our Hockey Team submitted a representation against the Manager? Will the Minister take the House into confidence and let us know as to what was the complaint?

Thirdly, without trying to cry over spilt milk, after our debacle in Montreal, has Government made any re-thinking for the 1980 Olympics to be held in Moscow and for the 1982 Asian Games to be held in India? Will Government take a positive approach and will they start finding out the talents right from now on and train them for these Games? Will they start making suitable arrangements, including allocation of funds, from now on? Has there been any re-thinking on this account on the part of the Government?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: It is true that the coach who was sent to Kuala Lumpur was a different person from the one who was sent to Montreal. As far as officials are concerned, whether Coach or Manager, they are appointed by the Federation and not by the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your role then?

MR. SPEAKER: Obviously, his role is that of an observer.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As I said, as far as Manager and Coach are concerned, they are appointed by the Federation and not by the Government. As far as the complaint against the official of the Hockey Team is concerned, we have come to know of this through various sources, but we are asking for an authentic report from the Federation.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Are you now planning comprehensively for the Moscow Olympics and the 1982 Asian Games?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Yes, Sir, that is under consideration.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAHAN: In view of the poor performance of Indian team in the international sports events held recently in Montreal will the Government adopt a new policy towards sports? From the lengthy statement of the Minister, it would seem that Government has done everything. In those countries which participated in the Montreal Olympics like GDR and Soviet Union there is a sports movement on a big scale in which millions and millions are trained from the very childhood. Will the Government have an approach of that kind? Will the Government find out money and also talent by unleashing a sports movement in this country? May I know whether the Government will review the whole policy in this light?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: So far as Government policy is concerned regarding sports it is obvious that we are trying to broadbase whole of sports in this country even in rural areas and that is the basic policy for any Government or any country to undertake. As the hon. Member has himself stated, it depends upon money. Within whatever money has been allotted to us, we are doing our best.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: We may have a discussion on this subject at the appropriate time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: 3 or 4 questions alone will not do. Nothing will come out.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see later on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have given notice.

Permission sought by West Bengal Government to build Buffer Stock of Rice

*162. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to meet requirements in times of shortage, the West Bengal Government have sought Centre's permission to build up a buffer stock of ten thousand tonnes of rice through purchase from the surplus States; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: What is the target for rice for West Bengal and how much of it has been achieved?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Originally Agricultural prices Commission recommended 4 lakh tonnes as target but on request from the West Bengal Government the target was reduced to 3 lakh tonnes and the procurement has been 2.91 lakh tonnes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the negative reply given by the hon. Minister I would like to know specifically from the Government whether in view of the good bumper crop in the current year, if the State Government of West Bengal require to have a certain buffer stock whether the Food Ministry here and the Finance Ministry provide adequate finance to the Government of West Bengal to have such buffer stock to meet this emergency?

MR. SPEAKER: He says, they don't want to have it. Why argue over it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He said that West Bengal Government secured 2.91 lakh tonnes. What was the target?

MR. SPEAKER: He said, 3 lakh tonnes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Generally on the all-India scale the procurement has been good this year. Have they any information why even this modest target of 3 lakh tonnes fell short in West Bengal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I said, the State Government tried their level best. This is known to the hon. Member also. Compared to last few years, this year's performance has been much better. Of course, we too expected that the State Government should have done better. But, as you know, they have also tried their level best.

Educationists Conference

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*163. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI AMARSINH CHAU-DHARI:

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

(a) whether a Conference of eminent educationists was held in Delhi in June, 1976;

(b) if so, whether the need for vocationalising Higher Secondary Education and the introduction of Semester System at the plus two stage was discussed in the Conference; and

(c) other subjects discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

The main purpose of the Conference was to discuss the pattern of higher secondary education and its vocationalisation. The Conference, among other things, discussed the procedure and policy for admission to higher secondary education, the location of schools for introduction of academic and vocational courses at the higher secondary stage, the pattern of courses and distribution of subjects for the academic and vocational streams, the features of vocational education, the conduct of surveys at district level to guide the selection of subjects for vocational courses, the coordination in vocational studies, pattern of bridge courses to link vocational and academic streams, integration of part-time studies and other courses in the system, training of teachers' courses, evaluation and recognition of these courses, the introduction of semester system and provision of grades and credit system.

A draft paper on these topics was circulated by the National Council of Educational Research and Training at the Conference. The draft paper has been revised in the light of the

comments and recommendations made at the Conference. The curriculum committee of the National Council of Educational Research and Training would be meeting in September 1976 to finalise this paper. After finalisation, this paper will be made available to the States and other authorities for adoption and implementation.

A copy of the statement issued at the end of the Conference has been placed in the Library of Parliament. The matter was also discussed in the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education on July 17, 1976. The Standing Committee while welcoming the deliberations of the National Conference held by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, in the beginning of June, 1976, on higher secondary education and its vocationalisation, recommended that the NCERT should extend expert advice and detailed guidance to the States for the implementation of the vocationalisation programme. The Conference also highlighted the need for establishing contact with other Departments of the Government like Agriculture, Health and Industries on the one hand and private and public industries on the other to secure wider acceptability and support for vocationalisation programme. The Conference felt that the delay in the vocationalisation of higher secondary education implies that one of the main objectives of the new pattern of education will not be fulfilled. The Standing Committee in conclusion recommended that the States should be asked to take urgent steps towards vocationalisation of the higher secondary education.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, in view of the vocational base given in the new pattern of education, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the broad features of the new types of vocational training proposed to be introduced and the additional

allotment of funds made for the purpose of the various educational institutions.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The broad principles have been stated in the statement that I have laid on the table of the Sabha. The objective of the vocational courses is that these will not be tied exactly to the jobs but to concept of employment—self-employment—and entrepreneurship. Taking these things into consideration, the courses have been identified in a number of sectors, agriculture, industry, in the broader sense of the term, service sectors, like the health, paramedical sector, commercial sector and so on and I can give the type of courses that are being worked out. For example, under the vocational courses which have been proposed by the Central Board of Secondary Education, they include about 10 business courses, a large number of courses on agriculture which includes animal husbandry course, agro-industry course, agro-business based course, home science and community services, art and culture, paramedical service, technology and others. These are the types of courses which are being worked out. So far as the account is concerned a sum of Rs. 120.88 lakhs has been proposed in 1976-77 in the Plan budgets of the State Government and Union Territories. Moreover, the Central Government is also proposing to provide during the present year funds to the State Governments to appoint a Vocational Education Officer in each of the districts in those States where the new pattern, class XI, is going to be started during the session—1977-78—or as also in those States where the pattern XI Class has already been started.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, what are the possible measures contemplated by Government for ensuring uniformity in the pattern and manner of education as well as the conditions of teachers apart from re-

structuring of courses for the purpose of equity and dynamism in our educational system.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: About the teachers, that does not serve much of the purpose.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know how many students are covered by the scheme of vocationalisation throughout the country and whether the two year that you have put in for the vocational training is going to be given in 10 plus 2 or whether those two years are in the schools or in colleges. In some States, even those two had been split—one with the school and the other in the college as in Maharashtra. Can you fulfil the requirements of training those boys in these two years?

Do you have adequate facilities that will also cover the teachers' equipment etc., etc. I would like to know under your scheme to-day, how many of the students are covered and what is the pattern—whether these two years are sufficient to equip them in particular vocations?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Regarding the first point, in most of the States the 11th class under the proposed new pattern will begin in 1977. Therefore, I am not yet in a position to say how many will be covered. The States are making all their plans and their calculations.

On the question whether they will be managed by colleges or by schools, the Central Advisory Board of Education has stated that this should be an area distinct from college education, that is to say, it will not be under the control of the University, but it will be under the control of such authority as the State might set up for higher secondary education. But whether the actual, physical location of it will be in a school or in a college will have to be decided by the State Government. Theulti-

mate objective is that all this will be in the school system and not in the college system.

As regards the third point raised by the hon. Member regarding Maharashtra, I am told by the Maharashtra Government that they have taken a decision that the two years will not be split and that they will be together, whether they are located in schools or in colleges, but they are planning to put all these not under the University but under a Board which they are contemplating. I hope they will be able to take a decision very soon.

As to the last point whether two years will be sufficient, for a few courses, two years may not be sufficient and there is enough elasticity where it may be extended to 2-1/2 or 3 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you enough properly equipped staff to train the students?

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone to the next question.

Germination Threat to Rice Crop

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

(a) whether rice crop due for harvest and standing in vast areas of the country is threatened with the danger of germination; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government or proposed to be taken to meet this danger to rice crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-

SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No such report has been received from any State.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister might not have received any report from States, but he should have some personal knowledge. He is touring the entire country. We are seeing so much of paddy getting germinated and spoiled. Did he see any such thing during his tours on the ground from the air fields and so on?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A report was asked from the State Governments. No State Government has corroborated what the hon. Member has said. He will be visiting Hyderabad. He can see for himself.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am entitled to my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information. He has said it already.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Government have got a plan to produce more and procure more, but have they a plan to have adequate warehousing?

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

Action on the Award of Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal

*167. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for speedy follow-up action on the Award of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal has been brought to the notice of the concerned States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon and the broad outlines of the actions proposed by each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The final order dated the 27th May, 1976, of the Krishna Waters Disputes Tribunal was published in the Gazette of India on 31st May, 1976 in accordance with the provision of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. According to the Act this order is final and binding on the party States and shall be given effect to by them. A copy of the final order has been conveyed to the State Governments concerned for necessary action. The projects of the three States in the Krishna basin will be cleared in the light of the Tribunal's Award.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Before putting my supplementaries, I seek your protection. I have gone through the statement. The answer is so innocuous that it conveys nothing. I have asked whether the need for speedy follow-up action on the Award of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal has been brought to the notice of the concerned States. The answer should have been either yes or no....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: He will try to reply now. That is why supplementaries are allowed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: What is needed is a sense of urgency to make up for the tardiness of the last 20 years. Therefore, I want to

know from Government whether the need for speedy follow-up action on the Award of the Krishna Waters Tribunal has been brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned, and if so, what is their reaction thereon. This is my original question.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: The answer is: The final order dated 27th May, 1976 of the Krishna Waters Tribunal was published in the Gazette of India on 31st May, 1976. It was brought to the notice of the concerned States and the follow-up action is to be taken by the State Governments concerned. The Act says that the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. It shall be given effect to by the State Governments....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the State Governments are not taking action and he wants you to speed them up. That is the implication. Can you throw some light on it.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: The hon. Members should criticise their State Governments... (Interruptions).

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Tribunal has suggested an inter-State Krishna Valley authority with the Centre also represented on it. That is a welcome suggestion. How is it going to be implemented without delay? The Tribunal has also suggested a scheme for fuller utilisation of waters by building carry over storages to conserve water of good years. What is the reaction of the Government regarding this suggestion?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: The Krishna Valley Authority has to be constituted by the State Governments if they agree. If they do not agree the Centre cannot intervene in that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Regarding the second part of the question, for fuller utilisation of waters?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It entirely depends upon them; we help the State Governments in technical matters.

Allotment of Plots of Land to V.I.Ps. in New Friends Colony, South Delhi.

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*169. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the findings of Shri D. Mookerjee, a former Judge of Calcutta High Court, regarding allotment of plots to V.I.Ps. in the New Friends Colony in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether he will lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the names and other particulars including occupations of the allottees (i) who were allotted land illegally according to Shri Mookerjee and (ii) who surrendered their plots of land before the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT):

(a) Yes, Sir, as per news item as published in some newspapers. No report has been received by Government.

I should further like to add that after the reply was drafted I am informed that the Counsel for the Registrar of Cooperative Societies secured a copy of the proceedings held by Shri Dev Brata Mookerjee and sent it to them.

(b) and (c). Since the issue is pending with the Supreme Court and is *sub judice* no action can be taken at this stage.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I am sorry to say that the reply is so evasive. The findings of the judge who investigated into the matter was made available to the public and all the newspapers published the news; they even published the names of officials. I do not understand how it is *sub judice* now. From the newspapers we find that there are names of influential persons and high Government officials also who are involved in that. I should like to know from the hon. Minister why the Government has failed to obtain a report of the concerned judge and take action against those Government officials.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I should like to inform the hon. Member that Mr. Mookerjee is proceeding with the enquiry and he is expected to submit his findings to the Supreme Court before 24 September, 1976; cases are listed before the Supreme Court for October, 1976. It is not the report of a judge as such of the Supreme Court nor is it a judgement. These are certain findings and he is expected to report his findings to the Supreme Court. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies asked for a copy of the proceedings; and it was received by him.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: From the reply I presume that the Government can get the entire report in September. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether prompt action will be taken after receipt of the report in order to put down the corrupt practices prevailing among the officials?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I may submit that the matter is yet to move before the Supreme Court and when the Supreme Court finally decides this matter the question will arise only then.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The news report which has been referred to was circulated by Samachar and this identical news item has been published in a number of newspapers. In the re-

ply originally given I was surprised to note that the Government has not seen the report and it seemed very peculiar to me. Now he says that subsequently some copy has been received by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. I agree that technically the matter is *sub judice*, but this news report is over a month old now and nobody has contradicted it.

MR. SPEAKER: Except in one case. I saw a statement by our High Commissioner in London contradicting this report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May be I have missed that report. There are names of many eminent people given here. Some might have retired, but many of them are still holding high Government offices. Writ petitions had been filed in the court challenging a certain action of the then Lt. Governor, in dismissing the elected committee of this Cooperative and substituting it by a nominated committee. The allegation made was that all the illegal or irregular allotments were made by this nominated committee. While the writ petitions were pending and the matter was then also *sub judice*, this former Lt. Governor Shri Baleswar Prasad, overnight admitted many people as members of that committee and these allotments were made. Here there is a *prima facie* report, though it may not be final, in which high Government officials and personages are involved. I want to know from the Government whether in respect of the people named here, including secretaries of various Ministries and so on, they are going to take any kind of interim action pending the final decision. Here is a report submitted by a former judge of the High Court, who was appointed to go into the matter by the Supreme Court. It is not a secret report. It is a matter which shakes the confidence of the public completely. Does the Government contemplate any kind of interim action against these high Government officials involved, pending the final outcome from the Supreme Court?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The hon. member himself has said that the matter has to be finally disposed of by the Supreme Court. I cannot anticipate today what the Supreme Court might say on this. Therefore, will it be proper for the Government to take action until this matter is finally disposed of by the Supreme Court? I hope the hon. member will agree that it will not be proper. But I can say this that the Government is certainly not interested in shielding anybody.

Food production and Import

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*171. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) total figure of foodgrain production of various types for the current year;

(b) amount of foodgrains, (i) rice and (ii) wheat proposed to be imported from foreign countries; and

(c) total amount of buffer stock of foodgrains at the disposal of the Central Government for the current year and actual quantity of 'aman' kharif wheat etc. kept in Government godown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The estimates of foodgrains production for 1975-76 are still under scrutiny. According to available reports, foodgrains production during 1975-76 is expected to be more than 118 million tonnes. As regards current

crop year (1976-77) it is too early to give any idea of the likely production of foodgrain crops.

(b) The Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain imports and makes purchases from abroad to the extent considered necessary after taking into account crop prospects, internal availability, gap between internal availability and the requirement of the public distribution system, the need to create a reasonable size of buffer stock, foreign exchange resources, price trend in international market and other related factors. It is neither possible nor is in the public interest to indicate the quantity of wheat and rice that may have to be imported during the current year.

(c) The total stock of foodgrains (buffer and operational stocks) with the Central and State Governments at the end of June, 1976 were of the order of about 17.0 million tonnes, as compared to 5.7 million tonnes at the end of June, 1975.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: In reply to part (a) the statement says: "The estimates of foodgrains production for 1975-76 are still under scrutiny". May I know why it could not be scrutinised up till now? May I know when the total figure would be available?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. member did not read further. The next sentence says that the food production is expected to be more than 118 million tonnes. In this crop calculation, the summer crop harvested in May etc. also has to come in and so the final figures are still under compilation. But the broad indication is that it will be a record crop in the history of the country and it is likely to be somewhere between 118 and 119 million tonnes.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: In paragraph (b) of the statement it is mentioned:

"It is neither possible, nor in the public interest to indicate the quantity of wheat and rice that may have to be imported during the current year."

It may not be in the public interest to indicate the production. But why do you say that it is not possible? Why is it not possible, when even the newspapers give all these figures?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue. If the Minister says that it is not in the public interest, that is the end of it. If he wants to ask another question, he may do so.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: What is the up-to-date stock of food-grains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: 17 million tonnes.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Out of the 17 million tonnes of buffer stock which we have at present, how much is lying inside the godown and how much is lying outside, not properly covered?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Roughly 12 million to 13 million tonnes are in pucca godowns. The rest, 4 million to 5 million tonnes are, though not in pucca godowns, in raised plinth and covered places.

श्री. विश्वाति शिंधे : क्या यह सही है कि स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी के अन्तर्बाह में सरकार ने इस साल ज्यादा गल्ला नहीं खरीदा है, और जो खरीद भी है, वह, जैसा कि हम रेल-गाड़ी से देखते हैं, कानपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर विभिन्न स्थानों पर केवल टाट से ढक कर रखा हुआ है, जिस पर वर्षा ज्वादि का प्रभाव पड़ता है? मैं यह जानकार चाहता हूं कि सरकार अगले साल अपनी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी कितने टन की बनाने जा रही है। सरकार ने कितना रुपया किस किंस्ट स्टोरेज को दिया है, और वह केन्द्रीय बेंक में कितना

रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है, ताकि हमारे देश में पर्याप्त स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी हो जाये और गल्ला रखने में दिक्कत न हो?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Planning Commission have recently agreed to give to the Food Corporation of India Rs. 30 crores, over and above the Rs. 16 to 17 crores which are being spent this year. We are also exploring the possibility of a loan from the World Bank for building up storage capacity. Though it is in the preliminary stages of discussion, we are expecting about Rs. 130 crores from the World Bank. During the course of this Plan we expect to add 1 million tonnes every year, broadly speaking. If we take into consideration the temporary storage also, perhaps 5 to 6 million would be added during the course of this Plan.

श्री कमला मिथ "मधुकर" : गवर्नरमेट की ओर से यह दावा किया जाता है कि इस साल अन्न का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है। वह यह भी दावा करती है कि उस ने कहुत खरीद भी की है। मानवीय सदस्यों ने यह ठीक कहा है कि सरकार के द्वारा जो अप्र खरीदा गया है, उस को अपने गोदामों में न रख कर रेलवे गोडाउनों और प्राइवेट गोदामों में रखा गया है। इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि जो अनाज प्राइवेट गोदामों में रखा गया है, वह सुरक्षित रह सके गा और वह कीड़ों-मकोड़ों और बीमारियों से प्रभावित नहीं हो पायेगा? सरकार ने उस अनाज को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When we hire space in private godowns on a rental basis, the control is ours, our security and watch and ward staff remain there. As far as the safe keeping of foodgrains is concerned, there are well-prescribed norms and standards. We have a highly specialised storage section, and qualified persons

are put in charge of it. Necessary precautions are taken to protect the foodgrains against moisture, rodents etc.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 118 मिलियन टन अनाज देश में बैदा हुशा है और बफर स्टाक और अपरेशन स्टाक के रूप में सरकार के पास 17 मिलियन टन है। क्या यह सही है कि आपने माकेंट में बैहं और चावल सस्ता भिल रहा है और वह उपलब्ध है? क्या यह भी सही है कि कलजूधर आप्स और फेवर प्राइवेट शेअर से विभिन्न स्वोतों को जो अनाज दिया है, उसकी भावा पहले से कम है और सरकार का बफर स्टाक और अपरेशन ल स्टाक उतना एम्फास्ट नहीं हो रहा है, जितना होना चाहिए? इस साल खरीफ की फसल अच्छी हुई है और मानसून के अच्छा होने के कारण रवी की फसल भी अच्छी होने की आशा है। सरकार ने अनाज इम्पोर्ट करने वे लिए इन्टरनैशनल कनटेनर्स किये हैं। क्या सरकार वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे और इम्पोर्ट किये जाने वाले अनाज की भावा को रिवाइज करेंगे। ?

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय यह बात नहीं बतायेंगे उन्होंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि यह बताना पब्लिक इन्ड्रेस्ट में गंदी है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : जब बाहर दिये जाने वाले अनाज के स्टाक की भावा भी कम हो रही है और बाजार में भी सामान उपलब्ध है, तो सरकार क्या पालिसी निर्धारित कर रही है, जिससे वह अपना स्टाक भी रख सके और बाजार को भी ठीक से देख सके?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With your permission I can say, because the Members seem to be agitated

ed that from last June we have taken a firm decision not to have any imports for the time being. As far as the offtake is concerned, because of easy availability in the market, naturally the offtake figures are going down, and the consumers are in a position to get the foodgrains in the open market practically at the same price. This is a very happy position, but as soon as we find that there is either drought, or that the prices are rising in any part of the country, immediately enough foodgrains would be pumped in and these stocks will be used in the interests of the consumer.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है। आप भी मदद करें। क्या सरकार किसीको की प्राइवेट को भिराने जा रही है? क्या उस ने कोई कमेटी स्करेटर की है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भलग संवाल है।

Lifting of Wheat and Rice from Punjab

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*173. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether Punjab Government have urged the Centre either to direct the Food Corporation of India to lift 325,000 tonnes of wheat and rice every month or help the State to build additional storage capacity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-

SAHEB P. SHINDE: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Department of Food (Government of India) have been approached by the Punjab State Government to arrange before the beginning of October 1976, movement of about 3.6 lakh tonnes of wheat stored by them and their procuring agencies in the premises of the rice and cotton mills and in some of the godowns no longer considered safe. The Punjab State Government have also represented that about 4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains should be moved out of Punjab every month so that no difficulty arises in the procurement, storage and movement of rice from the 1976 kharif crop and of wheat from the 1977 rabi crop. Alternatively, creation of adequate additional storage capacity has been suggested.

(b) Necessary arrangements have been made for the clearance of about 3.6 lakh tonnes of wheat by the beginning of October, 1976. The inter-state movement of foodgrains from the Punjab is being so organised as would not cause any storage difficulty in the kharif procurement operations this year and would also cover a very substantial quantity of wheat stocks from the 1976 rabi crop held by the Punjab State Government and its procuring agencies. The Punjab State Government have been informed accordingly. They have also been advised that in case the procurement of wheat from the 1977 crop is of the same order as during the current year, additional storage capacity of about 3 to 5 lakh tonnes by way of hiring and constructing may be necessary. As against this, the Food Corporation of India is likely to construct storage capacity of about 3 lakh tonnes by April, 1977.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: In Punjab there was a bumper crop last year and we were able to procure more than 29 lakh tonnes of wheat. The Punjab Government has stored them in the premises of rice and cotton mills. It was stipulated that the Government of India would remove 3.6 lakh tonnes of wheat from the State before October, so that our cotton and rice mills get back their space. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in accordance with that stipulation, he has been able to move out these stocks of wheat from Punjab or not; if not, how much is lying outside the godowns under rain, whether there has been any deterioration, and if there is any loss, whether it will be the loss of the Government of India or the Punjab Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as movement from Punjab is concerned, it was somewhat slow during the last three months, but now, as expected by the Punjab Government, we have planned the movement of about 3 lakh tonnes a month, and this should obviously ease the position for the Punjab Government. We have given the highest priority to it. As far as the damage due to rains, etc. on plinths or in covered storage is concerned, we have still to get reports. We are trying to verify it.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: He has not answered a part of my question, whether there is any loss due to deterioration of wheat and rice and, if so, whether it will be a loss of the Punjab Government or the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be a loss of the Government concerned under whose aitount it is being kept.

20-Point Economic Programme for Students/Youth

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*174. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the 20-Point Economic Programme meant for students/youth has been implemented during the one year of emergency;

(b) if so, the State-wise broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to implement this programme where till now it has not been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11180/76].

(c) All the State Governments/Union Territories have implemented this programme. However they have been requested in April and May, 1976 to achieve full coverage under the programme where this has not been done.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the statement, the Government says that the number of hostels covered under the scheme is 4,057 and the number of students covered is 3,41,257. Similarly, in the case of book banks, it has been said that these have been opened in 1,01,440 schools and 2,026 colleges. It would be more understandable, to what extent the scheme has been implemented, if the hon. Minister could tell us what is the total number of hostellers who should have been the beneficiary and what is the total number of schools and colleges where the book banks should have been opened.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am afraid, I have not yet been able to get any firm figures from the State Governments about the total number of hostellers. I have been urging them to compile these figures as early as possible.

As regards the total number of colleges, the UGC's scheme has laid down that colleges with an enrolment of 100 students and above are entitled to have these book banks. It is estimated that—I do not again have an exact number; it is subject to correction—there are about 3000 Arts, Science and Commerce colleges where these books should have been opened. But out of these, it is only 2,026 colleges about which we have got information till now. I understand, more colleges are going in for these book banks. As soon as we get the information, it will be possible for me to tell the hon. Member as to what the progress has been. About the schools I do not have the full details yet.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: For the implementation of the scheme to ensure the involvement and the support of the students, may I know whether the Government is taking necessary steps to involve the students' organisations which will support this scheme in the schools and colleges and whether the Government has given any guidelines or directives to the State Governments?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have urged upon the State Governments to take the assistance and to involve teachers as well as students in the implementation of this particular programme.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय एक तरफ सरकार 20 सूक्ष्म कार्यक्रम के; तहत लड़कों को सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर रही है मगर दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश में सारे स्कूलों में किस बढ़ा दी गई है, प्राइमरी सेले कर कालेज तक; तो क्या यह बात मंत्री

महोदय की नीटिस में आई है ? यदि आई है तो इस सम्बन्ध में वे क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस से नहीं उठता । प्राइमरी स्कूल का इस में कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री सर्वेर धीड़ : प्राइमरी स्कूल से ले कर कालेज तक सभी कक्षाओं की फीस बढ़ा दी आई है, दोगुनी कर दी गई है । यह हमारे रात्र प्रदेश में किया गया है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" : यह बात सही है कि आप स्टूडेंट्स को इस 20 प्वाइट प्रोप्रीट को इम्लीमेंट करने में इन्वाल्व करता चाहते हैं जेकिम क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऐसे तमाम लोग जो यह प्रकाश के आनंदालन के साथ ये आज स्टूडेंट्स संगठनों में प्रवेश कर के इस प्रोप्रीट में बोधा डालने को ओर उस को संबोटें ज करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" : यह हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होता होगा, लेकिन यह रेलवेट नहीं है ।

Shortfall in use of Fertilizer

*175. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the use of fertilizer particularly among the weaker sections; and

(b) the extent of shortfall and remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the available information, the consumption of fertilizers in the country has picked up considerably after the price reductions of March-April, 1976, and introduction of subsidy scheme for Phosphatic fertilizers. There are no reports with Government that there has been a shortfall in the use of fertilizers by the weaker sections of the farmers. At present, there is sufficient availability of fertilizers in the country. For encouraging the use of fertilizers, an intensive Promotion Scheme has been undertaken in certain selected districts in the country. More and more retail points, including mobile points, are being opened particularly in interior areas. Prices of fertilizers have been reduced and distribution margins increased. Special schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agencies, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies and the scheme for differential rate of interest are in operation under which assistance is available to weaker sections to promote *inter alia* fertilizer use. Before the reduction of fertilizer prices, there was some set back in the consumption of fertilizers in general. But no separate statistical information is available about the levels of consumption amongst the various categories of farmers.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: The answer is longish and I have not been able to follow every sentence. However, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey to find out whether there has been any fall in the level of consumption of chemical fertilisers by the weaker sections of the farmers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a good suggestion. We shall look into it.

पटना बाड़ि-सुरक्षा योजना

* 175. क्या राजस्वत्वात् जारी है : क्या

हिंदू और सिंहाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार और विहार सरकार के इंजीनियरों ने मिलकर 'पटना-बाड़ि-सुरक्षा-तटबन्ध' की योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि खर्च होगी और भारत सरकार ने उसमें से कितनी राशि विहार सरकार को दी है ;

(ग) क्या विहार सरकार ने उस अनुमानित राशि को बढ़ा दिया है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है और इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृपया श्री सिंहाई मंत्रालय में उभयंत्री (श्री केवार नाथ सिंह) । (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सम्भा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(क) पटना बाड़ि-सुरक्षा स्कीम विहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा अगस्त, 1975 में पटना में आई बाढ़ों सम्बन्धी उच्चस्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर तैयार की गई थी । विहार सरकार के द्वारा गठित की गई

इस समिति में केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार के सदस्य तथा विहार के सार्वजनिक जीवन में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति सदस्य थे ।

(ख) सभी ताहनीकी आंकड़ों को एकत्र करने के बाद तैयार की गई विस्तृत स्कीमों के अधार में, विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अपनी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट में लगभग 1068 करोड़ हरये के निर्माण-कार्यों का हो उल्लेख किया था ।

पटना बाड़ि-सुरक्षा कार्यों के लिए भारत सरकार ने केवल 1975-76 के लिए

2,65 करोड़ रुपए की अद्वितीय योजना सम्भाली भवूर की थी । इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य की 1976-77 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) उन निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए, जो हाथ में लिए गए हैं, विहार सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए विस्तृत अनुमानों में पटना सुरक्षा स्कीम कार्यों के लिए 17.2 करोड़ रुपए की लागत दर्शायी गई है : विस्तृत अनुमान वास्तविक स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर आधारित हैं और सभी सम्बंधित तकनीकी आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने और उच्च स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद तैयार किए गए हैं ।

अतिरिक्त घन की आवश्यकता अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वास्तविक तथा विस्तृत लागत अनुमान लगाने, तथा उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में और संबोधनों की सिफारिशें करने, सुरक्षा सम्बंधी चिनाई कार्यों तथा रिवेटमेंट की लम्बाई तथा ऊंचाई में वृद्धि हो जाने, जल विकास नालियों की संख्या और लम्बाई में वृद्धि हो जाने और अधिक पर्याप्त स्टेशनों इन्यादि की व्यवस्था किए जाने के कारण हुई है ।

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना बाड़ि-सुरक्षा योजना के बारे में जो वक्तव्य प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित किया गया है इस में प्रारम्भिक बात यह बतलाई गई है कि पूरे बांध को बनाने में लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे, अब जो नया एटीमेट बहां को सरकार ने इन के इंजीनियरों की राय से या मदद से बनाया है वह 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा है । मैं स्वयं कई दफा इस बांध को देख गया हूँ और भास्तु को भी इसे देखने के लिए किया

होगा क्योंकि यह बांध आप के क्षेत्र में भी पड़ता है, वहां बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ मैं ने देखीं, तो क्या आप को इस बात की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि बांध के नियमण के सिलसिले में तरह तरह के भ्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं, सीमेंट बगैर खुलेआम बेचे जा रहे हैं? अगर इस तरह की कोई जानकारी हो तो सदन को बताएं और उस को रोकने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही आज कर रहे हैं यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें। साथ ही अगर आप उसे पक्का बनवाते पूरे बांध को, कच्चे में तो 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा वहां दिया, पक्का बनवाते तो आप का कितना व्यय होता?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो शास्त्री जी को गलतफहमी है कि बिहार के इंजीनियरों ने उस के एस्टीमेट को बढ़ा दिया। जो ओरिजिनल एस्टीमेट था वह बिहार गवर्नरेंट ने जो एक कमेटी बनाई थी उसकी इटेरिम रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से जो उन्होंने आंकड़े बनाए उस से वह 10 करोड़ रुपये होता था। लेकिन जब उस कमेटी की फाइनल रिपोर्ट आ गई उसके बाद इंजीनियर्स ने बैठ कर उसको बनाया, और तब 17.2 करोड़ का प्लान हुआ।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहा है, आपका ही एक पत्र हम को मिला है और उस पत्र को हमने अधिकारियों को दे दिया जिसपर जांच हो रही है।

—
MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum on Protection to Onion Producers

*165. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Nasik District Kisan Sabha, Nasik-1 (Maharashtra) dated the 13th April, 1976 regarding protection to onion producer; and

(b) reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Memorandum from Nasik District Kisan Sabha has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on 19th August, 1976.

(b) The points raised in the Memorandum will be examined in the light of overall policy governing marketing and exports of onion.

Allotment for Construction of Godowns by F.C.I. during 1976-77

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made a separate allotment for construction of new godowns by the Food Corporation of India in 1976-77;

(b) if so, the allotment made; and

(c) the action taken for construction of the godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A

provision of Rs. 16.88 crores has been made during 1976-77 for construction of storage accommodation by the Food Corporation of India.

(c) The Food Corporation of India has already initiated construction of godowns as also of plinths for storage of foodgrains.

Drought in Tamil Nadu

*170. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Tamil Nadu is facing a severe drought; and

(b) if so, how the Government could help drought-stricken people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In Tamil Nadu on account of deficiency in the last North-East monsoon, which is the main source of rainfall in that State, drought condition was reported in some districts. Besides this, due to inadequate rainfall in the catchment areas in Western Ghats during the South-West monsoon, the reservoirs had not filled up which has delayed release of water for irrigation.

(b) The Government of India allocated advance plan assistance of Rs. 7.50 crores to the State Government for meeting the drought situation. A Central Team is proposed to be sent to the State shortly to review the position.

Allotment of Sugar to Kerala

*172. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of sugar in Kerala has gone up steeply due to the reduction in the allotment of levy sugar to that State from January, 1976;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala have represented for the restoration of the cut made in its allotment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The overall monthly releases of levy sugar from January, 1976 onwards had to be reduced to 2.05 lakh tonnes from 2.25 lakh tonnes released during August to December, 1975, having regard to the availability of khandsari sugar in the producing season, decline in production during 1975-76 season and to maintain export of sugar at a reasonable level. Consequently, the monthly levy sugar quotas of the States, including Kerala, had to be revised downwards from January, 1976.

The prices of free sale of sugar remained within reasonable limits till the middle of June, 1976 and showed a rising trend thereafter all over the country. To arrest the rise in prices, various steps have been taken, including the stepping up of free sale quota for each of the months of August and September 1976 to 1.10 lakh tonnes, which represents the highest monthly free sale release during the year 1976 and is 30,000 tonnes more than the free sale quota released for July, 1976.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala desired that their levy sugar quota of 7109 tonnes for January, 1976 be restored to the earlier level of 8689 tonnes or atleast raised to 7600 tonnes. For the reasons mentioned above the increase in the quota asked for could not be agreed to.

