

Seventh Series, Vol. IV, No. 6

Monday, June 16, 1980

Jyaistha 26, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Vol. IV, Third Session, 1980

No. 6, Monday, June 16, 1980/Jyaistha 26, 1902 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions:

COLUMNS

*Starred Questions Nos. 102, 103, 105 and 107 to 110 1—43

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 104, 106, 111 to 117 and 119 to 121 44—54

Unstarred Questions Nos. 817, 819 to 822, 824 to 829, 831 to 858
and 858 to 941. 55—243

Papers Laid on the Table 244—50

Election to Committees :

(i) General Council of the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad . 250-51

(ii) Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority . 251

(iii) Rajghat Samadhi Committee 251-52

Railway Budget, 1980-81—Presented :

Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. 252—68

Matters Under Rule 377—

(i) Need for a gallery for pedestrians on the newly constructed
railway bridge over the Yamuna river in Mathura :

Shri Digamber Singh 269

(ii) Need for providing drinking water in certain districts
of Bihar :

Shrimati Krishna Sahi 270

(iii) Reported lock-out in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Co., Asansol
and Carew and Co., Asawal :

Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay 270

(iv) Need for immediate measures to check exploitation of
children employed in various industries :

Shri Mool Chand Daga 270-71

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

Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings), Bill :

Motion to consider—

Prof. Rup Chand Pal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	271-72
Shri Mool Chand Daga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	272-78
Shri M. Kandaswamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	279-80
Shri R. Muthu Kumaran	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	280-81
Shri Satish Agarwal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	281-87
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	287-91
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	291-94
Shri Oscar Fernandes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294-96
Shri T. R. Shamanna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	297-302, 320-23
Shri K. T. Kosalram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	302-305
Shri Xavier Arakal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	305-309
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	309-310
Shri R. Venkataraman	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	310-20
Clauses 2 to 21 and 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	323

Motion to pass—

Shri R. Venkataraman	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	323-24
Prof. N. G. Ranga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	324-27
Company Secretaries Bill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	328-41

Motion to consider—

Shri P. Shiv Shankar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	328-31, 336-40
Shri T. R. Shamanna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	331-33
Shri Narayan Choubey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	335-36
Clauses 2 to 3 and 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	340

Motion to pass—

Shri P. Shiv Shankar	341
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Statement Re. withdrawal of Strike by Loco-Men

Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief	341
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Advocates (Amendment) Bill :

Motion to consider—

Shri P. Shiv Shankar	341—43, 355—57
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	344—46
Shri Xavier Arakal	344—48
Shri Eduardo Falerio	348—53
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	353—55
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	357

Motion to pass

Shri P. Shiv Shankar	358
----------------------	-----

Business Advisory Committee :

Fifth Report	358
--------------	-----

Half-An-Hour Discussion :

High Level Working Group on Cement Industry—

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	358—63
Shri Charanjit Chanana	362—69
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	369—70
Shri Mool Chand Daga	370—72

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, June 16, 1980 | Jyaistha 26, 1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foodgrains to States

+

*102. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the State-wise monthly quota of foodgrains, item-wise;

(b) the actual supplies of foodgrains in each State during the last four months; and

(c) the names of States who have urged upon the Centre for regular supply of monthly quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement I showing the State-wise allotment of foodgrains for the month of June, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure—I). There is no fixed monthly quota as such. The allotment is determined from month to month taking into account the requirements intimated by the

State Governments/Union Territories, the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States/Union Territories, market availability and other relevant factors.

(b) At present information about off-take of foodgrains by the State Governments/Union Territories is available for period from February to April, 1980, and Statement II in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Representations have been received from time to time from certain States like Assam and other North East Frontier Region, States/Union Territories, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal that the despatch of foodgrains to them has not been adequate.

Statement-I:

Allotment of foodgrains from Central Pool to State Government/Union Territory and other during June, 1980.

(Fig. in 100 tonnes)

State/Union Territories/ Others	Grains	June, 1980
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Rice	40 ' 0
	Wheat--PD	12 . 0
	Mills	16 ' 0
	C.G.	—
	Total	68 ' 0

	1	2	3
Assam	Rice	35.0	
	Wheat-PD	15.0	
	Mills	7.5	

	Total	57.5	

Bihar	Rice	65.0	
	Wheat-PD	60.0	
	Mills	45.0	

	Total	170.0	

Gujarat	Rice	5.0	
	Wheat-PD	5.0	
	Mills	16.5	
	C.G.	14.3	

	Total	40.8	

Haryana	Rice	—	
	Wheat-PD	5.0	
	Mills	15.0	
	C.G.	—	

	Total	20.0	

Himachal Pradesh	Rice	0.55	
	Wheat-PD	2.0	
	Mills	6.0	

	Total	8.55	

	1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	Rice	11.8	
	Wheat-PD	9.5	
	Mills	13.7	

	Total	35.0	

Karnataka	Rice	5.0	
	Wheat-PD	10.0	
	Mills	36.0	

	Total	51.0	

Kerala	Rice	135.0	
	Wheat-PD	10.0	
	Mills	10.0	

	Total	155.0	

Madhya Pradesh	Rice	60.0	
	Wheat-PD	70.0	
	Mills	17.06	

	Total	147.06	

Maharashtra	Rice	50.0	
	Wheat-PD	75.0	
	Mills	50.0	

	Total	175.0	

Manipur	Rice	4.0	
	Wheat-PD	0.6	
	Mills	0.6	

	Total	5.2	

C.C-Coarse grains.

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Meghalaya	Rice	4.0		Tamil Nadu	Rice	15.0	
	Wheat-PD	1.0			Wheat-PD	3.0	
	Mills	1.0			Mills	65.0	
	Total	6.0			Total	83.0	
Nagaland	Rice	4.0		Tripura	Rice	7.0	
	Wheat-PD	0.5			Wheat-PD	0.5	
	Mills	1.5			Mills	1.5	
	Total	6.0			Total	9.0	
Orissa	Rice	50.0		Uttar Pradesh	Rice	50.0	
	Wheat-PD	10.0			Wheat-PD	100.0	
	Mills	26.13			Mills	50.0	
	Total	86.13			Total	200.0	
Punjab	Wheat-PD	10.0		West Bengal	Rice	150.0	
	Mills	35.0			Wheat-PD	150.0	
	Total	45.0			Mills	55.0	
Rajasthan	Rice	2.0			Total	355.0	
	Wheat-PD	40.0					
	Mills	10.0					
	Total	52.0		A & N Islands	Wheat-PD	0.5	
Sikkim	Rice	12.0		Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	1.8	
	Wheat-PD	0.3			Wheat-PD	0.01	
	Mills	02.5			Mills	0.01	
	Total	12.28			Total	2.11	

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Chandigarh		Wheat-PD	0.4	Diu	Rice	1.0	
		Mills	3.3	Pondicherry	Rice	0.1	
					Wheat-PD	0.173	
		Total	3.7		Total	0.27	
D & N Haveli		Rice	0.02	Mizoram	Rice	6.0	
Delhi		Rice	4.5		Wheat-PD	0.05	
		Wheat-PD	40.0		Total	6.05	
		Mills	42.0				
				Total	Rice	722.27	
		Total	86.5		Wheat-PD	632.32	
Goa		Rice	3.5		Mill	525.95	
		Wheat-PD	1.5		Coarse grains	14.3	
		Mills	1.9				
				Total	Grand Total	1894.84	

Statement II

Off-take of foodgrains from Central Pool during February, 1980 to April, 1980.

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Recipient		February	March	April	Total
Andhra Pradesh	Rice	9.5	14.2	15.4	39.1
	Wheat	12.6	15.5	18.7	46.8
	Total	22.1	29.7	34.1	85.9
Assam	Rice	21.1	19.9	10.4	51.4
	Wheat	22.0	16.7	15.1	53.8
	Total	43.1	36.6	25.5	105.2

State/Recipient		February	March	April	Total
Bihar	Rice	1.6	1.4	1.3	4.3
	Wheat	86.8	69.1	38.6	194.5
	Total	88.4	70.5	39.9	198.8
Gujarat	Rice	4.5	10.1	7.6	22.2
	Wheat	32.3	31.8	37.4	101.5
	Coarse grains	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5
	Total	37.1	42.6	45.5	125.2
Haryana	Rice	..	..	..	..
	Wheat	15.8	12.1	6.6	34.5
Himachal Pradesh	Rice	0.1	..	..	0.1
	Wheat	5.2	6.9	6.7	18.8
	Total	5.4	6.9	6.7	18.9
J & K	Rice	5.6	5.3	5.5	16.4
	Wheat	11.9	11.8	14.1	37.8
	Total	17.5	17.1	19.6	54.2
Karnataka	Wheat	27.8	31.9	28.3	88.0
Kerala	Rice	54.7	45.3	55.7	155.7
	Wheat	9.8	8.1	8.4	26.3
	Total	64.5	53.4	64.1	182.0
Madhya Pradesh	Rice	23.9	25.4	27.7	77.0
	Wheat	44.7	48.1	30.7	123.5
	Total	68.6	73.5	58.4	200.5
Maharashtra	Rice	20.9	53.5	37.5	111.9
	Wheat	76.6	86.8	71.8	235.2
	Total	97.5	140.3	109.3	347.1

State/Recipient		Feb.	March	April (In '000)	Total tonnes
Manipur	Rice	0.3	1.1	0.8	2.2
	Wheat	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.1
	Total	0.8	1.2	1.3	3.3
Meghalaya	Rice	5.4	6.2	2.4	14.0
	Wheat	2.0	0.8	2.0	4.8
	Total	7.4	7.0	4.4	28.8
Nagaland	Rice	3.4	1.6	0.4	5.4
	Wheat	1.4	0.8	1.9	4.1
	Total	4.8	2.4	2.3	9.5
Orissa	Rice	7.8	8.2	8.8	24.8
	Wheat	17.1	12.2	13.0	42.3
	Total	24.9	20.4	21.8	67.1
Punjab	Wheat	37.1	33.7	33.7	104.5
Rajasthan	Rice	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
	Wheat	28.0	23.6	12.4	64.0
	Coarse grains	Neg	..	..	Neg
	Total	28.1	23.8	12.5	64.4
Sikkim	Rice	1.2	1.3	0.6	3.1
	Wheat	0.3	0.1	..	0.4
	Total	1.5	1.4	0.6	3.5
Tamil Nadu	Rice	..	..	1.2	1.2
	Wheat	41.0	23.6	21.4	86.0
	Total	41.0	23.6	22.6	87.2
Tripur	Rice	5.9	4.3	4.7	14.9
	Wheat	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.3
	Total	6.6	4.7	4.9	16.2

State/Recipient		Feb.	March	April	Total
Uttar Pradesh	Rice	42.8	38.9	24.7	106.4
	Wheat	179.2	127.9	59.4	366.5
	Total	222.0	166.8	84.1	472.9
West Bengal	Rice	63.2	71.8	71.7	206.7
	Wheat	130.3	87.5	80.4	298.2
	Total	193.5	159.3	152.1	504.9
Andaman & Nicobar	Rice	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4
	Wheat	1.0	1.0	—	2.0
	Total	1.7	1.3	0.4	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	1.6	1.2	0.7	3.5
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
	Total	1.7	1.3	1.0	4.0
Chandigarh	Wheat	3.1	4.4	0.9	8.4
Delhi	Rice	4.5	4.8	4.7	14.0
	Wheat	67.3	73.0	69.3	209.6
	Total	71.8	77.8	74.0	223.6
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rice	2.0	2.6	2.8	7.4
	Wheat	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.2
	Total	2.8	3.4	3.4	9.6
Mizoram	Rice	2.2	1.7	2.7	6.6
Pondicherry incl. Mahe.	Rice	0.3	0.3*	0.2	0.8
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Total	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1
GRAND TOTAL	Rice	283.3	319.6	288.0	890.9
	Wheat	855.5	728.9	572.5	2156.9
	Coarse grains	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5
	Total	1139.1	1049.2	861.1	3049.3

Neg : Below 50 tonnes.

* : Provisional, subject to revision.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I will confine my supplementary, mainly to the situation in West Bengal. About others, I have no experience, and no knowledge. From the "Statement showing allotment of foodgrains from Central Pool to State Governments/Union Territories" I find that in respect of West Bengal, the quantity of rice allotted is 1.5 lakh tonnes, of wheat 1.5 lakh tonnes and of Millo 55,000 tonnes. The total comes to 3.55 lakh tonnes. The off-take of West Bengal, according to the figures in the other statement given is: February 1,935 lakh tonnes; March 1,593 lakh tonnes and April 1,521 lakh tonnes. So, the gap is increasing between the allotment and the off-take. And the real position is that the allotted amount of foodgrains is not reaching West Bengal. That is why there is a serious crisis. Why is this so? This is one of my question. Secondly, (Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will cover in one supplementary both the questions.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is (a) and (b). In the reply given in the Rajya Sabha to the question of Shri Syed Shahedullah, our Minister of Agriculture has said:

"Releases under Food for Work Programme are made after utilisation reports from the State Government in respect of at least 50 per cent of the quantities already made available are received. The utilisation reported by Government of West Bengal fell short of 50 per cent of the quantity of foodgrains available with them for utilization during 1979-80....."

The figures for the allotment and the off-take are totally different; but he has given the above reply. He also says there:

"....Hence the State Government did not qualify for further releases during the current year....."

That is, because they have not given accounts for more than 50 per cent of the quantity supplied, they are not entitled to get another allotment under Food for Work Programme.

The Finance Minister of West Bengal has contradicted it. I am reading from a newspaper. He should clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER: You pin point a question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am pin pointing it because it has become a very big controversial issue. You can understand about the allotment.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a direct question and he will reply to it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you deny a State on the basis of the utilisation account of allotment not being given, then the State cannot give account of the allotment because off-take is much less than allotment. You can understand the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand the question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why I am getting full clarification, that is why I am reading from a letter from the newspaper *Business Standard* Calcutta, Friday, 13 June, 1980, addressed to Mr. Birendra Singh. This was written by the West Bengal Finance Minister, Dr. Ashok Mitra.

MR. SPEAKER: He must have read it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: No, no, he has not read it, because his reply was on the 11th June, 1980, in the Rajya Sabha. It says as follows:

"Dr. Mitra has said that the aggregate of foodgrain allotted to West Bengal by the Centre in 1979-80 was 214,928 tonnes. The actual

quantity released by the Food Corporation was, however, only 164,034 tonnes. The FCI was unable to supply the remainder for a variety of reasons.

Of the 164,034 tonnes released, utilisation reports for about 123,000 tonnes had already been forwarded to the Agriculture Minister. Up to March 31, 1980, utilization reports covered 134,849 tonnes, he added."

That means report of 80 per cent of the stock utilized has been sent to him. He replied to that utilization report is below 50 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: This is going to be a statement, not a supplementary question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is a question involving allotment. (Interruptions). They have deprived the State Government....

MR. SPEAKER: You ask him a direct question why this has happened.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am asking the question. What reply he will give unless he knows the position. His reply to Shri Syed Shahedullah's question is this: "The Government of West Bengal have now furnished utilisation accounts for 1.23 lakhs MTs only against total quantity of 2.45 lakh MTs made available to them for utilisation during the year 1979-80." He is mentioning the figure of allotment. Actually what West Bengal Government has done is that they have given 80 per cent of this account of the account of the amount received. So, you cannot deprive a State on the basis that they hampered account of more than 50 per cent utilization of the total allotment.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask him a question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is my question. Will you clarify the whole position because it has created a big controversy? The hon. Minister is placing *—replies before the House.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I object to the remark of the hon. member.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I want your rulling whether to say that some reply is * is parliamentary or unparliamentary. (Interruptions). He could have used the word "Untrue".

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The remarks of the hon. member to my mind are most uncharitable. We have been cooperating with the West Bengal Government. We have tried to help them in every, possible manner. When I stated that utilization certificate in respect of 50 per cent at least of the foodgrains supplied for food for work has not been made available, I was then correct. My latest information is that they have supplied certificate for utilization of 1.23 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. But in spite of the fact that they have not fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Central Government, we had allotted them as a special measure of help 20,000 tonnes of foodgrains for West Bengal so that the work continues. He has forgotten that. I had stated that in the House. Now he should rest assured that we shall release further quantity for food for work programme.

The supply of foodgrains in a particular month has no relation to the actual demand calculated for any particular month. While supplying foodgrains to a state, we take into account the quantity of foodgrains available with FCI and with the state Government within the state,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

because we have some constraints. Wherever foodgrain is immediately needed, it is rushed in larger quantities; wherever we find that the position is easy, we send less quantity. That is why we have not been able to meet the full demand made by the West Bengal Government and agreed to by the Central Government.

I should like to inform the House that even today in West Bengal there is stock with the FCI of 3.62 lakh tonnes of foodgrains so that there is no shortage of foodgrains. On account of the fact that there is enough foodgrains available with FCI within the State of West Bengal it is wrong to say that food for work programme suffered because foodgrain was not available. Full demand was met within the stocks that were held in West Bengal for food for work programme.