Fixation of Foodgrains Prices by A.P.C.

*176. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission is likely to fix fresh procurement prices for foodgrains for the next season; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission is at present giving thought to the question of price policy for Kharif cereals for the 1976-77 season and is likely to submit its recommendations to the Government shortly. The Commission makes recommendation to the Government on procurement prices of foodgrains after taking into account *inter alia* available data on cost of production, the production prospects and the likely trend of open market prices. After taking into account the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, procurement prices are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments. The price policy is intended to assure remunerative prices to the farmers while also keeping in view its impact on the general price situation and the economy as a whole.

Location of Sites connected with History of Ramayana

*178. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to undertake digging operation by Archaeological Survey, University Grants Commission and the U.P.

Government in Ayodhya, Faizabad and other parts of Uttar Pradesh to locate sites connected with the history of Ramayana;

(b) the progress made so far in this respect; and

(c) the future programme chalked out to locate and develop sites connected with the history of Ramayana in Ayodhya, Faizabad and other areas of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1974-75 the Jiwaji University, Gwalior, the Archaeological Survey of India, and the Government of Uttar Pradesh had collaborated in undertaking excavations at sites associated with the story of Ramayana.

(b) Five sites were excavated. From the available evidence, the archaeological sequence seems to begin with the use of thick grey ware occasionally painted, ascribable to *circa* seventh century B.C. and the Northern Black Polished ware of *circa* 6th-1st century B.C. running through the Ku-shan to later times.

(c) This year excavations are planned at Ayodhya, Nandigram and Srinagarapura.

'Forest' and 'Protection of Wild Animals' in Concurrent List

*179. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has been urged by the Indian Board for Wildlife to include 'Forest' and 'Protection of wild animals' in concurrent list; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB

P. SHINDE): (a) The Indian Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on July 27, 1974 recommended that Forests including Wildlife should be placed in the Concurrent List.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Supply of Seeds and Fertiliser in Gujarat

*180. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to supply seeds and fertiliser at half the price to Adivasis of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken to supply seeds and fertilisers at half price to the Adivasis of Gujarat State. The matter is under consideration.

Increase in fees for Commonwealth Students studying in U.K.

1179. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

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

(a) Government's reaction to the increase in fees for the Commonwealth students, especially Indians pursuing their studies in U.K.; and

(b) whether this is going to affect our cultural relations with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The decision to raise tuition fees with effect from the session 1977-78 was announced by the U.K. Government on 5th July, 1976. The increase has been made applicable uniformly for the British as well as foreign students at the level of £ 650 for all advanced level full time courses other than post-graduate courses and £750 for post-graduate studies.

In the case of non-advanced full time education the differential between home and overseas students has been retained. The new level of fees will be £325 for overseas students and £ 125 for home students. The new increase in fees according to the Govt. of U.K. will not be more than 20 per cent of the cost of education provided for overseas students.

This increase of fees will not affect the Government of India's scholars personally who are studying under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad as their fees are paid by the Government of India. The scholars who are studying under the Commonwealth Scholarships Fellowships Scheme will likewise not be affected as their fees are paid by the Council for Education in Commonwealth in London. It is, however, likely to affect seriously the interest of self-financing Indian students studying in U.K. The High Commission of India along with the High Commissions of the other Commonwealth countries have taken up the matter with the Council for Education in the Commonwealth.

Check in expansion of Education

1180. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have directed the State Gov-

ernments not to open new primary and secondary Schools and Colleges to check the expansion of educated unemployment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Central Government has urged the State Governments to universalize primary education and for this purpose ensure that a primary school is available for all children in the age group 6-11 years within a radius of 1.5 K.M.

2. For the age group 11-14 years, the State Governments have been requested to increase the facilities so that enrolment in classes 6-8 is raised from 42.2 per cent at present to 47 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan.

In addition, programmes of non-formal education should be provided to children who are not or have not been able to attend school on a whole time basis.

3. The Central Advisory Board of Education has emphasized that the haphazard and unplanned expansion that now takes place in secondary education should be controlled through proper planning and location of new secondary schools, rationalisation of existing institutions and maintenance of proper standards.

4. In higher education more drastic steps will have to be taken to regulate enrolments. There should be considerable restraints in the establishment of new universities and if a decision becomes inevitable, the criteria prescribed by the University Grants Commission should be strictly adhered to. New colleges should not be established except in areas which are largely underdeveloped. The maintenance of standards should be insisted upon. Emphasis should be on achieving expansion through existing institutions and through non-formal channels, care being also taken to

see that the access to higher education of women and of weaker sections of the community is increased. These measures would create considerable saving in funds now meant for expansion of facilities in secondary and higher education. These could be utilised for vocationalisation, adoption of the new pattern and programmes of qualitative improvement.

5. The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education which met in July, 1976, emphasized the importance of universalization of elementary education with particular reference to girls, children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society like landless labourers and urban slum dwellers. They also recommended separate elementary schools for girls where necessary though the general policy should be in favour of co-education. The Committee also recommended a network of educational institutions of single-teacher schools, sub-schools, peripatetic schools and residential schools to cater to the educational needs of tribal children.

Production of Rice in Irrigated and Unirrigated Areas

1181. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how is the production of rice annually estimated;

(b) is it by sample surveys both in irrigated and unirrigated lands; and

(c) the amount of rice produced and the area under rice of irrigated lands and non-irrigated lands separately in each of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The annual rice

production is estimated as the product of the area and the per hectare yield. In large parts of the country, area estimates are collected on the basis of complete area enumeration though in some parts they are based on sample surveys. The per hectare yield is based on crop cutting experiments by the random sampling technique. Estimates of production in respect of about 97 per cent of the total area under rice are based on the results of crop cutting experiments. In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, separate samples are selected for irrigated and unirrigated areas; in other States a composite sample is selected.

Estimates of production of rice available at present relate to the entire crop and separate estimates for irrigated and unirrigated areas are not built. A statement showing estimates of total area and production of rice for 1974-75 and irrigated and unirrigated areas under rice during 1972-73 in different States is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-11181/76).

नवंदा परियोजनाओं पर न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय

1182. श्री भावीरव भंवर : क्या हावि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवंदा जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा कब तक अपना अन्तिम निर्णय घोषित कर देने की सम्भावना है; और

(ब) क्या प्रत्तावित परियोजनाओं पर कोई कार्य चल रहा है?

हावि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में उपर्यंशी-
(जी केवार नाम ज्ञित है) : (क) हालांकि न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा अपना काम जैसी से जैसी पूरा करने की हर कोशिश की जा रही

है, फिर भी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि न्यायाधिकरण संबंधी कार्यवाही कब पूरी हो जाएगी और रिपोर्ट कब दी जाएगी।

(ख) न्यायाधिकरण की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तक और न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष अपने दावों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव ढाले बिना सम्बद्ध राज्यों में मार्च 1975 में यह सहमति हो गई थी कि भारत सरकार द्वारा परियोजनाओं की सामान्य रूप से जो जांच की जाती है, उसके हो जाने के बाद और भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति मिल जाने पर गुजरात कर्जन, हेरन रामी, और सुखी परियोजनाओं और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, कोलार, बिलिया, सुकता और बिलुमांजाटिया परियोजनाओं का निर्माण शुरू कर सकती है। इस बीच केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गुजरात की रामी परियोजना और मध्य प्रदेश की बिलिया और सुकता परियोजनाओं को कियान्वयन के लिए स्वीकार किया जा चुका है।

Irrigation Schemes after the 20-Point Economic Programme

1183. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of New Irrigation Schemes were taken up after the introduction of 20-Point Economic Programme in different States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and the results achieved therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The additional potential of 5 million ha. envisaged under the 20-Point Economic Programme from major and medium irrigation schemes during the last four years of the Fifth Plan would mostly be obtained from the on-going schemes.

Since the announcement of the programme in July 1975, 14 major and 49 medium irrigation schemes with an irrigation potential of 1.24 million ha. have been approved/cleared upto 31st May, 1976 for execution. Implementation of these schemes would, however, depend upon the availability of resources with the State Governments.

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल

1184. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिवाई प्रयोजनों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने भूमिगत जलसंसाधन उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) इस में से अनुमानतः कितने जल का उपयोग कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) इस राज्य में वर्ष 1976-77 में सिवाई प्रयोजनों के लिये भूमिगत जल का उपयोग करने की क्या योजना है?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां): (क) अनन्तिम अनुमान के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में सिवाई के लिये उपलब्ध भूमिगत जल संसाधन लगभग 30 अरब घन मीटर हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के अन्त में लगभग 5 अरब घनमीटर भूमिगत जल की मात्रा का उपयोग किए जाने का अनुमान है।

(ग) 1976-77 के दौरान निम्न-सिवित भूमिगत जल योजनाएं कियान्वित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(1) नये खोदे जाने वाले कूपों की संख्या .	50,000
(2) विद्युत पम्पों की संख्या	20,000
(3) डीजल पम्पों की संख्या	8,000
(4) रहठों की संख्या .	5,000
(5) बोरिंग के कूपों की संख्या	100
(6) गहरे किए गए कूपों की संख्या .	6,300
(7) उच्चे नल-कूपों की संख्या	1,000

Allotment of Ready Built Houses by D.D.A. to Grouping Societies in Delhi

1185. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the grouping societies registered in the D.D.A. for allotment of land for building houses in Delhi have requested for allotment of ready built houses; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering to allot the houses to such societies instead of land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Soil and Water Management Project of Kerala

1186. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project for soil and water management in the Avacut of Kuttiyadi and Murattupuzha Irrigation Projects has been submitted by the Kerala State Government

to the Union Government for its approval as a Centrally sponsored Scheme;

(b) whether the Centre has been reminded for its early approval as the Scheme is proposed to be implemented from the year 1976-77 onwards; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) One pilot project for water management is already sanctioned in the Command of Nayyar Project in Kerala and is under implementation. During the Fifth Plan period, new pilot projects are being considered in command areas of Irrigation Projects which have been included in the Central Sector Programme for integrated development. As Kuttiyadi and Murattupazha projects are not included under the Central Sector Command Area Development Programme, sanction of the pilot projects could not be considered.

Housing Schemes assisted by Central Government during 1975-76

1187. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANGKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars, State-wise of housing schemes directly undertaken or assisted by the Central Government during the year 1975-76;

(b) funds allotted for the purpose; and

(c) State-wise break-up of (i) urban schemes, (ii) rural schemes and (iii) people living in slums in different Urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-ALIAH): (a) The only housing scheme, which is in the Central Sector, is the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers. This Scheme is implemented in the States of Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(b) A sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was released to the concerned State Governments for the implementation of the Scheme during the year 1975-76 as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Assam	18.00
(ii) Tripura	0.50
(iii) West Bengal	43.40
(iv) Karnataka	Nil
(v) Kerala	14.00
(vi) Tamil Nadu	4.10
Total	80.00

(c) Besides the above mentioned Central Sector Scheme, the following social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments:—

- (i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community;
- (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme;
- (iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;
- (iv) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme;
- (v) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees;

- (vi) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme;
- (vii) Village Housing Projects Scheme; and
- (viii) Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

No precise statistics of slum population in various cities are available. However, a Working Group on Slums, which was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1972, had estimated that about 20 to 25 per cent of the population in cities might be living in slums.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में पुरानी चीनी मिलें

1188. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की चीनी मिलें पुरानी हैं और इनमें लगी हुई मशीनरी भी आधुनिक नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप गन्ने से चीनी की अपेक्षित प्रतिशत उपलब्ध नहीं होती है ;

(ग) क्या चीनी की कम प्रतिशतता उपलब्ध होने के कारण किसानों को अपने जमे का कम मूल्य प्राप्त होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार और क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये हैं ?

कृषि और सिवाई बंदरालय में राज्य वंची (जी लाहौनबाब जी) : (क) जी हाँ । मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में एक-एक फैक्ट्री को छोड़कर, इन दोनों राज्यों में अन्य सभी

चीनी फैक्ट्रीयों की स्थापना 1950 से पहले हुई थी और इनके संयंत्र और मशीनें पुरानी हैं ।

(ख) मशीनरी पुरानी होना भी गन्ने से चीनी की कम वसूली होने का एक कारण है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में सभी चीनी फैक्ट्रीयों ने उत्पादकों को गन्ने का मूल्य वसूली के आधार पर अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक दिया था ।

(घ) चीनी उद्योग समेत चुने हुए उद्योगों में रुणता की पेशबन्दी करने की एक योजना तैयार और घोषित की गई है । इस योजना के अधीन उद्योगों का आधुनिकीकरण तथा पुनर्वासन कर उनकी उत्पादिकता और प्रतियोगिता सुधारने के लिए आसान योगों पर कृष्ण दिए जाएंगे ।

Price of Slum Tenements

1189. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4560 on the 24th March, 1975 regarding amount earmarked for maintenance of slum tenements and state:

(a) whether the decision about the price of slum tenements has been taken; and

(b) if so, the price fixed for each tenement floor-wise and colony-wise under the slum Department of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No decision about the price to be charged for slum tenements has so far been taken.

Usury in West Bengal

Rural Employment

1190. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent note submitted by the West Bengal Government to the Centre rural families holding either no land or upto 3.75 acres are "even now the victims of usurious money lending, rack-renting, as well as distress sale";

(b) if so, the gist of the said note; and

(c) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Cultural agreement with Algeria

1191. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cultural agreement has recently been concluded with Algeria; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A Cultural Agreement with the Government of Algeria was signed on 1st June, 1976. It envisages cooperation in the fields of art, culture, education including academic activity in the field of science and technology, sports, public health and mass media of information and education. A copy of the Agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

1192. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimates have been drawn up of rural unemployment and if so, the facts thereof and the urgent steps being taken to ease this never-ceasing problem;

(b) the nature and extent of potential employment opportunities in the agricultural and rural development programmes proposed to be created to make a maximum use of the unemployed; and

(c) how far the non-agricultural sector is estimated to provide employment to the labour force in the process of balanced development of backward areas and dispersal of industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. During the 27th round the National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a survey of employment/underemployment in India. Some data based on the first two sub-rounds covering the period between October, 1972 to March, 1973 indicate that about 2.0 million rural labour force is chronically unemployed (1 per cent of Rural Labour Force). The rural labour force employed on casual works work out to 62.2 million (31.2 per cent). About 135.3 million rural labour force (67.8 per cent) are either self-employed on farm or non-farm business and getting regular salary/wages. On the basis of the current activity status it is estimated that on an average each week about 7.0 million persons are reported to be unemployed in rural areas. There are a number of special programmes of rural development, viz., SFDA/MFAL, D.P. A.P., Command Areas Development Programme, Animal Husbandry Programmes and Development of Hill and Tribal Areas which are already in

operation for mitigating the problem of unemployed in rural areas. Besides these programmes, there are employment opportunities to the rural labour force in on-going agricultural operations, on normal construction activities, cottage and village industries and the programme of minimum needs. The latest strategy of Integrated Rural Development is also aimed at solving the problem of unemployment. The Study Team on Rural Employment which was recently set up to go into this problem has submitted an interim report and it has been decided that, to start with, employment programmes to be taken up may be dovetailed with the programme of Integrated Rural Development.

Proposal to allow extra covered area attached to Barsatis in Delhi Colonies

1193. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation propose to allow extra covered area under the Building Bye-laws to provide for construction of covered toilet, bath and kitchen attached to Barsatis in Delhi colonies in order to make them complete dwelling units;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) when a decision in the matter is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Under the existing Building Bye-Laws of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, construction of covered toilet was allowed with the Barsatis within the permissible covered area. Recently, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also allowed partitioning of Barsatis and provision of Kitchen in the Barsati floor within the permissible covered area. In addition to this relaxation, Municipal Corporation of Delhi is now considering to increase

the covered area of barsatis to 500 sq. feet irrespective of the size of the plot. The Corporation has taken up the matter with the Delhi Development Authority.

Take-over of road in fishing areas of Karnataka

1194. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to take over all roads in fishing areas of Karnataka by the Centre so that these roads may be properly maintained; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). No Sir.

Baghva Irrigation Project

1195. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stage two of Baghva Irrigation Project for construction of a dam has been taken up in view of the clearance given by the Central Water and Power Commission for the same; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Baghva Project (Stage II) has not been taken up for construction as it has not yet been cleared by the Planning Commission. The project has been considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission, subject to the concurrence of the Finance Department of the State Government which is awaited.

Complaints against Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta

1196. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious complaints have been reported against the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints and steps taken to enquire into the same; and

(c) whether Central Government have a large stake in the Institute's financial structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A memorandum containing some allegations against the management of the Institute was received in this Department some time ago. The matter is being investigated.

(c) Entire capital expenditure of the Institute is being met by the Central

Government while the net Revenue Expenditure is shared 50:50 between the Central Government and the Government of West Bengal.

Export of Vegetable and Vegetable Seeds

1197. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is exporting vegetable seeds to Europe;

(b) whether it is also exporting vegetables; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The activities of the Corporation are confined to Seeds only.

(c) A statement showing the export of Vegetable seeds to European Countries by the National Seeds Corporation is attached.

Statement

Year	Country	Name of seeds	Quantity	Value in Rs.
1. 1970-71	Turkey	Cabbage .	50 Gms.	
		Cauliflower	150 Gms.	
		Chillies	50 Gms.	67.50
		Brinjal	150 Gms.	
		Bhindi	1 Kgs.	
		Tomato	150 Gms.	
2. 1971-72	Italy	Cauliflower	10 Kgs.	1,052.22
3. 1972-73	Italy	Cluster Beans .	1 Kgs.	
		Dolichos Lablab	1 Kgs.	53.00
		Cowpea .	3 Kgs.	
4. 1973-74	Italy	Gaur	5 Kgs.	
		Dolichos	5 Kgs.	
		Cowpea .	6 Kgs.	1,011.93
		Methi	1 Kgs.	
		Bhindi	50 Kgs.	
5. 1974-75	England	Bhindi	70 Kgs.	840.00
6. 1975-76		No export.		

Issue of Milk Token by D.M.S.

Railway Train in Delhi Zoo

1198. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person has to wait for years to get a milk token from Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons on waiting list in VIP and other categories as on 30th June, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It has not been possible for D.M.S. to issue milk tokens in large numbers to applicants on the waiting list maintained by the DMS. The present installed handling capacity is being utilised to the extent of 100 per cent to sell 3.42 lakh litres daily. It is expected that this capacity will be expanded to 3.75 lakh litres by the end of this financial year when it would be possible for DMS to issue fresh milk tokens in substantial numbers to those registered with the DMS.

(b) As on 30th June, 1976, the total number of applicants on waiting lists in various categories was as under:—

S. No.	Category	Number of applicants on waiting list
1	V.I.P.	11,764
2	Medical	8,161
3	Defence	6,219
4	Govt. Officers	5,064
5	Govt. employees	15,510
6	Special and pressing cases	3,388
7	General	71,629
		1,21,735

1199. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether voice has been raised by architects and animal lovers, on the proposal to lay a three-kilometre railway track in Delhi Zoo, that it will cause disturbance to the animal and bird life in the zoo;

(b) whether Urban Arts Commission or the CPWD architects were consulted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature of their views?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Some criticism of the proposal appearing in the Press has come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). In a meeting held on July 12, 1976 which was attended by officers of the Railways, Delhi Urban Arts Commission, CPWD, Town & Country Planning Organisation, and Department of Agriculture, certain aspects of Zoo Rail were discussed to consider the possibilities of effecting improvements in the alignment of the rail track, in landscaping the tunnel, and in designing the stations.

36 Nations meet at Rome

1200. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended 36 Nations meet to discuss food security system at Rome at the headquarters of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation for a three day Ministerial Session of the World Food Council;

(b) if so, major decisions taken there; and

(c) to what extent India is benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important decisions taken by the World Food Council (WFC) at its Second Session held in Rome from 14th to 17th June, 1976 are as under:—

(i) The Council stressed the importance of International Fund for Agricultural Development, especially as a significant addition to resource transfers for agriculture. The Council appealed strongly to all interested countries to cooperate fully with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the President and the Executive Director of the World Food Council to mobilise the further funds required for the Agreement to be opened for signature and to become operational as soon as possible.

(ii) The Council stressed the urgent necessity of achieving the proposed minimum annual target of 10 million tonnes of cereals in cash and in kind as food aid during the current year, and urged the donor countries to observe this target.

(iii) There was broad agreement on the need to establish "Food Priority Countries". It was agreed that a list of such countries as given in the Secretariat Document should be treated as a preliminary illustration of the application of the agreed criteria for identifying these countries, which would have to be reviewed at a later stage in the light of additional information.

(iv) The Council stressed that a substantial increase in the external assistance for food production in the developing countries was called for although some countries felt that precise quantification was inappropriate.

(v) In the long run improvements in nutrition depend on greater food production and better food and income distribution, but in the meanwhile the Secretariat, in close cooperation with the agencies concerned, should examine the inter-relationship between the nutritional plans of the international agencies and help them in preparing an overall plan of action on nutrition.

(vi) The Council accepted the importance and relevance of food trade to the solution of the overall food problem and agreed that it should follow closely progress made on food trade issues in the light of the discussions and negotiations in other for a such as, UNCTAD, International Wheat Council and GATT (account being also taken of the role of the Economic and Social Council) in accordance with World Food Conference.

(vii) The Council endorsed the report of the preparatory Meeting held earlier from 10—15 May, 1976 and referred the recommendations, as agreed in this report, to the relevant bodies and agencies of the U.N. and the Governments of member States for consideration.

(viii) The Council took note of the six Resolutions submitted by the Group of 77 and also a Resolution on African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and referred them to the Economic and Social Council for consideration.

(c) It is expected that the recommendations of the Council, after adoption by the UN-General Assembly, would help in providing assistance to developing countries for increasing food production, in metting the food requirements of importing developing countries and stabilising world supply situation through increased production and adoption of national stock policies. The proposed measures would benefit the world as a whole, particularly the developing countries including India.

Storage facilities for wheat in Bihar

1201. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether adequate storage facilities for wheat procured are available with Bihar Government and the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Food Corporation of India have taken adequate measures to increase their storage capacity in Bihar. It has gone up from 2.95 lakh tonnes as on 30-4-1976 to 4.26 lakh tonnes on 1-8-1976. No particular difficulty has been experienced in the state for want of storage accommodation.

Land Reform in Tribal Areas

1202. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to implement the land reforms in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). In the implementation of land reform measures special attention has been given to the tribal areas and the tribal population. Suitable provisions have been made in the laws of most of the States prohibiting alienation of land by tribals in favour of non-tribals except on specified grounds and with the permission of the appropriate authority. Steps have also been taken in a number of States where the tribal population is considerable, to restore land illegally alienated

to non-tribal persons. In all States the ceiling laws apply to tribal and non-tribal areas equally. In the distribution of surplus land, priority is given to landless agricultural workers particularly those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In the distribution of waste and other lands too, which are available with the government for distribution, priority is usually given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes among agricultural workers.

News Report "Do Nothing" Flood Control Projects in Punjab

1203. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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 an English Weekly dated the 31st July, 1976 about the alleged "do nothing" flood control projects in Punjab;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into this matter; and

(d) if so, the finding thereof and measure being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The news item which appeared in the Blitz weekly dated 31st July, 1976 mentions that even though Food Control and Drainage works have been implemented with an outlay of about cost Rs. 50 crores, in the last two decades, the areas in the State continue to be affected by flood and drainage congestion. The news item also makes reference to certain irregularities in the implementation of the schemes and

refers to the suggestion of the Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislature for instituting an enquiry into the alleged irregularities and the performance of the works.

(b) Flood and Drainage Projects are planned to provide protection against floods of certain specified frequencies and as such the areas so protected cannot get relief at all times. Before the extensive drainage and Flood Control measures in the Plain areas of Punjab were taken up, the irrigated and agricultural areas used to be affected by flood and drainage congestion causing extensive damage. Since the Second Plan, a large number of Flood Control and Drainage works which include construction of 750 km. of embankments and 5200 km. of drainage channels have been implemented to provide protection to an area of 22.6 lakh ha. The total outlay on flood control and drainage works to the end of March, 1976 was Rs. 50 crore.

Since the implementation of the flood control and drainage programme, it has been reported by the State Government that there has been considerable relief in the agricultural areas which used to be affected almost every year. The drainage programme has also helped in checking the rise in the ground water level which had posed the problem of progressive waterlogging. Since the flood control and drainage schemes are not planned to meet all eventualities, damage continues to occur in some part or the other whenever the floods and the drainage flows exceed the design capacities.

(c) and (d). Flood Control and drainage come under State plans. As such, the responsibility for the planning and implementation of the work is that of the State Government. Suggestions regarding instituting enquiries against malpractices, deficiencies and performance of the projects have therefore to be examined and appropriate action taken by the State Government.

Distress sale of crops

1204. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether there have been widespread complaints of peasants having been compelled to make distress sale of their crops like jute, cotton, potato, onions, wheat, paddy at a much lower level than the support price fixed by the Government immediately after harvest;

(b) whether prices of the above crops have risen sharply afterwards to the detriment of the poor and middle peasants and urban consumers;

(c) if so, the difference between the prices just after harvesting and at present with causes thereof and steps to prevent further price-rise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure remunerative prices to the peasants making distress sales and maintaining the price-line for the whole year from the next crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11182/76].

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा का प्रसार

1205. श्री सालमी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, स्कूल कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई व्यापक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ब) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उदयपुर बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर, चित्तोड़गढ़ आदि जैसे आदिवासी बहुत क्षेत्रों को लाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति भंगी (श्रो. एस. नरेंद्र हसन): (क) से (ग) 18 राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों के सिए उपयोजनाएं तैयार कर ली हैं जिनमें अधिकतर अनुमूलित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति रहते हैं। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उन क्षेत्रों के शैक्षिक विकास से संबंधित योजनाएं भी शामिल हैं।

राजस्थान के मामले में उपयोजना में उदयपुर, बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर, चित्तोड़गढ़ आदि जैसे क्षेत्र शामिल हैं जिनमें अधिकतर आदिवासी रहते हैं। राजस्थान के शिक्षा संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की उपयोजना में लगभग 7 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है।

Study on child labour

1206. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted studies on child labour in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the condition of child labour in these cities; and

(c) follow up action taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). (i)

The National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development has initiated a study on child labour in Bombay in February, 1976, at the instance of Department of Social Welfare, Government of India. This is likely to be completed by March 1977.

(ii) Another study on "Working Child Population in Urban Delhi" was entrusted to Indian Council for Child Welfare on 15 March 1975. The final report is likely to be available by the end of November 1976.

Construction of Link Canal

1207. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount required for the construction of Link Canal to carry Haryana Share of the Ravi-Beas Waters and the amount of Plan Assistance earmarked during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government consequent upon the award on sharing of Ravi-Beas Waters between the States of Punjab and Haryana to ensure speedy utilisation of its share by Haryana State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The revised Project of Sutlej-Yamuna Link estimated to cost Rs. 55.33 crores was submitted by the State of Haryana towards the end of last month. The Project is under examination. However, an outlay of Rs. 4 crores has been provided in the State Plan for this Project during the current year.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and the responsibility for planning and implementation of irrigation schemes and utilisation of waters therefrom rests with the concerned State Government. It is understood that the Haryana Government is going to discuss the matter with the Punjab Government.

Solar power as source of energy

1208. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether four business houses have joined the ranks with Universities and Indian Institute of Technology in going in for basic research and development o' solar power as a source of energy;

(b) if so, whether one of the basic requirements of any solar appliance is a collection system which can efficiently collect and transit solar energy;

(c) if so, whether this aspect has been given very high priority in the institution; and

(d) whether in view of its potential for application for agricultural pumping, development of solar pumps has also been given high priority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHULAS PATEL): (a) As far as we are aware the following four industrial houses are involved in Solar Energy Research:

(1) Tatas: Tatas have sponsored and founded the Tata Energy Research Institute and this Institute has been sponsoring research in the field of solar energy.

(2) Metal Box India Ltd., Bombay.

(3) Jyoti Limited, Baroda.

(4) Binny and Company, Madras.

These institutions are reported to be carrying out research in the field of solar energy. In addition, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Central Electronic Ltd., Public Sector Industries are also involved in R&D in this area.

(b) It is true that the basic requirement of any solar appliance is an efficient and economic solar collection system.

(c) In view of the fact that the collectors are basic to all solar appliances and equipment, their development has been given very high priority. There is sufficient know how available in the country for development of low temperature flat plate collectors. Attention is being focussed on development of cheaper designs for various applications. R&D work has also been initiated for development of medium temperature flat plate collectors and high temperature concentrators, type collectors. It has been decided that Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and National Physical Laboratory will coordinate research in this field. BHEL & NPL Laboratories are proposing to establish a National collector developmental facility to cater to the collector needs of the total solar energy programme.

(d) It is true that the research and development on solar pumps has been given very high priority in view of its possible application to agricultural pumping. Efforts would be concentrated on developing pumps upto 5 hp. initially. Several Institutions are working on development of solar pumps using different technologies and BHEL has been nominated as coordinator of research for these applications. The Birla Institute of Science and Technology in Pilani have developed Laboratory models of non-moving parts type pump and tested them successfully. BHEL are now collaborating with them to develop production oriented design of the pump and fabricate prototypes models for field trials. These are expected to be completed by the end of this year.

In view of the importance of use of solar energy, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a prize Award Scheme with a first prize of Rs. 25,000 and 2nd Prize of Rs. 15,000 for design of solar pumps. Nineteen applications have been received and the last date for submission of final and complete papers on the development is 30th September, 1976. A Judging Committee consisting of ex-

perts in the field would be constituted to test and evaluate the performance of these pumps for the award of prizes.

Training of farmer in rice cultivation

1209. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have launched a scheme to train farmers in rice cultivation on the pattern followed in Punjab; and

(b) If so, the number of farmers so far who have undergone training during the current year, State-wise?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise figures for farmers who have undergone training during current year are as below:-

Astam	46
Bihar	296
Orissa	42
U.P.	56
Total	440 farmers

Appointment of high level committee to examine the irrigation rates structure

1210. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Government are agreeable to consider a proposal for appointment of a high level committee to examine the irrigation rates structure and suggest appropriate revision on a rational basis for important crops in the various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Irrigation is a State subject and water rates are, therefore, determined by the State Legislatures.

Irrigation projects are yielding low returns to the Exchequer mainly because the water rates being charged are not adequate to meet the combined working expenses and interest charges. The question of rationalising the water rates has already been considered a number of times at various Conferences of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power, National Development Councils etc. The Nijalingappa Committee (1964) and the Irrigation Commission (1972) also examined and dealt with this question at length.

The Central Government have all along emphasised upon the State Governments the desirability of increasing the water charges and collecting betterment levy, where ever permissible, to enhance their resources. A critical study on water rates and betterment levy was recently carried out in the Department of Irrigation and sent to the State Governments for guidance. The First Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held in July, 1975 also recommended the enhancement of water rates in a phased manner and the setting up of Standing Inter-Departmental Water Rates Review Boards by State Governments for reviewing the rates structure on a continuing basis.

The States of Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already notified upward revision of water rates since 1974.

Appointment of another Committee, at Central level, is not considered necessary, at this stage.

Use of extra allocation by Delhi Administration on housing projects in Delhi

1211. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to use part of extra allocation from the Planning Commission on housing projects for the lower and middle income groups; and

(b) if so, the amount to be spent with brief outline of the project?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Delhi Administration has not yet taken a decision on this.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting Central Government Offices from the National Capital

1212. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to shift some Central Government Offices from the National Capital; and

(b) whether any decision has also been taken in this regard in view of the appointment of the National Capital Region Committee headed by Union Minister of State in his Ministry and if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा कमज़ोर लोगों को राशन का पूरा कोटा

1213. श्री मूल चन्द डाला: क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि गांगों में अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों एवं कमज़ोर लोगों के लोगों को राशन का पूरा कोटा मिले;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को कोई मार्गदर्शी रिद्धान्त बताये गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका स्वारंश क्या है; और

(ग) इन मार्गदर्शी रिद्धान्तों को किन-किन राज्यों ने मान लिया है और किन-किन राज्यों ने नहीं माना है ?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब थी० शिन्वे): (क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में आवश्यक बस्तुओं के उत्पादन, वस्तुओं और वितरण में सुधार करने की परिकल्पना की गई है, न कि वांगों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा कमज़ोर लोगों के लोगों को राशन के पूरे कोटे की व्यवरक्षा की गई है। तथापि, देश भर में चल रही सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का मुच्य उद्देश्य उचित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करके जनसंख्या के निर्धन लोगों, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों आदि भी शामिल हैं, की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Saudi Arabian assistance for construction of Rajasthan Canal

1214. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government had submitted in 1975 a project report of the Phase II of the Rajasthan canal for securing Saudi Arabian assistance; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project was not posed for assistance from Saudi Arabia.

जयन्ती गांव, बिहार

1215. श्री विरंजीव ज्ञानी : क्या कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्री बिहार में जयन्ती गांवों के बारे में 3 मई, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संलग्न 3119 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिहार सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है?

कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : जी हां।

बिहार के सदूस्ता जिले में चुने हुए जयन्ती गांवों के विकास में ही प्रति को दबाविंग बाला बिवरण अलय से सम्बन्धित पर रखा जा रहा है।

Sugar output

1216. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expectation of total sugar output during this year; and
 (b) the steps taken to ensure that exports will not create shortages and escalate prices of free sale sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Total sugar production during the sugar year 1975-76 (October-September) is estimated at about 42.5 lakh tonnes.

(b). Further release of sugar for export have been deferred by staggering the shipment programme, thereby making available more sugar for releasing additional quantities for consumption within the country, as and when the price situation warranted it.

Shifting of milk dairies to Dairy Colony

1217. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dairy owners shifted their dairies from city to Laxmi Nagar J-Extension and other parts of Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-51;

(b) whether the dairy owners have made the whole area dirty by throwing waste in a water pool due to which mosquitoes are breeding and creating health problems; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to shift them to Dairy Colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Private cashew plantation in Kerala

1218. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3695 on 10th May, 1976 regarding private cashew plantation in Kerala and state the decision taken by the Government on the request of the Kerala Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRA-BHUDAS PATEL): The scheme is still awaiting clearance of the Ministry of Finance.

Rehabilitation of oustees from irrigation projects

1219. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have evaluated the work of the various State Governments in the rehabilitation of oustees from various major projects of irrigation and generation of electricity undertaken by the States with Central assistance;

(b) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are its findings in the work of rehabilitation of Kali-hydro-electric works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). A High Powered Committee with the Union Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation as Chairman and Ministers for Irrigation in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and Ministers for Revenue in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as Members, has been constituted in September, 1975 for going into the norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures for people displaced by major water resources projects and making suitable recommendations. The Committee has decided to collect detailed information on various aspects for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures as have been adopted on 12 selected projects. The necessary data is being collected from the State Governments. Kali Hydro-electric Project is not included in these selected projects.

Market rent from allottees owning their houses in Delhi

1220. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unmarried lady occupants of Government hostel and apartment buildings have appealed for continued occupation of such space in spite of their partial ownership of other houses in Delhi area; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on this issue and also about payment of house rent allowance to those who are charged market rent?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHUV RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No general appeal has been received. However, a few individual requests for grant of exemption had been received. Individual requests for grant of exemption received from employees, who have a share in Hindu Undivided Family/joint property, are considered on merits of the cases.

At present house rent allowance is not admissible to house-owning employees, if they retain Government accommodation on payment of licence fee at market rates.

स्कूलों/कालेजों में पांच विद्यालय संस्थाएँ की योजना

1221. श्री शोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिल्पा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बाजाने की कूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूलों और कालेजों में सप्ताह में केवल पांच दिन ही पढ़ाई होगी ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो योजना के किस तारीख से लागू होने की समावता है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नूरान हसन) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of Fertilizers in Gujarat State

1222. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has been facing acute shortage of fertilizers during the last three months;

(b) if so, whether half of the demand of the State Government in respect of fertilizer has not been met by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the main reasons for short supply of fertilizers;

(d) whether due to the recent cyclonic storm Gujarat State had asked for more supply of fertilizers but the Central Government had not met their demand; and

(e) if so, what was the actual demand of the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The availability of fertilisers in the country is very good at the moment and there are no reports of shortage of fertilisers in Gujarat State.

(b) and (c). As against an assessed requirement of 82,000 tonnes of Nitrogen & 48,000 tonnes of phosphates for Kharif 1976 season, supplies have been made to the extent of 47081 tonnes of Nitrogen & 21,658 tonnes of P_2O_5 . The short supply was owing to the lack of demand.

(d) The Gujarat State have not asked for more supply of fertilisers after the recent cyclonic storm.

(e) Question does not arise.

देश में सफाई कर्मचारियों के बेतन और भर्तों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव

1223. श्री भागीरथ भंवर: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत सफाई कर्मचारियों के बेतन तथा भर्तों में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार ने बनाई है अथवा बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना पर सफाई कर्मचारियों विशेषकर, हरिजन मजदूरों के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की दृष्टि से भी विचार किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस पर कोई विचार किया गया है कि सफाई कार्य के हरिजनों के अतिरिक्त अन्य जातियां भी अपनायें ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) से (ग). संवर्धित प्राधिकरणों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा जीघ ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Amendment in Procedure for providing Rural Credit

1224. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Union has urged Reserve Bank of India to amend the procedure for providing rural credit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No comprehensive proposal has been sent by the National Cooperative Union of India to the Reserve Bank of India for the amendment of the procedure for providing Rural credit.

(b) Does not arise.

Cultural Exchange among States

1225. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) steps his Ministry has taken during the last one year for strengthening the ties between different States in India by means of regular cultural exchanges among them for national unity and integrity; and

(b) the amount of money spent on this account in the past one year of Emergency giving details for each item of such programme of mutual cultural exchange between different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Ministry has revived a scheme of inter-State exchange of cultural troupes and has included it in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The object of the Scheme is to enable people from different parts of India to know more about the culture of different regions and thereby promote emotional and cultural integration of the country. Under this Scheme, selected troupes of performing artistes visit States other than their own.

(b) During 1975-76, nine cultural troupes visited various parts of the country. Under the Scheme, the Central Government reimburses the

sending State the expenditure on account of T.A./D.A. purchase of essential items of costumes & equipment, out-of-pocket allowance, on the payment of remuneration to the artistes etc. upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per troupe per State visited. The receiving State is given a grant to meet a part of expenditure on board and lodging and arrangements of performances, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4,000/- per troupe received. The total amount given to the sending States during 1975-76 was Rs. 1.76 lakhs and that to the receiving States, Rs. 16,000, making the total Rs. 1.92 lakhs. The final accounts have yet to be settled with the various State Governments.

आम लोगों के लिये सस्ते भोजन की उपलब्धता

1226. श्री भावीरब भंदर: क्या हुआ और सिक्खाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के बड़े नगरों तथा कस्बों में आम लोगों को सस्ता और तैयार भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या आम लोगों को सस्ता 'भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कोई आदेश/मनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्द्य बातें क्या हैं?

हुआ और सिक्खाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) :

(क) श्री (ख). नगरों तथा कस्बों में आम लोगों को सस्ता और तैयार भोजन उपलब्ध कराने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है और न ही इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई आदेश/मनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

तथापि, माडर्न बेकरीज (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, जोकि सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रतिष्ठान है, ने दिल्ली में मशीन के जरिए नान, कुल्चा और

रोटियां बनाने के लिए प्रायोगिक अध्ययन किया है। बच्चों, गर्भवती महिलाओं और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए पूरक आहार कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु खाने के लिए तैयार खाद्य पदार्थ बनाने के लिए एकों की स्थापना करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) : प्रश्न हो नहीं उठा।

Fund for implementation of New Education System

1227. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

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

(a) the names of States, which have not yet implemented the 10+2+3 education system and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether these States have asked for additional funds for implementation of 10+2+3 pattern of education; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The position regarding the States which have not yet implemented the 10+2+3 educational system is given in the Statement attached. The introduction of the new pattern and the consequential adoption of the new curriculam, syllabus and programme of education will require deployment of additional funds. The State Governments are primarily responsible for implementation of the scheme and are expected to provide the necessary funds. The Central Government, however, does not give any grant specifically for the implementation of the 10+2 pattern. The Central assistance is included in the block grant for the State Five-Year Plans. The Central Scheme of Vocationalisation providing for some assistance to the State Governments is still under consideration.

Statement

The following States/Union Territories have already adopted the new pattern of education:—

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Assam
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Gujarat
- (5) Jammu & Kashmir
- (6) Karnataka
- (7) Kerala
- (8) Maharashtra
- (9) Sikkim
- (10) Tripura

- (11) Uttar Pradesh
- (12) West Bengal
- (13) A & N Islands
- (14) Arunachal Pradesh
- (15) Chandigarh
- (16) Dadar & Nagar Haveli
- (17) Delhi
- (18) Goa, Daman & Diu
- (19) Lakshadweep

The following States propose to adopt the new pattern from 1977-78/1978-79:—

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Manipur
- (4) Nagaland

- (5) Tamil Nadu
- (6) Rajasthan
- (7) Orissa

The matter is under consideration in the following States/Union Territories—

- (1) Madhya Pradesh
- (2) Meghalaya
- (3) Punjab

- (4) Mizoram
- (5) Pondicherry

Preparation of Lease Deed by DDA

1228. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by the DDA in preparing the lease deed in respect of the plots of land allotted by DDA after all the formalities are completed by the purchaser and after the full payment in respect of the premium made and after the possession is already handed over to the purchaser;

(b) the reasons for taking much time after receiving the full amount and handing over possession;

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure early preparation of the lease deed within 60 days after the full payment in respect of the plot of land is made; and

(d) whether it would be ensured that the lease deed in respect of such plots of land where the payment has already been made in February/March, 1976 is prepared and delivered to the purchaser by the 31st August, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). It takes about a month only.

(c) In view of the reply to (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) In cases where full payments have been made and verified from banks and final permission of the Competent Authorities has been obtained, wherever necessary, under the relevant provisions of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, D.D.A. would make all efforts to prepare the lease deed within a month.

Subsidiary company for oil palm cultivation in Kerala

1229. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3⁹ on the 5th April, 1976 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to form subsidiary company under the Plantation Corporation of Kerala to take up oil palm cultivation; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a final decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No final decision has yet been taken.

(b) The Project Report was originally prepared in 1973, which was put to economic viability studies. As there has been escalation in the prices of different items it has been desired that the Project Report may be updated. The Plantation Corporation of Kerala has accordingly been asked to revise the Report.

Building activities for the poor

1230. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unrealistic building standards, costly land acquisition and bureaucratic procedures stand in the way of the poor to construct their own houses and of public authorities who construct houses for them, especially in the wake of the slum clearance schemes; and

(b) if so, what improvised methods are being adopted to expedite the building activities for the poor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) This is true to some extent.

(b) (i) The National Building Code of India contains more realistic building standards and the various municipal bye-laws are being brought in line with the Code.

(ii) The programme of allotment of house sites to landless workers in rural areas has been given high priority.

(iii) The National Buildings Organisation has prepared various type designs of low cost houses, which could be adopted by the various public housing agencies.

(iv) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation finances housing schemes on the basis of building standards which are specially designed for the lower income groups. Under Government orders, the Corporation is to regulate its flow of funds in such a manner that a major portion of the outflow is utilised for housing the Low Income Group and the Economically Weaker Sections of Society.

(v) Periodic review of the norms of facilities, standards of accommodation and ceiling costs prescribed for various types of accommodation under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is also undertaken.

Barrage at Ram Nagar and irrigation scheme

1231. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outlines about the proposed barrage at Ram Nagar and the irrigation schemes emanating therefrom; and

(b) whether it is proposed to combine the flood control and irrigation projects together to avoid future difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Bihar Government have submitted a scheme costing Rs. 22.55 crores for construction of a barrage on river Bagmati at Ram Nagar, which is 5 Kilometers below the Indo-Nepal border. The Scheme envisages to provide irrigation to an area of about 1 lakh hectares annually. The structures include head regulators on left and right bank with designed capacities of 65 and 40 cumecs respectively to feed the canal systems, guide bunds on either bank and afflux bunds on both banks totalling to a length of 90 kms.

(b) The proposals and scope of the project covers both irrigation and flood control aspects. However, it is proposed to construct the flood protection embankments and afflux bunds in the first stage and take up the barrage and the connected irrigation facility later after the behaviour of the river has been studied further and model tests for the barrage have been carried out.

Scheme for extending of Kamalabalan Embankments

1232. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1531 on the 29th March, 1976 regarding flood prevention-cum-irrigation schemes in Bihar and state:

(a) whether consideration of the scheme for extending Kamalabalan embankments by 40 Kms. beyond Darjia to link the same with the existing Kareh embankments and study of the scheme prepared in 1975

for extending the embankments on both sides of river Kamala for a length of 16 Kms. have since been completed;

(b) if so, facts thereof including the cost, the time-schedule for completion; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Studies requiring extensive surveys and collection of hydrological data for the extension of the Kamla-Balan embankment beyond Darjia are still in hand with the State Government. In addition, a comprehensive plan of flood control in Karch Kamlabalan Doab is also under their examination. The State Government has not indicated the cost and as to when it will be possible for them to complete the studies.

Dispute between Haryana and Punjab on the sharing of Beas water

1233. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long standing dispute between Haryana and Punjab on the sharing of Beas waters has since been resolved and the State Governments have accepted the decision; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). As required under the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966, the successor States of Punjab and Haryana were unable to reach an agreement with regard to their rights and liabilities in relation to the Beas Project. The Central Government, therefore, made efforts to resolve the

matter by negotiations which also did not lead to fruitful results. Consequently, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, made the required determination which was notified on the 24-3-1976 and published in the Gazette of India, dated the 8th May, 1976. A copy of this notification containing the details of determination was laid on the Table of the House on the 25th March, 1976.

Central Schools at Jhansi

1234. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central School has been sanctioned for Jhansi in addition to the existing one; and

(b) the likely date by which it would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसंधान प्रकाशनों के साथ

1235. डा० सक्षीनरायन यांडे :
क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंदी यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने हृषि क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान संस्थां प्रब तक कितनी पुस्तकाएं प्रकाशित की हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इनमें हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के उपलब्ध साहित्य की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त साहित्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है और वे कृषि क्षेत्र में किये गये अनुसंधानों के लाभों से बचत रह जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इत बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि तथा विद्यार्थी विद्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) और (ख). कृषि के क्षेत्र में अंदेजी/हिंदी/पञ्च भारतीय भाषाओं में वर्ष 1973-74 से वर्ष 1976-77 (30-6-76) तक की अवधि में प्रकाशित अनुसंधान प्रकाशनों की संख्या और उनके नाम तथा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरणों में दिए गए हैं [विवरण में खाली गया देखिए संख्या एन टी 1118 3/76]।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान द्वारा प्रकाशित अनुसंधान साहित्य मूलतः अनुसंधान कर्ताओं/शिक्षकों और कृषि के विद्यार्थियों तथा राज्यों के कृषि विभागों के कृषि अधिकारियों एवं अनुसंधान तथा अध्यापन कार्यों में लगे अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए है। ये प्रकाशन अति ज्ञानिक और तकनीकी प्रहृति के होने के कारण देहात के लोगों के लिए नहीं है। फिर भी, इन प्रकाशनों में दी गई सूचना कृषि विभाग के विस्तार निदेशालय और राज्यों के कृषि विभागों द्वारा देहात के लोगों में परिचालित की जाती है।

(घ) कृषि मंत्रालय का विस्तार निदेशालय परिषद् के अनुसंधान प्रकाशनों में दी गई सूचना के आधार पर अंग्रेजी/हिन्दी में पविकाराएँ पाठ्य पुस्तकें, बुलेटिन पत्रक तथा विज्ञप्ति एंड आदि प्रकाशित करता है। ये प्रकाशन विस्तार कर्मचारियों, कृषक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में परिचालित किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा ये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को भी देने जाते हैं।

विस्तार निदेशालय अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में हुए नवीनतम विकास के आधार पर अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, कलड़, पंजाबी आदि कृषि सूचनाएं और लैंड भी देश भर के ग्रामीण लोगों को भेजता है और वे उन्हें ग्रामीण जनता के लाभ के लिए प्रकाशित करते हैं।

राज्यों में कृषि विभागों के कृषि सूचना अध्यौरी भी अपने राज्य के किसानों के लाभ के लिए प्रारंभिक ज्ञानांशों में पविकाराएँ, पत्रक लड़ इस्तिकाराएं और अन्य साहित्य प्रकाशित करते हैं।

नेशनल बिल्डिंग आर्मेनियन्सेन द्वारा तंथार किंवा ज्ञान मंडप का दिजाइन

1236. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्ना निर्माण और ज्ञानालय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल बिल्डिंग आर्मेनियन्सेन ने आर्मेन लोगों में बनाए जाने के लिए एक ऐसे मकान का डिजाइन तैयार किया है जिस पर केवल 1500 रुपये लागत आएगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन भूमिहीन लोगों को जिन्हें मकान बनाने के लिए स्थान दिया गया है, अनुदान देकर ऐसे मकान बनाने के लिए प्रोत्तोहित करेगी ?

निर्माण और ज्ञानालय मंत्रालय में श.०१ मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एच० भगत) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ये मकान ग्रामीणों द्वारा अनने ही प्रश्नों से बनाए जाने हैं जिसमें धूप में सुडाई गई ईंटों की दीवार पर पानी से बांबा (बाटर प्रूफ) के लिए मिट्टी का पलस्तर तथा ऐसे

छप्पर जिनका आग से न जलने तथा जल्दी खराब न होने के लिए उपचार कर लिया गया है, जैसी स्वास्थ्य सामग्री का उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ग) कुछ राज्य सरकारें अर्थात् तमिल-नाडू, केरल, कर्नाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश आदि ने ग्रामीण लोहों में भूमिहीन कामगारों को आवंटित अवास स्थलों पर मकान बनाने के काम में पहल कर चुके हैं। अन्य राज्य सरकारों से इसका अनुकरण करने के लिए अनुरोद किया गया है।

Setting up of University Centre in Kerala

1237. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3136 on 3rd May, 1976 regarding setting up of University Centre in Kerala and state what further action has been taken on the question of setting up two-post-graduate Centres, one under Calicut University and another under Kerala University, in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the report of the Working Group appointed by them to suggest guidelines for the setting up new post-graduate Centres is still awaited. The proposal to set up a post-graduate Centre of the Kerala University at Kottayam would be considered after these guidelines are finalised.

The appointment of an expert Committee to assess financial assistance to be provided to the Post-graduate Centre of Calicut University at Telllicherry is receiving the attention of the Commission.

Multinational Corporations in fishing industry

1238. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of multinational Corporations in the fishing industry;

(b) their equity shares; and

(c) how much they have taken away as profits in 1973-1974; 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Fishing harbour in Andhra Pradesh

1239. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop new fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop a fishing harbour at Kakinada at an estimated cost of Rs. 94.77 lakhs, of which Rs. 77.20 lakhs would be borne by the Central Government. The harbour will have a draft of 2.0 metres and a total landing length of 640 metres. This will enable operation of small and medium mechanised boats. The harbour is designed for the operation of 107 mechanised boats of 10 metre length and 11 medium vessels of 16 metre length. In addition to landing and

berthing facilities, the harbour will have facilities like auction hall, slip way, space for processing and storage units etc. The scheme is under consideration of Government.

Scheme to develop wild life in Gujarat

1240. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop wild life in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, which of these projects are expected to get central aid; and

(c) if so, the main features of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following schemes are getting Central assistance;

(i) Schemes for Development of Sanctuary for Wild Asses around little Runn of Kutch and Sanctuary for Black Bucks in Bhal (Velavadar); and

(ii) Scheme for Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary Project.

A Crocodile breeding scheme in Gir Forests is also expected to receive Central assistance this year.

(c) The main features of these schemes are:—

(i) *Sanctuary for Wild Ass and Black Buck*

1. Plantation of trees and fodder development for animals;

2. Providing drinking water facilities for animals;

3. Habitat improvement;

4. Purchase of vehicles and equipment for their protection;

5. Construction of staff quarters;

(ii) *Sanctuary for Gir Lions*.

1. Shifting and resettlement of Maldharis;

2. Construction of rubble wall for closure of the area;

3. Improvement of niches for ungulates;

4. Augumenting food resources;

5. Providing water facilities;

6. Fair weather roads and paths;

7. Research and Wild Life ecology;

8. Fire protection measures;

9. Establishment of anti-poaching squad;

10. Construction of quarters for staff etc.

(iii) *Crocodile Breeding Scheme*.

1. Construction of hatching pools and staff quarters;

2. Conservation scheme to preserve and multiply the almost extinct crocodiles.

New variety of Bajra

1241. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Agricultural University has evolved a new synthetic variety of Bajra; and

(b) if so, whether it has given good result with regard to resistance to the mildew disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes. A synthetic HS-1 has been evolved at the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.

(b) The Haryana Agricultural University has reported that this synthetic has shown in the trials conducted so far much higher resistance to downy mildew than HB 3 or NHB 3.

Artificial fertiliser

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

1242. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists from three agricultural research institutes are planning to begin a project to lessen the dependence on artificial fertilisers; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not identified any three Agricultural Research Institutes for undertaking projects to lessen the dependence on artificial fertilisers.

However, the Council is working on a strategy so as to educate the farmers regarding the more efficient use of fertilisers and also to work out a system of integrated nutrients supply through recycling of organic matter and better use of fertilisers. More than seventy villages have been identified where various fertiliser industries with the help of the Council and the States Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Universities have undertaken projects for educating the farmers on an integrated nutrients supply system.

Penalty for unauthorised stay in Government flats

1243. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose penalty for unauthorised stay in Government flats; and

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). For unauthorised stay in general pool accommodation, market licence fee according to an approved formula was being charged. From 1st August, 1976, this is to be calculated for accommodation in the general pool in Delhi and New Delhi at the pooled unit rates of Rs. 4.63 per sq. metre for types II to IV and Rs. 5.11 per sq. metre for types V to VIII per month. On this basis, the pooled market licence fee will be 4.66 times the pooled standard licence fee for types II to IV and 5 times for types V and above. As regards type I, the existing system of calculation of licence fee—both for standard rent and for market licence fee—will continue.

2. After the expiry of 30 days after the final eviction order passed by an Estate Officer under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, an unauthorised occupant will be charged damages per month at three times the pooled market licence fee till the date of vacation/physical eviction. In the case of type I quarters, damages will be three times the existing market licence fee.

Unsatisfactory performance of Athletes in Montreal Olympics

1244. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

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

(a) the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory performance of the country's athletes in the Montreal Olympics; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry has asked for and is awaiting an overall assessment report from the Indian Olympic Association and the Indian Hockey Federation on the performance of the Indian Contingent at the Montreal Olympic Games. The Government would like to take further action in the matter after the reports mentioned above have been considered by the All India Council of Sports.

Competition faced by Modern Bakeries

1245. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Modern Bakeries units are facing tough competition from manufacturers in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Modern Bakeries is the only public sector unit manufacturing bread and it has to face competition with the private sector units; wherever they operate. The Company is facing competition at these four places also.

(b) The Company is fully alive to the situation and detailed studies have been made of the performance of these four Units. Special attention is being paid to quality, distribution channels and publicity measures.

Power Tillers

1246. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to devise suitable manually operated power tillers for individual farmers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of India recognising the need for manually operated power tillers, has created indigenous production capacity for manufacture of these in the country.

Six units have been licensed for manufacture of power tillers with a total capacity of 40,000 numbers per annum. The power tillers indigenously produced fall in the H.P. range of 6 to 12.

(The main features of a power tiller are given in the statement enclosed.)

Statement

Power Tillers are hand operated tractors specially designed and developed for use on small and medium sized farms. The machine is relatively simple in construction and weighs 300 to 500 kgs. The field working speed of the tiller varies from 1 to 6 Kms per hour enabling the operator to walk behind the tiller. Power Tiller is suitable for farm jobs viz. puddling, ploughing, tilling, ridging, levelling and inter-cultivation. It can also be used for operating centrifugal pumps, sprayers, dusters, threshers, hullers etc. When hitched to a trailer, it can move at a maximum speed of about 10 to 15 Kms per hour. It can carry 1-2 tonnes load depending on the size of trailer and type of road.

Godavari Basin Project

1247. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the particulars of the projects in the Godavari basin in Maharashtra cleared after the agreement on Godavari waters was reached between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): 4 major irrigation projects of Maharashtra namely Upper Wardha, Jayakwadi Stage II, Upper Penganga and Manjra in the Godavari basin have been cleared by the

Planning Commission after the agreement was reached between the Chief Ministers of the basin States in December, 1975. The brief particulars of these projects are as under:—

Name of the	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (‘000' hectares)
1. Upper Wardha .	3988.00	75.98
2. Jayakwadi Stage II	8890.00	135.57
3. Upper Penganga	8448.00	111.52
4. Manjra	2019.35	27.80

Foodgrains damaged by Insects and Rats and due to lack of storage facilities

1248. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) whether a good quantity of foodgrains has been damaged by insects and rats and also due to lack of storage facilities;

(b) if so, the percentage of foodgrains damaged during 1975-76; and

(c) whether Government have decided to grant financial assistance to farmers to make arrangements for better storing of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Stocks in the godowns of public sector agencies like Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation etc., are stored properly and appropriate preservation techniques are adopted as a result of which

there is negligible damage to foodgrains. Precautions are also being taken to ensure that foodgrains which are stored over raised plinths are covered by rain proof polythene covers with adequate dunnage. No estimate on all India basis in regard to such damage has been made.

(c) Under the 'Save Grain Campaign' being implemented by this Department loans are given to State Governments for fabrication of small size metal bins for better storage and for distribution to farmers on deferred payment basis.

Rice from Tamil Nadu

1249. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu will hand over to the Centre the bulk of its rice stocks; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Government had originally offered one lakh tonnes of kuruvai rice to the Central pool which was accepted by the Government of India. The Tamil Nadu Government now propose to hand over a further quantity of 1.9 lakh tonnes of Kuruvai rice and 4.64 lakh tonnes of samba rice to the Central rice to the Central pool and draw its requirement of rice for public distribution from the Central pool. The terms and conditions of the transfer of these stocks to Central pool are being finalised.

New Strategy for Wheat and Paddy

1250. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the new strategy for 1976-77 agriculture year for increasing production of wheat and paddy in the country; and

(b) the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The strategy of increasing production of wheat and rice during 1976-77 includes expansion of area under high yielding varieties of these crops, sizeable increase in the use of chemical fertilisers and better management practices.

The area under high-yielding varieties of Rice is projected to increase from the estimated level of 12.97 million hectares in 1975-76 to 13.50 million hectares in 1976-77 and that under Wheat from 13.66 million hectares in 1975-76 to 14 million hectares in 1976-77. The total consumption of chemical fertilisers during 1976-77 is envisaged at 36,000 lakh tonnes, as against the likely achievement of 28.92 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 for all crops.

During the current Kharif Season, a National Campaign has been launched for raising Rice productivity in general and in the Eastern States in particular, through timely sowing with the help of community nurseries and adoption of better management practices. An intensive training programme has been carried out at 17 Research Stations/Institutes for the education of the farmers in the adoption of improved production technolo-

logy. A similar campaign is proposed to be launched for increasing the productivity of wheat and grain in the major wheat and grain growing States, during Rabi 1976-77. Extensive education of the farmers would be carried out to bring home to them the necessity of timely sowing of high-yielding varieties of wheat, particularly Kalyansona and also the adoption of rust resistant varieties, particularly under late sown conditions.

Gandak Command Area in Bihar

1251. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to drain out water from the Gandak Command Area in Bihar and whether they are time-bound; and

(b) the time by which they will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Government have prepared master drainage schemes for an estimated cost of Rs. 47.57 crores to provide drainage facilities in the Gandak Command area. It is proposed to complete these works in three stages. Detailed project report for these works has not been received from the State. Some of these works, however, have been taken up to lower the water level and to improve drainage in the command area.

दिल्ली में प्रामोज खेतों के विकास के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की योजना

1252. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की उपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली के प्रामोज खेतों के विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है तथा सरकार उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करना चाहती है; और

(ग) सरकार इस योजना को कब से क्रियान्वित करने का विचार रखती है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (भी के० रघुरामेंद्रा (क) एसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Price of inputs for Agricultural Production

1253. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which there has been reduction in the prices of inputs meant for agricultural product; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce further the price of fertiliser, seed, agricultural implements and other inputs so as to give more encouragement to farmers to produce more?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The prices of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and tractors, the

major inputs for Agriculture, have registered considerable decline since January, 1975. As far as water and electricity are concerned, the tariff in vogue already involves an element of subsidy. A statement giving broad details is annexed.

(b) Fertilizers: The prices of fertilizers have already been reduced substantially and it is not proposed to make any further reduction in the prices of fertilizers.

Seeds: The pricing policy of seeds is reviewed periodically to ensure that the seeds are available to the farmers at a reasonable price.

Pesticides: The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to look into the cost structure of indigenously produced pesticides.

Agricultural Implements: The possibilities of further reduction in prices of tractors is being kept constantly under review.

Statement

Name of Input	Some Major varieties	Price in 1975	Price today
(Rs. per tonne)			
Fertilizer	Urea	2,000	1,750
	Di-Ammonium phosphate	3,005	2,210
	ANP (24-24-0)	3,080	2,270
	NPK (15-15-15)	1,700	1,570
	NPK (17-17-17)	2,590	2,970
	Muriate of Potash	1,220	900
Seeds	Maize-Hybrid	4,250	4,000
	Bajra HB-3	9,550	8,900
	Paddy—(Course & Medium Course)	1,900	1,800 (Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and A.P.)
	Paddy—Fine	2,100	2,000 (Northern Zone including A.P.)
Pesticides	DDT	12,930	11,930
	B.H.C.	5,500	4,000
	Malathion	32,000	28,000
		Rs.	Rs.
Tractors	Massey Ferguson M.F. 1035	43,199.00	42,729.90
	Escorts—335	40,135.00	39,680.00
	—3036	41,332.00	40,857.00
	Ford—3000	56,838.00	56,168.00

(Prices of Tractors are inclusive of Excise Duty)

Development of Fishery in Gujarat**Irrigation Facilities in Districts of Gujarat****1254. SHRI VEKARIA:****SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

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

(a) steps taken by the Government for the development of fisheries in Gujarat State during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) incentives given to fishermen of Gujarat to develop and expand their fishing activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The steps taken by the State Government for development of fisheries in Gujarat during the Fifth Plan includes fish seed production, introduction of mechanised boats, supply of fishery requisites, assistance to cooperatives in marketing, storage and processing, research, education and training. Against a Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs, Rs. 291 lakhs are expected to be utilised during the first three years. Further Rs. 262 lakhs have been availed of as institutional credit, in addition to assistance totalling Rs. 266.97 lakhs for NCDC, ARDC and ICAR during the last two years.

(b) Incentives given to fishermen in Gujarat are in the form of loans and subsidies for marine diesel engines, out-board motors, improved design of boats, fishery requisites, marketing, improvements to tanks, etc.

1255. SHRI VEKARIA:**SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

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

(a) the main sources of irrigation facilities in the Districts of Junagarh, Rajkot and Jamnagar of Gujarat State; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish any desalination plant for irrigation purposes in those Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The main sources of irrigation facilities in Junagarh, Rajkot and Jamnagar Districts of the State are flow irrigation from medium and minor irrigation works and conventional open wells.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the State Government.

Fishing Harbour in Gujarat**1256. SHRI VEKARIA:****SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop fishing harbour in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, facilities which are to be provided to the fishermen in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is proposed to develop self-contained fishing harbours

at Veraval and Mangrol. An integrated development programme covering fishing harbour, shore facilities vessels, etc. at these two sites has been proposed to the World Bank.

(b) Veraval fishing harbour is proposed to be developed for the operation of vessels drawing upto 4 metres. The harbour will have a total landing length of 1430 metres, which will cater to the operation of 550 mechanised boats of 14 metre length and 11 deep sea fishing vessels of 23 metre length. The Mangrol fishing harbour is designed for a draft of 2.5 metres and will have a landing length of 458 metres. This will enable operation of 250 mechanised boats of 11 to 15 metres length. The shore facilities at both harbours will include auction halls, workshops, ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants, etc. Veraval will have in addition a slipway.

Dairy Scheme under World Aid Programme in Karnataka

1257. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) further steps taken to organise a dairy scheme under World Aid Programme in Karnataka State;

(b) whether any work has been started in Karnataka State to implement the dairy programme in backward districts like Tumkur, etc.; and

(c) if so, the progress thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Project in Karnataka has been taken up with financial assistance from World Bank with a financial outlay of Rs. 50.9 crores over a six years period. The progress under the project has been stepped up with the formation of 205 Dairy Cooperative Societies besides the State level Dairy Development Corporations.

Training programmes planned under the project have been organised for field workers while consultants and some staff for milk unions have been appointed. Milk collection has improved appreciably in some areas.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In Tumkur district alone 40 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been formed and steps are under way for supply of cattle-feed together with other inputs like health cover. Artificial insemination work has already been taken up and 20 Inseminators have been trained in this field. Training of farmers has already been taken up.

Use of Animals in Circus

1258. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or any other body has suggested that animals should not be used in circuses; and

(b) if so, Government's view thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, which is under consideration of the Government.

NGT Loans for Farm Production

1259. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advance bigger loans to raise farm production in the country during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir, Government themselves do not propose to advance bigger loans to raise farm production in the country during 1976-77. However cooperative credit institution and commercial banks are expected to provide more loans for farm production during 1976-77.

(b) The targets fixed for loaning by cooperative credit institutions for farm production during 1976-77 are as follows:—

	Rs. crores
Short-term loans	1160
Medium-term loans	82.63
Long-term loans	284.45

No specific targets however have been fixed for commercial banks.

Centre Aid to harness Rich Water Reserves

1260. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has urged the Centre for aid to harness rich water reserves in the States; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Centre for additional

assistance for certain irrigation schemes.

(b) No decision has so far been taken for giving Additional Central assistance during 1976-77 to the States, including Madhya Pradesh.

Social Service on Integral Part of College Education

1261. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by the Director General, Youth Services to make social service an integral part of college education; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Many persons including Director General, Youth Services, are of the view that National Service Scheme activities should be integrated with the programme of curricular studies of Universities and Colleges. These suggestions were brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission which is examining the proposal in consultation with its subject panels.

Gujarat Housing Board

1262. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been so far constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board for the poor class and middle class;

(b) whether no help for housing has been rendered so far to the slum dwellers in the Gujarat State;

(c) what steps Union Government are taking to accelerate its progress; and

(d) whether Union Government are also considering to reorganise the Gujarat Housing Board?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

(c) Housing Boards in the States, including the Gujarat Housing Board, are statutory bodies set up by the State Governments under their own enactments. The area of operation of these Boards and their functions are likewise determined by the statutes of the State Governments under which they are established.

(d). No, Sir.

Plan for reducing Corruption in D.G.S.& D.

1263. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-fold plan has been put forward by the Central Vigilance Commission to reduce corruption in the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals and to improve its overall efficiency and effectiveness;

(b) what steps were taken to implement them;

(c) what are the salient features of the proposed plan; and

(d) to what extent the corruption has been removed in the Ministry after implementation of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission has made recommendations with a view to maintain integrity in the administration of which, the Press coverage has high-lighted the following 5:—

(i) Decision on tenders should be taken by Tender Committees;

(ii) Public contact with the Purchase Wing should be reduced;

(iii) A system of second inspection should be introduced to avoid malpractices in inspection;

(iv) DGS&D officers should avoid using of vehicles provided by contractors and other obligations like free boarding and lodging while on inspection tour; and

(v) Vigilance Organisation in DGS&D should be strengthened.

(b) to (d). The report has been examined and conclusions reached in the Department;

Items (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) under (a), are already accepted and a few additional posts for strengthening the Vigilance Organisation have also been sanctioned. Other feasible procedural changes are also being considered towards adoption. Progressive improvement in the functioning of the Organisation is envisaged, and is being watched.

People rendered Homeless due to Cyclonic Storm in Gujarat

1264. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the cyclonic storm and heavy rain which lashed the Gujarat State during the month

of June, 1976 a large number of people have been rendered homeless;

(b) if so, whether they have not been able to build their houses again and are still homeless; and

(c) whether Central Government have undertaken the job of providing shelter to them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, 12,827 houses and 19,592 huts are estimated to have collapsed and another 48,084 houses and 82,205 huts have been damaged due to cyclonic storm and heavy rain. There are no reports with the State Government as to the number of persons rendered homeless.