MR. SPEAKER: The word* is unparliamentary; it should be expunged.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have not meant him; I said the reply was * it has created a wrong impression. However, I am not going into that now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: यह तो कह सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: All right, untruthful.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My second question is: how you are thinking of removing the constraints which stand in the way of full, offtake, as early as possible because people's hunger cannot be satisfied by the mere existence of stocks in FCI godowns, simply, by learning from the radio that there is no much stock of foodgrains. Unless there is a mechanism of carrying those stocks to the people who need food—that is in the possession of the state government—it is no use. Those constraints

should be removed, when, and by which methods, he should please explain.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We wanted to make every state self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. The Prime Minister's 12 point programme for meeting natural calamities and disasters had been commended to all the states; the states should procure as much as possible foodgrains and store them under state supervision and every district should have storage facilities so that in case of emergency foodgrains do not have to be rushed from Punjab and Haryana. That is being done; that is our longterm measure and it can be implemented only with the cooperation and help of the states. I hope West Bengal also would fall in line as other states are doing. The constraints so far experienced have been in the matter of movement. Priorities have had to be shifted in the past. Sometimes it was necessary to move coal. At times there was greater urgency for movement of sugar. Then at times we had to rush foodgrains, and diesel also had to be supplied to the various parts of the country wherever there was serious shortage. That was the main constraint-movement by rail and movement by road on account of diesel shortage. That is why we could not send the supplies as demanded by the States to the full. But no State has been allowed to starve on account of foodgrains shortage and it has been stated time and again that we have sufficient stocks of foodgrains in this country and there should be no worry on that account.

श्री मृल चन्द डागा: राजस्थान में 6 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग बकाल से प्रभावित हैं। काम के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्तर्गत जितना अनाज राजस्थान ने आप से मांगा था क्या यह सही है कि उसका पचास प्रतिशत भी आपने उसको नहीं दिया है?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As you would kindly see, the question relates to the supply of foodgrains and not food for work programme. If the hon. Member wants definite information on that, I would request him to give a separate notice.

श्री भारतसंघ राय: फूडग्रेंज की मूवमेंट में कभी-कभी निहायत जरूरी मार्कों पर इस बात से बड़ी दिक्कत पड़ती है कि इनका स्टाक कुछ ही जगहों पर रखा जाता है। भारत के इतने बड़े विस्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप बड़े बड़े गैडाउर्ज जिला हैडक्वार्टर्ज पर या कम से कम डिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर्ज पर बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ताकि फूडग्रेंज बहुत सी जगहों पर इकट्ठा रहे और भारत सरकार के एक आदेश पर बहुत शीघ्र ही वह चीज जहां पहुंचानी हो पहुंचाई जा सके?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is a massive programme for increasing storage capacity. Under the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation it is not only on the Divisional Headquarters, but we want to build sufficient storage even at the District and Block levels.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In States like Maharashtra where employment guarantee scheme is being implemented and also it is combined with food for work, fortunately because of the assistance given by the Centre along with usual wages, they are also actually provided foodgrains. But in States like Maharashtra, per day, per kilo, 30 paisa is deducted and that fund has been built up to the extent of Rs. 4 to 5 crores. Those who have been working under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, they have demanded that this fund should be converted into a Workers Welfare Fund which should be useful for education as well as medical facilities. In view of this demand since the Centre is giving full assistance, will you be able to give general guidelines to various States as to how this particular demand can be met?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We shall certainly examine the suggestion.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Just now the Minister has said that under the Twelve Point Programme the States have been advised to have their stock. I want to know how much stock has been procured by Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not have figures of procurement for each State separately. If fresh notice is given by the hon. Member, We will supply it.

Expulsion of Shri Surjit Singh from Indian Hockey Team

*103. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Surjit Singh, a renowned hockey player has been expelled from the team; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister was not furnished with the facts because the President of All India Council of Sports, Shri Manekshaw, has clearly stated that he had gone to Bangalore and he had no choice but to set an example to the young players by sending away Shri Surjit Singh from the Camp. That is the statement. It is very clear from the Statement that Shri Surjit Singh was expelled from the coaching camp. Is it the statement of the Minister that he is still undergoing training in the coaching camp at Bangalore?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. member should know that expulsion is something different from non-inclusion of a player in a team. In this case, I still say that Surjit Singh was not expelled.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will just read the statement of the President of the All India Council of Sports.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has gone through the statement. He says that he has not been expelled. Next question.

Discontinuance of grants under N.A.E.P.

***105. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have discontinued the grants given under the National Adult Education Programme;
- (b) the reasons thereof; and
- (c) whether Government are having a fresh thinking on the disbursement of remaining grants?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SANKARANAND):

(a) No, Sir.

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

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि नेशनल एड्यूकेशन के लिये 200 करोड़ रुपया जो 5 साल के लिये नियत किया गया था, उसमें से कितना पैसा कौन-कौन सी आगेनाइजेशन्स को मिला और आर. एस. एस. को उसमें से कितना पैसा दिया गया?

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपको पता है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a long list running into thousands of centres all over the country. There

are complaints that the money has gone into the hands of some communal organisations. I am looking into that.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते: सदन को यह समझने का अधिकार है कि सरकारी पैसा कौन-कौन सी आगेनाइजेशन्स को मिला है। हमारा यह अधिकार है और हमें आफिशियल स्टेटमेंट चाहिये कि कितना पैसा किस को दिया गया है? बारबार सिर्फ यह कह देना कि आर. एस. एस. को दिया, यह तो हमें अस्वार्थों में पता लग जाता है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I shall give the necessary information. It is a long list.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते: मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि भारत जब सन् 1947 में आजाद हुआ, उस समय हमारे देश में निरक्षर लोगों की आबादी कितनी थी, 1977 में कितनी रही और 1980 में अब कितनी है? पहले 30 सालों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के प्रोग्राम में कितने लोगों को साक्षात् बनाया गया?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. member should know that since the population has increased in the country, the number of illiterates has also increased. It is very difficult for me to furnish the figures.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते: लेकिन इसका जवाब चाहिये कि 30 सालों में कितने लोगों को साक्षात् बनाया, यह हमें देखना है।

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for specific information.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: In these so-called adult education centres which the Janata Government started, a lot of money was spent. Is it true that instead of their being taught, RSS literature and photographs of RSS leaders were distributed and the printing costs of this literature were met from this fund? It is very important. I want to know which were the agencies which received this money and

If the costs of printing the RSS literature and photographs of RSS leaders which were distributed at these centres were also met from the treasury?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Government has been receiving complaints as regards the implementation of adult education programme. There have been lot of complaints that the money has slipped into the hands of some communal organisations in this country. I am looking into all the complaints.

श्रीमती कृष्ण साहबी : प्राइंड शिक्षा पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो राशि आवंटित की थी, उसका कुछ प्रान्तों में इस प्रकार दर-पर्याय दूर्जा कि आर.एस.एस. की फिर्जिकल ट्रेनिंग पर खर्च किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसकी जांच करवायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Minister has kindly stated that as yet he has not got the figures with him as to the number of such persons who have received the adult education in the country. He says that as the population is increasing the number of people who are illiterate is also increasing. Is it not a fact that the illiteracy in the country is increasing in the same proportion as the population is increasing?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Is it a fact that a review committee was appointed by the previous Government itself to go into the working of this scheme and the Committee has now submitted its report, pointing out that the whole scheme was a failure? If so, whether the Government will review the entire programme of Adult education which has been merely a tool to protect some voluntary organisations close to the then ruling party?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Review Committee has submitted its report and we are looking into it.

राजस्थान में नये डाकोर तथा डाकघरों का बर्जा बढ़ाना

*107. श्री मूल सचन्द्र डागा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्थान में कुल कितने नये डाकघर खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) राजस्थान में कुल कितने शाला डाकघरों को उप डाकघरों में बदला जायेगा; और

(ग) राजस्थान में कुल कितने उप डाकघरों को पूर्ण डाकघरों में बदला जाएगा?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) About 325 new post offices are proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during the current financial year. This, however, is subject to modification in the light of the new Five Year Plan under preparation.

(b) & (c). About 10 extra departmental post offices may be upgraded as departmental sub-post offices. Proposals for upgradation of 8 sub-post offices to the level of head post offices have also been taken up.

श्री मूलसचन्द्र डागा: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्ट ऑफिसिज को खोलने का आधार क्या है। पाली जिले में पालना स्टेशन पर आर.एस.एस. के लिए बराबर तीन साल से मांग की जा रही है। क्या सरकार उसपर विचार करेगी?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The lowest post office is Extra Departmental Branch Office and the next one is Departmental Post Office, sub-post office and Head Post Office. The

criteria for opening an Extra Departmental Branch Post Office in a rural area is that the village is either the Headquarter of a Gram Panchayat or has a population of 2000 or more; the village is situated at a minimum distance of 3 kms from an existing post office and the estimated income of the proposed post office is at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

In case of hilly, tribal and backward areas, a post office can be opened in a village provided the village is either the headquarter of a Gram Panchayat or has a minimum population of 1000; the village is at a minimum distance of 3 kms from an existing post office; and the estimated income of the proposed post office is at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost. For this purpose an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 kms can also be taken into account.

As regards Railway Mail Service, this is a suggestion for consideration of the Government.

Loss of Crop due to drought in West Bengal

*108. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of crops due to drought in West Bengal;

(b) the assistance sought by the West Bengal State for giving relief to farmers and the assistance provided by the Central Government to West Bengal State; and

(c) whether the assistance so far provided by the Central Government has been considered inadequate and if so, what further assistance is proposed to be given to West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

PART (a)	PART (b)	Assistance provided by the Central Government to West Bengal Government
1	2	3
Estimated loss due to drought in West Bengal	Assistance sought by the Government of West Bengal	
1979-80	1979-80	1979-80
<i>Pre-Kharif</i>	<i>Pre-Kharif</i>	<i>Pre-Kharif and Kharif</i>
4.75 lakh ha. of cropped area was reportedly damaged and 4.2 lakh ha. remained unsown. The value of the crops lost was estimated at Rs. 225 crores. by the State Government.	(i) The State Government projected an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 4352 lakhs including short term loan for Rs. 13.00 lakhs. (ii) Allocation of 1.35 lakh M.T. of foodgrains under Food-for-Work Programme and 10.500 M.T. of foodgrains for assistance to unemployed categories of persons and their families was also asked for.	(i) On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams which visited the State during June 1979 and December 1979 and on the recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon a total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2767 lakhs was approved for purposes of Central assistance for the drought covering both Kharif and pre-Kharif periods.

1

2

3

Kharif

7.05 lakh ha. could not at all be sown and 8.50 lakh ha. were reported to have been partially damaged. The value of crops lost was estimated at Rs. 467 crores by the State Government.

Kharif

(i) The State Government sought assistance of Rs. 5,022.40 lakhs.

(ii) The Central Govt. allocated and released 2.45 lakh M.T. of foodgrains under normal Food-for-Work Programme and Special Food-for-Work Programme including 0.30 lakh M.T. of foodgrains carried forward from the previous year.

(ii) Allocation of 24500 M.T. of foodgrains under the Food-for-Work Programme.

(iii) Short-term loans of Rs. 8 crores was sanctioned for rabi crops and Rs. 5 crores for Kharif and pre-Kharif period.

(iv) 6,760 M.T. of food grains was allocated under Food for Nutrition Programme for feeding pregnant women, lactating mothers, old, infirm destitutes and handicapped person and children below six years.

1980-81

1980-81

1980-81

In the middle of May, 1980 the State Govt. reported that the drought conditions in the 10 districts are continuing during the current year in varying degrees. No report about estimated damage to crops has been received.

The State Government has not asked for any Central assistance during the current financial year.

(i) the Central Govt. have allocated 70,000 M.T. of foodgrains under the Normal Food-for-Work Programme and the Special Food-for-Work Programme.

(ii) Short-term loans of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned for Kharif 1980.

(iii) The Govt. of India is procuring rigs from indigenous manufacturers boring drinking water wells in the hard rock areas.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The Minister has stated that the State Government sought assistance of Rs. 5,022.40 lakhs. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams which visited the State during June, 1979 and December, 1979

and on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on relief thereon, a total ceiling on expenditure of Rs. 2,757 lakhs has been approved against the assistance of Rs. 5,022.40 lakhs sought by the

Government of West Bengal. May I know from the hon. Minister the findings of this Committee and why 50 per cent of the assistance sought by the Government of West Bengal has been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, you would agree that loss on account of such natural disasters cannot be fully compensated. The Central Teams that visited the States made recommendations on assessment of various factors and taking in view the overall need for Central help in all the 11 States affected by drought and in my opinion the West Bengal Government got the maximum help compared to any other State on account of drought. As I have stated earlier in this House, the ceiling fixed for West Bengal was Rs. 13 crores which can be compared to a large State like U.P. U.P. only got Rs. 10 crores. So there should be no grievance on that account.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: May I ask the hon. Minister, out of the total allocation of 70,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains under the normal food-for-work programme and a special allocation of 24,500 metric tonnes, how much actually is received by the Government of West Bengal up to this date including 6,700 metric tonnes of foodgrains allotted for nutrition programme?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The entire quantity of foodgrains allotted for food-for-work programme has been placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government and so far as my information goes, they have utilised the entire quantity according to them, but we have received certificates of utilisation only in respect of 50 per cent of the allocation as I have stated.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Is it a fact that there were a large number of complaints that the West Bengal

Government had diverted the money provided for drought relief and famine relief to the CPI (M) party card-holders?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, it is true that we have also received some complaints regarding what the hon. Member has mentioned.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, it is a fact that several complaints were received about mis-utilisation of the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State under the food-for-work programme. We sent a team for holding inquiries into those complaints and it has come out during the course of inquiry that party workers in villages were paid to look after the work in the Panchayats out of the amounts obtained for the food-for-work programme and also this assistance was utilised, as I have stated earlier in reply to a question on the Call Attention motion, to repair private land-owners' tanks. Even sand was removed from the fields of private land-owners out of this grant only to help certain individuals. The report is being processed.

Another very serious irregularity committed by the West Bengal Government is that they have failed to constitute committees for looking after the Food for Work Programme according to the guidelines laid down. They are reluctant to associate even legislators belonging to parties other than the ruling party. We are looking into these complaints, and we shall soon decide, if the West Bengal Government refuses to accept the guidelines laid down by the Centre, what should be the policy of the Centre.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE—rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: **

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The hon. Minister has given reply to a very *** question from a very big man.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: It should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: The expression is unparliamentary. You can put a question, not make an insinuation.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Let me put a question. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: You can come out with a very constructive supplementary. That is what I want.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He has stated that the Food for Work Programme was used even to repair private tanks and for removing sand from the fields of private land owners. As you know, there were heavy floods in West Bengal in 1978 and entire districts were devastated. Sand covered lakhs and lakhs of acres of land, and sand and flood do not follow the directives of the Central Government. In a devastating situation like that, when lakhs and takhs of acres of land are covered by sand is it wrong on the part of the State Government to remove the sand, so that food can be produced?

PROOF. K. K. TEWARY: He is in the habit of making such remarks. He must apologise for that.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Removal of sand from private owners' fields may be necessary in view of the State Government's policy of helping the farmers, but the Food for Work Programme does not entitle the State Government to go against the guidelines laid down, and this was contrary to the instructions given by the Central Government for utilisation of the Food for Work assistance.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The State Trading Corporation is adding to the trouble because of slow supply of

essential commodities like sugar, edible oils etc. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to streamline the public distribution system in the modified ration shops in West Bengal?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The question relates to the Department of Civil Supplies and so, the hon. Member may put a separate question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has categorically stated that the funds or the foodgrains supplied to the Government of West Bengal had been misused. I would like to know, what method the Minister is going to adopt to recover the money from the Government of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Lack of Foodgrains for Food-for-Work Programme in West Bengal

*109. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food-for-Work Programme in West Bengal has been suffering because of lack of adequate supply of foodgrains from the Centre; and

(b) if so, this measures taken to release the requested quota of foodgrains for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A total quantity of about 2.45 lakh MT. of foodgrains was available with Government of West Bengal during the year 1979-80. Out of this, the State Government have reported utilisation so far of 1.23 lakh MT. only. As such, the State Government have a substantial quantity of foodgrains with them.

In addition, a further quantity of 20,000 MT of foodgrains has been released to the State Government during 1980-81.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The hon. Minister has stated that 2.45 lakh MT of foodgrains have been given to West Bengal Government, out of which, only for 1.23 lakh MT, the utilisation certificate has been received. Only in his reply to the previous Question, the Minister has stated that the State Government had actually made use of the entire thing available with it. In view of this, I would like to know whether the replies given are contradictory or not. Since the utilisation certificate has been received only for 50 per cent, is it the inference that the whole thing has not been used?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The quantity of foodgrains that was available with the Government of West Bengal was 2.45 lakh MT and they have availed of 1.23 lakh MT out of the stock they had.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What is the actual quantity used by them? I am not asking about the quantity for which the utilisation certificate has been given. I would like to know whether in the case of other State Governments also, the Central Government behaves in the same fashion. Do you demand utilisation certificate from them and is it the practice that only after getting that, you give the grants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): As I have already stated, our practice is, we only calculate the quantity of foodgrains utilised on the basis of utilisation certificate received from the States and that is only to the extent of 50 per cent so far in the case of West Bengal, out of 2.45 lakh MT. When I visited West Bengal, I was told by the West Bengal Government Officers that they had exhausted

all their foodgrains. This was their statement. They also said that the food for work programme had come to a stand still. There was a serious drought in some of the districts and on humanitarian grounds, they asked the Centre to release some more foodgrains and on this request of theirs, a further quantity of 20,000 MT was released as a special case, in spite of the fact that this is not in accordance with our practice that we follow in respect of other States. So far as we know, only 50 per cent had been utilised, since the utilisation certificate has been received only for that. We shall release further quantity of foodgrains so that the work in West Bengal continues.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I would like to clarify one thing. He has stated...

MR. SPEAKER: You can put only a supplementary question. There is no question of clarification.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Out of the allotment of 2.45 lakh MT, we had obtained only 1.64 lakh tonnes. Out of this, for 1.35 lakh MT, they have given utilisation certificate.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, you can only ask a question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to point out to you that you can only ask question. You cannot explain. You ask a straight question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The State Government has got actually only 1.64 lakh MT. They have given utilisation report for more than 80 per cent of this quantity.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the supplementary?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My supplementary is, the Minister stated that they have given an account of less than 50 per cent of the stock allotted to them....