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat have been distributing subsidy to the affected persons at the rate of Rs. 700/- for reconstruction of a hut and upto Rs. 250/- for carrying out repairs. In addition, loan upto Rs. 5,000 per house is available for reconstruction or repairs.

Food Production Projects in areas of Ground and Surface Water

1265. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) money spent annually on an average on irrigation works, import of fertilizers and import of foodgrains;

(b) the shortage of foodgrains during each of the last ten years; and

(c) can the shortage be reduced by undertaking projects in areas where plenty of both surface and ground water is available in plenty and the cost of construction is the least particularly when the shortage arises due to failure of rainfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11184/76].

(c) Broadly yes. Irrigation is, no doubt, an important factor in increasing agricultural production; and all efforts are being made to develop the available surface and ground-water resources for irrigation in different regions of the country.

Criteria for Selecting Places of Central Schools

1266. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in local daily dated the 14th June, 1976 under the heading '16 more central schools this year';

(b) if so, criteria fixed for selecting the places for 16 schools; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to open the central school in each district of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan propose to start Central Schools at the following stations this year:—

In the Defence Sector:

1. Dinjan (Assam)
2. Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)
3. Happy Valley (Assam)
4. Allahabad, New Cantt. (U.P.)
5. Tibri, Gurdaspur Cant. (Punjab).

6. Jullundur Cantt (Punjab)
7. Armapore (Kanpur) (U.P.)
8. Cochin (Kerala).

In the Civil Sector:

1. Gangtok (Sikkim)
2. Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Mughal Sarai (U.P.)
4. Wazirpur—Lawrence Road, (Delhi)
5. Indian Institute of Science (Karnataka) or Karaikudi (Tamilnadu)
6. Koliwada-Bombay (Maharashtra)

In Para-Military Stations:

1. Jammu (C.R.P.F.)
2. Lokra (Assam Rifles Campus).

In Public Sector Undertakings:

1. Bongaigaon (Assam)—Petrochemicals Ltd.
2. Kiriburu (Bihar)—Iron Ore Project Meghehatuburu.
3. Sarni (Madhya Pradesh)—Western Coalfields Ltd.

(b) (i) There is a budget provision for the opening of 14 New Central Schools during the year 1976-77, out of which 8 have to be opened in Defence Sector 2 in the C.R.P.F. and other para-military stations and 4 in the Civil Sector. Besides this, 2 schools in the Civilian Sector provided for 1975-76 have actually been started in 1976-77;

(ii) The Ministry of Defence suggests the priority list of stations at which Defence sector schools are to be opened each year. Schools are opened as indicated in this list subject to physical facilities like temporary accommodation, residential accommodation where necessary and sufficient

children for a viable school being available;

(iii) Similarly the Home Ministry has indicated the two places where schools in the para-military stations should be opened;

(iv) Civil Sector schools are selected on the basis of the number of Central Government employees who are subject to frequent transfers posted at the station, the number of their children seeking admission and the availability of physical facilities for housing the school; and

(v) Vidyalayas are opened in the Government of India Public Sector Undertakings who recruit their staff on an All-India basis and who want to provide education to the children of their employees according to the uniform standards as a welfare measure. These undertakings meet the entire expenditure on opening and running the schools established in their campuses.

(c) Central Schools will be opened at places having large concentration of transferable Central Government employees, subject to prescribed norms and also availability of funds.

Request from Punjab to reduce procurement targets for Foodgrains and do away with Bonus Scheme

1267. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have approached the Centre to reduce the procurement target for foodgrains for the State;

(b) if so, whether the Centre was also approached to do away with the present system of paying bonus on wheat; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab had made a request for reduction in the procurement target of wheat. It had also urged that entitlement of bonus may not be linked to any pre-determined target of procurement/contribution to the Central Pool. As the present system of bonus is more conducive to the maximisation of procurement, it was decided not to make any change in it.

Construction of Embankments on River Mandeswari in West Bengal

1269. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of villages are facing destruction as a result of construction of embankments on both sides of the River Mandeswari in West Bengal as a part of the Lower Damodar Valley scheme;

(b) whether the affected people of these villages are eligible for any compensation; and

(c) whether Government have considered any alternative scheme such as training and resuscitation of the Damodar and Rupnarayan rivers, and building of more dams in the D.V.C. area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have drawn up a comprehensive scheme for drainage improvement of the Lower Damodar area which envisages revival of the Amta channel, (Lower reach of the Damodar) by canalising and construction of flood embankment in its un-

protected length on the right bank, construction of flood embankment on the right bank of the river Damodar below Burdwan, construction of flood embankment on both banks of the river Mundeswari, construction of flood embankment on both the banks of the river Dwarakeswar and increasing the carrying capacity of the river Rupnarayan by raising and strengthening of the existing embankments. The over-all scheme has been arrived at after thorough studies and taking into account all the relevant factors including those suggested by the Hon'ble Member. The Mundeswari embankment will prevent large scale spilling that takes place on both banks of the river and causes devastation. There is no doubt that the villages which may fall between the embankments and the river will continue to be prone to floods. The eligibility of these people for any compensation on this account is a matter for the State Government to determine, since the planning and implementation of the flood control schemes rests with the State Government.

States lagging behind in Irrigation

1270. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) how many States would exceed the irrigation targets;

(b) how many States are lagging behind in irrigation; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to complete the irrigation projects which are yet to be completed with particular reference to West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Statewise targets for irrigation are fixed from year to year within the framework of overall targets set for Five Year Plan period and the availability of resources. A target of 2.0 million ha. has been fixed for the year 1976-77 through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate how many States would exceed or lag behind the targets fixed for them. All efforts, however, are being made to attain the targets.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, executed and financed by the State Governments within their developmental plans. The State Governments have been requested to provide necessary funds and other inputs for the on-going schemes with a view to complete them as early as possible. During 1975-76, an advance plan assistance of Rs. 15 crores was provided by the Central Government for certain selected on-going projects in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

Crash programme for Rural Employment

1271. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) salient features of the crash programme for rural employment;
- (b) since when these schemes are in force;
- (c) results achieved so far in physical and financial terms; and
- (d) the impact of the schemes on the unemployment problem in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) The main object of the 'Crash Scheme for Rural Employment' was to provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average for 10 months in every district through the implementation of labour intensive work projects resulting in the creation of durable assets.

(b) The scheme was implemented from April, 1971 to March, 1974. It was discontinued with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(c) The total expenditure incurred under the programme for three years (1971-74) was Rs. 125.38 crores resulting in generation of 31.53 crore mandays of employment. Apart from providing employment the scheme has built infrastructure for growth. 142,604 Hectares of land was brought under irrigation, 18,672 hectares of land was reclaimed, 37,095 hectares were brought under afforestation and 26,228 hectares under soil conservation. Roads were constructed/improved to the extent of 72,375 Kms.

(d) The research studies conducted in the implementation of C.S.R.E. indicated that the labourers found out a real source of employment and earnings through Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

Recommendations of Task Force on Agrarian Relation

1272. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the planning Commission's "Task Force on Agrarian Relations," March, 1973;

(b) outcome of the steps taken in physical terms;

(c) whether the Government are satisfied with the progress of the land reform measures; and

(d) if not, the factors responsible for the slow progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The Report of the Task Force on Agrarian Relations set up by the Planning Commission formed the basis for the policy guidelines on land reforms incorporated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document. The tenancy laws are being brought all over the country increasingly in accord with the national policy. All States have enacted legislation to regulate rent in accordance with the guidelines laid down in this regard in the Five Year Plans, namely that the maximum rate of rent should not exceed 1/5 to 1/4 of the gross produce. However, the rate of rent remains somewhat higher in Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh. More than a dozen States in the country have already completed legislative measures for conferment of ownership rights on the land in cultivating possession of tenants. In a number of other States provision has been made allowing the tenants to purchase ownership rights in the land under their personal cultivation. The right of resumption of land for personal cultivation to be done by landlords has expired in most of the States. Increasing efforts are being made at fuller implementation of these laws.

By now all States in the country where land ceiling measures need to be introduced, have made legislative provisions accordingly. These laws are being implemented with considerable speed. More than 22 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus as a result of the implementation of the land ceiling laws which have been enacted in the light of the national guidelines. More than 13 lakh acres of this land have been taken over by the State, out of which more than 8

lakh acres have been distributed to landless agricultural workers and other eligible persons. The work is still in progress.

The implementation of the tenancy reform will be faster with the preparation of the record of rights. Although record of rights exist in most parts of the country, it reflects only in varying degrees the rights of tenants, under-tenants and sharecroppers and other insecure holders in land. Legislative measures have been undertaken in a number of States during the past few years for providing a statutory basis for recording the rights of these categories of interest holders in land.

In the implementation of land ceiling measures judicial intervention, procedural delays, financial and administrative constraints have presented difficulties. Increasing steps are being taken for their removal as a result of which the pace of implementation has picked considerable speed during the past one year or so.

U. G. C. Grants to Universities

1273. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) grants given by U. G. C. to each University, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) extent of utilisation of these grants by each University during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons why U. G. C. grants could not be fully utilised by some Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11185/76.]

(b) and (c). Allocation of development grants to universities is initially made schemewise for a plan period

and as such the extent of utilisation will be known only after the plan period. These grants are normally paid in suitable instalments on the basis of reported progress of expenditure in respect of various sanctioned schemes. The funds actually released by the Commission also include 'on account' grant to take up implementation of approved schemes and in some cases reimbursement of expenditure already incurred on account of schemes approved in the previous Plans.

The development grants sanctioned by the Commission are not fully utilised by Universities in some cases within the plan period due to delays involved in the recruitment procedures, procurement of equipment and supplies, non-availability of construction materials etc. In some cases, the non-receipt of matching contributions from the State Governments is also a reason for non-utilisation of the University Grants Commission grants within the plan period itself.

चम्बल कमांड लेवर के विकास पर सर्व

1274. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान के चम्बल लेवर में चम्बल कमांड लेवर को विकसित करने के कार्यक्रम पर सरकार और संयुक्त राज संघ ने क्रमशः कितनी राशि खर्च की है ; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जाहनवाज खां) : (क) (1) राजस्थान सरकार ने चम्बल कमांड लेवर (राजस्थान) पर अप्रैल, 1976 तक 760 लाख रु० खर्च किये हैं, विश्व बैंक भी इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए कृष्ण दे रहा है ।

(2) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम ने कोटा (राजस्थान) के समीप चम्बल लेवर में मार्गदर्शी ग्राध्ययन करने के लिए इससे पहले सहायता दी थी । तथापि, इस समय केवल एक विशेषज्ञ कमांड लेवर का कार्य करने में चम्बल कमांड लेवर प्राधिकरण को परामर्श दे रहा है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1976 तक नीचे लिखी प्रगति हुई है ।

1. सिंचाई तथा जल निकास

(क) जल निकास

11,335 है०

(ख) नहरों को पक्की बनाना

5. 46 किलोमीटर

(ग) नहरों की क्षमता सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य

21. 02 किलोमीटर

(घ) नियंत्रण-डांबों का निर्माण

6

2. आन फार्म विकास

(क) सवकार

11,688 हैक्टार

(ख) आयोजना

5,167 हैक्टार

(ग) आन फार्म निर्माण कार्य

520 हैक्टार

3. सड़कें

15. 74 किलोमीटर

4. बन-रोपण

(पीघ रोपण)

250 हैक्टार

कुन्तेरिया करमोई (राजस्थान) पर बांध के निर्माण के लिये सर्वेक्षण

1275. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कई साल पहले उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में कुन्तेरिया करमोई नदी पर बांध के निर्माण हेतु एक सर्वेक्षण कराया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं ; और इस पर सम्भवतः कब से काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केवार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसी कोई परियोजना उसके विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Levy on Tractor

1276. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry of Agriculture recently indicated that the Government are considering reduction of levies on tractors thereby ending unhappy phase of the authorities and the manufacturers trading blame over the high price of farm-machinery;

(b) whether with the accent on redistribution of land holdings, more and more cultivators will find it uneconomical to go for tractors and power tillers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute a Government machinery on Community Development Block level or ask the cooperative organisation to manage for tractors and service centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The matter regarding reduction of levies on tractors had been engaging serious attention of the Government lately. Tyres, tubes and batteries used as original equipment for production of tractors have already been exempted from Excise duty.

(b) The economic use of the tractors by farmers may be affected unless they are also used for custom hiring to get optimum usage.

(c) In order to provide machinery hiring and servicing facilities to farmers, Government is promoting establishment of machinery hiring and servicing Stations through the State Agro-Industries Corporations in the 17 major States. Further, through the scheme for establishment of agro-service centres by Engineer entrepreneurs, machinery hiring and servicing facilities are also being provided. So far, about 2630 Agro-Service Centres have been set up in different parts of the country. In addition, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has so far assisted the setting up of 60 agro-service centres in the cooperative sector in different parts of the country, and more such centres are proposed to be organised.

Training College at Hyderabad

1278. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I. C. A. R. proposes to set up a training college in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, functions of the proposed college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main functions of the proposed Central Staff College for Agriculture are enumerated below:—

(i) To organise, liaise, coordinate, collaborate, and develop training programme both on national and regional scale in various aspects of agricultural development, agricultural administration, project planning formulation and evaluation for senior and middle level officers working in agriculture and allied sectors both in public and private sector.

(ii) To undertake, promote, support, collaborate and coordinate research in various aspects of agricultural development system with special emphasis on development process in agriculture and project planning and administration including a comparative study in agricultural Planning techniques and development administration in different states of India and other countries.

(iii) To function as a repository of ideas and information, both national and international in the field of agricultural research and development and act as a clearing house for dissemination and utilization of such transformation and know-how.

(iv) To offer consultancy services in the field of project planning and agricultural development administration to State Governments, Commercial Banks and also other agencies within the country and outside, and also to evaluate the performance of ongoing and completed projects in the field of research, education and development in agriculture.

(v) To develop a programme of trainers' Training, evaluation, etc. in the field of agricultural development and project planning for senior personnel of universities, research institutions, Banks, and other financial institutions.

(vi) To perform all such activities necessary for the attainment of all or any of the objectives.

The Central Staff College will also undertake supporting and subsidiary activities as indicated below:—

(i) To initiate individual training programme including visits to specified institutions all over India for senior officers like Directors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Heads of Research Institutions, etc. preferably before they join their assignments.

(ii) To organise high level orientation courses, refresher courses, seminars, conferences and workshops in the policies relating to agricultural development for key officials and non-officials in agriculture and allied sectors.

(iii) To organise foundation courses for new entrants to organised personnel services both Central and State, e.g. for IAS and other all-India and Central Service officers, State Agricultural Service Personnel, Agricultural Research Service personnel, etc.

(iv) To organise, liaise and coordinate programmes of international cooperation in the field of project planning and agricultural development research and education.

(v) To build up high quality resource material in the subject of project planning and development administration in agriculture based on actual field experience.

(vi) To undertake a programme of publishing high quality training material and allied publications.

(vii) To initiate, promote and support research and studies to determine the most efficient system of research; and development, including a suitable system of personnel recruitment and administration in the field of agriculture.

Late Payment of Scholarship to Students

1279. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that national scholarships are given to students very late and some times towards the close of the academic year;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure payment of the scholarship money to the students early?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The National Scholarships Scheme is implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The reports received from them indicate that payments on the whole are made on time. But sometimes due to certain unavoidable reasons e.g.,

(i) non-receipt of complete documents from the scholars/institutions,

(ii) non-receipt of annual progress reports of selected scholars on time, and

(iii) change of institution/course by the students without prior approval of the State Governments, payments to the scholars may be delayed.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to ensure that payments are made on time to avoid any inconvenience to the scholars.

Committee to relieve the pressure of population in Delhi

1280. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by Central Government to relieve the pressure of population in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received its Report and if so, outline regarding its main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Government have set up a High Powered Board to ensure formulation and the implementation of development plans for the Delhi Metropolitan Area and the National Capital Region. The High Powered Board has also set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State in the Ministry to examine specific problems as may be referred to it by the Board.

The Board and the Committee are not expected to submit a report but are to meet as and when necessary and consider various issues placed before them.

सूरतगढ़ कार्म संबंधी समिति

1281. श्री भोहन स्वरूप : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूरतगढ़ कार्म के कार्यक्रम की जांच के लिए एक समिति गठित की है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तस्वीरित तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) वह समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगी ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भीर (ख) जी हाँ। सरकार ने 31 जुलाई, 1976 की

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर उच्च न्यायालय के अवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति जानकीनाथ अट्ट की अध्यक्षता में 'सूरतगढ़ फार्म विनियोजन मूल्यांकन समिति' नामक एक तीन सदस्यीय समिति गठित की है, जिसके विचारार्थ विषय नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

1. राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा भूमि के रूप में सूरतगढ़ फार्म में किए गए विनियोजन के मूल्य का जायजा लेना ।
2. भारत सरकार द्वारा सूरतगढ़ फार्म में विकास, मज़बूती, आदान की सेवाओं आदि के रूप में किए गए विनियोजन के मूल्य का जायजा लेना ।
3. दोनों सरकारों द्वारा कि गए विनियोजनों के आधार पर फार्म के मुनाफे का बटवारा लगाने के लिए फार्मला बनाना और स फार्मले के समीक्षा की अवधि के बार में सुझाव देना ।
4. सूरतगढ़ फार्म चलाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार के सहयोग की व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में सुझाव देना ।

(ग) आशा है कि समिति अपने गठन की तारीख से छह महीने के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी ।

Employment guarantee scheme of Maharashtra

1282. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the working of the Employment Guarantee Scheme of the Maharashtra Government with a view to introducing the same with suitable modifications in other areas of the country; and

(b) if so, whether the Study Group appointed for the purpose have submitted the report to the Government and action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team on Rural Employment have submitted a preliminary report which was considered by the Government. It has been decided that in the first instance the employment programme should be dovetailed with the programme of integrated rural development.

Integrated Plan of Housing for Slum Dwellers

1283. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated an integrated plan of housing for the slum dwellers in the important cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan giving financial and physical targets fixed for the current year vis-a-vis actual performance in respect of each of such project?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIHA): (a) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was formulated in 1956 in the Central Sector. The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1969.

(b) The following are the basic principles on which the Scheme is based:-

(i) there should be the minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and efforts should be made to rehouse

them as far as possible at the existing sites of the slums and/or sites nearby, in order to ensure that they are not uprooted from their fields of employment;

(ii) in order to keep down rents within the paying capacity of slum dwellers, the emphasis should necessarily be laid more on provision of the minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential services rather than on construction of any elaborate structures.

The Scheme lays down minimum standards of accommodation and ceiling costs for various types of accommodation, their specifications and criteria regarding eligibility of slum dwellers for allotment of plots/tene-ments.

As the Scheme is in the State Sector, the physical and financial targets for the Scheme are fixed by the State Governments.

Extension of Service to Political Sufferers/Teachers

1284. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration and several State Governments have granted the benefit of extension of two years service after superannuation for Secondary School Teachers who happened to be political sufferers; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to extend this benefit to University Staff, both academic and non-academic, who happened to be political sufferers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV): (a) Delhi Adminis-tration has informed that they grant benefit of extension of one year's ser-vice after superannuation to Second-ary School Teachers who happened to be Freedom Fighters and are re-cipient of Tamra Patras. The infor-mation in regard to States is not rea-dily available.

(b) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Protection to Wild Species

1285. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditionally cultivat-ed varieties of crop and wild plant are facing extinction in the wake of fast spread of high yielding varieties, which may cause harm to future agriculture;

(b) if so, steps taken to protect the wild species and primitive cultivation which are stated to be rich in useful genes essentially required for upgrading of cultivated forms and which have good adaptability and quality; and

(c) whether the National Bureau of Plant Introduction set up under the Indian Agricultural Research Insti-tute and the regional stations at various agroclimatic zones will be able to help in the collection and conser-vation of primitive cultivation so that they could be used in crop-improve-ment programme within the coun-try?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, generally it is felt that with the spread of high yielding varieties, the traditional cultivated varieties tend to be pushed out of cultivation. How-

ever, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is fully aware of this situation and has taken measures to collect and conserve both the traditional cultivated varieties and the wild plants of direct or indirect value to Plant Breeding.

(b) The Council has been sending plant exploration scientific teams periodically to different regions in India to collect wild plants and has also collected various cultivated varieties in different centres. Several collections in primitive cultivated forms of many crops have already been made.

(c) Yes Sir, The National Bureau of Plant Introduction will carry out activities of the plant exploration of the erstwhile Division of Plant Introduction of Indian Agricultural Research Institute on an expanded scale. In addition to the existing Regional Stations at Simla, Jodhpur and Amravati, it will have stations in Trichur (Kerala) and Shillong (Meghalaya). The Bureau will be helping in collection of primitive cultivated types and Wild plants and also will have Seed Bank for helping in improvement programmes relating to different crops.

Break Down in D.M.S. Plant

1286. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a frequent break down at Delhi Milk Scheme plant;

(b) if so, number of break downs during 1975 and in 1976 upto-date;

(c) whether bottles break under the fillers; and

(d) if so, percentage of bottles so broken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Except for occasional operational troubles there has been no major breakdown of Delhi Milk Scheme Plant.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Bottles generally do not break under fillers. An odd bottle sometimes gets stuck up or there is any abnormality in the filler run, which is very rare.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Mis-Management of Affair in the Western Court Hostel For M.Ps.

1287. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of WCRKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any complaints regarding mis-management of affairs in the Western Court Hostel for M.Ps.;

(b) if so, what are the complaints;

(c) whether they have been investigated and if so, what are the findings, item-wise; and

(d) what steps have been taken against those responsible for mis-management?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A complaint was received from an M.P. regarding non-eviction of a private person from a suite in the Western Court Hostel, where he had been inducted by the M.P. as his guest for one week. The M.P. also made various allega-

tions of over-charging of rent from him and collusion between the staff of the Western Court and the guest.

(c) The complaints have been found without substance. There was no collusion or overcharging of the M.P., as alleged. It was his responsibility to pay the charges on account of the guest and also to get the accommodation vacated. Nevertheless, action was taken by the Directorate of Estates under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, to evict the private person.

(d) Does not arise.

Liberal Education

1288. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the futility of liberal education, which adds every year to the job market fresh batch of unemployed youth has been recognised;

(b) if so, steps taken to rectify the liberal education being imparted in this country; and

(c) whether the funds, as are being spent on liberal education, will be used to finance projects started by the unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Resolution on National Policy on Education indicates the direction in which our educational system has to be reconstructed. The Resolution says:

"The Government of India is convinced that a radical reconstruction of education on the broad lines recommended by the Education Commission is essential for

economic and cultural development of the country, for national integration and for realising the ideal of a socialistic pattern of society. This will involve a transformation of the system to relate it more closely to the life of the people; a continuous effort to expand educational opportunity; a sustained and intensive effort to raise the quality of education at all stages; an emphasis on the development of science and technology; and the cultivation of moral and social values. The educational system must produce young men and women of character and ability committed to national service and development. Only then will education be able to play its vital role in promoting national progress, creating a sense of common citizenship and culture, and strengthening national integration. This is necessary if the country is to attain its rightful place in the comity of nations in conformity with its great cultural heritage and its unique potentialities."

2. Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her address to the 13th Convocation of the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, on January 5, 1973, said "We have first of all to think of what is education and what we want education to do for us". While addressing the 37th Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, she observed:

"The real purpose of education is to enlarge the intellectual horizon and emotional activities so that we have not only better workers, but also better human beings who are mature and who can face the growing challenges."

3. The fundamental objectives of all education, whether liberal, scientific, technical, professional or vocational, is to seek and cultivate new knowledge; to promote a scientific and rational outlook and temper and to engage vigorously in the pursuit of truth and excellence; to train competent

men and women with a commitment to basic human values, social purposes and national development; and to strive to enrich the life of the community around through the diffusion of culture; national integration and through the solution of problems by the application of science, technology and learning.

4. The creation of employment opportunities depends upon the size of investment in economic activity, the type of technology adopted in agriculture and industry, and the extent of social services proposed to be provided. Education has hardly any direct role in the creation of employment. But indirectly it assists the process by accelerating economic growth, developing science and technology, improving the general level of skills among the people so as to make them better employable and more productive, and training the skilled personnel needed for development. It should not be forgotten, however, that education, which promotes the fullest development of the human personality, is an end in itself. A person is not educated to fit an employment position. Rather he is given good education so that he brings greater efficiency and productivity to bear upon the employment position he comes to occupy.

5. With a view to relating education to productivity, improving the technical and technological skills of the people, and inculcating essential values such as dignity of manual labour, an effort is being made in the Fifth Five Year Plan. One of the major thrusts of the Fifth Five Year Plan is to establish closer links between education and employment. For this purpose, it has been decided to reorganise the educational system as a whole on the basis of 10+2+3 pattern of education recommended by the Education Commission. In this pattern, work experience will form an integral part of education in ten years of school education. In class IX

and X, pre-vocational education will be introduced in schools. The 10-year school course will be followed by a 2-year higher secondary course and a 3-year degree course. The 2-year higher secondary course will be either employment preparatory or university preparatory. It is expected that at least 50 per cent of students at the higher secondary level would in due course be enrolled in vocational courses. The new orientation would not only make a large number of students employable but it would also reduce pressure on higher education considerably.

Stock of Foodgrains by States

1289. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed by the Government to stock foodgrains, State-wise;
- (b) the present food stock position; and
- (c) whether Government propose to review its policy and decline the shop imports of foodgrains from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) State-wise targets of stocks of foodgrains are not fixed. The stock of foodgrains is maintained on an all-India basis.

(b) The total physical stocks (including operational stocks) of foodgrains with the Governments (Central and States) at the end of June, 1976 were of the order of about 17.0 million tonnes.

(c) In the context of the easy food situation in the country this year, Government have reviewed the position and have suspended further commercial purchases from June last.

Entry Fee for Historic Monuments

1290. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether entry fee for the historic monuments of national interest is controlled by Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, whether recently the entry fee to Taj Mahal has been raised to Rs. 2/- from 50 paise by the State Government without consulting the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(c) whether other State Governments will also be permitted to augment their financial resources on the basis of the Taj Mahal precedent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the Central Government is empowered to levy entrance fee at protected monuments.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India has not raised the entrance fee for the Taj Mahal. It is, however, understood that the U.P. Government is collecting some other levy, the precise nature of which is being ascertained.

(c) The Central Government is advised that it alone is competent to charge entrance fee from visitors to monuments of national importance. There is at present no proposal to allow any State Government to levy such fee.

Bank Loan to Tamil Nadu Students for pursuing Studies

1291. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have now been made whereby Bank loans will be made available to Tamil Nadu

students to pursue their under-graduate, post-graduate and even foreign studies;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme formulated in this connection; and

(c) when the facilities will be made applicable in regard to students of other States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The public sector banks have introduced Educational Loan Schemes in order to finance indigent students of merit going in for Graduate and Post-Graduate studies in selected disciplines in India and abroad. The Schemes have been implemented not only in Tamil Nadu but also in other States. The loans are given at liberal rates of interest and at easy schedule of repayment. The amount of loan varies from course to course and from Bank to Bank ranging from Rupees five thousand to Rupees fifteen thousand.

Clearing of Foodgrains and Fertilizers at Kandla Port

1292. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in a daily paper dated the 27th June, 1976 that the entire Kandla Port was chocking with foodgrains and fertilizers as on 26th June, 1976 because of failure on the part of F. C. I. to move them from the port;

(b) whether the Port authorities proposed to levy a "dead wharfage" charge on this account; and

(c) what are the reasons, when these stocks were cleared and what amount was paid to the Port authorities under (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHIDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In some of the States in the North Zone, Gujarat and west Madhya Pradesh which are in the hinterland of Kandla Port, the rabi procurement exceeded the target by about 8 lakh tonnes during May and June, 1976. This caused storage difficulty. The availability of conventional covered storage accommodation was inadequate. Alternatively, storage of wheat on plinth under cover (CAP) was being resorted to. Therefore, instead of moving imported wheat from Kandla for CAP storage in the hinterland where the rainfall is comparatively heavy, CAP storage arrangements were made for imported wheat in the Kandla Port Trust area/Gandhidham itself. The port transit shed balance which was 26,593 tonnes of foodgrains on 26th June, 1976 was reduced to 486 tonnes only, by 13th July, 1976. The position in regard to fertilisers was almost normal, throughout.

Since the Food Corporation of India has been making all possible efforts to increase the storage and the handling capacity at Kandla/Gandhidham to meet the situation, the Board of Trustees of the Kandla port decided at the meeting on 24th June, 1976 to defer the proposal of the KPT for imposition of 'dead wharfage' until October, 1976. No 'dead wharfage' has, therefore, been levied or paid on foodgrains and fertilisers at the Kandla Port.

Tented Schools in Resettlement Colonies of Delhi

1293 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the tented schools in Resettlement colonies of Delhi schools are not working properly due to rains; and

(b) if so, the number of such schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The schools in the resettlement colonies are functioning properly. In some of the areas in the resettlement colonies grass had grown but steps have been taken to cut the grass and also to drain the water from the school compounds where it had accumulated due to heavy rains.

Representation from the Residents of Slum Tenements in Colonies Like Ranjit Nagar

1294. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4561 on 24th March, 1975 regarding representation from the residents of slum tenements and state:

(a) the number of cases of needy slum dwellers, in which the slum Deptt. of DDA has accepted upto June 1976 the claim for groundfloor tenements in lieu of upperfloor ones, but possession thereof could not be given due to non-availability of such tenements;

(b) whether a number of such tenements have recently been got vacated in colonies like Ranjit Nagar etc. by slum Department; and

(c) if so, the time by which the possession of groundfloor tenements will be given to those whose claims have already been accepted by Slum Department?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a). Three.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir The possession will be given shortly.

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RE: A NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN 'CURRENT' WEEKLY

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to move a question of privilege.

Under Rules 222 and 223 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I am raising a question involving a breach of privilege concerning me as a Member of Parliament.

The facts of the case are as follows:

That in its issue of Saturday, August 21, 1976, Vol XXVII, No. 52 the Printer, Publisher and Editor of the *Current Weekly* published from Meher House, 15, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay—400001, has published the photograph of Sri M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on one side and my photograph on the other with the boldest of headings "Corrupt Caught". It has also published a caption "Confused Identity" under my photograph. It hopes to do the impossible by confusing me with one Sri Nawal Kishore Sinha who is at present M.L.A., Bihar and hinting a sinister link between me and the abovementioned person. It, by implication, makes me a party to the worst slander in history which is placing the Gandhi Maidan, alongside the Patna Station Railway Platform. As this is most atrocious of lies and a fabrication deliberately meant to involve me, I wish to deny every facet of the same. I was never in any capacity, whatsoever, connected with the things mentioned in that news coverage. The news coverage reveals certain allegations against the Urban Co-operative Bank, Patna of which one Sri Nawal Kishore Sinha presently M.L.A. of Bihar was the Chairman. I was in no way associated or connected with the Bank referred to above.

I am the Chairman of the Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union against which no charge has been preferred and no findings recorded.

Sir, on page 183 and 184 of "Practice and Procedure of Parliament" by Kaul and Shakdher, Second Edition 1972 in the first paragraph on 'Powers, Privileges and Immunities of the Houses, their Committees and members', it is stated:

"The term 'privilege' applies to certain rights and immunities enjoyed by each House of Parliament collectively and by members of each House individually without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies and individuals"

The abovementioned privilege of the members of Parliament, according to the same book by Kaul and Shakdher, says:

"They are enjoyed by individual members because the House cannot perform its functions without the unimpeded use of the service of its members and by each House collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity."

Sir, by the publication of the above news with my photograph inserted with defamatory intent, I, as a member of this august body, have been deprived of the unimpeded use of this House. This news has brought me in a bad light, it has lowered me in public estimation and deprived me of the peace of mind and heart. It is in view of that, I seek your protection and that of the House for vindication of my honour and dignity as a Member of this House.

Therefore, invoking the spirit of Para 2 of page 184 of Kaul & Shakdher, I state that I have been deprived of the ability to perform my duties in Parliament without let or hindrance.

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha]

A detailed perusal of the news item on page 1 of the above mentioned issue purporting to Bihar and involving me amounted to 'libel' and therefore again I quote Kaul and Shadher at page 184: "When any individual or authority disregards or attacks any of the privileges, rights or immunities, either of the members individually or of the House in its collective capacity, the offence is termed a breach of privilege and is punishable by the House."

In this case, the Printer, Publisher and Editor of the "Current" Weekly of Bombay, in its issue dated Saturday, August 21, 1976, Vol. XXII, No. 52, has attacked the privilege of a Member of Parliament and therefore has invited upon themselves as Printer, Publisher and Editor, the charge of a breach of privileges of Parliament.

Therefore, Sir, under the Rules 222 and 223, I seek your protection and that of the House to bring charge of breach of privilege of Parliament against the Printer, Publisher and Editor of the "Current" Weekly of Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with the rules of procedure on this matter and the normal practice too, I shall first direct the Printer, Publisher and Editor of this paper, the Current Weekly, to make their statement or report, whatever it is, on this matter and after their report comes, I will bring this matter again to the House.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA (Alipore): In accordance with your direction, whatever the Editor, Publisher or Printer would give, would come subsequently. The very fact that Mr. Sinha's photograph has been published and circulated in thousands of copies throughout the country, the defamation that he is complaining of, has taken place and his public image has been defamed. No remedy can be brought by the editor writing a letter saying it was printed by mistake and so on.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't decide anything.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: This matter must be referred to the Committee of privileges.

श्री इंद्राजित गुप्ता (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसा मामला है कि जब तक इसी तरह से फंट पेज पर मोटे अक्षरों में नहीं निकलेंगा कि हम से गलती हो गई है, हम क्षमा मांगते हैं। तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने इन अखबार को बम्बई में देखा था, इस को देख का मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ। इस सदन में पहले भी कई बार इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस लिये, मान्यवर इस को गम्भीरता से लेते हुए आपको ऐसा निर्णय देना है जिस से इस सदन के सदस्यों की इज्जत बच सके तथा इस तरह के जो बेले-ओर निराधार आरोप लगाये जाते हैं उँहसे इन की रक्खा हो सके।

SHRI S.A. SHAMIN (Shrinagar): Sir, I want to make a submission with your permission. While I genuinely sympathise with Mr. Sinha that great damage is done, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is a great distinction between pure and simple case of defamation and a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go into it. Let us not argue over it now.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM: You will be deciding whether it is a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege. You will make up your mind.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of making up mind.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM: This a serious case of defamation, not breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not making up my mind.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM: That does not matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No more debate. This is a very serious matter.