MR. SPEAKER: So, what is your question?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question is, whatever quantity they have received, they have submitted utilisation certificate to the extent of more than 80 per cent and they are, accordingly, entitled to get foodgrains to that extent. Whether it is correct or not?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that. Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am entitled to two supplementaries. I have put only one.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you another chance later.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: In view of the known corruption and misuse by the CPM Government in the use of foodgrains for the "food for work" programme, will the Central Government take any steps to see that further corruption and misuse does not take place?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an insinuation. (Interruption).

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: It is not at all an insinuation.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have stated the irregularities that have been detected. The Central Government's effort, in the first instance, is to persuade the State Government of West Bengal to see reason and then we shall decide. If they still continue with mal-practice, then we shall have to decide on some other action.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: My pinpointed question to the hon. Minister is this. He has stated that 2.45 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allotted. What is the actual amount of foodgrains that has reached the hands of the State Government of West Bengal out of 2.45 lakh tonnes?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The total quantity of foodgrains released for "food for work" programme is placed at the disposal of the State Government. They could draw on it any time they like. There is enough stock of foodgrains in West Bengal. Therefore, there could not be any difficulty of non-supply of foodgrains on this account. It is presumed, therefore, that all the quantity has been drawn from it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Though I am not provoked by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi because he speaks as a part of party propaganda, I want to ask the hon. Minister pointedly as to why he was stating something about West Bengal, particularly, about the misuse of funds and all that? Before telling all these things, is it not expected of the hon. Minister that he should first get these things substantiated and then only say all that? Does it not otherwise become a part of party propaganda?

MR. SPEAKER: It is disallowed because the hon. Minister was telling from the findings of the inquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly give a specific reply to my pointed question as to what was the amount of foodgrains that was allotted, what was the amount of foodgrains that was actually received by the State Government of West Bengal and how much of it has been accounted for so far.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It has already been stated repeatedly that 2.45 lakh tonnes were released for "food for work" programme and this entire quantity is at the disposal of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much actually received is the question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Because there is enough foodgrains stock in the State....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is evading. How much actually received by the State Government of West Bengal?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As stated by the West Bengal Government itself, the entire quantity of foodgrains has been taken by the State Government and even where there is no food stock with the FCI, we have allowed. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One question was how much...

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has already replied. You can put another question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will do that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: First of all, before putting my question, I want to point out that he cannot say, 'Malpractice' of the West Bengal Government because the finding has not yet come to the Central Government. You know that at the time of the severe flood and at the time of this Year's severe drought, not a single person has died in West Bengal. It is known to the country and to everyone that at the time of the flood.

MR. KRISHNA: No, no, you are not putting any question. Please put your question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am putting the question. Is it not a fact that, in spite of the meagre quantity of food supplied to the State Government, the State Government efficiently fought the severe drought in West Bengal and so the question of 'malpractice' in West Bengal does not arise?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Is it not a fact that vast tracts of land belonging to some CPM leaders have been reclaimed with the wheat provided by the Central Government to the West Bengal Government?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I would not be able to go into the specific complaints. This is generally the report of the Team that visited West Bengal for enquiry, and I mentioned a few facts. If the Hon. Members resent the words 'malpractices' and 'irregularities'—in my opinion these could be the only words to be used where there is breach of the conditions laid down for a particular programme—and if there is any softer word, they can suggest, I do not mind substituting it. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know why in spite of the fact that 2.45 lakhs tons was placed at the disposal of the State Government and it was left to their sweet will when to draw upon it for the work, that Government did not draw it and utilise the scheme and allowed the Food For Work programme to suffer? Did the Central Government find out what are the reasons? Is it because of administrative reasons or other reasons?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I want an answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done it, I think.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No, he has not.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have stated already that the entire quantity is presumed to have been withdrawn by the West Bengal Government and it is supposed to be with them. They have utilised it, as they say, but we have not received the utilisation certificate. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Is the Hon. Minister aware that in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which makes the allotment to the States and to FCI, the normal delay in delivery spreads over three months and that,

between the allotment and release order given to the FCI and the railway movement or truck movement, the disastrous difference of time is nearly two to three months? Is the Minister aware of this fact?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member probably could not follow me. As soon as the release order...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have followed clearly. Please answer my question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is no relation between release of foodgrains meant for the Food-For-Work Programme and the movement of foodgrains to a State. As soon as a quantity is released for this Programme, the State Government can immediately go to any FCI godown and get the quantity released on their orders, district-wise. Even if there is no stock with the FCI, if the State Government has some stock with it, they can utilise that stock also for this Programme and then it is replenished.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Minister has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Minister must not be under mis-conception of facts. When there is a heavy drought and famine condition in a State or a flood condition in a State like West Bengal or Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have gone to the next Question.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is very unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all.

Complaints about misuse of S.T.D. Facility

*110. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received by P.&T. Department from telephone subscribers regarding misuse of STD dialling facility by unscrupulous persons; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir. Complaints of this nature have been received. In many cases investigations showed that there was no spurt in the meter reading and no unauthorised connection was detected. In a few cases unauthorised connections were detected and action initiated against the persons found involved in the foul practice.

(b) (i) Action to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, to make unauthorised diversion of line a major offence, is in progress.

(ii) Vigilance Squads have been formed in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Telephone Districts to make surprise checks for detecting any misuse.

(iii) Charge analysers are being imported to detect such cases more easily.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, some unauthorised connections were detected. I want to know what specific steps have been taken by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The specific steps have been broadly stated. We have got a Vigilance Squad which immediately goes into it. I cannot give the exact number of complaints that have been registered. The information is being gathered. For example, I could say, in Delhi, from 1-10-1979 to 31-3-1980....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 21 days' notice was not enough for the Minister to collect the information. Is it how this House is treated, Sir?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have not been asked to collect the information. I have only incidentally stated. For instance, in Delhi, from 1-10-1979 to 31-3-1980, there were 55 complaints. All the complaints were investigated and it was detected in three complaints that there were mis-connections. In the case of one, the employee was identified and he was suspended. In the second, the investigation went on and the responsibility could not be fixed; five or six persons are involved; further investigation is proceeding. In the third case, investigation is under way. Any time a complaint is received, immediately investigations start. We have got a Vigilance Squad that goes into it. There are different aspects to a case. The whole thing is analysed and we try, as best as we can, to identify the responsible persons.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It has been stated that 'charge analysers are being imported to detect such cases more easily'. How much time will be needed for the import?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For import, certain stages have to be gone into. We have come to the final stage; a letter of credit has been opened and we are likely to get it; I cannot say exactly by what time; but we are in the final stage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अकाल-प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या

*** 104. श्री छोटूभाई गांधी:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पीने के पानी की समस्या हल करने के लिये विशेषकर आकाल प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कछु सहायता देने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गुजरात में अकाल पीड़ित जिले कौन-कौन से हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां पेय जल की समस्या किस प्रकार हल करेगी?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) जी, हां,

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

गजरात सरकार के अनुसार, गुजरात के दस ज़िलों में 698 गांव सूखे से प्रभावित हैं जिनमें पेय जल पूर्ति का प्रबन्ध करना अपेक्षित है। ज़िलों के नाम और प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

ज़िले का नाम प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या

1. पंचमहल	243
2. सावर कण्ठा	233
3. बनासकण्ठा	37
4. कच्छ	38
5. अहमदाबाद	27
6. राजकोट	40
7. सुरन्द्र नगर	36
8. भावनगर	30
9. जूनागढ़	4
10. डांग	10

योग 698

राज्य सरकार ने नए कुएं खोदने, मौजूदा कुओं को गहरा करने, पानी के टैकरों और बाहरों के जारी परन्तु कई सम्भाल करने का एक प्रभावशाली कार्यक्रम चलाया है।

Production of Pulses

*106. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production of pulses in the country during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the measures taken for increasing the production of pulses to meet the increasing demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) The production of pulses in the country during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below:—

Year	Production in million tonnes
1977-78	11.97
1978-79	12.17

The estimates of pulses production for the year 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

(b) The principal measures for increasing the production of pulses are given below:—

(i) Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, an intensive programme for development of pulses is under implementation in 56 districts, which account for nearly two-third area under pulse crop in the country. Among other things, this scheme aims at demonstrations on farmer's fields; provision of training for farmers and extension workers; production of Rhizobium culture, strengthening of the seed production arrangements; and expansion of plant protection measures;

(ii) In addition, States are undertaking pulse development programmes from their own funds; and

(iii) The cultivation of summer moong after the harvest of wheat has been popularised by organising special campaigns in Northern States and rabi moong/urd in rice fallows in Eastern and Southern States.

Assistance for Drinking Water in Rajasthan

*111. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre have agreed to pay full cost for the drinking water arrangements in the drought hit areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the region where this work would be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पंजीकरण राशि वापस किया जाना

*112. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन लोगों की धनराशि वापस करने का निर्णय किया है, जिन्होंने जनता पाटी के शासन काल में मध्यम आय वर्ग, जनता और निम्न आय वर्ग के फ्लैटों के लिए अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराए थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चंद सेठी): (क) जी, नहीं। जब तक कि कोई पंजीयित व्यक्ति इसकी मांग न करे, जिसकी तब नियमानुसार अनुमति है।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता।

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Telephone Link between District Towns and State Capital in Gujarat

*115. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the district towns in Gujarat have been linked with the State Capital with telephone services; and

(b) if not, the names of towns which are yet to be linked with this facility?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Import of Solar Pumps

*116. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approached the Finance Ministry for the import of solar pumps from a company abroad without paying customs duty; and

(b) whether any recommendations have also been made by the Department of Science and Technology for testing and field trials?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):
(a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not approached the Finance Ministry for import of solar pumps from a company abroad without paying customs duty. However, this Ministry recommended to the Finance Ministry a proposal from M/s. Indian Detonators Limited, (IDL), Chemicals Ltd., for importing the components of 100 solar

pumps without payment of customs duty.

(b) No, Sir. Testing and field trials of solar pumps had been undertaken mainly by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). However, Department of Science & Technology has been fully associated with the formulation of a project on solar pumps and that Department is represented in the Working Group set up by the Ministry for this purpose.

Damage to Crop due to Floods Cyclone in Gujarat

*117. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the extent of damage done to the crops due to floods, cyclone and other natural calamities during the years 1978 and 1979 in various parts of the Gujarat State;

(b) whether the Central Study Team has made certain recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the subsidy given by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) 1978: The State Government reported that there were very heavy rains and floods in August, 1978 in certain parts of the State, affecting about 2.55 lakh ha. of cropped area.

1979: On account of floods in August 1979, 4.75 lakh ha. cropped area was reported to have been affected.

(b) and (c). 1978: No Central Team visited the State during 1978 floods.

1979: On the basis of the Report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure

of Rs. 5060.28 lakhs for purpose of Central assistance. Out of this amount Rs. 473.00 lakhs account for subsidy to small and marginal farmers, small fishermen, artisans and small traders and for repair/reconstruction of huts/houses damaged partially/fully. The detailed break up of the ceiling of expenditure is as follows:-

Item of expenditure	(Rs. in Lakhs)
A. Relief	
1. Setting up Relief camps and provision of food, clothing etc. for persons evacuated . . .	147.00
2. Clearing mud/debris etc. . .	257.00
3. Gratuitous Relief . . .	125.00
4. Distribution of medicines . . .	19.74
5. Emergency water supply measures in Morvi town . . .	20.00
	568.74
B. Rehabilitation	
1. Subsidy to small and marginal farmers @25% and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost for wells/pumpsets and agricultural implements, . . .	40.00
2. Subsidy to small and marginal farmers at 50% of the cost for soil conservation etc. . .	150.00
3. Subsidy for purchase of animals to small and marginal farmers (including maldharies) @25% and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost respectively. . .	100.00
4. Subsidy on the F F. D. A. to small fishermen or their cooperatives for replacements of boats, nets etc. . .	15.00
5. Subsidy for repair/construction of huts/houses in areas other than Morvi town @Rs. 200 for fully damaged house/hut and Rs. 100/- for partially damaged hut/house. . .	154.00
6. Subsidy to artisans and small traders @Rs. 100/- as grant for replacement of tools and Rs. 150/- as loan for purchase of raw materials. . .	14.00

Item of expenditure	(Rs. in Lakhs)
7. Acquisition and development of house sites in affected villages in areas other than Morvi Town . . .	25.00
8. Assistance @ Rs. 200/- per acre for desilting of salt wells/pans to non-licensed salts works below 10 acres as well as repairs to or assistance for repair of embankments, roads in the salt works areas.	15.00
9. Rehabilitation of colony for flood affected destitutes. . . .	55.00
10. Development of house sites, creation of infrastructure facilities and services, seed money for mobilisation of institution finance and subsidy on interest on loans for reconstruction of houses destroyed damaged by flood Morvi-Malia areas . . .	700.00
	1268.00
C. Repairs/Restoration of Damaged public properties	
	3223.54
Grand total of A + B + C	
	5060.28
Separate P & T Circle for Himachal Pradesh in Simla	
*119. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:	
(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have offered to provide accommodation to the proposed separate P & T Circles for Himachal Pradesh in Simla within a fortnight of the sanction of these circles by the Government of India;	
(b) if so, the action taken by Government with regard to this offer; and	
(c) the likely date of the sanction of the Circle?	

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Himachal Pradesh Government have offered Majithia House in Simla which has a total accommodation of 16,900 sq. ft. but this is short of the minimum requirement of 26,000 sq. ft. Further, the State Government have not offered any staff quarters. The Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh has been requested to provide 26,000 sq. ft. of office accommodation and at least 70 staff quarters for the proposed P&T Circles. His reply is awaited.

यमुना पार क्षेत्र, दिल्ली के लिए ले-आउट प्लान

*120 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बर्मा: क्या निम्नण अंदर अवाहन मंत्री यह बताएँ की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यमुना पार क्षेत्र का ले-आउट प्लान उम्मीदित कर दिया है तथा उसे प्रकाशित कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ से ऐसे कितने लोगों को हटाने का विचार है जो वहाँ वर्षा से बसे हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या उन मकानों के बदले उनके लिये कोई अन्य वैकारीत्यक आवास की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(घ) ले-आउट प्लान कब कियान्वित किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) उसका अंतरा क्या है?

निम्नण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यमुना पार क्षेत्र में 68 अनधिकृत कालोनियों के ले-आउट नवशों का मसीदा अनुमोदित कर दिया है और जनता से सुमित्र/वाक्तिकां मांगने के लिये उनके द्वारा प्रकाशित कर दिया भया है।

(ख) इन ले-आउट नवशों के मसीदों के अनुसार लगभग 550 संरक्षण ग्रन्थालय होती हैं।

(ग) अभी नहीं।

(घ) तथा (ङ). किसी समय सीमा का निर्धारण करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है लेकिन हम इसे शीघ्र करने का भरसक प्रयत्न करेंगे।

Fixation of Sugar quota for States on Population basis

*121. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for distribution of foodgrains to the States;

(b) whether Government are considering for fixation of the sugar quota for the States on a *pro-rata* population basis as demanded by West Bengal Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The allotment of foodgrains to various State Governments from the Central Pool for issue through Public Distribution System are made on a month to month basis taking into account the relative needs of various States as indicated by the State Governments, the overall availability in the Central Pool, market availability and other relevant factors.

(b) and (c). The existing State-wise allotments of levy sugar are on the basis of *pro-rata* population as projected for 1-4-1978. It has not been found possible to update the allotment with reference to the present population or to increase the per capita availability in view of the steep decline in sugar production this season and the need to conserve the stocks on hand until the commencement of the next season.

राजस्थान में स्थान का कार्यकाल पूरा करने वाले मंत्रालय के अधिकारी

817. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जयपुर (राजस्थान) में संचार मंत्रालय के अधीन निदेशक के पद तक के ऐसे कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं जो 4 वर्ष की अवधि और 6 वर्ष का स्थान (स्टेशन) का कार्यकाल पूरा कर चुके हैं और इस दारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन अधिकारियों का किन-किन आधारों पर स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया गया है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टोफन):
(क) 8 अधिकारियों ने 6 वर्ष का स्थान (स्टेशन) कार्यकाल तथा 5 अधिकारियों ने 4 वर्ष की पदावधि पूरी कर ली है जिसका ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) मितव्ययिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। स्थानान्तरण केवल पदोन्नति, प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि पूरी हो जाने अथवा किहीं बहुत लास वैयक्तिक कारणों की स्थिति में ही किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

(1) श्रीमती जे. के. नीलम, सहायक पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, जयपुर-14-1-74 से 8-5-75 तक और निदेशक डाक्र संवा-14-7-75 से आगे।

(2) श्री वी. पी. कौशल, पोस्टमास्टर, जयपुर मुख्य डाकघर-11-6-73 से आगे।

(3) डा. (श्रीमती) विमला जैन, महिला चिकित्सा अधिकारी, डाक तार औषधालय जयपुर-14-11-72 से।

(4) श्री ए. एल. चोपड़ा, उपमंडल अधिकारी, दूरसंचार-जून 1973 से आगे।

(5) श्री आर. एन. दास, सहायक इंजीनियर-जूलाई 1972 से आगे।

(6) श्री आर. एन. सिंह, सहायक इंजीनियर-सितम्बर 1972 से आगे।

(7) श्री वी. एस. सक्सेना, सहायक निदेशक-सितम्बर 1973 से आगे।

(8) श्री डी. के. गुप्ता, जिला प्रबंधक, टोलीफोन-1972 से आगे।

(9) श्री टी. वी. एन. गुप्ता, कल्याण अधिकारी-24-1-75 से आगे।

टिप्पणी:- 1. उपरोक्त पहले आठ अधिकारियों ने उस स्थान (स्टेशन) पर 6 वर्ष का कार्यकाल पूरा कर लिया है।

2. सूची में कम सं. 1 से 4 तक तथा कम सं. 9 के पांच अधिकारियों ने 4 वर्ष की पदावधि पूरी कर ली है।

Vacation of Govt. Accommodation by Ex-Members of Parliament

819. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of former Members of Parliament have not vacated the Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears in rent due from such former M.Ps. as on 1st April, 1980 indicating the periods for which the former M.Ps. have retained their houses after dissolution of the Lok Sabha or termination of their membership in Rajya Sabha;

(c) if so, steps being taken to get these houses vacated and recover the arrears; and

(d) the number of present Members of Parliament who are without regular Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of Ex-Members of Parliament of 6th Lok Sabha who continue to be in occu-

pation of the Government accommodation allotted to them alongwith the amount of arrears in rent due from them as on 1-4-1980 is enclosed. The names of the Ex-Members of Parliament of Rajya Sabha have not been included as their tenure was over only on the 2nd April, 1980.

(c) In all these cases, except in the case of Ex-Members of Parliament representing the Constituencies where elections for the VIIth Lok Sabha have not so far been held, eviction proceedings have been initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to get the houses vacated. As regards recovery of arrears of rent, the accounts of these Members of Parliament will

be finalised after the houses are got vacated and the amount, if any, found due, will be intimated to the Lok Sabha Sectt. for effecting recovery from the amount payable to these Members of Parliament. In case, any balance still remains to be recovered, action under the afore-said Act will be initiated for recovery of the outstanding amount.

(d) Allotment of accommodation to the Members of Parliament is made by the respective House Committees of Parliament. The information in regard to the number of present Members of Parliament who are without regular Government accommodation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of Ex-M. Ps., Lok Sabha, who have not vacated the Government Accommodation and the Position Regarding Arrears of Rent, If any as on 1-4-80

Sl. No.	Name of the ex-MP	Residence	Amount due as on 1-4-80	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(Rs.)				
S/Shri				
1.	R. L. Kureel	52-A, 54-C, North Avenue	4,176.41	
2.	Ghagwan Dass Rathor	150-A, North Avenue	3,404.26	
3.	K. B. Deb Berman	12, Teen Murti Lane	Nil	
4.	M. M. Joshi	39, Meena Bagh	Nil	
5.	Smt. Premlabhai D. Chavan	C-1/2, Humayun Road	Nil	
6.	P. V. Periasamy	80, 82, North Avenue	6,340.92	
7.	Amrit Nahata	127-129, South Avenue	Nil	
8.	K. L. Mahala	144-146, South Avenue	5,093.30	
9.	S. R. Damani	13, Janpath	Nil	
10.	Narendra Singh	79, South Avenue	3,188.92	
11.	Paundalik Hari Danve	115-117, South Avenue	3,280.09	

1	2	3	4	5
12. Ahmed Hussain	151, South Avenue	292 14	The ex-MPs	
13. P.N. Sinha	33, Meena Bagh	667 93	from Assam have been	
14. D. K. Barooah	23, Tughlak Road	Nil	allowed to retain	
15. Tarun Gogoi	76-C, North Avenue, S. Qr.	266 34	the accommodation	
16. Biren Singh Engti	103 & Garage 114, N. Ave.		till the election	
	77-B, North Avenue, S. Qr.	Nil	process in that State	
	64, North Avenue		is completed	
17. Ganga Singh (Lahaul Spiti)	82, South Avenue	327 30	Election not held.	
18. Shyam Sunder Gupta	33, Canning Lane	5,333 25		
19. Vayalar Ravi	19, Ferozeshah Road & Gar. No. 4, North Avenue	95 40	Bungalow vacated on 20-3-80 but garage not vacated.	
20. Hukam Chand Kachwai	19, Windsor Place & Garage No. 16, Janpath	3,641 97	Bungalow Vacated on 12-3-80 but garage not vacated.	
21. Hari Lal Prashad Sinha	Sr. Qr. 19, South Avenue Garage 25, South Avenue	567 87	Flat No. 20 South Avenue vacated on 12-1-80 but garage not vacated.	
22. B. S. Ramgopal	Sr. Qr. 10-B, Western Court		Bungalow No. 10, Meena Bagh vacated on 21-5-80 but Sr. quarter not vacated.	
23. Krishan Kant	Garage No. 2/90, Telegraph Lane.	4,280 64	Bungalow No. 2, Telegraph Lane vacated on 7-3-80.	
24. Bhagirath Bhanwar	214-F, North Avenue and S. Qr. 56, North Avenue	2,754 95		
25. N. K. Sundram	24-Canning Lane	Nil		
26. Fateh Singh Rao Gaekwad.	7-Dupleix Lane	Nil		
27. V. A. Sayeed Mphl.	23-Ashoka Road	13,095 92		
28. Bharat Bhushan	3-Talkatora Road	Nil		
29. Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki (Assam)	AB-19, Mathura Road	764 38	Election yet to be held.	
30. B. P. Mandal	21-Janpath	5,350 95	He is Chairman of SC/ST Commission and case regarding regularisation of residence is under consideration.	
31. K. Chikkalingiah	Suite No. 34, Western Court Ho tel.	2,432 95	Accommodation sealed on 2-6-80.	
32. L. K. Doley (Assam)	Suite No. 7 & 115 Garage No. 5, V.P.House.	1,427 40	Election yet to be held.	
33. R. Mohanrangan	10-Dr. B.D.Marg.	3,683. 11	Bungalow vacated on 17-3-80 but attached Sr. Qr. and garage not vacated.	
34. Ram Kishan	18-Mahadeva Road	1,718. 77	Bungalow vacated on 11-2-80 (AN) Two Sr. Qrs. not vacated.	

Note :— Names of Ex-Ministers who have not yet vacated, not given in the statement.

Review and Inspection of Institutions in Gujarat for Adult Education Programme

820. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review and inspection have been done in current year of about 112 institutions in Gujarat which have been allotted grants for adult education Programme;

(b) if so, details of such review and inspection and if not, how Government propose to see whether the grants allotted are utilised according to conditions laid down; and

(c) how many illiterates have been imparted education under this scheme in Gujarat, centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). No specific review and inspection have been done in the current year of the 112 institutions in Gujarat which have been sanctioned grants under the "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education". However, a quick appraisal of the work of 47 voluntary agencies in Gujarat which had completed six months of their field programme in August 1978 was conducted by the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad. The total enrolment in Gujarat State as on 31st January, 1980 was 3,25,227 in 1036 centres. Before grants are given to voluntary agencies the State Governments are expected to scrutinise individual applications prior to forwarding them to the Government of India. Scrutiny of individual applications is made by a Grants-in-aid Committee especially constituted for the purpose by the Government of India. Quarterly progress reports and statement of accounts are also received from the agencies before further release is made. The State Governments through their field officers are also re-

quired to oversee the implementation of the programme. The NAEP Review Committee, which submitted its report on 13-4-80, has made certain recommendations to prevent misuse of funds. Decision in the matter will be taken along with other recommendations of the Committee.

Surplus Teachers and Peons in Aided Schools in Delhi

821. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number separately of male and female surplus P.G.Ts., T.G.Ts (Science), T.G.T.s (General), Asstt. Teachers, Work-Experience Teachers and Laboratory Assistants of aided schools in Delhi as on 1st June, 1980; and

(b) the number of male and female surplus peons of aided schools in Delhi as on 1st June, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the following teachers of various categories are surplus in aided schools in Delhi as on 1st June, 1980:—

Category	Male	Female
1. P.G.T.	52	22
2. T.G.T. (Science)	1	—
3. T.G.T. (General)	14	2
4. Asstt. Teacher	11	16
5. Work-Experience Teacher	—	—
6. Laboratory Assistant	—	—

(b)	Category	Male	Female
Peons		17	—

Concession to Handicapped Children in Institutions

822. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the Institutions, Private, Public as well as Government, to give concessions in fee and has fixed some quota for the admission of the handicapped children;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the number of handicapped children, age-wise receiving education in various Public Schools in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of handicapped children studying in Public Schools in Delhi is as under:—

Name of school	Number of handicapped students
1. Modern school	One—Class V
2. Air Force Central school	Nil
3. Swami Public School	One - aged 14
4. Delhi Public School	One

Financial Assistance to Technical Institution in Southern Region

824. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have approved special financial assistance to benefit some technical institutions in the

Southern region at the degree and diploma levels; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amounts, State-wise as well as details regarding the performance of their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of grants released to the technical institutions in the Southern region during the last four years beginning from 1976-77 are given below:—

	(R. in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	15.35
Tamilnadu	82.70
Karnataka	32.25
Kerala	34.14
Pondicherry	3.50

According to the information received about the progress of expenditure, the utilisation position has been satisfactory only in the State of Tamilnadu. The detailed assessment of performance with the grants given under the Scheme has yet to be made.

Supply of Publication to National Library Under Delivery of Books Act

825. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state how many books were published in India during the last three years and how many of them the National Library, Calcutta has been able to realise from the publishers under the Delivery of Books Act of 1955?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): During 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, the National Library, Calcutta received 58,139 books under the Delivery

of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. However, it is not possible to know the total number of books published in any given year.

Govt. Accommodation

826. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for allotment of type III Government residence, the pay eligibility has been increased from Rs. 500—669 to Rs. 500—999;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the change in the Rules the waiting list from type III category has tremendously increased;

(c) whether Government would consider to increase the pay eligibility for Type II accommodation so as to lessen the burden on type III accommodation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the position for allotment of type II accommodation is more comfortable as compared to that of type III accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir, the previous entitlement for type III quarters was for Government employees drawing emoluments less than Rs. 700 but not less than Rs. 500. With effect from 1-12-1978, the entitlement for type III(C) quarters have been revised to that of employees drawing emoluments less than Rs. 1000 but not less than Rs. 500.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It will adversely affect the lower paid employees entitled to type II accommodation.

523 LS—13.

(e) No, Sir. The percentage of satisfaction in type II is lower than in type III.

Government Servants without Government Accommodation

827. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKH PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Central Government employees in the Capital with a long service at their back, are still without Government accommodation and are occupying private rented houses at exorbitant rents;

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting list as on the 1st January, 1980 under various categories of accommodation;

(c) steps being taken to narrow the gap between the demand and the availability of Government accommodation to the Central Government employees in the Capital; and

(d) the number of Government houses still under unauthorised possession of retired/discharged Government officials and the steps taken to get those vacated at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A large number of Government employees in the capital have not been allotted general pool accommodation. The private arrangements made by such employees and rents being paid are not known.

(b) The number of applicants in the waiting lists in different types is as under:

Type A	6133	Type B	24646
Type C	14397	Type D	3068
Type E	1546	Type EI	872
Type E2	141	Type E3	90

(c) Government have undertaken crash programme of constructing 1530+

residential units for the general pool in Delhi mainly in types A, B & C. Out of these 9919 units are under construction.

(d) 379 quarters are at present under unauthorised occupation. Action to get the houses vacated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is in the process. However, in the case of retired employees, whose son/unmarried daughters spouse is eligible for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool, it has been decided to stay physical eviction until a review of the erstwhile concession of giving ad hoc allotment to such eligible persons which was withdrawn in May, 1978 is complete and a decision is taken by the Government.

Micro-Wave Station at Tura, Meghalaya

828. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Microwave Station at Tura in Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However there is a proposal to provide for a UHF Radio Relay Station at Tura for connection to Dhubri. Survey of the route has been completed and the estimate is under process of sanction. The UHF scheme is likely to be completed by 1982-83.

यमुना बिहार, दिल्ली में पाइप बिछाना

829. श्री अनन्दपाल शैलानी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे के:

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की एक कालानी यमुना बिहार के सभी ब्लाकों

में धीमे के पानी के लिए नल तथा मल-जल निकास के लिए लाइनें बिछा दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) पीने के पानी के लिए नल तथा मल-जल निकास के लिए लाइनें बिछाने के कार्य कब तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है और वे कब काम करना प्रारम्भ कर देंगे?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चौधरी सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). असर्वत्तिः कुल 17 ब्लाक हैं (सी. -1 से सी. -12 तक) (बी. -1 से बी. -5 तक)। सी. -1 से सी. -4 तक के ब्लाकों में पीने के पानी की पाइप लाइन बिछा दी गई है। शेष ब्लाकों में यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

मल-जल निकास: सी. -1 से सी. -6 तक के ब्लाकों में सीवर डाल दिए गए हैं। शेष ब्लाकों में यह कार्य प्रगति पर है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि यह विलम्ब दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा योजना के अनुमोदन में दर्जी करने के कारण हुआ।

(ग) यह जाशा है कि पानी और सीवर लाइनों का कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा और 1980 के अन्त तक ये काम करना आरम्भ कर देंगे बश्ते कि भवन निर्माण सामग्री उपलब्ध हो जाए।

Accounts of Drought Relief in West Bengal

831. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to release an ad hoc grant of 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains to West Bengal for drought relief programme until and unless the accounts for the previous year is submitted;

(b) if so, how many States have not even submitted accounts partly and received further ad hoc grants considering the severity of the drought situation in the States; and

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have failed to submit accounts partly?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. A quantity of 20,000 MT. of foodgrains to Government of West Bengal under special food for work programme has already been released as an exceptional case, though full accounts for the previous year have not yet been submitted by the State Government.

(b) No other State Governments except West Bengal, which did not report utilisation of at least 50 per cent of the quantities of foodgrains released last year, has been given any further quantity of foodgrains.

(c) Yes, Sir. So far, the Government of West Bengal have reported utilisation of 1.23 lakh MT. of foodgrains against a total quantity of about 2.45 lakh MT. made available to them for utilisation under the food-for-work programme during the year 1979-80.

Shortage of Fertilizers in Jammu and Kashmir State

332. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir State was in the grip

of acute shortage of fertilizers, during the month of April-May, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the fertilizers shortage in the State has greatly affected the crops this year;

(c) if so, what was the total need of the State and how much fertilizers were supplied;

(d) the steps taken to supply the same to the State to meet the fertilizer crisis; and

(e) how much fertilizers have been upto now supplied to the J & K State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The State Government have not reported any shortage of fertilizer in Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The actual consumption in Kharif, 1979, assessed requirements for Kharif, 1980 estimated opening stocks with State as on 1-2-1980, total net requirements quantity allotted and quantity supplied are indicated below:

(Figure: in '000 tonnes)

Item		N	P	K	N+P+K
(a) Actual consumption in Kharif, 1979	.	11.21	2.09	0.56	13.86
(b) Assessed requirements for Kharif, 1980.	.	17.00	2.23	1.50	20.73
(c) Estimated opening stock with State as on 1.2.80	3.47	0.64	0.55	4.66	
(d) Total net requirements after taking into account provision for pipeline stocks	.	14.88	1.76	1.04	17.68
(e) Quantity allotted (Kharif) Feb-July, '80	.	20.90*	5.30*	1.54*	27.74*
(f) Quantities supplied (February-May 1980)	.	15.25	2.00	0.10	17.35

*Additional quantities were allotted on requests of the state Government received from time to time.

The balance supply is expected to made during June-July, 1980 subject to wagon availability and financial arrangements being made by the reallootees of the State Governments.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Villages

833. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of villages that suffered on account of water shortage since January, 1980 to-date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The number of villages in the States acutely affected by drought conditions and requiring drinking water is as under:—

Bihar	6,767
Madhya Pradesh	20,374
Orissa	15,200
Rajasthan	3,251
Uttar Pradesh	5,570
West Bengal	8,896

Import of Fertilisers

834. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import fertilizer during the current year; and

(b) if so, names of the countries and the amount of fertilizers proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

Supply of Drinking Water to Drought Affected Villages

835. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three months, Government

have done more than what was done during the last three years for providing drinking water to drought affected areas; and

(b) by what time Government propose to solve the problem of drinking water of the villages?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is a fact that on the basis of the Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme on Drought Management, all the resources of the States and the Centre and all measures both long-term and short-term have been taken up on a war footing to tackle the problem of drought which has been continuing since August last year.

(b) It is contemplated to cover all the problem villages in the country with drinking water supply during the period 1980—85.

पेयजल की उपलब्धता के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण

836. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्हा : निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृति करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1978 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश के 5.7 लाख गांवों में से 1.5 लाख गांवों में पेयजल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 15 करोड़ लोकों को गंदा पानी पीना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पेयजल की सप्लाई के लिये 1980 में भी सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने गांवों में पेयजल की अब भी कमी है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री ब्रजबहु चाहू सेठी) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार के कहने पर 1972 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जिससे यह विदित हुआ है कि देश में कुल 5.76 लाख गांवों में से लगभग

1-53 लाख ग्राम 'समस्याग्रस्त' हैं (अर्थात् वे गांव जिनमें 1.6 कि. मी. की दूरी तक कोई जल स्रोत नहीं है या 15 मीटर की उच्चारहर्द के अन्दर जल उपलब्ध नहीं है या उपलब्ध जल प्रयोग के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है) इसके बाद राज्य, समय-समय पर सूचित करते वा रहे हैं कि 'समस्याग्रस्त' गांव इनसे भी और अधिक हैं। यह अनुमान लगाया दिया है कि 1-4-1980 तक ऐसे गांवों की संख्या जिन्हें अभी भी सुरक्षित पेयजल देने की अवस्था की जानी है, 2 लाख के लगभग है और इनकी आवादी लगभग 12.25 करोड़ की है।

राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के संसाधानों से वर्ष 1980-85 के दौरान शेष 'समस्याग्रस्त' गांवों में पेयजल का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है।

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए पानी

837. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या निर्णय और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में हाथ के पम्प लगाने का कोई कार्यक्रम है और यदि हां, तो अब तक लगाये गये हाथ के पम्पों तथा लगाये जाने वाले हाथ के पम्पों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में हाथ के पम्प लगाये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार का भविष्य में वहां हाथ के पम्प लगाने का विचार है?