Interruptions

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. There is no point of order. I am sorry, we are going into the extraneous matters.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I will not allow anything in this matter. Nothing will go on record. I will not allow anything to go on record.

I would request the hon. Members to hold their views.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you have given an indication of the procedure that you would prefer to follow, namely of first asking the editor or publisher or whoever he is to give some sort of an explanation as to how it has happened and why it has happened. Am I to take it that in the event of some apology or some expression of regret by this Editor, the matter would then be closed? Just a minute please. It is a long time since we had the motion of privilege. As far as I know, and you know very well, sir, I think, the Editor of this paper is not a stranger to Mr. Sinha; he knows him personally. He knows him very well and I cannot believe that an editor has not seen the format, the matter of the front page of the paper, before it is put on the printing machine.

Therefore, as Mr. Sinha is complaining, when this has been done with a malicious intent, this is a serious matter. A serious charge has been brought. I have no objection to your writing a letter to the editor. But, I would not allow the matter to rest there simply because we have taken cognisance of it. I therefore suggest that you may write a letter to the Editor. But, the matter is serious enough to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The most important point here is this. When a particular thing on a front page in an important paper is published against a public representative, like a Member of Parliament, is it not the duty of the editor or of the person who published the paper at least, as

a courtesy, to try to enquire from the Member concerned that they have received such and such a thing; what has he got to say. Without doing that, suddenly you go with his photograph without trying to ascertain whether he is even the person concerned and publish all types of scandalous things against him. What is the protection that the Member will have?

MR. SPEAKER: You are not suggesting anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am suggesting that this is a matter for the Privileges Committee and this should be referred to the Privileges Committee and let them write to the Editor whatever he wants to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go into it any more now.

It is a serious matter. I know the whole House shares the anxiety and feelings of the hon. Member who is aggrieved because of this. The only thing I was suggesting was that in such matters the normal procedure is that we straightway refer it to the Privileges Committee or ask for an explanation from the paper. The Committee cannot also come to any decision without asking for an explanation from the paper. So what I was suggesting before I was interrupted was that I will direct the printer, publisher, and editor to submit his explanation, and then come to the House. At that stage, we can refer the matter again to the Privileges Committee. This is the normal procedure. Let us follow it. We can give them a very short time and ask them to submit the explanation within a week. If necessary, we can do that. Then we will come to the House. At that stage, the House will decide.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Before this session adjourns.

MR. SPEAKER: I said within a week.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF
D.D.A. FOR 1974-75, GUJARAT TOWN
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ACT, AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF
D.D.A. FOR 1971-72, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (HRI H. K. L. BHAGAT):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1974-75, under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11168/76.]
- (2) A copy of the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 27 of 1976) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11169/76.]
- (3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11170/76.]

TAMIL NADU PANCHAYATS (EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE) ACT AND TAMIL NADU PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCILS (EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): On behalf of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976:—

- (1) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Terms of Office) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 32 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1976.
- (2) The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Extension of Terms of Office) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 33 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11171/76].

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (USE FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES OF THE UNION) RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Official Languages (Use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1052 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11172/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, AND CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING

together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11173/76.]

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO TAMIL NADU ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ADDITIONAL WATER CESS RULES, 1963

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 494(E), to 519 (E), 521(E) to 637(E), 639(E) to 650(E), 652(E) to 691(E), 693(E) to 714(E), 716(E), 720(E), 721(E), and 724(E), to 740(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1976 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum:—

(i) The Customs Tariff (Determination of origin of United Kingdom and other preferential Areas) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 717(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(ii) The Customs Tariff (Determination of origin of the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 719(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(iii) The Additional Duty Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 722(E), in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(3) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 692(E), 715(E) and 718(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1976, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 1258 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 26th June, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess Rules, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess Special Assessment and Special Water-Cess, Act, 1963 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11174/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, BANGALORE, FOR 1975-76

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1975-76 together with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11175/76.]

12.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANT (GENERAL), 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I pre-

[Smt. Sushika Rohatgi]

sent a statement showing Demand for Excess Grant in respect of the Budget (General), for 1973-74.

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACQUISITION OF REMAINING SHARES OF ESSO IN HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Government are considering restructuring of the oil industry with a view to making optimum utilisation of the existing assets and facilities and improving the standard of service to the public. In order to achieve this goal, we have been actively engaged in completing negotiations for the acquisition of foreign oil companies. The House is aware that negotiations are in progress with Caltex and Assam Oil Company for taking over their assets in India. Meanwhile, Government had approached Exxon for acquisition of their 26 per cent holding in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. In accordance with the Agreement signed in March, 1974 those shares would have been transferred to Government only in 1981. However, negotiations with Exxon have recently been completed and an understanding has been reached that these shares will be transferred to Government on the 1st October, 1976 on payment of an amount of \$ 3,096,600 net of taxes. The formal Agreement in this regard will be signed in September, 1976. This will not in any way disturb the existing arrangements for payment of principal and interest amounts relating to acquisition of 74 per cent share of Exxon in 1974. Exxon will continue to supply crude oil till 1980-81, as agreed earlier. I would like to take this opportunity for placing on record Government's appreciation of the co-operative spirit shown by Exxon during these negotiations.

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. KORBA FERTILISER PROJECT

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Members of Parliament have been expressing from time to time their concern over the fate of the Korba Fertiliser project and several questions have been put in both Houses of Parliament on the subject. I am, therefore, making this statement to clarify the position.

The Korba Fertilizer project has not been abandoned. The project has only been slowed down and the expenditure thereon staggered due to resources constraint. The project was taken up for implementation in 1974 and an amount of Rs. 11.87 crores has already been spent upto March, 1976. I wish to assure this House that work on the project will be resumed with vigour shortly.

12.24 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF TAMIL NADU—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy on the 20th August, 1976, namely:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976, in respect of Tamil Nadu, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 10th September, 1976."

Three hours were allotted and only five minutes were taken. So, we have 2 hours and 55 minutes. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by Shri Brahmananda Reddy to extend the President's rule in Tamil Nadu. At the time when the DMK government was removed illegally and most undemocratically, we emphatically opposed the move and we clearly stated our views that instead of adopting such undemocratic measures, the government could have arranged and election which was due shortly. That would have been the best way of judging the opinion of the Tamil Nadu people as to which form of government they want. While I say this, I am not taking any brief for the DMK Government, we have our differences with that party also. The arguments that were advanced for the undemocratic step then taken were mere eyewash and there was no necessity for that step. Elections could have been held so that the people could say whether they were disgusted with the DMK because in that case they would have refused to vote for the DMK government and the I would not have had any objection for that at all. But what is this policy? Is it not a policy to perpetuate the undemocratic, most illegal and authoritarian rule not only at the centre but throughout the country including Tamil Nadu? Here is a blatant example as to how they behave with the people of State where they cannot form a government of their own choice. The difference between Gujarat and Tamil Nadu is whereas in Gujarat they thought they may get some defectors to be included in the party, thereby enabling the Congress Party to form a government. In Tamil Nadu, they knew that the DMK had such a big majority that it was not possible for them to form a government by defecting a few MLAs. Our party have emphatically protested against this sort of attitude action by the Congress Party.

No special reasons have been given by the minister today why President's rule should be extended in Tamil Nadu. Sir, mine is the lone voice against this resolution and he is not listening.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants that you should listen to him.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I have been listening, Sir. He said, this is an undemocratic act.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is just like his brief statement. He wanted to convince the House by a short statement. I have gone through this pamphlet circulated by him and I do not find any special reasons to be convinced that it is necessary to continue the President's rule there. What have you achieved within these six months? There is an accusation that DMK ministers were corrupt. I do not know about that there is no proof that they were corrupt as alleged. On what basis do you say that you are cleaning the administrative apparatus? You say, you are taking measures to stop corruption in the administration. But I have some personal knowledge and I know that corruption has increased in all the departments, including the police. I do not want to mention any name or incident here? if necessary, I will bring them to the notice of the minister. The other reasons you have elaborated here are drought conditions, etc. But these are common to all the States. What is the special reason for continuing the President's rule there? Nothing has been substantiated in your statement. My humble request to the minister and to the government is to reconsider the matter and see whether they can go back and take the direct opinion of the people of Tamil Nadu through election. If the people think that Congress is the best party to rule over Tamil Nadu, they will give their verdict.

I know the apprehension lurking in your mind, you know that people will reject you. The people may not vote for the DMK but they will not vote for the Congress either. What have you done for the people after removing the popularly elected Government?

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

You have appointed two Advisers to the Governor. But they are bureaucrats, like the old ICS officers, who have no living connection with the people. How can they do anything for the good of the people when they have no direct and living connection with the people?

In the report you have mentioned about the formation of certain committees in all the districts. What is their activity? How can the top man decide about a thing about which he has no personal knowledge? He has to be guided by the official of his department or the persons whom he has nominated or appointed to these committees in the districts and the talukas as per his whim.

That is why I say that this measure cannot be supported by anybody. I would say that the Central Government should abandon this method of bringing the whole of the country under one central authoritarian rule. You have to give up that policy and adopt democratic methods both in the Centre and in the States. Instead of centralising all the powers, you have to give more powers to the States.

Whatever you may say in your report, there has been no improvement in the situation after the removal of the DMK Ministry. In fact, the situation has deteriorated. In the report there is reference to the drought conditions. 40 per cent of the food production has been affected so far. According to the statement of the Government on the floor of the House, because of the failure of the monsoon, the reservoirs have no water for the cultivation of crops and, therefore, the crops have failed. As a result of it, the prices have gone up in most cases. In reply to the Calling Attention Notice of my CPI friends, the Government have admitted that the prices have gone up. In whatever way you may try to justify it, in reality the prices have gone up.

In the ten districts which are drought-affected, immediate steps must

be taken to provide at least drinking water. As rightly stated by one hon. Member during the Calling Attention Notice on that day, you may bore or sink a tube-well but what is the guarantee that there will be water in that well?

Where is the maintenance apparatus? On whom are you depending for the proper maintenance of these tubewells for drinking water? It is most unsatisfactory. The attitude of the persons who have been entrusted with this task is callous and have the least sympathy for the people. The same agriculturists who are selling their crop at a lower price to the middle men, have to pay a higher price when they have to purchase the same product. This is the situation. It is a fact that evictions from land of the small tenants are going on as before, and it has not in any way been checked. I can give you examples. Nowhere are the semi-cultural labourers getting the minimum wages that have been fixed for them. Wherever there is an organised movement of the agricultural labourers, there they are getting something near the minimum wages fixed, but in most other cases they are not getting.

He has stated that the labour situation and industrial relations have improved much, but I am not of the same opinion. I would say that by the application of coercive measures, the workers have been forced not to raise any protest and or any dispute. That the Government cannot deny. I will give only one example.

What about the sugar industry which has been closed for a long time, and for whose fault? The cane growers were not getting a remunerative price for their cane, and that is why they did not grow cane, and that is why the mills could not work. I know that previously there was a difference of Rs. 20 to 25 between the sugar that was manufactured in U.P. or Northern India and that in Tamil Nadu, but now the difference

and gap is more. So, both the cane growers and the sugar mill workers are suffering. So, I do not know how Mr. Brahmananda Reddy can say that the situation is better. Thousands of workers are retrenched, they are without work, and no arrangements have been made by the Government in the matter. Fifty per cent of the tanneries are not working, and the wages that the workers are getting there, I do not know whether Mr. Brahmananda Reddy knows it, are far below even the minimum wages fixed for the agricultural labourers. Thousands and thousands of handloom weavers are out of employment. It has been stated here that much has been done for them, but my question is actually what the Government has done for the real weavers. Twenty per cent of the total weavers are still under the master weaver who is exploiting the weavers in every possible way. He is getting loans from the banks, getting yarn at cheaper rates, and he is controlling the market. He is giving paltry sums to the weavers far below subsistence level. I know, large sections of Tamil Nadu handloom weavers are in no way better than the bonded labour. I do not know what will be the reply of the Government in this regard. There is no Factories Act, there is no labour law, there is no ESI, nothing of the sort, in the case of handloom weavers. This is the situation in the case of handloom weavers.

More than 75 engineering industries in and around Coimbatore have resorted to lay-offs, retrenchments and closures. Even after the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, prohibiting lay-offs, retrenchments and closures without prior sanction from the Government, these are taking place. Some industries having more than 300 workers are also declaring lay-offs. The small engineering units employing less than 300 employees and above 50 employees are resorting to lay-offs and sometimes lockouts and closures. They are taking all the advantage from the Government in the name of rehabilitating their in-

dustries. But in the case of workers, the employees, the Government is callous and nothing is being done in their case.

I know, the Ramji Mills at Trichy and the Jawahar Rajendra Mills at Salem have declared a large-scale lay-off. About 20,000 workers in the categories of temporary and casual labour are not given employment for the last 18 months. The Kurumuthu Group of Mills in Madurai do not pay regular monthly wages in time. In the name of production and efficiency, even during lunch hours, the workers are required to do work without any overtime. The workers in the age group of 50 and above are being asked to undergo efficiency tests and after 25 years of service, they are found to go on voluntary retirement. This is the labour situation in Tamil Nadu.

Regarding the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board workers, I am amazed to find that the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, has said that there are 24,000 workers in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board who are surplus whereas the Home Minister has given a statement that there are 35,000 employees who are surplus. But from the actual official report, on physical verification, it has been found that there are only 3,000 workers who may be surplus and who can be absorbed in the State Electricity Board under new projects that are coming up. They can easily be absorbed. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board claims that in the other State Electricity Boards, the employees are not in such large number as in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. It may be true. But what is the fault of the workers? It is not their fault. I want to know whether any actual assessment has been made. Why is there a difference in the statement of the two Ministers, the Finance Minister and the Home Minister? The official figure gives us an entirely different picture.

I would say that this matter must be looked into by the Government specially in respect of the State Electricity Board workers. I would say also about

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

the sugar mill workers, the handloom weavers and the tannery workers. These are the blatant examples where you will find that these workers have been repressed and, even after amending the Industrial Disputes Act, no change has been brought about. The lay-offs, the retrenchments and the closures are going on. There is no check.

Our representative in the Tamil Nadu Consultative Committee has pointed out, some time back, certain things about the law and order situation. Much has been said here by the Home Minister but here are the some facts which I want to cite. I may also state here with full responsibility that the law and order situation is not better at all. The person arrested are taken inside the lock-up of the police station and beaten. Why? The person does not know why he has been arrested, he is taken inside the police station and beaten severely. This is a regular feature. The treatment that is meted out in the jail to the persons who are arrested under MISA or under DIR because they are connected with some political party are deplorable. The treatment which should be given to political prisoners is not given to them. Even in British days, in the jail, the political prisoners were getting a fair treatment. That is not there now.

Also, I do not understand what is this system. Some of our friends, some of our party leaders who are also MLAs, were taken from Tripura to Tamil Nadu. Why? For what reason? Why should there be this system? Why does Mr. Brahmananda Reddy not come forward and say what is the reason for this sort of transfer? Their relatives cannot go and meet them, nor can they write letters very often, because, the letter will go to Tripura for censor, from there it will come again to the Madras jail and then it will be sent. You can imagine how long it will take for a letter to reach its destination. This is the condition there.

I will mention certain things. On 5-7-1976, two active workers of CITU, by name Sundararajan and Bapu, were taken under police custody by the Avadi Tank Factory Police Station, and they were kept in the Avadi Police Station for ten days and were tortured by the CID inspectors, with the help of a Head Constable by name Verghese. The allegation was that they distributed leaflets containing a demand for the release of the Tank Factory workers arrested under the MISA. Is it a fault? Is it a crime? I ask this of the House and of the Minister. If I ask that the MISA detenus should be released, is it a crime on my part? Persons have been arrested under the MISA and they have not been furnished with reasons for which they have been detained; they have no opportunity to go to the court and challenge the detention order. In such a situation, I cannot even say that such and such persons have been arrested and raise a demand for their release! I do so, it is a crime on my part! I will humbly ask the Home Minister: is it proper, is this the treatment that should be meted out to the political and trade union workers?

"The victims were forced to sit down...."

Further it is stated that they were beaten with lathis all over the bodies while two policemen were standing on their knees and giving severe blows on their backs.

"They were forced to keep their hands on the table and beaten by lathis. This torture was carried out daily for half an hour till they swooned. Two pairs of chappals, one spectacle worth Rs. 80, cash of Rs. 60 and pens were taken by the Policemen inside the Thana lock-up and in spite of their protest and request, these articles have not yet been returned."

This is the condition so far as the law and order situation is concerned. Other things I can narrate.

Even about what is professed here that special care will be taken of the weaker sections—may I know how many Scheduled Castes people have been provided with land? An assurance was given here that they will get land for building their huts. How many have been given? Is it not a fact that the vested interests in the villages are carrying on repressive measures against the Scheduled Castes people and when complaints are lodged with the Police, it is always found that the man who goes with the complaint is either kept in the Police lock-up or is being harassed in other ways?

So I will say that I cannot and I do not find any change. Only by creating some fear psychosis, only by creating terror in the minds of the people, you may, from housetops, say that much improvement has been done, but it is not so. Mr. Gopal, I will request you to consider it from the democratic point of view and consider whether this is the proper way or it is proper that they follow the democratic process of choosing their own government. People have been deprived of this right. Not only Tamil Nadu, I will say the whole of India has been denied of this benefit. They could have chosen, they could have rejected us or the other people or they could have elected only the Congressmen. Still we would have said that a democratic process has been adopted. In this matter I will say with full force, that the Government must consider about that, the attitude to the people of our country, not only the people of Tamil Nadu. It is no question of Tamil Nadu. It is a question of principle. There is no war. Nothing of that sort. Still the people of Tamil Nadu have been deprived of the right to have an elected Assembly.

So, once you submit, once you surrender to this undemocratic method, you will have to swallow all the undemocratic processes in respect of building up our economy or any other thing. So, I appeal to the Members of this House to see that the Govern-

ment stop somewhere,—you are giving them extension for another six months....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI DINEN BHATACHARYYA: I am only asking where they will stop. I will stop just now, but where and when will the government stop? What is the guarantee that after another six months they will not come forward with another motion that you give us another six months' time so that in the meantime the situation will change? So, my request to the hon. Minister is this. I have nothing personal against him. But I would request him to think about his past traditions. What are you expecting? Please stop somewhere and end this wrong and illegal method and allow the people to select their own representatives and to govern themselves. With these words I conclude my speech and I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister for extending President's rule in Tamil Nadu.

First of all, I would like to refute whatever my honourable colleague, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya has said. He said that nothing is being done in Tamil Nadu. Sir, I have got better knowledge about the Tamil Nadu administration. I would request him to visit Tamil Nadu and see the position for himself.

On 31st January, 1976, the people of Tamil Nadu beaved a sigh of relief when the DMK Government was dismissed.

My friend Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya has said something on the basis of the brief given to him by his party colleagues from Tamil Nadu. To say that nothing is being done would be incorrect. We will have to be fair to the administration. He referred to a book which has been circulated. Mr. Dinen

[Shri K. Gopal]

Bhattacharyya said that they had claimed that everything is all right and everything is being done. That is not so. What they said is what is being done. Therefore, to say that they made a claim that everything is all right, is not correct.

I would like to bring to your notice another point. Our friend said that they have unleashed a reign of terror and that police raj is prevailing. I would emphatically say that this is not correct. There was discipline which was lacking in the previous administration which has been restored now. Corruption was a way of life at that time; now all these things have changed. Indiscipline has been brought to a halt. Certainly there is improvement now. With regard to developmental activities also, the efforts made by the present administration are much better than what they were before.

As was rightly pointed out, two of the present Advisers may not be able to cope with the work. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether it is necessary to have three or more persons, to have one Adviser being a public man, another being a technical man, and so on. But, to say that the advisers do not know the people is not correct. I do not agree with him there. We have day to day connection with these people. We go and represent. They certainly do their best. The people certainly like the change which has been brought about by the present administration.

As far as the other activities are concerned, for example, the steps taken to increase the areas of cultivation, I wish to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please continue after Lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF
TAMIL NADU—Contd.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was mentioning as to how the matter had improved in Tamil Nadu after the imposition of President's rule. I have also outlined a few steps taken by the present Administration which was certainly a change for the better.

Let us take the industrial area. As on 1st February, 1976 there were 17 stoppages of work involving about 25,000 workmen and fifteen disputes were settled by 15th February itself and, as on 31st July, there were no disputes at all. There were only three strikes involving hardly in all 226 workmen; and there was no lock-out at all. Why I am saying all this is that it is not because this was due to the imposition of the President's Rule and so they were terrorised. I say that the workers rose up to the occasion; it was not that the Emergency forced the workers to go to the factories because under that there is no right for them to go on strike. Certainly the State Government did not prevent them from doing their duty. My friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya was saying that the workers were not permitted to strike work. That is why there is no strike. You should not forget, Sir, about Simpson Company, two years ago, wherein there was no dispute at all as between the management and the workers but it was the State Government which was bent upon disturbing the industrial peace and they saw to it that thousands and thousands of workers were not allowed to go for work. This was an old story. This dispute went on for seven months.

I would like to congratulate certainly the workers also because they were given the full protection and they can do what they want to do. It is not the Administration which is standing in the way. With regard to the Central

Government undertaking I can give the example of the Clothing Factory in Avadi and the Tank factory at Avadi where the administration wanted to see that stoppages were there frequently. That is not there now. In this field, we have certainly found improvement.

Take, for example, the colleges. Now students are going to colleges. There is absolutely no cutting off of the classes or any such thing. Everything is all right.

Even with regard to the administration of professional colleges which was abode of corruption, where seats were virtually sold for Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 40,000 per head depending upon the capacity of the man to pay, this is the first year in the course of seven or eight years when admissions were strictly on merit. Now there is no complaint with regard to admissions to professional colleges. Therefore, to say that nothing is being done under President's rule is not fair.

He also said that labour laws are not there for the handloom workers. This is the position all over the country. This is not confined only to Tamil Nadu. If he says that labour laws should be brought for protection of handloom weavers, I am one with him, but to find fault with the present administration in Tamil Nadu on the ground that such labour laws are not there and that those people are not doing it is also not fair.

There is a lot of scope for improvement in regard to the handloom sector. Recently three projects were inaugurated. One is an export-oriented project which is going to benefit more than 10,000 weavers. According to the hon. Member, weavers are without jobs. This is not at all a fact now. They are fully occupied and now it is a seller's market in handloom goods. Take my own constituency. There are about 20,000 weavers. They are all fully engaged. That is why I say that to say that weavers are without job

is a baseless statement. As I mentioned earlier, these export-oriented projects and other development projects are certainly going to benefit nearly 10,000 weavers.

Then I come to the drought relief measures taken by the State Government. I would like to ask the Home Minister whether it is necessary at all to go on spending money on drought relief where it is possible to have permanent relief. For example, in my constituency, there is a project called the Noyal Reservoir Project. In 1957, when it was conceived, it was estimated to cost only Rs. 2-1/2 crores. But according to present estimates, it will cost Rs. 10 crores. It is going to benefit 20,000 acres. It is a drought-prone area. I am not saying that you dig canals and so on where there is no water. I am only saying that where it is possible to effect permanent relief money may be spent on that. As a matter of fact, if from 1957 onwards whatever money was spent on drought relief in this area had been utilised for building up this project, that would have ensured permanent relief. I would like the hon. Home Minister to consider this matter.

Then I come to the availability of essential commodities. I am very sorry to say that of late essential commodities are becoming scarce in the State. Of course, there is a fair price system operating. But that is relevant when the commodities are available. I may point out the case of groundnut oil. Recently, I read in the papers that Government are importing some groundnut oil. Why should not this commodity be supplied to Tamil Nadu? You will have to take immediate steps to see that essential commodities are made available to the people. So also the question of fair price to the growers, paddy growers, etc.

Now I come to the supply of Krishna water to Madras City. On 15th February, the Prime Minister announced at a public meeting at Madras that Krishna water would be brought to

[Shri K. Gopal]

the City. But I am sorry to see that no effective steps have been taken by the present administration. The process has to be quickened—that is my suggestion. I understand official level talks are going on. They should be completed and the work should be speeded up.

Then I come to the question of collection of arrears. I am not one to say that arrears of revenue should not be collected at all. They should be collected because Government has to function. But some over-enthusiastic officials down below just harass the peasants. This should stop. Even in the case of medium farmers who have got electric pump sets and so on, what is happening? When there is no water in the well, they cannot irrigate and are not able to pay the dues. The lower officials just come and remove the sets and go away. This sort of attitude of the lower officials should be checked.

I should now like to refer to the dwindling area under sugarcane crop in the State. It is not because of the drought conditions that the area of cultivation has come down. It is because of the unremunerative price. It is all right in other States, even though the statutory minimum is fixed by the Central Government. The previous administration was telling the farmers: we have got nothing to do, the Centre fixes the price; whereas I understand that they wrote to the Central Government that there was no need to increase the price and so they need not be paid more. This situation should be rectified by the present administration.

As I said previously, the hon. Home Minister can certainly consider the proposal to have two more advisers. It is not that the present advisers are not good. They are doing their best. The work is heavy and two advisers

cannot cope with it and I therefore request him to consider having two more advisers, one public man and one technical person. With these words, I support the Resolution.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I rise to speak on the Resolution seeking to extend the President's rule in Tamil Nadu by another six months. All of us in this House are aware of the circumstances under which the President's rule was proclaimed in Tamil Nadu on 31st January, 1976. The then D.M.K. Government was flouting the Emergency declared by the Government of India. The D.M.K. was openly advocating secession if its demands were not conceded by the Central Government. The D.M.K. was not hesitant to undermine the national integrity by resorting even to extra-constitutional methods. It started harping on autonomy for the State and joint rule at the Centre. It made Tamil Nadu the heaven for all anti-social, anti-national reactionary elements and all those who wanted to overthrow by force the government at the Centre. The State Government did not care to implement the Twenty-Point Economic Programme adumbrated by our Prime Minister. There was no other alternative for the Central Government except to impose the President's rule in Tamil Nadu.

While we discuss the Resolution seeking to extend the President's rule in the State, it is but proper to examine the positive and negative aspects of President's rule in Tamil Nadu during the past six months. We have been supplied with a booklet entitled **SIX MONTHS OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN TAMIL NADU**. This document gives a brief resume of such action taken and highlights the activities of individual departments of the State

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Administration. The impact of the implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme has also been indicated. This document enumerates the modest achievements during the President's rule; it does not claim that everything has been done in Tamil Nadu. It is heartening to note that efforts have been made to bring back the State into the national mainstream. Effective steps have been taken to implement the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Bonded labour has been declared illegal and abolished partly, though not in full. I am happy to say that a code of conduct has been evolved for the Police. The 22nd point in this Code of Conduct is very significant, in that it is mentioned that the Police will not act in any partisan manner in favour of land-lords where land disputes are not involved. Such an approach should be taken to industrial disputes also. It has also stated in this document that the draft Bill for conferment of ownership on rural artisans occupying Kudiyiruppus (Homesteads) pending with the Government of India has been considered and cleared at the second meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Tamil Nadu Legislation. The President's assent to the Bill is awaited. The Bill banning eviction of cultivating tenants has been cleared by the Consultative Committee.

Sir, the programme of liquidation of rural indebtedness has been implemented effectively. Measures have been taken to establish alternate sources of credit. But the rural people are suffering great hardships in getting credits for their agricultural needs. It has been declared that the Agricultural Credit Society can grant to its member consumption loans upto 10 per cent of the short-term loan taken by him. It has also been proposed to step up issue of jewellery loans by Cooperative Central Banks and Urban Banks from Rs. 22 crores to Rs. 30 crores during the current year. I have to say that this is not enough. When it was Rs. 22 crores last year besides cooperative societies banks and other financial institutions

which could sanction jewellery loans, there were other institutions also from whom loan could be had. Now such facilities have been curtailed. So it is very necessary that the credit facilities for the agriculturists must be increased forthwith.

The implementation of agricultural land ceiling and the speedier distribution of surplus land are an essential aspect of the Twenty Point Economic Programme. Unfortunately, that sense of urgency which the EMERGENCY demands is missing in this matter. It is regrettable that the Government have not yet finalised the necessary legislation for amending the Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Law to be in conformity with the national guidelines. The Home Minister should look into this and expedite the process of completing the necessary legal framework in this matter. It was claimed that by the end of June, 1976 the land reforms process would be completed throughout the country. But, I wonder whether even by the end of December, 1976 land reforms would be completed in Tamil Nadu. It will not be out of place to mention here that unless something constructive is done in respect of 5 lakh acres of land belonging to the temples and religious organisations in Tamil Nadu, land reforms would remain incomplete in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, immediate steps must be taken to nullify and check the binami transactions that are going on in Tamil Nadu.

As was pointed out by Shri Gopal, immediately after the proclamation of President's rule in Tamil Nadu, some over-enthusiastic officers demolished thousands of huts without providing alternative accommodation to the poor people. These homeless people are even now undergoing manifold miseries. Similarly, in the matter of collection of arrears of land revenue and such other Government dues, the officers at the lower level took away the pump-sets, electric motors, bullocks, etc. from those

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

unable to pay their dues. Sir, when the Emergency has been imposed for the sole purpose of upliftment of the downtrodden, it is ironical that the urban and the rural poor should be subjected to such harassment. The farmers are very bitter because of undue reduction in procurement prices of paddy. It is highly improper that hoarding of paddy and rice has not yet been eliminated. I have to point out that there are instances where even confiscated paddy has been returned to the hoarders.

Sir, as has been pointed out earlier, the area of cultivation under sugarcane has gone down primarily because of unremunerative prices being given to the cultivators. In consequence, many sugarcane mills have also been closed. In fact, the sugarcane industry has come to a standstill. Some concrete steps must be taken to set right this alarming situation in regard to sugar industry.

Immediately after the Proclamation of Emergency the prices of essential commodities fell. But of late, the prices of essential commodities have gone up. It can be claimed that further rise of essential commodities has been checked, but it is regrettable that the price level has not been brought down to the level that prevailed immediately after the imposition of the President's rule. For example, the price of ground-nut oil has gone up from Rs. 4.25 per kg. to Rs. 6.50 per kg. This has happened because of some arrangement with the producers permitting them to sell 50 per cent of their production at a particular price. Sir, all efforts must be made to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

Out of 15 districts in Tamil Nadu, 10 districts are afflicted by drought. You can imagine the extent of drought from the fact that Rs. 7 lakhs have been allocated to survey the wells in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli and Madurai just to find out water. When the Coimbatore District is getting parched, no effort is being made to

exploit the available underground water resources. It is feared that the Coimbatore district may become an arid zone if this trend continues.

I have to point out that the drought relief measures are being implemented in a conventional manner, because they are just temporary measures to tide over the present crisis. This spirit of *ad hoc* approach must go. They must become permanent measures in the interest of finding a permanent solution to the recurring drought in Tamil Nadu.

It is claimed that some talks are going on with the Andhra Pradesh Government to get Krishna water for the city of Madras. Negotiations should also be conducted with the States of Kerala and Karnataka for getting more water. All endeavours must be made to settle Cauvery Water Dispute during the President's rule. I am afraid that in the very near future one more district, Tanjavur, in Tamil Nadu may be declared drought-hit area. In the Delta area only 1.5 or 1.75 TMC water is given which is quite inadequate. It may not be a surprise if 12 lakh acres of fertile area here may be hit by drought if adequate water is not supplied immediately. I would like the Home Minister to exercise his good office in getting adequate supply of water for Tamil Nadu.

In the industrial sphere, some Textile Mills are on the verge of closure. I have to say that no steps have so far been taken either to take over the sick mills or to reopen the closed units. I am sure, Sir, that, if Tamil Nadu is afflicted by the malady of drought and the misery of sickness in industry, it will have a telling effect on the entire nation.

The Administration in Tamil Nadu has been toned up. Extensive transfers of officers and staff have taken place, besides voluntary retirements. It is unfortunate that the sins of D.M.K. Government are now to be borne by the Central Government and the people of Tamil Nadu. It is really

regrettable that there is still laxity in administration. Corruption has not yet been completely eliminated. In fact, it has gone up at the lower level. It looks as though that some elements in the administration are bent upon bringing the President's rule into disrepute. The D.M.K. Government recruited directly many high level officers and also low level officers. The Central Government must conduct a thorough probe into this and take steps to weed out the undesirable elements from the administration.

As has been pointed out by Shri Gopalan, two Advisors are not enough to implement the Twenty Point Programme throughout the State. In fact, implementation Committees should be set up at all levels. Bureaucracy alone will not make this a success. This was discussed in great detail at the last meeting of the Consultative Committee for Tamil Nadu Legislation. The administration in Tamil Nadu must be made more responsive to the needs of the people. The people's representatives must be associated with the Implementation Committees. The President's rule in Tamil Nadu must be utilised to make the people confident in their bright future.

With these words, I extend my support to the Resolution seeking to extend the President's rule in Tamil Nadu by another six months.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister to extend the proclamation of President's Rule to Tamil Nadu for another six months. After the emergency the people of Tamil Nadu realised the necessity for a change of Government, because the emergency has given a sense of peace in the minds of the people. But it is only after the imposition of President's Rule that the benefits of the emergency were really felt by the people. Now the people feel that this kind of change of rule should have come about long ago.

The Governor and his advisers are doing their best to introduce a new system and change the administration to ensure that it is honest and efficient. I am not sure as to how far they have succeeded in their attempts. Even though they have weeded out some of the bad elements by compulsorily retiring them, some of the old bandicoots are still there, some at the higher level and a large number at the lower level. How to remove them is the first problem facing the administration.

Considering the magnitude of the problem, I join Shri Gopal in asking whether the two advisers would be able to deal with the problem and whether it would not be advisable to increase the number to four or five. Then, some advisory committees should be constituted of non-officials and experts to consider the problems that face Tamil Nadu.

Now, the 20-point programme is being implemented. Farm labourers in the villages are being given the benefit of the minimum wages fixed, Harijans are being given house sites, all these things are being done. Hence, people have begun to feel that this is their own programme and that they should participate in it.

However, unfortunately, for the last three years there has been continuous drought in the major portion of Tamil, in ten out of 15 districts. Ramanad, Madura, Tinnevelly and Kanyakumari are the worst affected districts. Recently I had the opportunity of touring these districts and I was able to see the pitiable conditions there. Tanjore is known as the granary of Tamil Nadu. The first crop known as Kuruvai is generally harvested at this time of the year. I went on a tour of about 200 miles recently in that district and I found it to be barren. People from some parts of Ramanad District, where nothing ever grows, used to go to Tanjore for harvesting and come back with some grains as

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

their wages, but this time they are unable to get work, and they are also suffering.

The trustees or temple committees have been abolished and executive officers have been appointed for running these temples. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being collected by these temples, and so we should not leave their management only to the executive officers. After all, there are pious people, who have got belief in God. These temple committees should be reconstituted by appointing them.

The co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu used to be the best in the country. In 1946 Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was with us in the composite Madras State, and he knows this personally. Now this movement has become the laughing stock of the people, it has been reduced to ashes. Government has done the right thing in abolishing all these co-operative institutions, but agricultural loans have to be advanced to the people. We have liquidated rural debt, but the agriculturists are not able to get even small loans of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. Hence, some anti-Government elements go and make propaganda about their pitiable plight. So, banks should come forward with even small loans to the farmers. The co-operative institutions should also be re-constituted. The hon. Minister can take Members of Tamil Nadu into confidence. We can make our suggestions, and he can reconstitute them and bring back the good name that Tamil Nadu once had with regard to the co-operative movement, being held out as an example even by foreign countries.

I support the Resolution.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruttani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, any assessment of the situation in Tamil Nadu can reveal that the Emergency

arrived several months too late in Tamil Nadu. That has made a big change. The claims that have been made by the Minister in his statement are largely borne out by facts. The booklet that has been placed before us, giving the achievements under the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu, is a very objective statement of facts. It does not make tall claims. It talks of very solid work that has been done in the State. All concerned should be congratulated on that performance. As one Adviser put it, "They may not be doing spectacular things. But they were moving fast at all levels." This is a very modest statement and they have lived true to what the statement means.

In respect of one item, namely, sinking of bore wells in the drought areas. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya was saying that nothing has been done. Very commendable work has been done in this field. About 3,000 bore wells have been sunk in a very short time. When you recall similar drought conditions, when as much as a sum of Rs. 17 crores was given from the Centre, when the DMK was ruling in the State, it is common knowledge that most of it did not go into the pockets of the people. Whereas only a sum of Rs. 7½ crores has been granted this time most of it has gone into the pockets of the people. This is something about which we should really congratulate the Adviser's regime.

Then, abolition of debts for the poorer classes is not a small matter though we have to make alternative arrangements for providing credit for those people.

Several things that had been pointed out when the Motion for President's Rule in Tamil Nadu was taken up in the House have been remedied. About the cooperative movement, the top bodies have been rid of corruption. The abodes of gods

have been cleaned of defrauding and defiling. A decision to start the University of Science and Technology has been taken though, I find, even the supplementary estimates have not made any mention of it. I hope, action will be taken very soon in this regard.

A prominent newspaper of Madras has welcomed the extension of President's Rule in almost superlative terms. In fact, it foresees several extensions because it realises that the muddle that has been created, the dust that has been deposited by the erstwhile DMK Government is so huge that it requires a big broom to sweep it clean. And it takes time. Whatever it is, the people are happy that they have been out of the 9-year nightmare of the DMK rule and they are, once again, able to breathe the pure air in the corruption-free atmosphere.

Having said that, I would like to mention areas where action is called for or where more adequate action is called for. A mention was made about Krishna waters. A mention was made about the agreement between Tamil Nadu and Kerala with regard to rivers that flow into Kerala. But the most important, the most urgent and the most precarious situation that prevails in Tamil Nadu today is the dry barrenness of the entire Tanjore delta which feeds Tamil Nadu.

There have been less rains in the sources of Cauvery. That is admitted. Cauvery delta is the most ancient delta in the country. There has been irrigation there from the first Century—irrigation means, the river was trained and a dam was built. Such an area, about 1.5 million acres, is dry for want of water in the Cauvery. You would have seen the Piao, that is, the Water Shed, that is put up on the roadside of Delhi in summer months; the thirty pedestrian goes there and cups both his hands and the person inside the Piao pours some water into his hands and he quenches his thirst. Similarly, Karnataka is letting out water in dri-

bles, 5 TMC; again Tamil Nadu puts its begging hand and Karnataka allows another five TMC; that is not enough; again Tamil Nadu begs and another five TMC is allowed. Is that all? Are we going to beg and quench our thirst like this? Are there no lower riparian rights? Some arrangement should be made. The Ministry of Agriculture at the Centre should take it up more seriously. I am told that already one crop is out, about half a million acres on which a short crop would have been available to the State is already out; it may be too late for transplanting. Such a serious situation is facing Tamil Nadu; such an urgent and alarming situation is facing Tamil Nadu. It is high time that the Central Agriculture Ministry takes up the matter in its hands and effects some agreement between the two States and sees to it that enough water is allowed in the river Cauvery.

Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya was saying that no proof had been placed before them about the misdeeds of the erstwhile rulers. I would like to point out that a P.A. of a former DMK Minister has been prosecuted. The court has ordered attachment of the moveable and immovable property totally valued at about Rs. 11 lakhs, believed to have been acquired by V. Krishnaswami, P.A. to the former DMK Health Minister. This is what a newspaper report says:

"An application for interim attachment was moved by the Vigilance Police under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, which provides for such a step in regard to property in cases falling under scheduled offences, including corruption.

"Krishnaswami and his father Venkataswami have been charged with having amassed wealth (the former using his official position) and floated several companies and purchased property in the names of other people. The attachment covers a house in Coolai, of flat in Vepery, land in Pallipattu, four-

(Shri O. V. Alagesan)

lorries, bank deposits and moveable articles."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA.
It has not yet been established in the court of law. That was my point.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Investigation has been going on all these months Persons like Mr. Bhattacharyya should be convinced. Not only DMK Ministers but other dignitaries have been found to have indulged in these malpractices. Why not prosecution be launched against not only the DMK Ministers but the other dignitaries as well? Investigation has been going on, and certainly the investigating authorities should have come into possession of valuable and reliable evidence to prosecute many people. This should be done. Such of the issues that have been placed before the Sarkaria Commission need not be touched upon, but there are very many other individuals who are not covered by them Sarkaria Commission there are many other individuals, DMK dignitaries, etc., who can be prosecuted, because, I know, the investigating authorities have not been keeping quiet. They have been proceeding very vigorously with the investigation. If such a step is taken, even sceptics like Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya will be convinced that there is a case against them. It is high time that prosecutions should be launched against people who are found to be guilty as a result of investigations.

I would like to say, the other day a plea was entered in the House that the detenus should be treated fairly and that even an Advisory body should be set up so as to go into the cases, etc., etc. A concern was shown for the welfare of the detenus who are kept inside the prison. I am going to tell you an incident which shows how the authorities in Madras, in Tamil Nadu have been over-enthusiastic in meeting the grievances of the detenus.

The top DMK leaders are kept in the Madras Central Prison. I do not know what grievances they had. They put down their grievances, committed them into writing and sent it to the Adviser, not through the Superintendent of the Jail. I do not know how it was carried, how it was possible for them to send any representation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Why not?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: ... except through the Superintendent of the Jail. I do not know. In our days, when we were there for a long time, for years and years, we were not able to do it. Then, what has been done? It is not the IG of Prisons who has been asked to inquire into the matter. Whatever the grievances, certainly they should be inquired into. But it was not the IG of Prisons but an official as high as the Home Secretary himself comes into the prison and not in the presence of the IG of Prisons or the Superintendent of the Jail—nobody was there—he holds a long talk with the DMK detenus—I am told one of the detenus claims a 12-year friendship with the Home Secretary while he was in Delhi—and then what happens? He does not go even to the Superintendent of the Jail. He goes to the Secretariat and orders the transfer of the Superintendent of the Jail and in his place he orders the transfer of another man from Trichy who is supposed to be and who is expected to be a more pliable person. This is what has happened. I do not know whether the transfer has been given effect to or whether it has been kept pending.

But you can understand the extent to which the administration has gone, to which people like me take exception, whether such an act...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I have got something more to say. . . .

As usual, as a beggar before you, please give me a few minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you five minutes more.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I do not know whether the clock is playing tricks. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . . . Or your mind is playing. You can carry on.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is the actual fact. So I would like to know whether such a leniency is called for. Certainly their grievances should be looked into, but I do not know whether this sort of thing is provided for in the Rules. It is for the Home Minister to look into the matter.

Then, compulsory retirement. Now, according to the Government's statement, 255 officials, both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, have been retired and in the PWD, a notorious Department, where many things have happened, only 19 have been retired. Now, the Minister has said in his statement that compulsory retirement of officers and placement of suitable officers has been resorted to, to make the administration clean and to tone up the administration. I request him to issue instructions that this may be resorted to more and more. There are many cases of corrupt officials or inefficient officials who could be safely sent away under this provision. If this is resorted to, there would be a more wholesome administration. There has been a cut of 30 per cent in electricity which has been imposed. This was not expected. Want of rains has played its part. The electricity department which was one of the best departments in the country has gone down very much in efficiency and in its way of doing things. A civilian who was presiding over it was relieved; he has been kicked upstairs and another civilian has been put in. I would very much plead with the Government, with the authorities, with the Home Minister and those who are holding responsibility there, to see that an efficient engineer is posted there. The Home Minister

knows what wonderful things a dynamic person who heads the electricity board in his State is doing and he has taken Andhra Pradesh to great heights in the matter of more generation of electricity, providing more power stations and so on. I do agree that the generation of electricity has increased, but that is not enough. A lot has got to be done. That can be done only if a technical person is posted to the place.

Just as the life of municipalities was not extended the life of panchayat unions also should not have been extended. Unfortunately this was extended by 6 months. Now I would like to plead with the Government that the posts of chairman and Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Unions may be thrown open for election again. That is to say the same electorate may be given an opportunity to elect a new Chairman or a new Vice-Chairman as the case may be.

Mr. Kathamuthu was saying that temple lands should be taken over. It is a serious matter. Without consulting the interests concerned it would be wrong to undertake such a step. You may tighten your land ceiling laws if necessary. There are many religious institutions like mutts and so on which have been keeping the faith of the people burning all the time. To go and disturb them and say that Government will make some annual payments etc. is not at all good. It is a matter which should be gone into very deeply and I hope that no hasty action will be taken in the matter. Thank you.

¶ सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेवपुर) : पिट्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो रिजोल्यूशन लाया गया है, इसके लिये मैं होम मिनिस्टर सहूल को बधाई देता हूँ जो 6 महीने प्रेसीडेंट रूस को तमिलनाडु में बढ़ाने के लिये है। अभी तक जितने मेरे दोस्त बोले हैं वह सब करीब करीब तमिलनाडु के ही रहने वाले हैं, और मैं दूसरे प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह साखी]

तमिलनाडु के बारे में आप के सामने कुछ प्रेसीडेंट रूल और इमरजेंसी से जो अच्छे नतीजे निकले हैं वह रखना चाहता हूँ । वैसे पहले पहले तो मैं मद्रास 1960 में गया था और तब से ही दो साल या छः महीने बाद जाता ही रहता हूँ और अभी पिछले महीने विचनापल्ली से हांकर आया हूँ । मैं ने देखा है कि जहाँ पर तमिलनाडु में डी० एम० के० सरकार थी इमरजेंसी के पहले, जब मैं जून के महीने में इमरजेंसी से पहले गया था, एल० आई० सी० की इमारत माउन्ट रोड पर जली थी, उस को देखने गया था तो मैंने यहाँ लोक सभा में आ कर कहा थी कि अगर तमिलनाडु में ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन को नहीं देखा गया तो वहाँ कुछ भी हो सकता है ।

ऐसा लगता था कि उस बिल्डिंग को एक योजना बना कर जलाया गया था । पिछले महीने मैंने उस बिल्डिंग को फिर देखा । उस को इतना नुक्सान हुआ था कि एक साल तक उस की रिपेयर पूरी नहीं हो पाई है ।

इमरजेंसी लागू हुई और उस के नतोर अच्छे निकलने ही थे । लेकिन जब वहाँ पर श्री करुणानिधि की डी० एम० के० गवर्नरेंट थी तो उम ने इमरजेंसी को पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं किया । वहाँ पर हालत दिनों-दिन बिगड़ रही थी, कर्टशन बढ़ रही थी और एच० एम० टी० तथा दूसरी जगह काम करने वाले दूसरी स्टेट्स के लोग अपने आपको बहुत इनसिक्युर फील करते थे । तमिलनाडु में प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल लागू होने के बाद वे लोग कहते हैं कि अब उन को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है ।

1973 में पार्लियामेंट की जायंट कमेटी आन माइन्ज सेफ्टी के साथ मैं मद्रास गया था । तामिलनाडु गवर्नरेंट ने पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी और तीस एम० पीज० के लिए कोई कार्ट्सी नहीं दिखाई । हमें कमेटी को

मीटिंग के लिए काई कमरा नहीं दिया गया । जिस एम० एल० एज० होस्टल में हमें ठहराया गया था, कमेटी की पहली मीटिंग उस होस्टल के डाइनिंग हाल में छोटे फ़ोलिंग टेबल्स को जोड़ कर की गई । महाराष्ट्र वर्गरह दूसरी स्टेट्स में, नान कांग्रेस स्टेट्स में भी हम लोग ये श्रीर वहाँ हमारे साथ बड़ा अच्छा व्यवहार किया गया । लेकिन ये लोग सैटर की बिल्कुल उपेक्षा करते थे और ऐसा लगता था कि उन की योजना हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने की थी । उस बक्त कोई हिन्दी बोलना तो क्या सुनना भी पसन्द नहीं करता था । हम लोग महसूस करते थे कि हम लोग अपने ही देश में फ़ारेज़नक़ हैं । डी० एम० के० गवर्नरेंट ने एक ऐसा एट्मासिक्युर बना रखा था, जिस में दूसरी स्टेट्स के लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती थी । जब हमारी कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने तामिलनाडु के गवर्नर, श्री के० शाह, को एपरोच किया, तो दूसरी मीटिंग के लिए हमें ऐसेम्बली हाल में कमरा मिला ।

मैं आप को अपना एक एक्सप्रीसियंस बताता हूँ । पिछले महीने मैं मद्रास से तिहाँ चिरचापल्ली जा रहा था । कुछ लोकल बिजिनेस-मैन और दूसरे लोग उस ट्रेन में सफर कर रहे थे । मेरे पूछने पर उन्होंने बताया कि इमरजेंसी और प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल को काम से कम दो चार साल जारी रखा जाये, क्योंकि इस की वजह से काम बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहा है ।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि हमारे देश में डेमोक्रेसी है, हमारे यहाँ पब्लिक की सेवा के लिए गवर्नरेंट है और पब्लिक के गवर्नरेंट है । जब तामिलनाडु की पब्लिक चाहती है कि प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल वहाँ पर जारी रखा जाये, तो फिर इस को सिर्फ़ छः महीने नहीं, बल्कि और आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा ।

व्योमि वह वहाँ के लोगों की मांग है और इस के साथ साथ तो मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में बताया है या जो एक नया सांवाद वहाँ पैदा हुआ वा पार्लियामेंट में कराया जाना को सेकर कर्स्ट करुणानिधि, ऐना कुछ करेन्ट में लिखा वा, यह करेशन न्यू सांवाद सरकारिया कमीशन के सामने पेण हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारिया कमीशन की फाईंडिंग्स का आजायां तो सेट्ल बबन्मेंट को चाहिए कि लीनिएंसी बिलकून न बरते, उन लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करे, उन को जेल भेजे और जेन की सजा भुगतने दे। इन अव्यों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरी सिंह (सुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तमिलनाडु की जनता की भावनाओं को परखने के बाद, वहाँ के शासन में जो परिवर्तन आए और वहाँ की जनता ने उस से जो एक राहत की सांस ली है, इन सब बातों को परखने के बाद हमारे गृह मंत्री जी जो यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति जी का शामन 6 महीने के लिए और बढ़ा दिया जाय मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूँ और आप का ध्यान इस और दीचना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में अगर आप बारीकी से अध्ययन करें तो डी एम के की हूँकूमत वहाँ बनने के तीन मुद्दे थे—तमिल कल्चर, तमिल लैंग्वेज और सेपरेट टमिल स्टेट। तमिलनाडु पार्टी के निर्माण और उस के शासन की भावना को अगर गीर से देखें तो मालूम होगा कि भारत की एकता के लिए सब से खतरनाक यह पार्टी रही और इस पार्टी की हूँकूमत मुल्क को बाटने वाली, बंटवारा लाने वाली पार्टी के उकूमत थी।

तमिलनाडु के अन्दर विसीं प्रकार का शासन नहीं रह गया था और सारे तमिलनाडु में जो डी एम के हाई बबायल वर्कर थे जो पार्टी का काम करते थे वे सरकारी

पैसे वर दफ्तरों में जुटे हुए थे और वहाँ की पुलिस के कर्मचारी, कांस्टेबल और दूसरे लोग बिलकूल पक्षपातपूर्ण हो गए थे। उन के हाथों जनता को इंसाफ नहीं मिलता था। कोई शिकायत आये जनता लैकर जाय तो पुलिस वाले देखते थे कि यह किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखने वाला है। राजा को या शासन को पक्षपात की नजर नहीं रखनी चाहिए लेकिन वहाँ यह स्थिति थी। यही नहीं, आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ योजनाओं के द्वारा मुल्क के हर हिस्से में तरक्की हुई, वहाँ योजनाओं को तमिलनाडु में इतनी बुरी तरह से काम में लाया गया कि जो तमिलनाडु एक अच्छी स्टेट थी, जो आगे और तरक्की में जा सकती थी वह पीछे जाने लगी। वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार सारे सूबे में छा गया था। मैं एक बाक्य में यहाँ कहना चाहूँगा कि तमिलनाडु में 51 तो ८५ डले गए और करोब 70 रेड किए गए पिले 6 महीनों में जिस में 86 अधिकारियों ने ऊपर जो गजटेंड हैं जांच चल रही है और 175 नान-गजटेंड और गजटेंड अधिकारियों को कम्पलसरी तौर पर रिटायर कर दिया गया। सारे सूबे में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला था। डी एम के पार्टी के मिनिस्टर क्या, डी एम के पार्टी के अध्यक्ष क्या, एम एल ए क्या और यही नहीं बीच में जो जिला स्तर के डी एम के पदाधिकारी वे सब किसी न किसी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार में फँसे हुए थे, कुनबापरस्ती नेप्योटिज्म यही उनका काम रह गया था। और तो और, कुछ ऐसे पदों को वहाँ पैट्रोनाइज़ कर दिया गया था जिस से उनको बराबर पैसा मिलता रहे।

राष्ट्रपति जी का शासन वहाँ आया तो वहाँ की जनता ने राहत की सांस ली। वहाँ पर कूड़ सिचुरिशन बहुत खराब हो गई थी। राष्ट्रपति शासन आने के बाद वहाँ योजन की बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था हुई, चाबल और दूसरे अनाजों का भिलना शुरू हुआ। यही नहीं, खूब में जो एक स्टाक होना चाहिए

श्री हरी सिंह

चावल और दूसरे अनाजों का पिछले दिनों की ओर नजर ढालें तो वहां पर यह स्टाक नहीं के बराबर था। राष्ट्रपति शासन आने के बाद सारे राज्य में 1.5 लाख टन चावल इकट्ठा किया गया और इस प्रकार वहां फूड सिच्युएशन को कन्ट्रोल में लाया गया। तमिलनाडु में डी एम के के शासन काल में कीमतें आसमान छ रही थीं। जब सारे देश में इन्कलेशन कम हो रहा था, तमिलनाडु में यह बीमारी बढ़ रही थी। राष्ट्रपति के शासन में वहां पर मंहगाई 30-40 प्रतिशत कम हुई है। सारे प्रदेश में आम जहरत की जीजें संस्ती हुई हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन की यह उपलब्धि काबिले तारीफ है।

15 hrs.

यदि हम शामील इलाकों की तरफ नजर ढालें तो वहां पर जो छोटे छोटे किसान और मजदूर ये जिनकी सालाना आमदनी 2400 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं थी उनके कर्जों को माफ़ कर दिया गया है। बीस सूनी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जहां सारे देश की तस्वीर बदल रही थी, तमिलनाडु में उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं था बल्कि तमिलनाडु में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी थे, पदकार और दूसरी सरकारी एजेंसीज थीं वे तरह तरह की बातें छाप कर केन्द्रीय शासन की तस्वीर बिगाढ़ रही थीं। योजना के सम्बन्ध में जैसा मैंने कहा 1976-77 के लिए वार्षिक योजना में 170 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया था लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन आने के बाद 201 करोड़ की योजना बनाई गई। तमिलनाडु में डी एम के की सरकार नान-प्लान्ड एक्सपेंडीचर पर रुपया लगाकर निजी आदमियों को फ़ायदा पहुंचा रही थी लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के शासन में उनको रोका गया जिसके कारण बहुत सारी उपलब्धियां प्राप्त हुईं। जैसे तमिलनाडु में सूखा पड़ गया था जिससे ताहि ताहि मच गई थी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़ी मृश्य-वृक्ष के साथ और

हिम्मत के साथ साधन जुटाकर उस पर कन्ट्रोल किया। ड्राइट के कारण मद्रास में नहने के लिए पानी नहीं था, पीने के लिए पानी नहीं था और बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं थी लेकिन वहां पर बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया। वहां जो लाखों रुपए की बकाया चली आ रही थी, लोग दे नहीं रहे थे उसकी पर्याप्त रिकवरी की गई। जिन लोगों पर काफ़ी बनराशि बकाया थी उनसे उसकी बसुली की गई। इस प्रकार से जो आमदनी बढ़ाई गई वह काबिले तारीफ है। इस प्रकार वहां राष्ट्रपति के शासन प्रबंधनीय रहा है। राष्ट्रपति शासन के द्वारा वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्शन कायम हुआ है, काइस में काफ़ी कमी आई है। इसके साथ साथ उस प्रदेश में ऐसा बातावरण बना है उसका ट्रैन्ड उत्पादन की तरफ है, सेल्क सफीशिएन्सी की तरफ है। वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाई जाये—यह वहां की जनता की भाग है। इसके द्वारा वहां पर नेशनल इन्टरेशन को अधिक बल मिलेगा। इन अत्क्राइ के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Sir, while supporting the Resolution seeking extension of President's rule in Tamilnadu, I want to highlight only one point. Our Prime Minister had assured in her speech that drinking water needs of Madras city would be looked into and solved in the near future. With the intervention of our Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, an inter-state agreement between three states to supply 15 TMC of Krishna water to Madras had been arrived at and it has come as a boon to the long suffering citizens of Madras city. The agreement has been acclaimed as an encouraging arrangement for regional co-operation.

Maharashtra, which has the second lowest irrigation average throughout the country, has agreed with a brotherly feeling to supply 5 TMC out of its

share in the Krishna water allocation, to relieve the drinking water scarcity in Madras City. The Home Minister has claimed that special emphasis is being laid on providing a clean and efficient administration in the State. I want to know what urgent steps are being taken to draw the requisite quantity of Krishna water and convey the same to Madras City so as to relieve the acute drinking water scarcity there.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I support the statutory resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister. When President's rule was imposed in Tamilnadu, the country rejoiced because for over nine years, the situation obtaining there, from the point of view of national integration, was an aberration. That situation was more or less rectified as testified to by the Home Ministry pamphlet. The government was able to take steps which at least partially satisfied the expectations of the people. As a member of the consultative committee on Tamilnadu, I was able to realise what a tough assignment the present Advisers have and how they have been able to tackle the situation fairly satisfactorily. Now that we are seeking extension of President's rule for another six months, while appreciating the good work already done to restore normalcy. I suggest that steps may be initiated to involve the people at various levels through the committee system. Of course, the MPs' consultative committee is there. As a tried statesman and administrator, the Home Minister knows that Tamilnadu was one of the best administered States. So, in tune with the aspirations of the people, we can constitute some committees wherever possible.

Our first thought centres round the very distressing drought situation there. 10 out of 15 districts have been affected. How is it that it is not possible for the government to have an integrated water resources policy. Although Kerala is known for its

water resources, the so-called competent people say that it is not adequate enough. Andhra has some water resources and so has Karnataka. Can we not have an integrated water resources policy so that water can be equitably distributed to the southern States including Pondicherry? The government should bestow its attention on this. I am glad the Chief Ministers of the southern States are coming here to discuss the Cauvery dispute. Along with that, the other water systems also can be discussed and attempts made to have an integrated policy, so that one will not hear complaints about riparian rights and all that. This should be attended to as early as possible.

During the nine years of DMK misrule in Tamilnadu, the minorities, both religious and linguistic, did not have a fair deal. The nefarious and notorious incidents that took place at the famous Vellore Medical College and Hospital are well known. Then a lot of noise was made about the Vellore Hospital both inside and outside Parliament. Now, after the imposition of President's Rule, much has been done to rectify the situation. In fact, the Golden Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat all over the country, particularly in South India. Our Prime Minister herself went there and other leaders like Shri Brahmananda Reddi also went there. I am told that a number of cases were registered against the hospital authorities and eminent doctors for vindictive purposes and they are still pending against them. The hon. Home Minister may kindly look into them and see what steps could be taken to remedy the situation.

Then I come to linguistic minorities. The DMK loudly proclaimed the establishment of Dravidasthan and the worse sufferers were the linguistic minorities like the Telugu-speaking people and, worse still, the Malayalees, with whom the Tamilians have great emotional and racial attachment and affinity. Of course, now there is a

[Dr. Henry Austin]

sense of relief among the linguistic minorities. Still, many cases are pending against people of different linguistic origin vindictively foisted against them by the DMK Government. This may be examined so that only when there are genuine cases they are proceeded against. This matter may be looked into, because many cases have been launched for party purposes and for ulterior considerations.

Another point I want to highlight is the deplorable situation of the people living in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. Since the drought situation has affected Tamil Nadu, one particular area which can give relief and help the people from starving is fisheries by further exploitation of the marine resources. Tamil Nadu has recently made much headway in the exploitation of marine resources and from Kerala a number of exporters have migrated to Tamil Nadu and started export of shrimp, lobsters and other sea products. But the fishermen in the sea coast are living a miserable life. Now that the co-operative societies have been dissolved, new co-operatives manned by honest men should be formed in order to alleviate the sufferings of the people. A blue revolution should be launched. In fact, it has already been inaugurated with mechanised fishing in Tamil Nadu. This will provide nutritious food for Tamil Nadu and will also add to the wealth of the country in terms of foreign exchange.

Now the cashew industry has been migrating from Kerala to Tamil Nadu, largely because the Kerala Government has fixed a minimum wage and also because of the higher incidence of sales tax. So, this should be taken advantage of by encouraging those people who are going there, and this industry may be helped. Along with it, cashew plantation can be thought of. Because of competition from China, a lot of difficulties have arisen for us in Tanzania and other countries from where we are importing our cashew requirements. So, we have to go in a

big way for plantation of cashew in Tamil Nadu, whose climate and topography are favourable to this industry. I hope the Government will take necessary steps in this regard.

I support the extension of President's Rule by another six months. I am sure that this extension will further help the Home Ministry to consolidate and stabilise the situation. Our Home Minister's personal interest in Tamil Nadu as seen by his frequent visits to the State will help to stabilise the political and administrative set-up in the State.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर):

जपाठरल महोदय में, तगिलनाडु में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाने के बारे में जो बिल रखा गया है उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। यहाँ पर कुछ विरोधी दल वालों की तरफ से कुछ ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं जिन के बारे में मेरे लिए कुछ कहना आवश्यक हो गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मीना में जो लोग पकड़ गए हैं उन पर बहुत जल्म हुआ है। मालूम होता है कि इन सज्जनों ने इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा है और अगर पढ़ा होता तो अंग्रेजों की इन्होंने प्रशंसा न की होती। हम लोग 1921 से अंग्रेजों से लड़ने रहे हैं। हमने देखा है कि अंग्रेजों ने नितने जल्म किए हैं। जिन्हें नद ने जर-अनादन किया था और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी। उसने ब्राद अंग्रेजों ने चन्द लोगों को ए और बी बासां दी और बाकियों को सी कलात में ही रखा। दरहन-रहना दमन चक उन्होंने हमारे खिलाफ चलाया था। मालूम होता है कि जो सज्जन बोल रहे थे उनको इतिहास ही मालूम नहीं है। इब हमारे यहाँ जिन लोगों को मीना में बन्द किया गया है और जो राजनीति दलों के लोग हैं और फिर चाहे वे मालूली श्रादमी ही क्यों न हो उनको चोदह रुपया होना साने को दिया जा रहा है और आजम से उनको रखा हुआ है। कहीं कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। लोग कहते हैं कि जमीन नहीं बटी। मैं आप को

एक ऐतिहासिक बात बताऊं कि भगवान कृष्ण दुर्योधन के यहां गये और कहा कि पांडवों को 5 गांव दे दीजिये। तो दुर्योधन कहता है कि बिना युद्ध के तो सुई की नौक के बराबर भी जमीन नहीं देंगा। परन्तु हमारी सरकार ने बिना किसी खन खराबे के इतनी जमीन निकाल कर बांटी है कि उस जमीन को मिला कर एक सूबा बन सकता है, पांच गांव तो बहुत छोटे होते हैं। इनसिये व्यंग की बातें नहीं कहनी चाहियें।

हम मानते हैं कि दोष हैं, और उन को हम छिपाते नहीं हैं। भगवान कृष्ण जब द्वारिका में राज्य करते थे तो उन के भिन्न सुदामा फटी घोटी के छोर में चावल बांध कर ले गये थे। जब कृष्ण ने देखा कि मेरा मित्र भूबा मर रहा है तो उस के लिये मकान भी बनवा दिया, खाने पीने का भी पूरा इंतजाम कर दिया। परन्तु हमारी सरकार ने तो लाखों आदमियों के भक्तान बनवा दिये, और भी इंतजाम दिया। हम इनमें संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, और भी लोगों के कल्याण के बारे करना चाहते हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री चाहती है कि प्रत्येक गरीब को भोजन मिले, दवाई मिले, गरीब और अमीर को खाई पट जाये।

कुछ दोष भी हैं और वह यह है कि चुने हुए आदमी को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, अधिकारी लोगों की ही हकूमत है। हमारे भवित्वण अधिकारियों की फाइलों पर दस्तखत ही करते हैं। इस में बेचारे भवित्वों का भी दोष नहीं है क्यों कि विधान ही ऐसा है। इस को बदलना चाहिये।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने वह काम किया है जो ऋषि दयानन्द ने हरिजनों के प्रति छुप्राकृत हटाने के बारे में किया था। उन्होंने छुप्राकृत की खिलाफ की, बाद में महात्मा गांधी वे उसी काम को किया और श्रीनंदी

ईंदिरा गांधी भी उस काम में लमो हुई हैं। जैसे भगवान राम ने सबरी के बेर खाये इस छुप्राकृत को मिटाने के लिये, युधिष्ठिर ने सुरच के यहां खिचड़ी लाई, परन्तु हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने छुप्राकृत मिटाने के लिये जो काम किया वह और कोई नहीं कर सका। अगर ऋषि दयानन्द के हाथ म डंडा होता तो सम्भव है वह भी छुप्राकृत को दूर कर देते। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में डंडा है इसीलिये वह छुप्राकृत दहेज आदि बुराइयों को दूर कर रही है। पता नहीं यह बातें लोगों को क्यों नहीं दिखाई देती हैं।

यह भी कि चुने हुए आदमियों को कुछ अधिकार होने चाहिये। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि एम० पी०, मिनिस्टर को एक दरोगा के बराबर भी अधिकार नहीं है। अधिकारियों का अप्टाकार बढ़ा है। विधान ऐसा है कि राष्ट्रपति किसी आदमी को अपराधी कर के रखना चाहे तो नहीं रख सकता। यह दोष हमारे विधान का है। इस को हमें जल्दी से जल्दी बदलना चाहिये। विधान को बदल कर हमें सही प्रब्रातन्त्र कायम करना है। मेरे स्वाल में कोई जहरत नहीं है हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की। जो ग्राम पंचायतें हैं उन को न्याय करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये।

आज हमारी हकूमत पूँजीपतियों को खट्टम कर रही है और खामकर पूँजीपतियों के ऐसे तत्व को जो प्रधान मंत्री को हटाना चाहते थे। अगर मैं हकूमत में होता तो लाइन में खड़ा कर के ऐसे देशद्रोहियों को गोली से उड़ा देता। लोग प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में गलत बातें कहते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इस देश की ही नहीं वर्त्तन नारे विश्व की नेता हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्दन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: On a point of order, Sir. The time allotted for this Resolution is 3 hours. We have got a lot of time. Are you going to give 40 minutes to the Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You choked us and you seem to be finishing the debate before the allotted time of 3 hours. It is rather unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. I do not have any other name in my list. So, I am calling the Home Minister.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We wanted to say several things. You choked us. You are now finishing the debate before the allotted time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way to behave in the House. I gave you 20 minutes whereas I had rationed 10 minutes each for other speakers. I did not know that some of them would be taking much less than that. In spite of the fact that you got double the time I gave to others, you are making an issue. Does this become of a senior Member like you? I do not like this.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am sorry that this should be the way in which you regulate the debates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please; kindly sit down.

The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate on the Resolution. I have listened to the critical remarks made by certain hon. Members and also to the valuable support given by many other hon. Members.

When the Resolution, for the first time, came before this House, after the Assembly was dissolved and the then Government of Tamil Nadu was dismissed, this House had fully debated the reasons as to why recourse to such an action had to be taken. It has been fully discussed and debated and several friends on this floor have expressed that by taking an action of this kind, the Prime Minister has conferred a benefit on the people of Tamil Nadu. In fact, the people of Tamil Nadu are said to have heaved a sigh of relief at the dismissal of the DMK Government. I do not want to go into all that again. But I can tell you that there was a feeling amongst several people in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere that this action of the Central Government had been delayed for quite a long time.

As has been also voiced today, according to them, they feel that the Emergency in Tamil Nadu had come only a few months ago, about 5 or 6 months ago, not as it had come to the rest of the country, about 14 or 15 months ago, the reason being that the implementation of the national programme, particularly the 20-point programme, had begun in right earnest only subsequent to the imposition of the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. There was not only no implementation of the 20-point programme before but at certain times we heard about some ridicule of the 20-point programme by the then DMK Government.