निर्णय और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) इस मामले की जिम्मेदारी मूल्यतः राज्य सरकारों की है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार (1) कठार चट्टानी क्षेत्रों में कुएं खोदने के लिए डी.टी.एच. रिंगों की संख्या उनके भण्डार में बढ़ाने, (2) सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को अग्रिम प्लान सहायता देने, (3) समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेय-जल भूहैया करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्धियों का नियतन करने, (4) हैण्डपम्प बनाने के लिए उच्च अग्रता आधार पर इस्पात प्राप्त करने में और (5) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को पानी की सप्लाई के लिए आकर्सिकता प्लान बनाने में मार्गदर्शन दे करके राज्यों के उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का कार्यक्रम संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) सूखना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

三

सुविधास्त राज्यों के कठोर चट्टानी लेदों में किए गए वासे नवकर्त्ताओं का लेख्य एवं कार्य निषादन

17-5-1980 को समाज शोंबाहेर सप्ताह तक की प्रगति

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(6+7+8+9)	10	11 (5-10)
1. विहार	.	.	.	6767	32	2054	708	479	180	123
2. मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	.	20374	117	8246	1531	2616	419	295
3. उडीपा	.	.	.	15200	21	6518 क	3207	1575	585	115
4. राजस्थान	.	.	.	3251	26 क	380 क	.	.	.	195 क
5. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	.	.	5570	21	520	6 क	152 क	95 क	..
6. परिष्वक्त बंगाल	.	.	.	8896	30	2800	741 क	628 क	239 क	..

क. शार्क, 80 तक शक्ति प्रगति 5462 थी । चुनाव, 80 के बन्त तक शार्क, 80 तक नानकवरेज के स्पलशोवर सहित 1736 नवकृष्णों को भारत करते के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है । योग 6518 होता है ।

प्राचीन शब्द जैसे शाकबूटे राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए हैं और उस पर केंद्रीय दल के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया था जिसने वर्तमान समैं के संदर्भ में पिछले शासकों द्वारा किया था ।

वह लोगों में जब जोड़े जोड़ी शादी विवाह वहाँ वहाँ के लाल नहीं लालाया गया था ।

Loss due to Prohibition

838. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss to public exchequer due to the prohibition during the last two years;

(b) the loss shared by the States during that period, State-wise; and

(c) the Centre's help to the States on this account, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c): As excise on liquor is a state subject, this Ministry does not have the relevant figures from all States.

2. The Government of India has, however, made 'on account' payment to some states which had made claims, for compensation of half of their excise losses resulting from the introduction of Prohibition. The losses reported by these States have been computed treating the excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base:—

State	Amount on 'account' payment in lakhs	
	1978-79	1979-80
1. Assam	11.05	6
2. Bihar	209.44	104.1
3. Haryana	222.39	Nil
4. Himachal Pradesh	65.50	95
5. Manipur	Nil	2
6. Nagaland	0.77	Nil
7. Orissa	Nil	17
8. Punjab	41.89	Nil
9. Rajasthan	55.60	553
10. Uttar Pradesh	893.36	1243
Total	1500.00	2957

Expenditure on Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1980-81

839. SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred during 1980-81 under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and percentage of utilisation in relation to the allotted amount; and

(b) the amount spent in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh and the performance of various banks in regard to Integrated Rural Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Integrated Rural Development Programme is implemented by Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development agencies, drought prone

Areas Programme Agencies Command Area Development Agencies and many other district and block level agencies. Usually, the position in respect of utilisation of funds in respect of a financial year would be available on in the first quarter of the following financial year. While expenditure figures under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in respect of financial year 1979-80 are now available, corresponding figures for the year 1980-81 would be available only in the first quarter of 1981-82.

National Commission for checking pollution

840. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Commission to check pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Office of Printing, Stationery and Publications

841. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether due consideration is not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of departmental promotion and transfer etc. in the office of Printing, Stationery and Publications;

(b) if not, the percentage of SC & ST and other promoted as Accountants, Asstt. Managers (Admn.) and Asstt. Comptroller (year-wise) since the year 1976 to 1979;

(c) whether the percentage of transferees posted outside Delhi on promotion of the SC/ST employees was more as compared to non-SC/ST staff and if so, the figures (year-wise) since the year 1976 to 1979;

(d) if answer to (c) is in the affirmative the reasons for this discrimination;

(e) officers in the administration responsible for taking such decision; and

(f) action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Acts

842. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps have been taken to implement land ceiling Acts in various States after January, 1980;

(b) whether Government have thought to involve agrarian labourers in process of such implementation; and

(c) the guidelines given to States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The State Governments implement the revised ceiling laws. They have been requested to accelerate the pace of implementation and ensure that the possession of the allottees is not disturbed.

(b) & (c). The implementation of ceiling laws is primarily intended to benefit the landless agricultural labourers. The National Guidelines provide that while distributing ceiling surplus land, priority should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The setting up of committees of beneficiaries at the village and block levels has been recommended.

Recruitment in Government of India Press, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in July 1979, 23 copy holders and 8 machine attendants were selected in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi against newly created posts for Hindi Augmentation Scheme;

(b) whether 8 copy-holders and one machine attendant has been take on duty and the rest have been denied employment after completing all formalities; and

(c) whether Government will review this and employ the left outs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) & (b). 23 candidates for Copy Holders and 7 candidates for Machine Attendants were kept in the Select List in July 1979 and June, 1979 respectively, on the basis of then existing and expected vacancies. On the basis of actual vacancies however, only 8 candidates could be appointed as Copy Holders and one as Machine Attendant. The other candidates could not, therefore, be appointed.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of Consumer Goods

844. SHRI R. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of consumer goods like sugar, edible

oil, pulses etc. have increased recently and particularly during the last two months;

(b) if so, the prices during April-May, 1979 and April-May this year; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) While there was increase in the prices of sugar, vanaspati and indigenous edible oils, the prices of imported edible oils and pulses remained steady during the last two months.

(b) Three statements showing the average retail prices of sugar, edible oils and pluses at imported centres during April—May, 1979 and April—May, 1980 are attached (Statement I, II & III).

(c) The Government has taken a series of measures to bring down the prices of consumer goods. These are enumerated below:

Sugar

1. Reduction in stock holding limits of recognised dealers;

2. Strict enforcement of stock holding limits and intensified on-board operations through the State Government authorities;

3. Restriction on sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another where the transaction is not accompanied by physical delivery of stocks;

4. Restriction on recognised dealers for turnover of stocks with in 10 days period;

5. Monitoring of information relating to sale and despatch of free sale sugar by making it obligatory for sugar mills to furnish particulars of weekly sales and despatches to the concerned State Government authorities;

6. Release of additional free-sale quotas for May and June, 1980; and
7. Decision to import 2 lakh tonnes of sugar.

EDIBLE OILS

1. Adequate imports to meet the demand-supply gap;
2. Supply of imported oils at reasonable prices to various consumers.
3. Increased allocation of imported edible oils for public distribution system to meet the growing demand;

4. Imported oils have been permitted to be used upto 95 per cent in the manufacture of vanaspati, to relieve/pressure on indigenous oils.

5. State Governments have been repeatedly advised to make use of the provisions of various Acts/Orders to ensure easy availability of essential commodities.

6. The Forward Markets Commission has been conducting raids to check illegal and speculative trading in oilseeds and oils.

Stat. next-I.

Retail prices of Sugar and Edible oils at important centres during April, May, 1979 and 1980.

(Rs. per Kg.)

Centre	SUGAR				GROUNDNUT OIL				MUSTARD OIL			
	1979		1980		1979		1980		1979		1980	
	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May
1. Ahmedabad	2.60	2.60	5.80	6.20	7.76	8.00	10.40	10.40	11.00	12.00	14.00	16.00
2. Bangalore	2.55	2.60	5.80	6.70	7.60	7.40	9.70	9.90	13.40	13.50	15.50	16.00
3. Calcutta	3.00	3.00	5.50	6.00	10.70	10.70	16.00	16.00	10.50	10.50	12.70	13.00
4. Delhi	2.95	2.90	6.00	6.75	9.50	9.25	12.00	12.00	9.50	9.50	11.40	12.00
5. Madras	2.60	2.60	5.50	5.60	7.40	7.50	9.80	9.70	12.50	13.00	16.00	16.00

Statement-II

Retail prices of pulses (split) at important centres during April, May, 1979 and 1980.

(Rs. per Kg.)

Centre	Arihar Dal				Moga Dal				Musa Dal				Urud Dal			
	1979		1980		1979		1980		1979		1980		1979		1980	
	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May
1. Ahmedabad	4.75	4.70	4.50	4.5	5.30	5.50	5.52	5.50	3.10	3.10	3.70	3.80	4.60	4.60	4.20	4.30
2. Bangalore	5.00	5.00	4.30	4.10	4.60	5.10	4.50	4.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Calcutta	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.00	5.40	5.60	5.60	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.00	4.00	4.40	4.40
4. Delhi	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.20	5.50	5.80	5.40	5.80	3.60	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.80	4.80	4.60	4.80
5. Coimbatore	4.60	4.90	4.90	4.80	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.25	3.75	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80

STATEMENT III

Prices of Vanaspati and imported edible oils.

	1979 Retail Prices during April-May, 1979	1980 Retail Prices during April-May, 1980
1. Vanaspati	Rs. 167/- for a tin of 15.5 Kgs.	Rs. 189/- and 192/- for a tin of 15.5 Kgs.
2. Imported edible oils		
(i) RBD Palm oil and Palmolcin	Rs. 8.25 per Kg.	Rs. 8.25 per Kg.
	(Introduced in the public Distribution system in the last week of June, 1979)	
(ii) Refined Rapeseed oil	Rs. 8.50 per Kg.	Rs. 8.50 per Kg.

Memorandum submitted by National Federation of Blind

845. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the demands made by the National Federation of the Blind in their memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister a few months back;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken in the matter by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant extract from the Memorandum submitted by National Federation of Blind is attached.

(c) Government is examining all the issues raised with a view to determining how best the interests of the blind can be served and their welfare provided for.

Extract Regarding Memorandum submitted by National Federation of Blind.

1. Declare the blind a backward class and grant to them the same

rights and privileges as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

2. Reserve jobs for the blind in all categories and in all sectors of the economy and give these reservations constitutional sanction.

3. Ensure the strict and speedy action for getting implemented these constitutional reservations.

4. Invest substantial sums in technological research aimed at developing new avenues of employment for the blind.

5. Make education compulsory for the blind and give their educational institutions some financial assistance as is admissible to ordinary educational intitutions especially those meant for the children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

6. Documentary films exhibiting the potentials and capabilities of the blind in different walks of life be arranged by the Government to educate the public in general immediately.

7. To make arrangements for the registration of the blind in the whole country to assess the educational, economic and social status of the total population of the blind.

8. A uniform syllabus for the studies be provided for all the schools for the blind in the country on the analogy of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to overcome the problem created by the scarcity of Braille Books.

9. All the Schools|Institutions|Centres/Sheltered workshops being run by the private managements be taken over immediately by the Government because we strongly feel that these private managements are responsible upto certain extent for this present miserable condition of the blind in the country.

10. Blind living in rural areas be given education or training, as the case may be, in his village so that they may earn his livelihood there itself.

11. The jobs of blind workers presently working in different factories be confirmed immediately by a separate statute.

Ex-officio Chairman of Port Blair Municipal Board, A & N Island

846. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputy Commissioner, Andamans is the *Ex-Officio Chairman of Port Blair Municipal Board* and whether throughout the country the same system prevails or it is only for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Municipal Regulation provided the said provision of *Ex-Officio Chairman of civil body*;

(b) whether the people have demanded for having non-official chairman; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Regulation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) Yes, Sir; the Dy. Commissioner, Andamans in the *Ex-Officio Chairman of Port-Blair Municipal Board*.

Throughout the country the same system does not prevail. The system of election of Chairman/President of Municipal Board/Council by the elected representatives themselves is in vogue in almost all the Urban Local Bodies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Buffer Stock of Rice

847. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to export 10 lakh tonnes of rice;

(b) if so, the extent to which buffer stock of rice would get depleted; and

(c) whether it has been ensured that the rice-eating States would get their requirements met from the buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Besides export of basmati rice, which is already on Open General Licence (OGL 3), Government is considering export of 10 lakh tonnes of rice during 1980-81.

(b) and (c). The quantity to rice proposed to be exported is small compared to the total stock available with the Government after taking care of the public distribution system, Food for Work, and other schemes, and, therefore, it will not affect the availability for internal requirements.

Availability of right type of Fertiliser and productivity of Cereals

848. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of right type of fertilisers at the doors of farmers in time and in right quantities the production of cereals has suffered;

(b) what has been the shortfall during the first four months of 1980; and

(c) figures of production separately for cereals State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). No report of shortage of fertilisers in the country during the first four months of 1980 has been received by the Government. Buffer stock of fertilisers at more than 650 centres is being maintained in the country, to cope with sudden upsurge in demand.

Statewise figures of production of cereals during 1979-80 (July—June) are not yet available.

News Item Captioned 'DDA Comes Down on Land Racketeers'

849. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated the 27th May, 1980 captioned "DDA comes down on land racketeers";

(b) if so, whether he has ordered any high-level probe into such mal-practices and also checked up whether similar cases had occurred earlier also;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the outcome thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the

delinquent officials and others concerned; and

(d) what machinery has been devised to prevent such bungling by the DDA officials in future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir..

(b) to (d). A Special Cell under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police has been set up in Delhi Administration to check illegal sale of land and investigate such cases. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 40 complaints have been lodged against the land racketeers during the last three months under the provisions of Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 and that previously also about 130 complaints were lodged with the Local Police. During last one month, action has been taken by the Delhi Development Authority against eight officials for dereliction in duty in connection with illegal sale of land.

Notice by D.D.A. to the Residents of Janata Type Kalkaji Flats

850. SHRI C. B. M. TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that residents of Janata Type Kalkaji DDA Flats are being harassed by DDA by issuing "Final Notices" through Court even to those residents who have already paid the monthly instalments as a premium money of flats and have receipts for having paid the monthly instalments; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take so as not to put the residents to any further inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The D.D.A. has intimated that in the process of recovery of arrears of instalments towards the cost of the

flats through notices, some cases have come to its notice, where payments had already been made. In the notices, it is provided that in case the payment has already been made, a photostate copy of the Bank Challan, be sent so that the account of the allottee could be reconciled. The question of harassing the allottees, therefore, does not arise.

(b) The D.D.A. has intimated that it has already taken steps to prepare the list of arrears, after proper verification of the amounts due from the allottees.

HUDCO's loans for Weaker Sections

851. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total amount of loan sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to build flats for weaker section during the last three years year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Statements I and II furnishing the information are enclosed.

Statement I

THE CATEGORY-WISE GROSS LOAN SANCTIONED BY HUDCO DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

(Rs. in crores)

Category	1979-80	%	1978-79	%	1977-78	%
	Amount		Amount		Amount	
EWS	39.61	(28.46)	27.15	(25.14)	27.43	31.15
LIG	40.57	(29.15)	27.96	(25.89)	20.42	23.19
MIG	33.57	(24.12)	31.78	(29.43)	20.00	22.71
HIG	6.52	(4.68)	3.14	(2.91)	6.95	7.90
RENTAL	17.80	(12.79)	13.60	(12.59)	2.56	2.91
COMM.	1.13	(0.80)	4.35	(4.04)	10.69	12.14
TOTAL	139.20	(100.00)	107.98	(100.00)	88.05	100.00

Statement-II

STATE WISE GROSS LOAN SANCTIONED BY HUDCO DURING LAST THREE YEARS

(Rs. in crores)

STATE/UT	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Andhra Pradesh	5.02	8.79	22.81
Assam	0.59	0.64	0.96
Bihar	5.91	2.16	2.07
Gujrat	6.23	15.62	27.63

STATE/UT	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Haryana	7.87	3.77	5.65
Himachal Pradesh	0.14	1.54	..
Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.32	..
Karnataka	8.06	4.85	6.45
Kerala	11.16	6.42	6.20
Madhya Pradesh	2.08	6.59	4.70
Maharashtra	11.96	4.54	9.04
Orissa	1.47	8.05	2.01
Punjab	1.54	1.70	4.75
Rajasthan	4.85	10.43	9.12
Tamil Nadu	4.31	9.79	11.77
Uttar Pradesh	9.16	12.69	15.63
West Bengal	3.92	3.59	5.55
UNION TERRITORIES			
Chandigarh	1.26	1.83	5.63
Delhi	1.57	4.55	5.23
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	0.11	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	88.05	107.98	139.20

Lack of coordination between Research Institution and Dehydration Units

852. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of coordination between Research Institutions and the industry light dehydration units in the country with an investment of nearly Rs. 4 crores could hardly earn Rs. 1 in foreign exchange from the export of dehydrated vegetables; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to effect effective coordination between Research Institutions and the industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) No, Sir.

There is a close coordination in between the two units. The coordination between Research Institutes' and the Industry's dehydration units in the country covers the research activities of both Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore). The responsibility of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is mainly for developing vegetable varieties suitable for dehydration. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute,

New Delhi after years of research have developed two White onion varieties, namely "Pusa White Flat" and "Pusa White Globe" suitable for dehydration which have gone through the trials under All India Co-ordinated Vegetable Improvement Project and recommended by the Workshop. These are under large scale multiplication for factory scale trials in some of the dehydration units. In addition to onion, research for dehydration has also been conducted on peas and some of the varieties suitable for dehydration recommended.

With a view to ensuring a working coordination between Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and the Industry's dehydration units, Shows/Kisan Melas/Seminars/Workshops were arranged from time to time wherein besides the research workers, representatives from the fruit and vegetable preservation industry also participated and the research projects were being modified to suit the felt need of the Industry.

Regular analysis of industrial samples for checking their quality is being undertaken and a large number of technical enquiries received from the industry on their day to day problems is being answered. Moreover, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has representation on the Executive Committee of All India Food Preserver's Association to know the technical problems faced by the industry and offer their probable solutions.

Dehydrated vegetables worth Rs. 7.54 crores have been exported to various countries since 1973-74 to 1978-79.

(b) Question does not arise.

Measures for drinking water in States

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

(a) whether over 50,000 villages in Rajasthan, U.P., Orissa, Bihar, Madhya

Pradesh and West Bengal have been effected by acute shortage of drinking water due to drought conditions;

(b) whether the Central and State Governments have failed to render effective relief in this respect to the suffering people; and

(c) if so, the short-term and long-term measures in hand to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. On the contrary, on the basis of the Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme on drought management, all the resources of the States and the Centre and all possible measures both long term and short-term, have been taken up on a war footing.

(c) More than 70 rigs have been mobilised from other States for drilling wells in the drought affected States as a result of the Prime Minister's appeal. Imported rigs and rigs from private sources have also been mobilised. At present about 300 fast and 1,000 slow rigs with a monthly capacity of 4,000 borings are working day and night in the drought affected States giving a permanent remedy to the chronic problem of drinking water. The Central Government has also given massive financial assistance for drinking water schemes. Short-term measures include transportation of water by tankers, canvas bags, drums barrels etc. The State Governments have been advised to obtain the services where necessary from the Armed Forces for supply of drinking water. Railways are also running water specials in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

New Universities

854. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many new universities have been started during the years

1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; State-wise; and

(b) how many colleges have been started for (i) Medical Education, (ii) Engineering, (iii) Agricultural and (iv) General?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission the number of Universities and Colleges started during the last three years is as follows:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Universities	Nil	3	1
2. Engineering Colleges	2	2	7
3. Medical (Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Nursing) Colleges	14	5	6
4. Agricultural and Veterinary Science Colleges	1	1	1
5. General (Arts, Science and Commerce) Colleges	41	77	84

The three Universities started during 1978-79 are one each in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In 1979-80, one institution in Delhi was declared as a deemed to be University.

Crash programme for employment to blind

855. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASE-KHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a crash programme to provide employment to the blind;

(b) if so, whether under the scheme they will be provided Government jobs in higher categories to the well-qualified among them;

(c) if so, the main features of the same; and

(d) when the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (d). Government of India have already issued executive orders reserving for the blind one percent of posts/services in Group 'C' and 'D' categories in Central Government Departments|Public Sector Undertakings.

An exercise is being carried out to explore the possibilities of providing jobs in higher categories to the handicapped including blind persons.

Setting up of drinking water points

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

(a) the total number of drinking water points set up, State-wise, during the last 3 years; and

(b) the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Centre on this account, State-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Progress is monitored in terms of

villages covered and not in terms of drinking water points. Statement I showing the number of villages covered during the last three years is

attached.

(b) Statement II giving information Statewise is attached.

Statement-I

No. of villages provided with water supply

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	478	360	*
2. Assam	.	390	1478	*
3. Bihar	.	4333	3140	*
4. Gujarat	.	309	782	816
5. Haryana	.	125	130	182
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	497	1289	1302
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	177	216	215
8. Karnataka	.	3666	3924	3864
9. Kerala	.	31	15	24
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	1857	1654	5315
11. Maharashtra	.	261	2010	2055
12. Manipur	.	18	29	*
13. Meghalaya	.	8	28	*
14. Nagaland	.	47	74	*
15. Orissa	.	898	2993**	*
16. Punjab	.	202	136	135
17. Rajasthan	.	365	353	*
18. Sikkim	.	Nil	119	*
19. Tamil Nadu	.	20067	14857	*
20. Tripura	.	784	300	513
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	859	1585	*
22. West Bengal	.	1415	432	*
23. A. & N. Islands	.	9	4	18
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	69	69	*
25. Delhi	.	Nil	11	20
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	12	2	*
27. Mizoram	.	6	2	*
28. Pondicherry	.	10	12	14
		18,832	22,632	15,053

**Includes partially covered villages

& Includes Hamlets also.

*Information from these States for 1979-80 is still awaited.

STATEMENT II

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME
Funds released to States/U. T. in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80.

(Amounts in Lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	STATE/U. T.	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	152.30	351.11	215.60
2.	ASSAM	57.60	149.57	323.15
3.	BIHAR	242.80	504.20	680.45
4.	GUJARAT	332.80	260.85	127.80
5.	HARYANA ^x	142.10	200.79	260.19
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	222.60	425.12	392.86
7.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	152.80	200.00	182.05
8	KARNATAKA	142.30	107.70	69.00
9.	KERALA	102.00	278.00	282.35
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	252.80	290.00	357.15
11.	MAHARASHTRA	312.80	403.97	378.30
12.	MANIPUR	52.50	58.37	58.55
13.	MEGHALAYA	25.00	103.77	111.60
14.	NAGALAND	77.50	97.00	139.57
15.	ORISSA	182.80	218.00	209.00
16.	PUNJAB	102.10	174.90	68.40
17.	RAJASTHAN	252.30	353.27	205.00
18.	SIKKIM	36.50	43.13	26.00
19.	TAMILNADU	217.30	408.00	219.37
20.	TRIPURA	80.50	113.50	97.15
21.	UTTAR PRADESH	352.80	617.50	709.55
22.	WEST BENGAL	242.80	534.01	672.72
23.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	20.00	32.00	46.20
24.	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	10.00	9.50	11.95
25.	MIZORAM	15.00	18.50	19.05
26.	PONDICHERRY	10.00	17.00	12.00
27.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	20.00	18.50	15.50
28.	DELHI	10.00	14.00	13.10
TOTAL		3820.00	5998.46	5898.61

Figures include funds released towards expenditure on Monitoring & Investigation Units also

ज्ञानिकत्वानुसार स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम में वर्षा में लूसी पड़ी चीनी और चावल की बोरियाँ

858. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में 7 और 8 मार्च, 1980 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के शक्तिवान गोदाम में चीनी की 150 बोरियाँ और चावल की 200 बोरियाँ वर्षा में भीग गईं,

(ख) इसके लिये कांन-कांन अधिकारी अथवा कर्म चारी उत्तरदायी हैं,

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उचित दर की दुकामों को भीगी हुई चीनी और चावल की डिलीवरी लेने के लिये बाध्य किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है?

कृषि तथा यामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) यह सही है कि 7 मार्च, 1980 को अचानक वर्षा होने के कारण चीनी की 144 बोरियाँ गीली हो गई थीं। तथापि, इनमें चावल की कोई बोरी नहीं थी।

(ख) उचित दर के दुकानदारों को चीनी की बोरियाँ जारी की गई थी और जब वे उन बोरियाँ को अभी उठाने की तैयारी ही कर रहे थे, तब अचानक वर्षा होने के कारण वे बोरियाँ गीली हो गई थीं। इन परिस्थितियों में निगम के किसी अधिकारी अथवा कर्मचारी को इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता था।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उचित दर के दुकानदारों को वर्षा से प्रभावित चीनी के बोरों को उठाने के लिए बाध्य करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि बोरे पहले से ही उनके अधिकार में थे। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन के हस्तक्षेप करने पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विशेष मामले के रूप में यह मान लिया कि वर्षा से प्रभावित बोरों को तुरन्त नहीं दिया जाएगा लेकिन इन बोरों के स्थान पर चीनी को ठीक बोरे इस शर्त पर दिए जाएंगे कि संबंधित उचित दर के दुकान-

दर वर्षी भविष्य की निम्नांकितयों के प्रति वर्षा से प्रभावित इन बोरों को 1:10 के अनुपात के आधार पर उठाएंगे। वर्षा से प्रभावित स्टाक की चीनी के तोल में जो कमी हुई होगी, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने उसे विशेष मामले के रूप में पूरा करेगा।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है क्योंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन के हस्तक्षेप से यह विवाद भारतीय खाद्य निगम और उचित दर के दुकानदारों के बीच शान्तिपूर्वक तय हो गया था।

U.G.C. grants to University Libraries

859. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for giving grants by U.G.C. to libraries of different Universities;

(b) the amounts of grants given to libraries of different Universities during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what is the proposal for the current year, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The Commission approves grants for books and journals to each university, for a plan period as a whole, on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees which assess their development proposals. Within the ceilings of grant so approved, the Commission releases funds from time to time, on the basis of the progress of expenditure.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The grants approved during the Fifth Plan are available to the universities for utilisation upto March 31, 1981. The Commission is still examining the question of ad hoc allocation of some basic grants to universities during 1980-81 against their Sixth Plan allocations.

Statement

U. G. C. grants to University Libraries, Showing the grants paid to Universities for Books and Journals During the years 1977-78, 1978-79 to 1979-80
(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of University	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	1	2	3	4
<i>Central Universities</i>			
Aligarh	10.95	0.23	2.37
Banaras	13.45	17.00	4.25
Delhi	1.00	5.00	7.50
Visva Bharati	12.20	6.00	0.40
Hyderabad	..	..	9.81
Jawaharlal	..	..	1.00
<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</i>			
Birla Institute of Technology & Science	8.10	3.20	2.00
Gandhigram Rural Institute	0.50	0.30	0.70
Jamia Millia Islamia	1.00	3.32	1.96
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	2.00	1.75	1.25
Gujarat Vidyapith	..	7.00	..
Central Instt. of English & Foreign Languages	..	..	0.97
<i>State Universities</i>			
(Andhra Pradesh)			
Andhra	13.47	10.96	0.90
Osmania	13.27	15.45	0.69
Srivenkateswara	7.80	7.17	..
(Assam)			
Dibrugarh	6.25	8.50	4.25
Gauhati	3.00	9.25	7.50
(Bihar)			
Bhagalpur	6.07	2.90	1.50
Bihar	6.20	8.00	6.49
Patna	2.50	7.49	0.50
Ranchi	..	5.00	5.00
Magadh	..	11.00	..

1

2

3

4

(Gujarat)

Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.30	0.80	9.80
MS Baroda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.15	..	28.50
Sardar Patel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.50	5.25	26.76
South Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.90	3.42	0.68
Saurashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	4.80	3.40

(Haryana)

Kurukshetra	5.00	3.85	..
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------	------	----

(Himachal and Pradesh)

Himachal Pradesh	2.00	4.10	..
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------	------	----

(Jammu and Kashmir)

Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.00	3.10	3.50
Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.30	20.10	3.00

(Karnataka)

Bangalore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.50	14.25	11.20
Karnataka	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00	10.00	10.00
Mysore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	9.46

(Kerala)

Calicut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.20	1.56	4.48
Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.50	5.00	1.95
Cochin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	6.60	7.05

(Maharashtra)

Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.85	9.62	7.42
Marathwada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.00	5.00	2.00
Nagpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18.40	0.10	6.00
Poona	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.00	3.00	0.30
SNDT Womens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.27	4.64	0.55
Shivaji	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.65	4.70	0.59

(Madhya Pradesh)

A. P. Singh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	2.00	4.00
Bhopal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	1.50	0.95
Indira Kala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.60	1.00	

	1	2	3	4
Indore	.	8.00	2.50	1.00
Jabalpur	.	3.00	11.50	1.00
Jiwaji	.	3.00	6.70	0.70
Ravi Shankar	.	4.70	5.60	4.70
Saugar	.	..	19.00	3.90
Vikram	.	3.50	2.50	..
<i>(Orissa)</i>				
Berhampur	.	6.12	2.41	2.00
Sambalpur	.	0.50	4.10	6.10
Utkal	.	2.97	5.00	5.68
<i>(Punjab)</i>				
Guru Nanak Devi	.	5.00	6.00	0.35
Panjab	.	6.75	27.00	9.68
Punjabi	.	10.00	6.42	..
<i>(Rajasthan)</i>				
Jodhpur	.	5.00	5.89	0.51
Rajasthan	.	4.35	15.00	4.20
Udaipur	.	3.00	6.00	2.00
<i>(Tamil Nadu)</i>				
Annamalai	.	2.35	5.45	2.69
Madras	.	10.30	5.00	9.10
Madurai	.	6.75	10.00	..
<i>(Uttar Pradesh)</i>				
Agra	.	3.00	..	4.00
Gorakhpur	.	2.92	12.20	2.0
Allahabad	.	1.00	30.10	01.99
Kanpur	.	..	2.00	2.50
Kashi Vidyapith	.	1.00	2.00	..
Lucknow	.	10.00	11.90	5.00

	1	2	3	4
Roorkee	.	5.40	23.99	6.61
Meerut	.	..	2.00	5.25
Sampurnanand Sanskrit	.	..	3.00	2.43
<i>(West Bengal)</i>				
Burdwan	.	3.00	4.00	1.00
Calcutta	.	10.70	23.70	10.38
Jadavpur	.	5.16	21.90	7.95
Kalyani	.	8.63	1.87	..
North Bengal	.	..	8.50	1.10
Rabindra Bharati	.	0.50	1.00	2.00
TOTAL		356.35	536.08	281.72

Drought relief in Orissa

860. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether by the end of March, 1980 the Centre had sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 14.00 crores for drought relief operations in Orissa;

(b) if so, the item-wise and district-wise expenditure on drought relief up to March, 1980;

(c) whether Rs. 17.39 crores has been sanctioned for drought relief work for Orissa in the current financial year; and

(d) if so, how much has been spent by now and item-wise sanctions made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):
 (a) Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 14.05 crores during 1979-80.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flats constructed by D.D.A.

861. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential flats of various types constructed by the D.D.A. during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the details in respect of allotment of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
 (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the DDA and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Plans for employment of landless poor in rural areas

862. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering plans to provide more employment in rural areas, particularly to the landless poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Integrated Rural Development (IRD) programme is being implemented with the main objective of generating additional employment and raising the income level of the identified target groups, which along with others include the landless poor.

The programme is now under implementation in 2,000 blocks in the SFDA/DPAP/CAD areas and 600 blocks outside the areas of these programmes. The programme is proposed to be extended to all the over 5,000 blocks.

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) has been initiated with effect from 15th August, 1979 with the principal objective of opening new opportunities, mainly to those without land in the rural areas. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment. It is proposed to train about 2 lakh rural youth every year in various skills, both in IRD and non-IRD areas.

The Food for Work Programme has been started with a view to create additional employment opportunities, particularly for the landless poor. The programme is being made a permanent feature with a view to assuring regular employment to the rural people including the landless poor.

Gujral Committee on Urdu

863. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Gujral Committee on Promotion of Urdu have been considered by Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken to secure implementation of the recommendations;

(d) if the recommendations are still under consideration, what steps have been taken to expedite decision and when Government's reaction to the recommendations are likely to be formulated; and

(e) the reasons for delay in publishing the report and when the report is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). Since many of the recommendations would have to be implemented by the States, copies of the Gujral Committee Report have been supplied to the State Governments and they have been requested to examine the various recommendations. As the recommendations cover a wide range, most State Governments have asked for extension of time to examine and communicate their views. In so far as this Ministry is concerned, a Committee was constituted to consider those recommendations of the Gujral Committee Report which can be implemented by the Ministry. The Committee has finalised its report which is under examination. The Gujral Committee Report was laid on the table of both the Houses of the Parliament on 21st February 1979 and copies are available in the Parliament Library.

Financial assistance to institutions for handicapped/disabled children

864. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions for the handicapped/disabled children, which were given financial assistance by Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of such institutions which applied for grant-in-aid/financial assistance but whose claims were rejected by Government; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Assistance is given to the voluntary agencies for the handicapped under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped. The scheme covers proposals for all the handicapped including children. A statement indicating the organisations which got assistance during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-897/80].

(b) and (c). No separate records are kept for proposals rejected and the files are periodically recorded/weeded out. However, a statement, prepared from the readily available files, showing the organisations whose proposals were received and rejected in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and reasons therefor is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-897/80].

Priority for telephone connection to political parties

865. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recognised political parties at the national/State/district level are given priority in the sanction of telephone connections; and

(b) if so, the nature of priority given to the various political parties?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). There is no statutory provision in the rules for giving connections to political parties on out-of-turn priority basis. However, they are eligible for registration under 'Special' category, Telephone Advisory Committees and the Government can sanction them telephone connections on out-of-turn priority basis under this category.

Waiting list for Telephone connections

866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people whose names have been registered with the P. & T. authorities for the sanction of telephone connections and appear on the waiting list as on 31st May, 1980 in the country, State-wise under various categories;

(b) the names of the last persons alongwith their serial numbers on the waiting list who have been sanctioned telephone connections upto 31st May, 1980 in various categories;

(c) the likely date by which the present waiting list in all the categories would be exhausted; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve this end?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) The statistics about the registration of telephone demands are collected half yearly according to the Telecom. Administrative Units i.e., Telecom. Circles and Telephone Districts. The latest information available is as on 31st March 1980.

A statement giving the number of applications for telephone connections appearing on the waiting lists as on 31st March, 1980 in different Telecom. Circles and Telephones Districts is

annexed. The States of the Union served by these Administrative Units are also indicated.

(b) There are over 7,000 exchanges in the country. The position in regard to the sanction of telephone connections varies from exchange to exchange. The statistics about the serial numbers on the waiting list upto which telephone connections are sanctioned from time to time are not maintained centrally. The information is, however, readily available from the officers incharge of the exchanges concerned. In case of large exchanges, the information is also published in the Telephone Directories and given publicity through public notices in daily newspapers.

(c) It is expected that majority of the applicants registered upto 31st

December 1979 will be provided telephone connections progressively by end of 1982-83, except in case of small proportion of demands of the following types:

—demands in certain areas of large cities requiring opening of new exchanges involving acquisition of land and construction of buildings and hence slightly longer gestation periods for their completion,

—very long distance connections remote from the exchange,

—general category applications in some large cities if large new OYT demands are registered.