Several points have been mentioned by hon. Members. I am thankful to them for the support that they have given and also for the support that they have given to the administration and the Advisers particularly in the State. The administration has been toned up, and if I may claim, in these six months or so, there has been a qualitative change in the administration. There is no denying that fact. The amount of political corruption that was witnessed before is, I suppose absent. There may be corruption in the lower official

but that has to be met in a different way, and that is also being tackled to the best of our ability.

Hon. friends have pleaded for the association of non-officials. You may be aware that we have a Consultative Committee on Tamil Nadu Legislation, which consists of about 60 Members of Parliament—probably, the biggest body—and about half of them, at any rate forty per cent of them, belong to Tamil Nadu; they bestow a lot of attention on not only legislative matters but all administrative matters. In fact, after the imposition of the President's rule, this Committee has met twice, and recently when we met on 1st August or so, we sat for two days and discussed many items of consequence to the Tamil Nadu administration; in fact, many hon. Members took part in that—not only have they elicited information on several aspects but they have also made their own suggestions—where the Advisers were present, where the other officers of the Tamil Nadu Government were present. So, what I wish to submit to the House is that there can be no more effective body than this. In addition, several non-official, leading Members of Tamil Nadu go and meet the Governor and try to speak to him on many matters of concern; they also meet the Advisers. If I may claim, the Advisers every day try to meet as many non-officials as possible to know the currents and cross-currents in public opinion and to keep themselves in tune with the relevant public opinion. In addition, as I have mentioned in the Consultative Committee also, the Governor was thinking of associating non-officials at the district level, in the district administration, and I suppose, hon. Members and even other public leaders will be able to associate themselves with the District Committees and give their valuable suggestions and support in the implementation of not only the 20-Point Programme but also, generally, in meeting the drought, particularly in the general administration of the State....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Would the hon. Minister throw some light on the

composition of this Committee, whether the non-official element would be predominant or the official element would be predominant, how it will function and all that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not able to say just now, but certainly the non-official element will be there; there is no doubt; and it will be in sufficient strength to make its position felt, to make an impact on the Committee.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN (Mettur): What about Chairman? Official or non-official?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It can be either.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Would you like a Minister to come all the way to preside over these Committees?

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY in the Chair]

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Hon. Members have expressed concern about the Cauvery water and the situation in the Thanjavur area which receives that water. I must, at the outset, thank the Government of Karnataka for trying to meet the needs of Tamil Nadu, at least partially, by releasing some water. To that extent I can pay my thanks. But it is very important and necessary, in my opinion and personally speaking, that the regulation of Inter-State waters is made by the Central Government. I am not going into the details of the dispute between the Karnataka Government and the Madras Government. I am not fully aware of the old history of the case, but I want to say this only, namely, that with regard to the regulation and particularly, with regard to the quantum—certainly, I suppose I do not know the quantum or the regulation thereof—if it is in the hands of the Central Government, probably, it may give better satisfaction to

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

the concerned States. But, as you know several hon. Members who have been here and outside have been trying to plead that these inter-State river should be in the Central List and I do not know what steps are being taken to bring it into the Union List. Sir, I also come from a State which is on the sea coast and, therefore, we sometimes experience this kind of difficulty and more so, there is a possibility of these difficulties becoming more and more troublesome and more and more difficult, leading to more and more irrigation between States and States in the future when several reservoirs are built up by the States concerned. Therefore, though I wish to express my thanks to the Karnataka Government for having done something. I am sure they will be able to do something more also. After all, even the Tanjavur crop is as much a national asset as any other. Therefore, I hope they will be able to take the needs of Tamil Nadu, particularly which they have been used to for ages into consideration and afford the necessary relief. And I would also advise the Governor and the Advisers of the Tamil Nadu Government to be in constant touch with the Karnataka Government for seeing to it that the necessary releases are made pending a final settlement of the question.

One other important matter that has been raised is about the Krishna waters. It is true of course, thanks to the Prime Minister who has announced it at Madras on the 15th February, 1976 regarding the consent of the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, to release 15 TMC of water to Madras for drinking purposes. As you may know, while hon. Shri Alagesan was in the Central Council of Ministers and he was also a Minister for Irrigation and Power, I think, at that time and he was the colleague of Mr. Hafiz Mohd Ibrahim, even then it was mentioned... 5

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Award.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would not call it an award....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Something like an award.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Something akin to an award but not an award practically....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Not a legal award but a political award.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Political award, say so, but not having the legal complications of an award, a temporary political settlement wherein it was mentioned that 15 TMC of water should be given to Tamil Nadu for drinking purposes from these three States. Now, taking this water to Tamil Nadu is not that easy a proposition. Therefore, the officers of Tamil Nadu Government, Andhra Pradesh Government and other concerned Governments are meeting to settle how it is to be taken. I do not know and I am just saying off-hand and subject to correction, that if Krishna water is to be taken, it must be taken only from the Sri Sailam Dam. Krishna water at Sri Sailam must be put into Tamil Nadu and a dam built up at Somasila so as to enable the Tamil Nadu Government to take water either through a pipe or an open canal as they please. It is an urgent matter, and, of course, and I suppose all the three Governments concerned would expedite the consideration and disposal of the matter and take effective steps to start some work on this project.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Are these works to be executed by Tamilnadu government or by the three States?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far a Maharashtra and Karnataka are concerned, they have to give their consent to give so much of water. Only that is necessary. Beyond that nothing much is necessary. The

only other Government with whom they have to discuss with engineers etc. is that of Andhra Pradesh Government.

There was a difficult drought situation in Tamil Nadu, particularly the southernmost districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and parts of Madurai. These areas have been very adversely affected. The State Government is doing its best to afford necessary relief to the people in their distress. The Central Government has also gone to the assistance of the State Government financially. They sent out a team and after they submitted a report, Rs. 7.5 crores were sanctioned and I have also given in the booklet the various steps taken to sink borewells etc. and also afford employment to those people who are wanting employment. In addition to what the Central Government is doing the State Government themselves from their own resources have been able to spend about Rs. 9 crores towards meeting the drought situation. I am expecting in the next two or three weeks a central team to go to these areas and assess the situation and make report to the Centre and on receipt of such a report, necessary speedy action will be taken. As I have said more than once, it is the Government of India's desire to see that money is not a constraint in meeting the drought situation in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I can assure hon. Members that whatever is possible will definitely be done to afford the necessary relief.

I wish to thank other hon. Members particularly friends coming from other States like Kerala, Maharashtra and Mr. Swaran Singh Sokhi etc. Mr. Swaran Singh Sokhi made observation about the general feeling that they feel that President's rule is a boon to the State of Tamil Nadu and they want it to continue for a much longer time. I am not express-

ing any opinion on that but I wish to say that there is intensity of feeling which in general people of Tamilnadu have for the continuance of the President's rule.

I wish to refer to one other matter, namely, about the temple lands which Mr. Alagesan has mentioned. It is true that Mr. Kathamuthu mentioned about it. It is just possible that there can be two views about this matter. But looking back at our civilisation, at the feelings which people have on these matters, it is necessary not to rush through matters like these but to examine the question in detail.

You know several bigger people have also expressed themselves on this—I do not want to go into detail. While affording relief to the tenants who are on the land, so far as tenure is concerned, it becomes necessary to protect the ageold temples which have got an all-India reputation etc. and to see how best they survive. In that connection, I would wish to say that the Tamil Nadu, Administration must be able to take into consideration the feelings of several sections of the people there. I do not express an opinion now. I do not know if it is a subject which is to be left to a future elected popular Government for their opinion. I am not expressing an opinion. It is a matter where emotions of people are vitally involved and therefore, I would wish to say that this is a matter which the Tamil Nadu Administration may feel advised to examine from all points of view.

Another suggestion has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Alagesan regarding the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Unions. I can just now say only that this is a suggestion worth some further consideration. Certainly, the implications of it will be considered and action taken.

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

My friend, Dr. Austin has told us about the treatment given to the minorities previously in the previous Tamil Nadu Administration. I do not think the Tamil Nadu Administration under the President's Rule will do anything of that kind. I hope they will be generous to the minorities like the Telugu, Malayalee as also the Kannadigas and does anything to their advantage. Every State, each State, has its minority and I suppose that in matters relating to education etc., the Tamil Nadu Administration will be quite generous not to offend the feelings of those minorities. In fact, any State in India should think twice before doing anything which adversely affects the linguistic minorities or religious minorities by the treatment meted out to them. I have nothing more to say.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Everybody is a minority at some place or other.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: For instance, in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the minorities have to be treated very generously. It is a question of continuous protection so as to give them the confidence. There are other matters but I do not want to go into details. Several steps have been taken in regard to the promotion of handloom industry to which my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya made a reference. You will kindly refer to the booklet, page 35. I am not going to read it. You will see from there what has been done, how many bonded labour have been freed and how many housesites have been given. If I may make an offhand statement, about 60,000 housesites have been given and about 2,500 bonded labour have been freed and a lot of development in handloom industry had taken place. Therefore, I would request my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya not to always project his party point of view.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: No question of party of view, I

mentioned about the master weavers and asked whether they are controlling 20 per cent of the looms.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is unfortunate that the hydel reservoirs in Tamil Nadu are in the condition in which they are now. I will just read out one sentence:

"The storage in hydel reservoirs is inadequate. The present availability is a mere 444 MU compared to 1887 MU which was available in the corresponding period last year".

So that the storage is hardly one fourth of what it was in the corresponding period last year. Therefore, there is a difficult situation so far as the storage facilities are concerned and naturally it affects power generation. Therefore, the cut that was imposed may have to be continued for some more time until the reservoirs get refilled.

I wish to express my thanks to these members who have participated and have shown interest in the administration of Tamil Nadu. I hope they will continue to keep alive their interest in Tamil Nadu, Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 31st January 1976, in respect of Tamil Nadu, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 10th September, 1976".

The Resolution was adopted.

15.47 hrs.

Motion moved:

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR
GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1976-77. The time allotted is only one hour.

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demand Nos. 9, 12, 15, 17 to 24, 29 to 31, 39, 41, 43, 50 to 52, 56 and 57."

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) for 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		1	2
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
9	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff	12,97,000	
12	Administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959	1,50,000	..
15	Police	9,09,000	..
17	Education	4,80,000	
18	Medical	11,27,000	
19	Public Health	5,07,25,000	
20	Agriculture	1,12,37,000	
21	Fisheries	5,00,000	
22	Animal Husbandry	2,05,000	
23	Co-operation	5,45,000	
24	Industries	44,16,000	
29	Labour including Factories	11,96,000	
30	Social Welfare	12,00,000	
31	Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes etc.	4,40,000	
39	Roads and Bridges	1,00,00,000	

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
41	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	8,46,000
43	Miscellaneous	6,02,000 ..
50	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1,44,75,000
51	Capital Outlay on Irrigation	1,000
52	Capital Outlay on Public Works—Buildings	30,70,000
56	Miscellaneous Capital Outlay	22,79,000
57	Loans and Advances by the State Government . . .	1,95,93,000

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Just now we have dealt with the Resolution for the extension of President's rule in Tamil Nadu and from our side, we opposed it. The reason for my opposition also holds good to this set of Supplementary Demands brought in by the hon. lady Minister. I cannot give my approval to it....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): What a pity !

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA . . . because this should have been done in the Tamil Nadu Assembly after a proper election. Why has it been necessary to bring these Supplementary Demands here for the approval of this House?

So my first point is that I strongly oppose these. Regarding the Demands elaborated here, I want to say that the Home Minister did not deal with the points made out not only by myself but by many others regarding drought conditions. Ten districts have been affected. A large number of people are facing a destitute condition. A large number of the rural population are not getting jobs for days together

and months together. So what positive steps have Government taken under President's rule in this regard? I do not find any. So my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that enough attention should be given to drought prone areas and relief measures for persons who were facing starvation because of unemployment and also failure of crops should be taken up with due seriousness.

In the demands for grants, there is reference to labour matters Shri Brahmananda Reddy while replying to the debate earlier did not mention anything in regard to labour or the industrial situation there.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruttani): It is all in the book supplied to you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : I have got it and I know how to read it and make some meaning out of it but I do not find what I want. After the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act to the effect that for any lay off or closure or retrenchment prior sanction has to be given by the government, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases in which the companies asked for permission that for certain financial or other reasons, they had to lay off or retrench workers. That fact must be

made clear. In the booklet about which Mr. Alagesan is so much enamoured—I am not at all convinced by it—it is stated that an apex body had been formed. I belong to the Central Trade Union Organisation CITU which is a major force in Tamil Nadu. Whatever apex body might be there either in the textile or engineering or sugar or other industry, CITU people have not been included or even asked to represent their point of view regarding industrial matters and industrial relations. I should say emphatically that the situation has deteriorated. You cannot prove it by giving certain figures that there had been less lay off and less strike and less mandays lost. I have already stated that because of the fear psychosis and compulsion and some other factors the workers may not resort to strike which is their last weapon. It is not fun for the worker to strike work. It is only when they find that there is no other way that they resort to strike. Here the situation has been aggravated further by creating a situation in which the workers are afraid of raising their voice against any attack on their wages or other aspects of their working conditions: they will not only be not heard but they will also have to face other consequences like being arrested under MISA. So, they do not dare sometimes, but if this situation continues, the reaction will be dangerous and the government must be responsible for that.

About the State Electricity Board employees, two statements were made, one by the Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam, that 24,000 employees were surplus and another by the Home Minister that 30,000 were surplus. After verification throughout the State, the figure comes to just 3,000 employees who can be easily absorbed. But so far as I know, a large number of employees are still being treated as casual workers and are not getting the benefits enjoyed by permanent employees. The Minister must clarify this position specifically.

I read in this booklet that because of some difficulty in getting drinking water, the municipalities are getting matching grants from the government. The municipality has to bear 50 per cent of the cost and the government would bear 50 per cent. I think in this difficult period the full money should be contributed by the government at least for drinking water supply, as you are doing in the case of rural areas.

The Home Minister referred to boring of tubewells. You may sink tubewells but what is the guarantee that there will be water in them? Where is the maintenance apparatus? In every State, we find that so many tubewells are dug, but nobody cares to repair them after some time and they go dry. This is happening in Tamilnadu also. This should be looked into by the Minister.

With these words, I oppose the supplementary demands.

16 hrs.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruttani): Mr. Chairman, here under one of the Demands they want to start 100 non-formal education centres in Coimbatore district at State cost and in Trichinopoly district at the cost of the Government of India. I do not understand what this non-formal education means. I hope they will do something useful and not allow the money to go waste. Perhaps, it might have been the brain-wave of somebody. I do not understand what is the content of this non-formal education and what is proposed to be done.

There is an Act called Tamil Nadu Recognition of Private Schools (Regulation) Act. When this Act was passed, certain minorities who manage educational institutions went to the High Court and the High Court ruled that certain provisions of this Act will not apply to the minority-managed institutions. Then, when the non-minorities who manage educational institutions went to the High Court, the High Court ruled that these provisions will apply to them. So, a situa-

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

tion has arisen where a discrimination is being made. The Government propose to apply the provisions to one set of schools and not to another set of schools. We generally hear of minorities being discriminated against. Here it is a question of non-minorities being discriminated against, which is a very strange situation. I hope this would be looked into. When we are starting new schemes like this, there should not be any discrimination. I am told the Madras Government have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the verdict of the High Court with respect to minority managed institutions. Pending the decision of the Supreme Court, they can keep the provisions pending.

Under Demand No. 51 there is a proposal to shift the Police Training College at Vellore to Madras and start it as the Tamil Nadu Police Academy at Madras, from 1976-77, that is, the current year. This Police Training College is a very ancient institution of Vellore, which is the district head-quarter of a very important district called North Arcot. In fact, this is the only State Government institution in that State. I would like to know whether it is wise to concentrate everything in the city of Madras. On the other hand, you should disperse institutions which are already existing in the city of Madras to other district centres, because concentration in one place creates so many problems. On the face of it, it looks to me that it is very unfair to deprive this district headquarter of its only one State institution by shifting it to Madras. Also, it is not going to be done without any extra expenditure. They are going to incur an expenditure of Rs. 19.97 lakhs, nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. I am told that the present building in which the Training College is housed in Vellore is not a very congenial one. In that case, this amount can very well be spent to improve the buildings of this institution in Vellore. Also, since the Government want to upgrade it into the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, the people of Vellore will be happier that this institution, which is

already functioning there, is upgraded and not shifted.

Coming to Demand No. 56, there is a very strange proposal to re-acquire or re-purchase land, which has already been acquired by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has acquired a large area of land for its own purposes. Now it is proposed to acquire very nearly 2,000 acres from that Corporation and the expenditure sanctioned is Rs. 17.78 lakhs. This is rather strange because we want the Neyveli Corporation to develop. You know that there have been demands on the floor of the House to have a second mine cut, which means that more area will be required. One does not know whether the area which is now proposed to be re-transferred to the Tamil Nadu Government will itself be required for the purpose of a second mine cut. A second mine cut means more employees, and more employees means more quarters for them. So, in all probability this land of 2,000 acres will be required for the purpose of the Corporation itself. I do not know at what cost the Corporation acquired the land from the State Government. Is the same price being paid to them by the Government now or more? So, this is rather intriguing. I would like Government to consider this matter and not spend money on a proposal which may hurt the larger interests of the State, because all of us want that the Corporation should have a second mine cut and produce more power, should have a super thermal power station and satisfy the growing needs of electricity of the Southern Region as a whole. So, I am afraid this will go against those interests. This hasty step should not be taken.

Coming to Demand No. 57, a loan of Rs. 45 lakhs to the Pandyan Roadways Corporation for the purchases of buses and another of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Pallavan Transport Corporation for the purchase of mini buses have been sanctioned. Half the number of routes in the State have been nationalised. They started originally with

three corporations, the Pallavan, the Chola and the Pandyan. Pallava is the name of the dynasty which ruled Tamil Nadu and elsewhere from Kancheepuram. The Cholas were once very great imperialists and held sway over a very large part of India and even outside India. The Pandyas were another ruling house. These are the three traditional Kings of Tamil Nadu and so, the DMK Government, in their solicitude for these ancient Tamil Kings, named the corporations after them, and so there were three. But now there are as many as seven or eight, I lose count. There is a corporation for Tandai Periyar. Tandai means father, and Periyar is Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, who is considered to be the father of the secessionist movement in Tamil Nadu. These corporations are proliferating, they are being divided and subdivided. I do not know whether there is a Kongu Corporation, because Salem and Coimbatore Districts together are called Kongu Desam.

Now, I want to know whether all these road transport corporations which are having the cream of the routes, the long routes and other routes as well, are making a profit or not. It is my information that these road transport corporations are incurring huge losses. I want to know whether incurring of losses is partially due to the fact that all these road transport corporations have been divided into so many corporations with overheads going up. This is something that should be relevant while considering the huge investments of this nature into the road transport corporations—Rs. 45 lakhs into the Pondian Transport Corporation and Rs. 10 lakhs into the Pallavan Transport Corporation.

It should be the attempt of the State Government and the concerned Departments to plug all the loopholes and see that these road transport corporations earn profit and make them

more serviceable to the people. Otherwise, these huge investments, I am afraid, will go waste because already many new vehicles are not properly used—even brand new vehicles are not properly used. Under these circumstances, if we are going to make further investments into these road transport corporations without actually going into the profit and loss, whether these corporations work efficiently or not, it will not be a wise step to take.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu), I would like to bring to your kind notice one or two points.

If you take up six Demands—Agriculture, Public Health, Roads and Bridges, Relief on account of Natural Calamities, Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Loans and Advances by the State Government—you will find that under these six demands funds have been allocated for drought relief works and for drinking water supply. 27 lakh man-days have been created in drought-hit areas for the agricultural labour. I mention this to bring to the attention of this House the seriousness of the situation in Tamil Nadu.

10 districts out of 15 districts in Tamil Nadu are afflicted by drought. In the very near future, one more District, Tanjore, may also become a drought-hit area. To meet such a staggering situation, the allocation of money in these Supplementary Demands is insufficient; it is just like giving sugar-candy to a hungry elephant. Another regrettable feature is that all the drought relief works are implemented in a conventional manner and a sort of *ad hoc* approach prevails here. They should in fact become permanent programmes if we want to find a lasting solution to the recurring drought in Tamil Nadu.

Demand No. 50—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—under this it is proposed that the Coimbatore Co-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

operative Sugar Mills may be converted as a Public Sector Unit under Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Ltd. It has also been decided to convert the value of assets of Rs. 35.75 lakhs transferred to Tamil Nadu Public Works Engineering Corporation as share capital of the Corporation. I have to point out that sums have been provided only for these two units. Many Textile Mills are on the verge of closure. There is persistent demand that they must be taken over by the Government. It is also stated that this proposal is under examination. Yet, not even a token provision has been made for this purpose in these Supplementary Demands.

Demand No. 21—Fisheries—Provision has been made for mechanised speed boats for fishermen. But it is strange that no provision has been made for constructing jettys anywhere for landing these mechanised boats. for landing these mechanised boats. Arukkottai thorai near Thopputhorai when 40 fishing boats are there. Some money must be provided for the construction of jettys also.

Demand No. 17—Education—under this there is reference to non-formal education centres. I think this must be adult literacy centres. I wonder why two districts, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, alone should have been covered by the non-formal education centres. I suggest that this should be extended to all the districts in Tamil Nadu.

Recently a code of conduct has been formulated for the University and College teachers under which it has been stipulated that they should not indulge in political activities. Even if they form themselves into an Association or a Union for protecting their interests, it will be considered as a political activity. I submit that this Code of Conduct for the University and College teachers must be repeated. Another regrettable point is that the students of the All India Students Federation have not got admission in the Colleges. Sir, is this not rank

political discrimination? It is wrong to deny admission to these students in the colleges.

Demand No. 52—Capital Outlay on Public Works—Buildings—this Demand relates to so many payments of excess compensation ordered by the Courts. After a particular rate is agreed to, the party goes to a Court seeking enhanced compensation. I would like to recollect the Constitution Amendment that we passed here in the matter of making compensation to properties acquired for public utility purposes. The word 'compensation' was substituted by the word 'amount.' This 'amount' is fixed by the Government when a property is acquired for public utility purpose. I think that this Act is not being implemented effectively; otherwise so many enhanced compensation payments would not have come here. I would like the hon. Minister to refer to this particular point in her reply to the Debate. There are so many Engineering Colleges under this Demand—Government Engineering College, Salem, Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, Government Press Workers' Colony, Madras. The land acquired for these would naturally be for public utility. There is no question of making enhanced compensation especially when the Constitution provides for only 'amount' to be fixed by the Government.

I would like to know how this particular Constitutional Amendment is being implemented.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madursai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Supplementary Budget in respect of Tamil Nadu, I have to say a few words about the allotment made in this Supplementary Budget. Many points have been touched by the previous speakers. I want to mention only about the allotment made for Drought Relief Works.

The drinking water position is very acute in many districts, particularly, as I have mentioned on the previous occasion, in Madurai, Ramnad, Tinneveli and Kanya Kumari; the wells are completely dried up; even the borewells, private borewells as well as public borewells are dried up, even 100 ft. borewells are dried up. There is no water. In many villages, people have to walk four or five miles to get drinking water. Poor ladies go with their pots three or four miles to get some good water. This is the position. Are we not ashamed of this? After 30 years of independence, if there are no proper arrangements for drinking water, should we not be ashamed of this position?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): It was Tamil Nadu Government's fault, not our fault.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Now it is under the Central Government. I want that proper and sufficient allotment should be made according to the magnitude of the problem.

My friend, Mr. Alagesan, mentioned about the various Transport Corporations—Pandian Corporation, Pallavan Corporation, Kattabomban Corporation, Anna Corporation, Periar Corporation and so on. Although the names are there, the corporations are working on a loss and that too, a heavy loss. It is high time the Government should come forward to inquire into the working of all these corporations as to why they are sustaining losses. For instance, the Pandiyan Transport Corporation in Madurai. I know it because it is located in my constituency. There the relationship between the management and the workers is not cordial and always the labour come and complain that the attitude of the management is arbitrary. They are not doing any profitable work and also harm others.

Now, there are small operators left here and there. But these small operators are competing. They operate on a 50 mile or 30 mile or 20 mile route. What they do is that they just

put one vehicle to start five minutes before the Corporation vehicle starts and then another one to start five minutes after the Corporation bus. This way all the traffic goes to the small operators and the corporation sustains the loss. This is the case not only in one place but it is there almost in all the places. These are the things which should be looked into.

Now, regarding taxation, take Sales Tax. Every State has got its own way and its own rate with regard to Sales Tax. Now, we are talking of integration of the country, that India is one country, but we have got different systems. So far as income tax is concerned, we are having only one rate. Even a man in Orissa or in Madras, though his total income may be less than that of a man in Bombay, pays the same rate of income-tax based on income. But the sales tax is not the same everywhere. Recently, West Bengal reduced the sales tax on motor cars from 13 to 7 per cent and similarly, in your State, Mr. Chairman, I read in the Press that my friend, Shri Ranga Reddy, your Finance Minister recently introduced a Bill reducing the sales tax to 6 per cent. He gave the argument—I read it in the papers—that in Andhra Pradesh most of the vehicles registered in other States are plying because in other States they are cheaper as they pay a lower rate of sales tax. You know the Tamil Nadu people go to Andhra Pradesh—it is only a few miles from our border to go to Nellore—and purchase the vehicle paying only 6 per cent. In Pondicherry also the sales tax is less. It is only 7 per cent. Therefore, Sir, so far as sales tax is concerned, there must be a uniform rate for the whole country.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Tamil Nadu has also reduced the sales tax and as a result, all industries are migrating to Tamil Nadu from Kerala.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: They have reduced the sales tax. I agree even our sales tax is lower than

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

Kerala rate. I know it very well. I have got the figures. But I think some wrong information has been given to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Therefore, the sales tax rate should be uniform all over the country as also the Motor Vehicles tax. Why should the rate of motor vehicles tax be different in different States? The rate is the highest in Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, these points should be considered by the Government and they should take note of all these things and take necessary remedial steps.

With these words I support the Demands.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): On these Supplementary Demands I have only to supplement a few cases. I first thought of raising the question of quorum here but I found that it was not necessary when the Members of the Consultative Committee for Tamil Nadu and even from Tamil Nadu are not present here. Perhaps they thought that the amount the Minister is demanding is after all a small amount. So it can be given a go by.

When my friends referred to certain items, I felt it is my duty also to say how it functioned. Some Members said that there is drought. Of course, there is drought practically in the entire Tamil Nadu. I am afraid we will not have water even for this year's cultivation. Last year it was said that we were having surplus rice and we could export. But this year we may not have enough rice upto the end of this year. Every time I see in the newspapers that ministers, advisers, secretaries to Government, etc. visit these drought areas. Every one who is available in the Government is touring the State. My humble submission is this. By giving speeches here and there you can't solve the

problem of drought. I feel, drought is an internal problem for Tamil Nadu. Therefore a long range programme is necessary for tackling this problem.

Last time when the hon. Prime Minister visited my neighbouring State, Tamil Nadu, she promised Krishna waters for Madras. I say that a serious and sincere effort must be taken by the other neighbouring States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sincere efforts are being made by Andhra Pradesh Government.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: You come from that State and we are thankful to your State. I would make a suggestion that National Water Board must be set up. Some friends suggested about the name of the corporations etc. It does not matter which name you give, Babuji or Anna or Periyar. It is not the name that counts. It is a question of the people who execute these Minister of Finance will agree with me that nowadays it is not possible to know who is an honest man and who is not an honest man. In my three years' experience in this House, I saw lot of agitations here but now those members are not present here. I think they will be present only if they are allowed to rule a State. Since that is not the case and they are not in power in any State. I don't find any of them here, to make their valuable suggestions in these matters.

So far as the medical colleges admissions and the engineering college admissions are concerned I don't know how far this is true but there is a talk in the air which is also very vibrant that there is no difference between the past and the present. In the past people with long towels with two colours influenced these admissions but now in different guise the same thing is being done. I don't know who is at fault.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is absolutely untrue.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: My learned friend may deny it. I don't blame the Government. But they come in different guise. We need not unnecessarily be disturbed over this. Let us root out this evil of corruption. It is a *fait accompli*. Let us all take interest in it. Let us root out corruption once and for all. That is the wish of our Prime Minister also.

I am very much interested in this— I know Mr. Bhattacharyya that he cannot do anything because we have seen what they have done in West Bengal during their regime—because all these things are taking place there and so why should we not touch the root of the problem and solve it. I am just posing this question. To-day Tamilnadu is under President's Rule and so this can be done by the Central Government because the Governor is now administering the State. Unless you mend it at this moment, it is impossible for you to mend it later on.

Why the people of Tamilnadu are not showing their enthusiasm now which they did some time ago? That is because some people are supporting the rotten officers in certain places. I still see in certain places, Shri Karunanidhi's henchmen occupying many top posts. I know this because I live in Madras and so I know what is really taking place. I know pretty well that there are young, honest and energetic and good officers in Tamilnadu with zeal and initiative doing their work well. But, still, there must be some vigilance committee constituted here to look into these things. But, in that process, innocent officers should not be punished. You may abolish one particular department in that process but let us not punish innocent people. I wish there is more time allowed to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your fifteen minutes time is already over. Your questions will be answered by the Minister.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: Thank you very much. Let me wish Tamilnadu well.

ओ रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : समाप्ति जी, तमिलनाडु के सम्बन्ध में जो पूरक मायें हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । वैसे मैं वहां का रहने वाला नहीं हूँ लेकिन इस देश का रहने वाला हूँ जिसमें तमिलनाडु भी है । वहां की पूरी समस्याओं की जानकारी जैसे अन्य सदस्यों को है वैसी मुझे नहीं है । फिर भी मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहूँगा कि यहां पर अकाल की चर्चा की गई । यह बात महीने कि तमिलनाडु के 10-11 ज़िले भीषण अकाल के चुंगल में गिरफ्त हैं । वहां की जनता के सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति है और पीने के पानी का संकट है । अभी वहां पर जनता की कोई चुनी हुई सरकार नहीं है । यहां पर चुनी हुई केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत वहां के अफसर और सलाहकार लोग काम कर रहे हैं । लोक सभा ने उनकी मदद के लिए एक कमेटी ज़रूर बना दी है जोकि बहलन फ़ब्लतन बैठकी है और वहां की समस्याओं पर विचार करती है । ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार का अधिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वहां अकाल की स्थिति को सम्हालने के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रयास करे क्योंकि अगर अफसरों पर छांड़ दिया जायेगा तो हर जगह जिस तरह से अफसर काम करते हैं उसी तरह वहां के अफसर भी काम करेंगे । अकाल की स्थिति में क्या भीषण तकलीफ होती है जनता को उसका मुझे अनुभव है क्योंकि बिहार कई दफ़ा अकाल के दौर से गुज़र चुका है और लगता है इस दौर भी उसे उस दौर से गुज़रना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहां भी 10-15 ज़िलों में अकाल जैसी स्थिति है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ उस तरफ सरकार का सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर लाखों की तादाद में बुनकर हैं जिनकी समस्यायें भी बहुत भीषण हैं। उनकी समस्याओं को सुरकार जानती है इसलिए बोर्ड मूली आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में भी उनका उल्लेख किया गया है और उनकी मदद करने की बात कही गई है सोबत्यं से हमारी दित्त मंत्री का वैरों से कर्जा दिलवाने का भी काम है उनको देखना चाहिए कि अकाल की स्थिति की पूछभूमि में बुनकरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाये ताकि उनके करबे चल सकें, उनको अधिक से अधिक सूत मिल सके और उनका बनाया हुआ कपड़ा ठीक से बिक सके ताकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति गड़बड़ न हो और वे अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर सकें।

आखिरी बात यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षकों की चर्चा तो यहां पर हुई, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कालेजों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जिन्हें शिक्षकोत्तर-कर्मचारी कहा जाता है, जो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और वहां भी हैं, उन की समस्याओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। वे समान बेतन मांग करते हैं, उन की यह मांग भी चल रही है कि उन्हें वर्कमैन माना जाय, ताकि औद्योगिक विवाद कानून के मुताबिक उन्हें वे तमाम सुविधायें मिले जो अन्य श्रम-जीवी मजदूरों को मिलती हैं। उन का फैंडरेशन भी बन चुका है जो आल इण्डिया फैंडरेशन से सम्बद्ध है जिसके बेयरमैन सरदार दरबारा सिंह है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि विश्वविद्यालय के इन शिक्षकोत्तर कर्मचारियों की मांगों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): At the very outset, I would like to thank all the hon. members, who have participated in this debate here. But I fail to

understand how a senior and eminent colleague like Shri Dinen Bhattacharya should choose to oppose everything whether it is good or bad. In this particular case, he was really not inclined to oppose it. So he reiterated and very emphatically said that he strongly opposed it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Madam, wait for some time. Let Shri Maurya move his Bills. I will give my full support to them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am not very patient by nature.

The only thing he said was that the actions taken by Government, the steps taken by Government, have not been very positive under President's rule, that no concrete steps have been taken for drought relief and other things, that the people are starving, that there is destitution, that people are without job and so on. I am happy that for once Shri Bhattacharya has come back to the House when the reply is being given. I would only say that the factual position is not what he has stated. We are sorry that there is a drought. We are very sorry that people are suffering. I think each and every hon. member of the House shares their suffering. But I would like to assure him that every possible action is being taken. I would like to substantiate it. If something is wanting, we are always open to the sincere suggestions of hon. members.

I think the young, ADMK member, Shri Pajanor, though young in years, made some very good and valid points. I would like to assure him that they will be conveyed to proper authorities. There is always a soul of goodness even in things evil in every phase of life. I think there are good people and bad people. We have to find out and sift the good from the bad and see that normalcy is restored and things are improved and there is a better future for everyone.

Before I go into all the details, I would only say that the play outlay for 1976-77 was increased under President's rule from Rs. 177 crores to Rs. 201 crores. This represents a significant increase of 40 per cent; in per capita terms, the outlay has been raised from Rs. 32.3 to Rs. 43 in the current year. This shows the Government's determination and sincerity in trying to accelerate the rate of development in such a historic State like Tamil Nadu.

Special emphasis has been given to the Twenty-Point programme. You will find that about 56 per cent of the total plan outlay for 1976-77 is really going to the twenty-point programme. That shows that the twenty-point programme which is primarily aimed at improvement of the conditions of the lower strata of society is receiving a substantial portion of the plan outlay.