(d) The exchange capacities are being augmented either by expansion of existing exchanges or opening of new existing exchanges or opening of new are already full.

Statement

Statement of waiting list as on 31-3-80

Sl. No.	Name of Telecommunication Circle and Telephone Districts with names of States served	Waiting list as on 31-3-1980		
		OYT	Non-OYT	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh (Including Hyderabad Telephone District) Serving: Andhra Pradesh.	730	10048	10778
2	Bihar (Including Patna Telephone Distt.) Serving: Bihar	153	2507	2660
3	Gujarat (Including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone Distts.) Serving: Gujarat, Daman, Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli	909	19550	20459
4	Jammu & Kashmir Serving: J&K	600	2201	2801
5	Karnataka (Including Bangalore Telephone Distt.) Serving: Karnataka.	173	10629	10802
6	Kerala (Including Coimbatore, Trivandrum and Ernakulam Telephone Distts.) Serving: Kerala.	884	17021	17905
7	Maharashtra (Including Nagpur, Bombay and Pune Telephone Districts) Serving: Maharashtra.	10577	116470	127047
8	Madhya Pradesh (Including Indore Telephone District) Serving: Madhya Pradesh	305	3963	4268

1	2	3	4	5
9 North East		412	2426	2838
Serving : Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.				
10 North West (Including Amritsar, Chandigarh, Jullundur and Ludhiana Telephone Districts)		1385	16629	18014
Serving: Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.				
11 Orissa		114	1676	1790
Serving : Orissa				
12 Rajasthan (Including Jaipur Telephone District)		423	6774	7197
Serving: Rajasthan.				
13 Tamil Nadu (Including Madras and Madurai Telephone Districts)		910	12849	13759
Serving: Tamil Nadu.				
14 Uttar Pradesh (Including Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra telephone Districts)		577	10893	11470
Serving: Uttar Pradesh.				
15 West Bengal (Including Calcutta Telephone District)		145	23909	24053
Serving: West Bengal.				
16 Delhi		876	58831	59707
		19173	316375	335548

Plan for construction of link road in Rural Areas

867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARIASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for the construction of link roads in the rural areas for the current financial year; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of this plan for the State of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Government of India have no Central or Centrally sponsored scheme for construction of link roads in the rural areas for 1980-81. Rural roads

have been assigned to the State Sector.

(b) Himachal Pradesh Government have informed that there is no plan exclusively for link roads in rural areas in the State. A sum of Rs. 6.85 crores is to be spent on construction of rural roads in 1980-81. In all 1173 rural roads are targetted for construction. This will cover 245 kms. of Katcha motorable roads, 18 kms. jeepable roads, 130 kms. of 4 feet tracks, 102 kms. of drainage works and 117 kms. of metalling and tarring.

Commercial breeding of Rabbits

868. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Sheep and Wool Research

Institute is trying to popularise commercial breeding of rabbits for meat, fur and wool;

(b) if so, whether efforts are also being made to improve the local breed of rabbits by crossing them with the foreign countries' breeds by the fur animal Division of the institute; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):
(a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is trying to popularise commercial breeding of rabbits for meat, fur and wool.

(b) and (c). Improvement of local rabbits by crossing with the foreign breeds has not yet been started because there are no domesticated native breeds of rabbits available in India for commercial production of meat, fur and wool. However, the work of crossing exotic and native breeds of rabbits is contemplated in future.

Frog Farming

869. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is any frog-farming in India; and

(b) the total value of frog legs exported from India in the years 1977-78 to 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):
(a) Only experimental level frog farming is being conducted at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore and no information is available about commercial frog farming in India at present.

(b) The total value of frog legs exported from India in the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 are as follows:—

1978-79 Rs. 667.39 lakhs.

1978-79 Rs. 991.63 lakhs.

1979-80 Rs. 633.67 lakhs.

U.G.C. amount granted to Colleges under Burdwan University

870. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount approved by the University Grants Commission for the development of the colleges under Burdwan University during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of those colleges and amount granted (College-wise) and the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) Development grants to colleges are sanctioned by the UGC a plan period as a Whole and not on an year-to-year basis. During the Fifth Plan, the Commission had approved development proposals of 23 colleges affiliated to the Burdwan University for providing facilities like building, equipment, books, staff etc., involving a total cost of Rs. 67.77 lakhs. The Commission's share of grants for these programmes work out to Rs. 42.26 lakhs. Grants are released by the Commission on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the colleges from time to time. In addition, the Commission had sanctioned Teacher Fellowships, which are financed by the Commission on 100 per cent basis, for 10 other colleges.

(b) A statement showing the grants released to colleges affiliated to Burdwan University for development schemes during the last three years is attached.

Statement

UGC amount granted to colleges under Burdwan University.

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the College	Purpose	Total cost approved	Grant Paid		
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya Bengoi, Hooghly . . .	Building	2,68,487	50,000	..	10,000
2. Assansol Girls College, Assansol . . .	Building and Teacher Fellowship	1,44,505	..	12,000	6,000
3. B. N. Mahavidyalaya, Itachuna . . .	Books, equipment and Teacher Fellowship	1,00,000	9,095	12,000	95,000
4. Hooghly Women's College, Hooghly . . .	Building	1,10,301	..	29,000	..
5. Kalna College, Kalna	Building, Books, equipment	5,66,331	..	74,000	..
6. Katwa College, Katwa	Building & equipment	5,64,745	2,00,000	66,000	12,000
7. Khalisani Maha Vidyalaya, Khalisani . . .	Building Books	3,32,628	20,000	..	25,000
8. Netaji Mahavidyalaya, Aarambagh . . .	Building	1,54,412	..	..	..
9. Nikhil Banga Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bishnupur	Building, Books, equipment	2,03,300	10,000	..	..
10. Panchmura Mahavidyalaya Panchmura.	Building	3,02,760	..	90,000	..
11. Ramanand College, Vishnupur.	Building, Books, equipment	3,72,558	44,448	1,27,000	50,000
12. Ramanand Centenary College, Laulara.	Books, equipment	1,30,000	..	30,000	..
13. Rampurhat College, Rampurhat	Building and Teacher Fellowship.	2,25,772	6,202	42,231	22,035
14. Saldiha College, Saldiha	Books, equipment	3,30,000	75,000	65,000	..
15. Sambhu Nath College, Labpur	Building, Books Equipment	5,71,715	2,35,000	1,18,750	73,000
16. Sonamukhi College, Sonamukhi	Building, Books	2,05,000	60,000	..	8,750
17. R. K. Sarda Vidya Maha-peetha, Hooghly	Building, Books, equipment and Teacher Fellowship	8,92,679	..	1,20,000	1,01,600

	1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Sri R. K. Sharda Shiksha Mandir, Anur.	Building, Books, equipment.	1,75,000	27,500	..	15,000
19.	Suri Vidyasagar College Suri	Building	1,94,778	..	30,000	50,000
20.	Vivekanand Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan	Building and teacher Fellowship	5,49,072	4,394	56,000	6,000
21.	Chandernagore College, Chandernagore.	Building Books Equipment	2,67,400	40,000	..	40,000
22.	Banwari Lal Bhalotia College, Asansol	Building equipment and Teacher Fellowship	1,19,914	26,931	52,800	39,400
23.	Shyam Sunder College, Shyamsunder	Miscellaneous Schemes	36,000	18,000	..	..
24.	Ahendanand Mahavidyalaya, Teacher Fellowship, Santhia.		..	..	1,385	..
25.	Bankura Christian College Bankura	Teacher Fellowship.	..	..	6,500	..
26.	Bankura Sammilani College, Teacher Fellowship, Bankura		..	2,992	3,530	12,000
27.	Bolpur College, Bolpur	Teacher Fellowship	..	11,500	99,132	..
28.	Maharaja Dhiraj Udaychand College for Women, Burdwan	Teacher Fellowship	..	4,000	24,000	12,000
29.	Raghunathpur College, Purulia	Teacher Fellowship	..	1,532	10,000	19,174
30.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Mahavidyalaya, Nangulpur	Teacher Fellowship	..	..	18,448	21,696
31.	Gopal Banerji College, Bagati.	Teacher Fellowship	..	..	..	18,000
32.	Hooghly Mohsin College, Chinsurah	Teacher Fellowship	..	..	..	26,000
33.	Krishna Chandra College, Hetampur	Teacher Fellowship	..	..	18,000	6,000

Note : The cost of Teacher Fellowship is calculated on the basis of a monthly allowance of Rs. 250/- an annual grant of 2500/- and the Salary of the substitute appointed in the place of the teacher who has been awarded the fellowship.

सूरतगढ़ फार्म में उत्पादित दौड़:

871. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सूरतगढ़ के यन्त्रीकृत फार्म में कितने बीज का वार्षिक उत्पादन हो रहा है और उसका व्यारा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह बीज रियायती दरों पर समीपवर्ती किसानों को बेचा जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बंधी कारण क्या है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पूँजीनिर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरनेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूरतगढ़ यन्त्रीकृत फार्म में उत्पादित

विभिन्न फसलों के बीजों की मात्रा संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ). तिलहनों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय यन्त्रीकृत फार्म, सूरतगढ़ में उत्पादित सभी बीज राजस्थान राज्य बीज निगम तथा राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को एसी दरों पर बेचे जाते हैं, जो इन निगमों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है। इन निगमों द्वारा ये बिज बिना राज सहायता के किसानों की बेचे जाते हैं। 1978-79 के दौरान (1979-80 के दौरान प्रयोग करने के लिए) फार्म द्वारा उत्पादित दिलहनों के कुल 42,700 किवंटल बीजों में से 5320 किवंटल बीज राजस्थान राज्य में किसानों में वितरण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई 150 रुपए प्रति किवंटल की राज सहायता पर राजस्थान सरकार को बेचे गए थे।

विवरण

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म, सूरतगढ़ में उत्पादित बीज की मात्रा को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

(उत्पादन विवरण में)

क्रम सं. ०	फसल	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	धान	42,554	74,260	50,915
2	गेहूं	47,692	37,246	48,100
3	चना	25,344	25,122	42,700
4	अन्य	738	--	150
	योग	1,16,328	1,36,628	1,41,865

सूरतगढ़ यन्त्रीकृत फार्म के लिये ट्रैक्टर किराये पर लेना

872. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कृषि कार्यों के लिये सूरतगढ़ यन्त्रीकृत फार्म के लिये गत दो वर्षों में गैर-सरकारी ट्रैक्टर किराये पर लिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ट्रैक्टर किराये पर लेने पर कितनी धनराशि रुचि की गई तथा इस बारे में अन्य व्यारा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पूँजीनिर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरनेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) फार्म में मशीनों उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, कुछ आवश्यक कृषि कार्यों को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए कुछ प्राइवेट ट्रैक्टरों को किराए पर लेना पड़ा।

(ग) संक्रियागत वर्ष 1978-79 (जूलाई-जून) के दौरान सूरतशुद्ध कार्म में हीरो जलाने तथा बीज विपत्रण (सीडीइलिंग) कार्यों के लिए प्राइवेट ट्रैक्टरों के किराए पर 5.73 लाख रु. की धनराशि वर्च की गई थी। संक्रियागत वर्ष 1979-80 (जूलाई-जून) के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए 2.92 लाख रु. की धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया था।

Allotment of land by D.D.A. to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

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

(a) whether D.D.A. has taken a decision to allot land to the registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the proposed sites for allotment of land and approximate time within which the land is expected to be allotted to these societies;

(c) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons for delay and the stage at which the matter has reached; and

(d) whether DDA has also worked out the details of cost of land to be charged from the Group Housing Societies; if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The case for scrutiny of membership is with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and hence no final decision has been taken about the cost to be charged.

D.D.A. Flats for Salaried Class

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the maximum amount of House Building Advance admissible to Central Government Employees is Rs. 75,000/- or 75 months pay, whichever is less;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the cost of flat being charged by D.D.A. at present for MIG and LIG flats is much more than the admissible limits and DDA flats are now beyond the reach of the salaried class of people;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to decrease the cost of flats so that people falling in fixed income groups can afford a flat of their category of entitlement; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to help the salaried class to get a house in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The maximum amount of House Building Advance admissible to the Central Government employees is 75 months basic pay or Rs. 70,000 or actual cost of the flat/construction of the house or the repaying capacity of the employee, whichever is the least.

(b) and (c). The DDA has intimated that the cost of the flats released by it for various categories in March 1980, is as under:—

M.I.G. Rs. 64,600 to 1,66,700

L.I.G. Rs. 46,900 to 67,300

Janta Rs. 19,600 to 26,700

The cost of construction of a flat largely depends upon the cost of building material, plinth area etc.

The grant of House Building Advance to the Central Government employees is by way of some financial assistance only. The intending Central Government employees are also expected to mobilise their own resources.

According to the new scheme on HUDCO pattern floated by the DDA in September, 1979, the likely cost of construction of flats under it on the prices at the time of registration would be as under:—

Category of flat	Approx. cost of construction (Rs.)
M.I.G.	42,000
L.I.G.	18,000
Janta	8,000

The prices indicated above are only illustrative and are subject to revision/modification depending upon the exigencies of lay-out, cost of construction escalation of prices of material and labour etc.

(d) There is at present no proposal.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to the Registrants

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

(a) whether some D.D.A. flats are under construction at present for be-

ing offered to persons registered under the M.I.G and L.I.G categories;

(b) if so, the approximate number of flats in each category and their locations;

(c) when these are expected to be offered for allotment;

(d) whether Government also propose to increase the cost of flats; if so, by how much; and

(e) when Government hope to provide flats to all the persons registered with D.D.A. in the first, second and special (1976) registration schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that the number of flats under construction is as under:

MIG	3387
---------------	------

LIG	6698
---------------	------

Their location is indicated in the Annexure.

(c) Most of the flats are likely to be completed during 1980-81.

(d) The disposal cost of the flats is worked out on the basis of actuals on their completion.

(e) Since the registrants have the option to apply for a particular area and as most of them prefer localities in South Delhi, it is difficult to indicate the exact date by which all of them will be allotted flats.

ANNEXURE

S. No.	Location	M.I.G.	L.I.G.
1.	Rajori Garden	256	..
2.	Do	..	696
3.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A Pk. D	402	230
4.	Shaikh Sarai	..	264
5.	Bodella	261	990
6.	Lawrence Road	288	..
7.	Trilok Puri	708	708
8.	Dilshad Garden	200	200
9.	Bodella	..	288
10.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A Pk. I	162	96
11.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A, Pk. II	144	88
12.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A, Pk. III	108	66
13.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A, Pk. IV	126	76
14.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A Pk. N.	204	120
15.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. B. Pk. R.	..	204
16.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. D, Pk. D	..	240
17.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A, Pk. G	..	192
18.	Ashok Vihar Ph. I, Bl. H	..	168
19.	Pitam Pura (Poorvi) Pkt. L	..	384
20.	Pitam Pura Pkt. N	..	480
21.	Paschimpuri Bl. A	..	264
22.	Sarai Khalil	24	24
23.	Jail Road	..	112
24.	Janakpuri Pkt. C 4/E	..	56
25.	Janak Puri Pkt. A, 4/C	..	52
26.	Janak Puri Pkt. A, 1/B	..	40
27.	Rajouri Garden, G-8	..	720
28.	Pitam Pura (Utrri) Pkt. R.	504	..

Report on Indian Potash Limited

876. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the action taken on the Report of the Company Law Board on the Affairs of Messrs. Indian Potash Limited, forwarded by the Ministry of Law and Company Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The Report of the Company Law Board on the affairs of Messrs. Indian Potash Limited was examined by the Board of Directors of the company and they were satisfied that there was no malafide on the part of the officials of the Company. The technical violations of the Companies Act, as pointed out in the Report, had been rectified. The Ministry of Law and Company Affairs were informed of the position.

Potash Research Institute of India

877. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Potash Research Institute of India" at New Delhi was sponsored and is supported by Government;

(b) whether the Government know that the Company, a Joint Sector for Organisation & Controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture had contributed a sum of over Rs. 70 lakhs "Donation" to this Institute; and

(c) if so, in which manner this money is to be utilised by the "potash Research Institute of India"?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Potash Research Institute is a non profit making Research

Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It has been sponsored by M/s. Indian Potash Ltd. and not by Government of India. However, the purpose for which the Institute has been set up is supported by the Government.

(b) M/s. Indian Potash Limited is a Joint Sector company and the Cooperatives and Public Sector Undertakings are having shares to the tune of 73.34 per cent. The company has constructed Rs. 90 lakhs to the Institute till the end of 1979-80 with the approval of its Board and shareholders. The activities of the institution are controlled by a Governing Council.

(c) The money is to be utilised towards meeting capital cost on land, building, equipments and the following objectives of the Institute, namely:

(i) to conduct research and experimental work with potash and related plant-food and to disseminate practical information.