Prices, of course, have fluctuated, but along with the general pattern, they have come down and are under control. Under President's rule, it should be noted, a record quantity of 4.78 lakh tonnes of rice has been procured till date. This is an all-time record in Tamil Nadu. Since we are going through the achievements under the President's rule, because some members did not see any silver lining, I thought I would place the facts before the House and put the record straight.

Because of these comfortable stocks, we find that the situation has greatly improved and the distribution system has improved. I can give all the facts and figures, but I do not think it will be necessary. The position, I can say, has improved and there are nearly 10,000 retail points throughout the state providing a widespread network for the supply of essential commodities for the common man. Apart from that the Debt Relief Act of 1976 was passed on 29th July 1976 and it has been a major reform in the economic field, especially of benefit to the small farmers, landless agricultural labour and rural artisans. There has also been

significant progress in the release and rehabilitation of bonded labour in various districts of Tamilnadu; so far 2417 bonded labour had been released and relief measures are being implemented for them. About 59,505 house sites had been assigned since the President's rule was imposed and legislation had also been passed conferring ownership rights to house sites occupied by rural artisans also. The provision for acquisition of house sites for Harijans has been increased from Rs. 25 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs. 52 lakhs in the current year. Various steps have also been taken to detect evasion of sales tax, entertainment tax and motor vehicles tax. The yields are expected to be substantially higher this year. Expenditure has been curbed to some extent and there has been improvement in administrative efficiency. One example that could be cited is that the impounded additional D.A. of the state government employees had been fully released in record time.

Shri Alagesan raised the point about the road transport corporations running at a loss; he expressed his concern. I can only say that there has been some improvement in that direction and out of seven, except one or two which have a large number of uneconomic routes, others are now making profits. We hope that even those corporations would be looked into and wherever necessary action would be taken.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: May I know the accumulated loss? Is it making a profit for the first time? We should know the whole picture. Painting a rosy picture will not do.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We shall certainly look into what you have stated. About non-formal education some doubts were raised; that is about children dropping out from school and about evening classes. Evening classes are held and informal education is given to them. The scheme is implemented as an All India scheme, centrally sponsored scheme. 100 centres have been opened in each

[Smt. Sushila Rohatgi]

district of Tiruchirapally and Coimbatore and five panchayat unions of each district will be covered. This is a programme of national importance.

Shri Alagesan also mentioned about the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and about rehabilitation. That land is not required for the project nor is it required by the corporation for any other purpose. About the police academy being shifted from one place to another, from Vellore to Madras, I should say that the accommodation available at Vellore was totally inadequate and semi-permanent accommodation was available at Madras which could be improved and utilised.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You are spending 20 lakhs.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya waxed eloquent as usual about the labour matters and industrial relations and so on. I find that as on 1st January 1976, there were 18 stoppages, that is, 15 strikes and three lock outs involving about 7000 workers. The position deteriorated to some extent during the month and on 24th January 1976 there were 21 stoppages involving about 25000 workmen. As on 1st February 1976, there were 17 stoppages of work involving 24,000 workmen. As on 15th February 1976, the position was that 15 of those disputes had been settled covering about 22,000 workers and as on 5th April 1976, there was no strike or lock out unresolved. The position as on 31st July, 76 was that only three establishments in the entire State were involved in strikes. The number of workers affected is 226. There has been no case of lock out as on 31st July, 76. The credit for this really goes to the workers and the people cooperating with each other. So, all the allegations of fear psychosis amongst the workers etc. are not true and these figures speak for themselves. It is the policy of the Government that the workers should be looked after well

and they have cooperated in maintaining peace in industry.

The main topic is drought and naturally every member was worried about it. In Tamilnadu, drought conditions prevail in 11 districts, 90 lakhs of people in 4189 villages have been affected by drought. The south-west monsoon's behaviour also has been quite disappointing. We do hope it has been better recently. As a result a massive programme of drought relief was called for. A sum of Rs. 7.54 crores has been included in the supplementary demands for drought relief works. This is in addition to the existing allocation of Rs. 8.94 crores in the budget. These provisions have enabled the Tamilnadu Government to undertake a massive programme for the provision of drinking water supply and also to create adequate employment opportunities in the drought affected areas at the same time ensuring that durable assets are created.

To relieve the acute water scarcity in the drought stricken areas, the Tamilnadu Government have undertaken a massive programme of sinking 6300 deep bore wells before the end of September 76. This programme is proceeding according to schedule and more than 4000 bore wells have been put up so far. In addition, assistance has been provided to 35 municipalities in the drought affected areas to augment their water supply. Assistance has also been given to Panchayat Unions for deepening drinking water wells. Employment-oriented works under medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and link roads have also been taken up in a widespread manner in the drought affected areas. These programmes will result in the creation of lasting assets. These are some of the things which will be beneficial and in the larger interests of the State.

In order to maintain drinking water wells with hand pumps and electric pumps in good working order, the Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned a new maintenance scheme for Rs. 48 lakhs. One mechanic-cum-fitter has been sanctioned for every 100 pumps and there will also be mobile engineering teams. —

Sir, I have tried to clear some of the doubts which were really there in the minds of hon. members. Regarding doubts which cannot be cleared for reasons where are obvious, I will not be in a position to clear them. I do hope that members will agree that the Tamil Nadu Government is doing well and the State is progressing towards prosperity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demands Nos. 9, 12, 15, 17 to 24, 29 to 31, 39, 41, 43, 50 to 52, 56 and 57."

The motion was adopted.

16.50 hrs.

**TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION
(NO. 3) BILL,* 1976**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg

to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move.†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 23-8-76.

†Introduced|Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1976-77.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

Demand Nos. 6, 16, 18, 19, 23 and 25."

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		1	2
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
6	Revenue	1,15,000	
16	Retirement Benefits	3,15,000	
18	Education	15,81,000	
19	Medical	4,00,000	
23	Co-operation	1,68,000	7,13,000
25	Agriculture	87,000	..

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1976-77.

Demand No.—19: Medical—a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for meeting the increased expenditure in connection with incentives being offered to persons coming for sterilisation. It is common knowledge that the number of people coming voluntarily for sterilisation is very small. The teachers and Gram Sevaks have to compel people for getting sterilised. I am saying this from my personal experience in Karaikkal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give suggestions only and conclude.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Demand No. 31: Electricity—This demand relates to payment of compensation to an Employee of the Electricity Department.

Sir, before I conclude, I would refer to the long-standing demand of the people of Pondicherry for a Thermal Plant. I wish that at least a token provision has been made in these Supplementary Demands.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Nobody is taking interest in my humble State. The Finance Secretary has come down all the way from Pondicherry, and he is doing a very good job.

I congratulate the hon. Minister Shrimati Rohatgi, but I have a grievance against her, because last time she promised to visit my State, but up to this time she has not done so. Shri

Maurya and Shri Om Mehta and other ministers visited my State, and I am very thankful to them. Because of their visits, something is taking place. I hope before the next session at least she will make a visit, because they are expecting her, for the simple reason that there are so many anomalies of the Pondicherry government servants which have to be rectified. They want to present her with a memorandum. She has also promised to solve that problem.

Every time I ask for elections, but this time I see that there is some change in the head of my State. I welcome the new Governor of my State. Of course, the old Governor also did his best—when somebody leaves, we should felicitate him—with the help of talented officers. Last year when I spoke there was a misconception that I criticised them individually, but it is not so. As far as I am concerned, I can say that there are Secretaries and others with a certain amount of initiative and vision, but what I say is that they should put them into practice. Of course, there are a number of hurdles in the way, but they can be got over if they take real interest and go with the people.

I do not know why you are postponing the elections to the municipalities there. These Demands cover only Rs. 14 lakhs, which may be the income of an individual in this country, it is not a big thing. The Government is trying its best to implement the 20-point programme, but the people are not co-operating. Many of the hon. Ministers who visit my State used to distribute pattas go to the villages and attend functions and see how any State was progressing, but I am not in full agreement with the paper reports that everything is fine there. There is a big lacuna or in other words the lack of people's co-operation with this pro-

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor]

gramme. It is a tragedy that the people there are not coming forward. They seem to think that once upon a time the French ruled over them, and that now somebody else is ruling. You should take steps to make the people take part in this programme, to improve their conditions. You must give some kind of incentive and make them feel that they are part and parcel of this country.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

You better hold the elections for the municipalities and panchayats within a short period. I can assure the friends on the opposite side that people who have common ideology are prepared to co-operate for the betterment of the masses, they will be with you. So, you better take a chance. You should first try to hold elections for the Pondicherry Municipality because for the past ten or twelve years you never had any elections for this municipality. If I remember right, the last election took place in 1968. After some years, it was suspended and revived the old set-up. Those old guards who happen to occupy the offices of the Councillors, the Chairmen and the Secretaries continue to be there without the new line of thinking. The old guards are still there. They are standing in the way of the real progress of our State. I do not individualise any particular Councillor or Chairman. My State consists of 31 constituencies. In all the places you have people who are having the thinking of 1967. I need not repeat history here because many things happened after 1967. Our Prime Minister took charge only in 1967. If you are having the same old people, who control and go without the people, to continue, what kind of progress you can have. If you make a probe into this, I think, the real difficulty is that the officers in our places cannot get the cooperation of the people there because the same set of people who are having the old thinking. They do not have the

new line of thinking. So, I suggest, in a matter of 20 days or 60 days, you better have elections for the Municipalities at least.

17.00 hrs.

As far as the family planning programme is concerned, I really congratulate you. Of course, some of the people are taking it to their heads. If you go very fast—how fast you can go is another question—it may lead to certain bad things. I have certain reports which I do not like to read here. There is a certain amount of compulsion. If the person is undergoing an operation or adopting other family planning methods on his own, it is all right. It is the person who finally yields. But if it is a question of compulsion, that is not proper. I have reports that a number of Government servants are compelled to bring in people for operation. If I may be permitted to say, they are treated as brokers in this family planning business. The family planning programme is a very good thing. We must make the people understand the spirit behind it. We should not compel the Government servants to bring in people just because they happen to serve you, that they must bring one or two people or, otherwise, they will not get any promotion or they will be transferred or they will not get increment, things like that. Not only that. If I may be permitted to mention, in some cases, the Government servants pay from their salary a sum of Rs. 100 to procure a person to undergo the operation.

Three or four days back, I read in the papers that Karaikal has accomplished 50 per cent of the target. It is not the target that counts. It is a question of the method you adopt. There, practically, all the school teachers are asked to bring one person each; the ayahs are asked to bring one person each; the doctors are asked to bring three or four persons each and so on and so forth. This kind of a thing spreads very fast. Certain things that are bad in society spread fast and go to the root of the society. These things are in a bad spirit. I appreciate the

spirit in which you want to implement the 20-point programme and the 4-point programme. Family planning programme is one of them. But that is not the matter. One mistake in some corner tarnishes the entire system. The people think that the entire programme, the entire 20-point programme, is bad. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and rectify the defect.

There is another matter also. Last time also, I mentioned it. This is the eighth time I am mentioning it. We have a Medical college in our State. As you know, in 1954, when we got merged, a solemn assurance was given by our beloved Prime Minister Nehru at that time that at least 15 seats will be given to the natives of Pondicherry. I just want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many natives from Pondicherry are admitted to this college even during this year. My information is, if some persons are admitted under the guise of natives from Pondicherry, they are only the sons or relations or nephews or nieces of those professors who are teaching or working in the College. Persons come there from other States; they are known as touring or visiting lecturers or professors, and the nephews or other relations of these people come under the quota. Of these 15, three must be given to those people who get themselves qualified in French. But it is a pity that in the last four years, they have not taken a single candidate.

Half an hour back, when I was speaking about Tamil Nadu, I was saying that it is easy to point out a mistake on somebody else's back. When I look at my own area, Pondicherry it is indeed a tragedy. I am the solitary person representing Pondicherry in this House; there is nobody else, and I would like to say that the reports that come to me are really sickening. If the youngsters and persons with ambition in life, who work very hard and obtain 85 or 90 per cent in Pre-

University Examination, are not given seats because of the misdeeds of some people, because of the clever and cunning methods of some, then it reflects on us. I request the Chairman to pass on my appeal to the Minister to look into this matter regarding admission to Medical College.

We, Members of Parliament, are not cowards, and we are not afraid of raising matters here. I want the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to take note of this very vital point. Last time I said that 30 doctors were selected for the hospitals. It was an *ad hoc* appointment. Subsequent to that, the Union Public Service Commission made a selection and they selected doctors from other States. Many refused to come to Pondicherry. I find that, after my speech here, the matter was referred—I am thankful to the hon. Minister for that—and they withheld the terminations for some time. Afterwards, when I was busy elsewhere and when I had gone out of the country, it seems they mentioned to the doctors there, 'You made your Member of Parliament raise this matter in the House'. I do not know in what way they are justified in saying that. It seems, they said, "You made your Member of Parliament raise this point in the House, and now you are going to face this", and they terminated the services of six doctors, when actually vacancies were there for three more posts of doctors. For our raising the matter here, why should the poor doctors be punished? If they want to punish, they can punish me. Let them not punish those poor doctors. I think, it is better for me not to interfere in this matter because, otherwise, the poor doctors will have to pay the penalty and they will be in the streets. I am trying with other good people to accommodate these people in the posts. These are the people selected by regular selection for *ad hoc* posts. After all, who are these people? They are the sons of the soil, people from Pondicherry. If we cannot accommodate these well-qualified doctors who have spent Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 on education, whom else are we going to accommo-

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor]

date? Pondicherry is a small place, and if you fail in a small place like that, you will fail in large States also. If this is the malady or the mischief in a small area, in the larger area it will be a big cancer. So, I hope that Government will take note of it and rectify it before it is too late.

I am sorry, the Education Minister is not available now. I do not know what is the fate of our University. I am happy you are going to pay enhanced salaries to teachers. It is a good thing. But you do not say anything about the University. You do not want to open your mouth till, perhaps, March 1977. There have been promises given not only in this House but outside the House also, and every time they just say that something is being done. When I raised it once, they said that they had acquired land for the University, and last time when I raised it, it was a question of name of the University. Now, what is wrong there? It is high time that we had a University there. When you go out of the country, we tell that we are trying to inculcate the culture of the French and we are trying to mix with the Anglo-Saxon culture the culture of India, etc., etc., etc. Very nice speeches. But when you are going to see a particular State where these French people ruled, where the French training and administration still exists, I feel you are not giving the correct attention or making a sincere attempt to do it. In the contemplated constitutional changes you are now trying to take in this administrative law and administrative courts—Droit Administrative, that we say in the French. That is a French system. I am happy you are importing it into our system. Similarly, you are importing the revenue system and the labour system. These are French systems. Similarly, there is a common Code in the French. Just because somebody is a foreigner, let us not reject it altogether. Let us take what ever is good in it. But why is it that you are not setting up a University in Pondicherry where in you can improve

the culture, not only the culture of that area but also you can get finance and other things from other countries, especially from France?

I do not know what to say on the question of Agriculture. The land is very much limited. Our ex-Governor used to tell us that 'Because of the stay of the High Court we are not able to implement the 20-point programme and distribute the land.' I tell you that if the land that is available is distributed to the people of Pondicherry, each person may not get even 10 cents of land. So, something must be done in a very scientific manner for the improvement of agriculture in our State. It is not that the High Court's stay stands in the way. It is something else. Now the Karaikal area is entirely dependent on the Kaveri Delta water that is to come from the Mettur Dam. I expected some of the Members who spoke earlier on the Tamil Nadu Demands at least to refer to it. You know what is the present position of the storage in the Mettur Dam. It is 39.3'. If that is the case, then I think it is a record. At no time in our living memory we had such a low level of water at Mettur. If Mettur level is 39.3' or 40', I tell you Karaikal cannot get even a bucket of water after 15 days. If Karaikal cannot get a bucket of water, we cannot produce even a measure of paddy in Karaikal. You know Karaikal is the granary for the entire Pondicherry State. Of course, the Government are trying their best to find underground water but there is not enough water in Karaikal. Therefore, you must take it up in a very serious manner and try to solve this problem. The entire cultivated area or the major cultivated area for the entire Pondicherry State is at Karaikal. So, you must have some plan. That is not there. I do not blame the Minister. I congratulate her for paying the arrears of salaries to the teachers, compensation, etc., etc. That is a small amount—a payment of Rs. 13 lakhs. But the demand is: what is your plan? The next cultivating season is at our doors and I do not see

anything. In agriculture, we are trying to and we want to improve the position and the Minister cannot be blamed for that. So also, the administration there cannot be blamed.

But, so far as the water distribution is concerned, last time I requested that Pondicherry must also be given some representation. Why I say this is because the Advisers of Tamil Nadu went to Karnataka and all that. I felt why not my State also be given a share in it so that they can go and represent properly. When these people from Tamil Nadu go and represent, they only talk of the Tamil Nadu area. They forget the tail-end areas, i.e. Karaikal and Pondicherry. So, in all these matters, please see to it that Pondicherry is also given a proper representation so that the people of Pondicherry are happy under your administration. I don't know what prevents Government from establishing a judicial commissioner's court at Pondicherry. The Minister of State for Home Affairs came there. The Advocates made a representation to him to have a high court or at least a judicial commissioner's court in Pondicherry itself. Every time they cannot run to Madras or Delhi to file writs etc. or appeals, and all that. I do not know what prevents the Government from having a court there. They have made a valid and correct representation. I request the hon. Minister to look into it. Only when the Demands come they will consider it in proper light and seriously. These judges are sticking on to a small State. These sub-judges and district judges should be transferred to other places also. When you have a man for 20 years or 30 years in the same place I think you cannot get proper justice; you have to bow down to his whims and fancies. Here also I don't point out any judges particularly. But this representation has been made for the last 6 or 7 years. Last time it was given to the Home Minister. They may be transferred at least to neighbouring States. If the Constitution does not provide for their transfer to neighbouring States then

you can transfer them to another Union Territory. That will solve the problem. Once these advocates come forward with a petition it is in the know of the judges also. You can understand the situation and what kind of treatment these advocates can have from the judges. I request that this also must be considered by the Centre.

I request the Minister to visit our State. On behalf of the people of my State I thank those who visit our State. Whenever they come there, they allot time to meet our people, because it is a small State. Last time Mr. Maurya came there. Mr. Om Mehta came there. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy came there. Whenever they come there they meet our people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She will have no hesitation in accepting this grant.

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Minister would visit the Ashram also.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: The Ashram they may visit, I don't mind; but sometimes the papers only report that they visited the Ashram but fail to report their other activities and duties and other functions. That is my feeling. Please see to it that your visit is properly utilised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you need not harbour this point. I think you will accept this demand for grant! Now, the hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I thank the hon. Member for the very informative and educative speech and the great concern he showed for the State. I would like to convey to him our feeling that the Government shares his anxiety and concern. All the points which he made will be carefully looked into and I can assure him that we shall do whatever help is needed to the maximum possible extent. Apart from the invitation which he extended to me earlier, he has again extended invitation even today. Somehow he felt that when we go there we make a bad image of ourselves and so on. This need not arise at all.

[Smt. Sushila Rohatgi]

I had not been to Pondicherry though I had been looking forward to the opportunity because it is a place of culture, of refinement, of peace and tranquility and seawafted breeze and everything synchronising into a scenic and very beautiful atmosphere. It may be a little poetic. But, I do not think that anything is going to mar that.

Coming from my colleague of ours, I think apart from the reception on the part of the people, the main attraction comes from the churches and the ashram people. Though our main endeavour is to make it a point to go there, I have not been able to do so because the loss is entirely that of mine. Pondicherry has been doing very well in the implementation of 20-point economic programme.

Without going into the mathematical figures—I see many of the members are waiting for the next Bill which is coming up—I would like to say that in Pondicherry, the work, especially, in family planning, has been done very well. Mr. Chairman, when we speak about family planning, we touch the crux of the entire matter today because it is on family planning that the progress of the State hinges. I feel that this is one thing which we are going to tackle not only for the present but also for the future. Therefore much more attention has been given to the family planning, especially, by those who are involved in it and they should be congratulated. I am told that the State has more or less exceeded its target. It has done very well. There may be some cases by compulsion as the hon. Member has pointed out. It is of course not the Government's policy in any manner to have any element of compulsion in it. No compulsion can succeed since this is a people's movement and it is purely a voluntary thing. I think we, the Members of Parlia-

ment, as true representatives of the people, have to carry the message to every remote corner of the country.

With these words, I do not think there is any element of compulsion anywhere I am sure and I would be happy if the House passes this unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demand Nos. 6, 16, 18, 19, 23 and 25.

The motion was adopted.

17.24 hrs.

**PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION
(No. 3) BILL* 1976**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Pondicherry Appropriation (No. 3) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Con-

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solidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consideration".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On Demands you already had an opportunity to speak. This is not the stage when you can speak again.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill".

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.28 hrs.

BURN COMPANY AND INDIAN
STANDARD WAGON COMPANY
(NATIONALISATION) BILL
AND
BRAITHWAITE AND COMPANY
(INDIA) LIMITED (ACQUISITION
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAK-
INGS) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up item 15.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): May I suggest that items 15 and 16 be taken together and the general discussion may go on, because the points are common?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Both are the same and it will save time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is the wish of the House, we can take them together and club the timings, 1-1/2 or 2 or 3 hours and members can speak on both the Bills. Is that the wish of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ali-
pore): For discussion.

[†]Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I only submit that we need not necessarily spend 3-1/2 hours on them. We can take as much time as is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That follows.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the Undertakings of the Burn and Company Limited and the Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited with a view to ensuring the continuity of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the economy of the country and for the fulfilment of the contracts for the supply of railway wagons abroad and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration";

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Messrs. Braithwaite and Company (India) Limited for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

While the discussion begins, I would, with your leave, place before the House briefly the background of the acquisition of the undertakings of these Companies, as hon. members would have had the opportunity to go through the Bills in detail by now. The President promulgated on 23 June 1976, two Ordinances (1) The Burn Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1976, and the Braithwaite and Company (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Under-

takings) Ordinance, 1976, nationalising the undertakings of these three companies with effect from April 1, 1975. Custodians have been appointed to take charge of the undertakings and companies will be formed as soon as possible to run the undertakings.

If I may briefly touch upon the background, The Burn and Company Ltd. and Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd., engaged in the production of goods vital to the needs of the economy of the country, were doing reasonably well till 1966-67, after which a steady decline set in. A stage of financial bankruptcy with threats of imminent closure was reached and Government had to step in to take over the management on 19th December 1973 under an Act of Parliament. It was made clear at that time that the management was being taken over pending nationalisation of the undertakings. In the case of Braithwaite and Company (India) Ltd. also engaged in critical items of engineering equipment, a steady decline set in, due to a variety of reasons triggered off by the recession in engineering industries and the undertaking came to a grinding halt in 1971. After a quick investigation, Government stepped in and took over the management in March 1971. The performance of the Companies has, no doubt, been improving very considerably under the Government management but unfortunately on account of backlog of unremunerative orders, heavy interest charges on loans advanced by the Government and the banks, the financial situation has not improved. Liquidity has been low pre-empting long term production planning. In these circumstances, the President promulgated the Ordinance with effect from June 23, 1976, thereby acquiring the undertakings with effect from 1-4-1975.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I would like to emphasise that Government have made full and ample provisions relating to the employees of the Companies of these undertakings. Every person who is a 'workman' within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and has been before 1-4-1975 employed in any undertaking of either of the Companies shall from that date become an employee of the Central Government and thereafter of the Government Company which is to be formed. He will have the same rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to him. Every person who is not a workman within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and who has been before 1-4-1975 employed in any undertaking of either of the companies shall become an employee of the central government with effect from 1-4-1975 or of the government company, which is to be formed. He will continue to hold office or service for the same tenure and at the same remuneration and will be governed by the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity and other matters admissible to him. Further, where either of the companies has established a provident fund, superannuation, welfare or other fund for the benefit of the persons employed in any of the undertakings, those moneys will get transferred to the credit of the central government or the government company with effect from the appointed day, 1-4-1975. If, however, there are some arrears of salary, wages or any payment not availed of (other than gratuity or pension) relating to the period prior to 1-4-1975 the person concerned has to enforce his claims against the company through the commissioner of payments.

Hon. Members would naturally be concerned with the amounts provided in the Bills for payments to the companies. I should like to reiterate that the amount of Rs. 25.23 crores provided in the Bill for Burn-ISW as well

as Rs. 16.25 crores for payment to Braithwaites have been arrived at after a great deal of careful consideration of all the relevant aspects relating to the assets and the worth of the undertakings including the liabilities as well as potential for improvement and growth. In the case of Burn-ISW the undertakings acquired by the government include not only the assets but also the liabilities arising out of the loans advanced by the central government, to the two companies after the management take-over and also the wages and salaries and other dues of the employees. These liabilities will be of the order of Rs. 13.18 crores. On the other hand, in the case of Braithwaites, the total liabilities of the company stood at Rs. 37.10 crores approximately, which includes central government loans alone amounting to about Rs. 22.95 crores. In the nature of things, it was possible for the government to adopt in the case of Burn-ISW the pattern adopted in the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 with precisely the same order of priorities for disbursement to be made through the Commissioner of payments. On the contrary in the case of Braithwaites the amount of Rs. 16.25 crores provided for payment in the Bill would hardly be sufficient to take care of the government loans amounting to about Rs. 22.95 crores. Necessarily the scheme of priorities had to be drawn up a little differently without affecting the labour dues in the post-take over management period.

In the case of Burn-ISW according to the current calculations the post-take over management period comprising of categories I and II will account for roughly Rs. 10.91 crores for both the companies. The amount that will be left over for distribution against pre-takeover management liabilities will be approximately Rs. 14.31 crores. Category III in pre-takeover period accounting for Rs. 79 lakhs on account of arrears of salaries, wages and other dues will be taken care of fully. Only when we reach category IV an amount

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

of approximately Rs.13.52 crores will be left against a total liability of Rs. 19.62 crores. Even in this category IV, there is an element of export packing credit advanced by the United Bank of India, who have been co-operating with the government in extending all credit facilities right through. In the particular context of the export contract, the quantitative volume supply in respect of which was reduced by mutual negotiation, government will assume the liability on account of any shortfall in the disbursement by the commissioner of payments. This is estimated to be Rs. 6.60 crores. The detailed position has been explained in the financial memorandum.

In the case of Braithwaite's government will patently have to forego portion of the loans advanced to the companies. However, the post-takeover labour dues estimated to be about Rs. 80 lakhs has been placed in category I with first priority. Only thereafter, central government loans and the secured loans of banks and financial institutions will receive priority in the second category. Although the amount of Rs. 16.25 crores provided would not be adequate to reach pre-takeover management period, so far as arrears to labour and employees in Category V are concerned, I would like to mention that out of an amount of Rs. 78.63 lakhs due on 31-3-71 actually the Government managed company had discharged it substantially, leaving a shortfall of about Rs. 7.18 lakhs. In any case Government will have to write off about Rs. 9 crores against the loan of Rs. 22.94 crore. Since the banks and financial institutions have been extending credit facilities against Government guarantee, shortfall of about Rs. 4 crores both between post-takeover and pre-takeover periods will be separately assumed by the Government after due appropriation by Parliament by law.

Government have tried to adopt the most objective and reasonable course consistent with the worth of the undertakings, their liabilities and their potential for improvement and growth. I would urge hon. members to maintain during the discussion the delicate balance between competing equities which has been Government's exclusive objective. I am sure that, since care has been taken of all the dues of the workers all hon. members will extend their support to these Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Burn and Company Limited and the Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited with a view to ensuring the continuity of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the economy of the country and for the fulfilment of the contracts for the supply of railway wagons abroad and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Messrs. Braithwaite and Company (India) Limited for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir. I welcome the two Bills moved by the hon. Minister. It is a fact that these companies were mainly manufacturing wagons and other materials for the railways. Their production was coming to a very serious drop and the government had to come forward to take over the management of these companies. While supporting these two Bills. I want certain clarifications from the minister. Clause 4(5) of the Burn

Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company (Nationalisation), Bill, 1976, reads as follows:

"If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or other proceeding of whatever nature in relation to any matter specified in sub-section (2) of section 5, in respect of any undertaking of either of the two companies, instituted or preferred by or against either of the two companies, is pending, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be, in any way, prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer of the undertakings of either of the two companies or of anything contained in this Act, but the suit appeal or other proceeding may be continued, prosecuted or enforced by or against the Central Government, or, where the undertakings of the two companies are directed, under section 6, to vest in a Government company, against that Government company."

I do not know actually what is the purport of this sub-clause.

Then, clause 5(2)(b) says:

"the wages, salaries and other dues of employees of each of the two companies in respect of any period after the management of the undertakings of the two companies had been taken over by the Central Government shall, on and from the appointed day, be the liability of the Central Government."

So, for the period after the taking-over, the Government is taking responsibility for the payment of salary, leave salary, wages etc. But, so far as the pre-take-over period is concerned, it appears from the Schedule that is given here and the whole Bill that the Government is not prepared to take any responsibility for the amounts due to the workers. At the same time, the

Government is ready to write-off the big amount which the Company got as loan from the banks etc. during the period after take-over, to make up the shortfall, if any. The Government will not take any responsibility for the payment of arrears due to the workers. During the pre-take-over period a large amount of provident fund money was not deposited by these companies, specially Burn and Company and ISW. What will happen to that money of those employees who worked at that time and who are still working or have left those companies? Who will be responsible for the payment of that money? So far as I know, under the Bill the Government are taking responsibility only for the post-take-over period and not for the pre-take-over period.

The Minister has categorically stated, and it is also mentioned in the Bill, that the service conditions will be continued in the same companies of the nationalised factories. But what will happen to the head office employees? Will they continue in the head offices of their respective companies in the places where they are now situated, or will they be retrenched? That point should be made clear.

A big amount is being taken as payment to clear the liabilities of the companies for the post-taken over period. Out of this amount, will any portion be given to the shareholders and, if so, how much? If anything is being given to the shareholders, I am totally opposed to it. Because, this is one of the ten big companies in the country and it has squandered away the money of both the shareholders and the Government to a large extent. So, there is no meaning in giving even a single farthing to this Martin & Burn, which was owned by the famous Sir Eiren Mukherjee, who was and who is still a big business magnate in India. So, I want to register my objection and request the hon. Minister to make it clear that not a single pie will be paid

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

as compensation to the companies or their shareholders, that only the liquid cash that was taken from the bank will be paid back with interest.

We have brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister, the employees have also drawn the attention of the Department, and it has also been mentioned here that a clique has been formed in these companies and that it is engaged in engaging its own men without proper qualifications for even important posts. I know the case of a Treasurer in Burn & Co. The post was advertised, but the man who was ultimately appointed had no qualification. The employees of the concern's head office have mentioned this in the memorandum that they have submitted to the Ministry.

I know that the same people will be given the responsibility of running the show after nationalisation, and so I want to caution Government against it. After the take-over some people were posted there from the Centre, but they also became a part and parcel of the clique that was working there. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that this type of management is not allowed to continue in these companies.

They took money from the bank, but actually nothing was done to the machines which required replacement or were in need of rehabilitation. The order position which was good at one time suddenly became bad. So, I want to know whether any report was submitted by the management before this ordinance was promulgated. Specially regarding the functioning of these plants, both Martin Burn Company and the ISW Company. So, whatever money you give, the Government has to take care that that is properly utilised.

Another pertinent question that must be taken up by the Government is this. The Railways is the main customer of these two Companies. No doubt, in the Bill, the Government has mentioned that they want to diversify the produc-

tion. That may be done. But their main customer up till now is the Railways. The price that the Railways gives is not at all remunerative for these units. This position was brought to light. In regard to Durgapur steel also, they supplied the material to the Railways and it was found that the price they paid was not at all remunerative. They did not pay even the cost price. Even in regard to foreign orders, Yugoslavia orders, I know, if you compared the price that they were paying and the production cost, it was not possible to supply wagons to Yugoslavia that were ordered for at the previous price. I think, some talks were there and there was a change in the price for the wagons to be supplied. Unless this matter is taken up by the Government with the Railway Ministry and a decision taken, it will be very difficult to say what will be the fate even after the nationalisation.

The production requires diversification. You have to do it and you have to appoint such efficient persons, technical persons, who can do this job. At the same time, you have to see that the price structure is revised so that even with the existing production system, these plants may have a break-through. Otherwise, it will not be possible for these units to have a break-through. If the management is not committed and it is not devoted to develop this industry as a national asset, you cannot expect any better result from them.

Another aspect is the industrial relations. It is not at all good either in the Martin Burn Company or in the ISW Company. The Braithwaite has got two units. It was brought to the notice of the Minister earlier also by me that because of the intra-union fighting, the production in the Braithwaite, in the Clive unit, is hampered, whereas, the production in the Angus unit is picking up and there has been some surplus. But in the case of the Clive unit of the Braithwaite, in spite of the favourable situation, because of

industrial relations, the production could not be picked up and there was some lockout declared by the management. This could be avoided, but the industrial relations deteriorated because of the dealings of the management. Many things have been said that, in the United Front regime, there was gherao, there was violence, and so on. But could anybody ever dream of the situation which developed in the Clive Unit of Braithwaite? During the working hours, in the presence of the authorities, three persons were killed and several were injured. The INTUC and the NLCC factions were fighting for a long time. There was no CITU, there was no AITUC, all those persons had joined either the INTUC or the NLCC. After this incident, charge-sheets were served at random, suspensions were ordered of employees who had nothing to do with this riotous situation, who had no part to play in that. I know, four of the CITU union leaders were picked up and charge-sheeted. The Labour Minister of West Bengal, during the conciliation, admitted that these persons were not to be charge-sheeted and that they had nothing to do with it. But it happened because the persons at the head of that Unit engineered this in-fighting between these Groups. I do not know whether the Minister knows about it.

But this matter was brought to the notice of the Ministry through the Consultative Committee. I do not know what steps have been taken. But this is the situation.

You will be astonished to hear that, when bonus is paid or some money is paid, then this type of leaders stand at the gate and forcibly collect the subscriptions, and if anybody does not want to pay, the management will not come to his rescue, on the other hand, they will help those people who are creating this sort of atmosphere—in which industrial peace can never be maintained and in which there will only be disruptions in production every time. The management people will always help those miscreants, and this is going on in Howrah Burn, this is going on in ISW, in Burnpur, this is going on in both the units of Braithwaite...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 24, 1976/Bhadra 2, 1898 (SAKA).