(ii) to secure coordination and co-operation in research for use of Potash from various Research Centres, Universities and Government Agricultural authorities,

(iii) to collaborate with other agencies, organisations or associations in India or abroad for promoting scientific research on the use of Potassium; and

(iv) to serve as a medium for exchange of information on the use of Potassium.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग

878. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित 22 वस्तुओं में से केवल 5-6 वस्तुओं को ही खादी भवन में बेचा जाता है

तथा क्या दिल्ली और बाहर की लगभग 15 फर्मों की वस्तुओं को बाजार में उनके मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर बेचा जाता है;

(क) क्या चन्दन की लकड़ी, हाथी दांत, पीतल, लकड़ी और अन्य धातुओं आदि की बनी वस्तुओं को अधिकारियों द्वारा अनुमोदित निजी फर्मों से बथवा अपने संबंधियों से मन चाहे मूल्यों पर बरोदा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन अनुमोदित और अनुमोदित फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे वस्तुएं खरीदी गई हैं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरबल सिंह राव): (क) खादी ग्रामोदयोग भवन, नई दिल्ली सूती खादी, सिल्क खादी, उनी खादी और दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं के अलावा, ग्रामोदयोग के दस उत्पादों को बेचता है। खादी क्षेत्र के उत्पाद खादी और ग्रामोदयोग आयोग की प्रमाणन समिति के अनुबन्ध तथा उसके द्वारा निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार बेचे जाते हैं। शेष वस्तुएं बाजार भाव तथा इसी प्रकार वे विस्थात दक्कानों में प्रचलित बिक्री मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रतियोगी आधार पर बेची जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं। खादी ग्रामोदयोग भवन खादी तथा ग्रामोदयोग के उत्पाद खादी तथा ग्रामोदयोग आयोग द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत और वित्तर्पोषित संस्थाओं और/अथवा राज्य खादी व ग्रामोदयोग बोर्ड से खरीदता है। जहाँ तक दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं का संबंध है, वे दस्तकारी का व्यापार करने वाली फर्मों से खरीदी जाती है। खादी तथा ग्रामोदयोग आयोग भवन को उन फर्मों अथवा विक्रेताओं जिनसे ये वस्तुएं खरीदी जा सकती हों, की कोई सूची अभी तक तैयार अथवा निर्धारित नहीं की है।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोदयोग आयोग द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत संस्थाओं की सूची तथा खादी और ग्रामोदयोग भवन को दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति करने वाली फर्मों की सूची क्रमशः विवरण 1 व 2 में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। दौर्वय संख्या एल टी-898/80]

गैर-सरकारी/सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के लिए प्रबोध शूलक

879. श्री नव विजयराज मर्मा :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पता है कि देश में विशेषकर दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी/सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में बच्चों को दाखिले के लिए भारी धनराशि की मांग की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस कारण गरीब लोगों के बच्चों को गैर-सरकारी/सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में दाखिला नहीं मिल पाता; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उन बच्चों को उन स्कूलों में दाखिला मिल सके, सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. अंकरानन्द): (क) से (घ): एसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि कुछ स्कूल दाखिले के समय चन्दा लेते हैं। सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए कनूनी तौर पर यथा संभव कदम उठाएगी।

Employment to Blinds

880. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to provide employment to the blinds in the Central Government;

(b) whether any percentage reservation has been fixed for the handicapped in various undertakings;

(c) whether Union Ministry of Labour has been asked to look into this; and

(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Government of India have already issued executive orders reserving 3 per cent of posts| services in Group 'C' and 'D' categories in the Central Government Departments of which 1 per cent are for the blind.

(b) Yes, Sir. Similar orders have also been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for all Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India.

(c) and (d). A working group has been set up by the Ministry of Labour to formulate a detailed action plan so as to enhance the employability of the physically handicapped including the blind.

Sugarcane dues from Mahidpur Road Sugar Mills, Madhya Pradesh

881. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large amount of money is due to cane growers for sale of sugarcane from Mahidpur Road Sugar Mills, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total amount of money due to the growers; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for payment of dues?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). According to the returns submitted by the Mahidpur Road Sugar Mills, the total

amount due to the cane growers as on 22-1-80 is Rs. 8.71 lakhs.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to ensure that the cane price dues are reduced quickly, particularly in view of the improved price of free-sale sugar.

Developing Fishing Harbour at Sasson Dock

882. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust has continued the work of developing fishing harbour at Sasson Dock;

(b) whether the petition submitted by the Bombay Environmental Action Group has been rejected; and

(c) the reasons for having a fishing harbour so near the strategic area of Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Under an order dated 2nd May, 1980, Bombay High Court has restrained the Bombay Port Trust from carrying out any further work of reclamation other than strengthening of the bund already made, filling in of the two pockets and putting stones on the slope of the reclamation already carried out.

(b) The writ petition filed by the Bombay Environmental Action Group in January, 1980 was discharged by the Bombay High Court on 7th February, 1980. Subsequently, the petitioners filed a review petition.

(c) the selection of Sasson Dock Fishing Harbour was made in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Ministry of Defence. From considerations of access

to the sea, cost of construction, freedom from siltation, suitability from the fishing point of view and the long tradition of fish landing in this area the Sasson Dock site was selected for the location of a fishing harbour. Specific clearance from the Ministry of Defence was taken from the security point of view before this harbour project was sanctioned.

Provision of Employment to Blind

883. SHRI OSCAR FERNDANDES: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state: -

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide employment to the blind, including Government jobs in higher categories to the well-qualified among them;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard through the Employment Exchanges which deal with the handicapped; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND): (a) An exercise is being carried out to explore the possibilities of providing jobs in higher categories to the handicapped including blind persons.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, at present.

Drinking Water Scarcity

884. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat which are facing drinking water scarcity due to drought in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide drinking water in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A list is attached.

(b) On the basis of the Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme on Drought Management, all the resources of the States and the Centre and all possible measures, both long-term and short-term, have been taken up on a war footing to tackle the problem of drought.

The Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme lays emphasis on preparation of Contingency Plans for supply of water to the identified villages and advance action for arranging tankers, trucks, drums, diesel, etc. Further, the Central Government have mobilised rigs and made them available to the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for boring and deepening of wells in the most seriously affected areas.

NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE STATES OF RAJASTHAN, MADHYA PRADESH, UTTAR PRADESH AND GUJARAT, AFFECTED DUE TO DRAUGHT DURING 1979-80.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bastar
2. Bilaspur
3. Balaghat
4. Bhopal
5. Betul
6. Bhind
7. Chhindwara
8. Chhatarpur
9. Durg
10. Damoh
11. Datia
12. Dewas
13. Dhar

14. Gwalior	4. Barnier
15. Guna	5. Bharatpur
16. Hoshangabad	6. Bhilwara
17. Indore	7. Bikaner
18. Jabalpur	8. Bundi
19. Jhabua	9. Chittorgarh
20. Khargone	10. Churu
21. Khandwa	11. Dungarpur
22. Mandla	12. Ganganagar
23. Morena	13. Jaipur
24. Mandsour	14. Jaisalmer
25. Narsimhapur	15. Jalore
26. Panna	16. Jhalawar
27. Raipur	17. Jhunjhunu
28. Rajandgaon	18. Jodhpur
29. Rajgarh	19. Kota
30. Rewa	20. Nagaur
31. Raisen	21. Pali
32. Raigarh	22. Sawaimadhopur
33. Ratlam	23. Sikar
34. Surguja	24. Sirohi
35. Satna	25. Tonk
36. Sidhi	26. Udaipur
37. Shahdol	
38. Sonni	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>
39. Sehore	1. Aligarh
40. Sagar	2. Agra
41. Shivpuri	3. Allahabad
42. Shajapur	4. Azamgarh
43. Tikkamgarh	5. Almora
44. Ujjain	6. Bulandshahr
45. Vidisha	7. Bijnor
<i>Rajasthan</i>	8. Bareilly
1. Ajmer	9. Budaun
2. Alwar	10. Banda
3. Banswara	11. Ballia

12. Basti	48. Saharanpur
13. Bahrach	49. Shahjahanpur
14. Bara Banki	50. Sitapur
15. Chamoli	51. Tehri Garhwal
16. Deoria	52. Uttarkashi
17. Dehra Dun	53. Unnao
18. Etah	54. Varanasi
19. Etawah	55. Faizabad
20. Farrukhabad	56. Sultanpur
21. Fatehpur	<i>Gujarat</i>
22. Ghaziabad	1. Panchmahals
23. Gorakhpur	2. Sabarkantha
24. Ghazipur	3. Baraskartha
25. Garhwal	4. Kutch
26. Gonda	5. Ahmedabad
27. Hamirpur	6. Rajkot
28. Hardoi	7. Surendragarh
29. Jhansi	8. Bhavnagar
30. Jalaun	9. Junagadh
31. Jaunpur	10. Dang,
32. Kanpur	Export of Sugarcane as Canalised Item
33. Kheri	885. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
34. Lalitpur	Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:
35. Lucknow	(a) whether it is a fact that Gov- ernment have decided to export sugarcane as canalised item and import sugar;
36. Muzaffarnagar	(b) if so, what factors led to such a decision; and
37. Meerut	(c) when Government hope to overcome the critical situation and stop imports?
38. Mathura	THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Export of sugarcane is not allowed. Government have decided to import 2 lakh tonnes of sugar to meet short- age of sugar in the country.
39. Mainpuri	(b) Import of sugar has been decided as one of several governmental mea- sures to check the rise in sugar prices
40. Morababad	
41. Mirzapur	
42. Nainital	
43. Philibhit	
44. Pithoragarh	
45. Pratapgarh	
46. Rampur	
47. Rae Bareli	

and to meet shortage of sugar in the country.

(c) It is difficult to give a definite date, but various measures are being taken to increase the production of sugarcane. Imports would be stopped as soon as we have adequate production to meet the domestic requirement.

Central Grant to Orissa for Redemption of loan to Farmer

886. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of acute drought, the farmers of Orissa are not in a position to pay off their debts to the Co-operative Society;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have already requested the Central Government to give a sum of Rs. 22.30 lakhs as Central compensation to write off the loans of indebted small farmers in the drought affected areas; and

(c) if so, action been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had in a communication to the Union Finance Minister, referred *inter alia* to the inability of poor farmers to repay agricultural loans and other related dues in chronically drought affected areas. The Government of Orissa had also sought for Central assistance of Rs. 22.50 crores for writing-off the outstanding loans. This was also referred to in the memorandum presented to the Government of India seeking Central assistance for drought relief.

(c) On the basis of the report of the Central Team which went to Orissa to study the drought-situation

the Government of India have sanctioned, apart from other items, a ceiling of non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 62 lakhs for the State's contribution to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund which is utilised for converting short-term loans into medium-term loans in areas affected by natural calamities. A Plan ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs for loans to cultivators to become eligible members of co-operative societies was also sanctioned.

There is no Central sector scheme providing for write-off of loans in case of natural calamities. Government of India has, however, been providing subsidy for 'Risk Fund' at 2 per cent to the Central Cooperative Bank and 4 per cent to the Primary Societies, in respect of the additional short-term loans advanced to small and marginal farmers during preceding cooperative year in the project areas like SFDA, DPAP, IRD, etc. Such assistance to the Cooperative Credit institutions can be utilised for writing off of loans/interest of the weaker sections. In addition, grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 25.10 lakhs was also provided for the rehabilitation of weak Central Cooperative Banks in Orissa. This assistance could be utilised to write off the irrecoverable loans of small farmers.

During the last financial year, in view of unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in many parts of the country, including Orissa, Government of India decided to share with the State Governments the liability on waiving interest on short-term production loans given to small farmers in areas seriously affected by drought during Kharif 1979. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was released for Orissa State, as the first instalment of grant. However, large scale write-off of loans is not in the long term interest of the States since this would vitiate the climate of recovery of loans and erode the viability of credit institutions.

Agricultural Experts for Land Reclamation Projects in Iraq

887. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq Government have approached for deputing some Indian agricultural experts to participate in land reclamation project in Iraqi desert; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable Indian experts are being identified for various assignments under the State Organisation for Soil and Land Reclamation, Baghdad (Iraq).

Reaction of Vice-President, I.H.F. on Expulsion of Surjit Singh from Indian Hockey Team

888. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Hockey Federation Vice-President has reacted sharply to the expulsion of Surjit Singh from Hockey Team and had recommended that action be rescinded in the interest of Indian hockey; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Shri J. S. Anand, President of the Punjab Hockey Association and senior Vice-President of the Indian Hockey Federation, in communication addressed to the President, Indian Olympic Association with a copy to the Ministry of Education and Culture suggest that the action taken to send back Shri Surjit Singh from the Hockey Coaching camp at Bangalore be rescinded in the interest of hockey.

(b) Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.

Amount spent on National Adult Education Programme in 1979-80

889. **SHRI AMARSIH V. RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for National Adult Education Programme in the country for the year 1979-80;

(b) the amount actually spent;

(c) whether it is a fact that this scheme proved to be unsuccessful;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government will continue this scheme with certain modifications; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The amount earmarked for National Adult Education Programme in the country for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 36.95 crores, Rs. 20.75 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 16.20 crores in the State Sector. Owing to economy cuts the allocation under the Central Sector was later reduced to Rs. 15.33 crores.

(b) The amount spent in 1979-80 in the Central Sector was Rs. 12.97 crores. The information regarding the amount spent by the State Governments and U.T. Administration is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) to (f). The National Adult Education Programme was reviewed by a Committee appointed in October, 1979 under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. The Committee submitted its Report on 13th April, 1980. The recommendations made by the Committee are under examination and

decision regarding modifications to be made in the Programme would be taken keeping in view the recommendations made by the Committee.

सहकारी खेती

890. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में सहकारी खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये गत वर्ष क्या कदम उठाये गये;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा सहकारी खेती के लिये सहायता के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई,

(ग) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं, जिन्होंने सहकारी खेती के प्रति विशेष रूचि प्रकट की, और

(घ) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो सहकारी खेती की दिशा में सफलता नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते।

कृषि तथा शामील पूनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री शीरोड़ चिंह राव): (क) तथा (ख). 1969-70 से केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में सहकारी खेती का कार्यक्रम बन्द हो जाने से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए कार्ब्र धनराशि नहीं दी है। अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) तथा (घ). विभिन्न राज्यों में सहकारी खेती समितियों की संख्या, उनकी सदस्यता, उनके कमान क्षेत्रों, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता तथा वित्तीय परिणामों के विषय में व्यारा विवरण में दे दिया गया है।

.....

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	समितियों की संख्या*	सदस्यता (हैक्टर में)	क्रमान्क सेवा (हैक्टर में)	राज्य सरका० ऐ से वितीय समितियों की संख्या		लाभ मध्यवा० हानि रहित	टिप्पणी		
					क्रृषि	अंशपूँजी लाभ हानि				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	.	1663	92032	102504	9278	673	219	881	563
2 असम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	388	15845	13002	1420	330	103	181	104	
3 बिहार	.	346	12635	35226	340	476	162	90	94	
4 गुजरात	.	354	13227	24738	1041	130	102	144	108	
5 हरियाणा	.	335	6610	20020	446	106	22	189	124	
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	5	109	405	9	—	2	2	1	
7 बम्बू तथा कर्नाटक	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	8	184	220	7	2	—	1	7	
8 कर्नाटक	.	596	22422	54996	6904	994	111	245	240	
9 केरल	.	66	8924	5186	2021	969	9	54	3	
10 मध्य प्रदेश	.	2116	43330	79750	2177	1600	254	97	1765	
11 मणिपुर	.	192	10045	40295	5639	589	162	201	304	
12 महाराष्ट्र	.	667	17327	2910	—	—	69	49	74	
13 नागार्जुन	.	62	1920	104	25	8	7	12	43	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

14 उड़ीसा	50	1978	2556	505	64	18	13	19		
15 पंजाब	750	12414	45787	1186	305	126	227	397		
16 राजस्थान	401	7320	33404	805	166	18	2	381		
17 तमिलनाडु	4	136	203	121	55	—	2	2		
18 दिल्ली*	2	325	781	7	2	—	—	2		
19 उत्तर प्रदेश	1505	31014	114812	4358	1040	474	357	674		
20 पूर्व बंगाल	295	13074	3545	552	35	51	77	167		
21 ग्राम्याचल प्रदेश	2	59	4	29	12	1	—	1		
22 गोवा	6	253	79	46	8	2	2	2		
23 अंदमान तथा निकोबार	24	642	672	373	12	7	4	13		
योग	9837	311825	581204	37289	7626	1919	2830	5088		

*इसमें संयुक्त छेती तथा सामूहिक छेती समितियां शामिल हैं।

Applications for Telephone Connections in Rajasthan

891. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for the grant of telephone connections in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the number of applications pending during the last year and the number of connections given during that period;

(c) how long it takes for a person to get a telephone connection on the basis of these figures; and

(d) whether it is possible to meet the demand for telephone connections there at the end of the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) 7,197 on 1st April, 1980.

(b) On 1st April, 1979, the waiting list was 3,328 against which 4,581 new telephone connections were provided during 1979-80.

(c) On the basis of figures in (b) above, the average waiting period appears to be less than a year. However, the actual waiting period varies from station to station being the longest in very large cities and in case of long distance connections from rural exchanges.

(d) It is expected that most of the applicants on waiting list as on 1st April, 1980 will have been provided telephone connections by end of 1982-83.

चावल आयात तथा उसमें आत्मनिर्भरता

892. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने चावल का आयात

करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या देश में चावल की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु एक नई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यारा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पूर्तिमाण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) जी नहीं।

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) देश की चावल संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पहले ही घरेलू उत्पादन से पूरा किया जा रहा है। तथापि, अधिक पैदावार देने वाली किस्मों से संबंधित कार्यक्रम, सामुदायिक नसरीरियों, मिनीकिट तथा किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा शिक्षा प्रदान करने विषयक कार्यक्रमों जैसी योजनाओं को दीर्घकालीन आधार पर जारी रखा जा रहा है ताकि चावल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सके।

Potatoes Rotting in Budaun, U.P.

893. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Potatoes worth about Rs. 20 crores lying in the cold storage in Budaun District of U.P. are rotting due to power shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Working Women Hostels

894. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up working women hostels in different parts of the country; and

(b) If So, the details in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)

(a): Government is already operating a scheme of Working Women's Hostels.

(b) The details of the Scheme are contained in the booklet "Working Women's Hostel Scheme", copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

सूरतगढ़ फार्म

895. श्री मनफूल सिंह औधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरतगढ़ यंत्रीकृत फार्म का क्षेत्रफल कितना है तथा फार्म के कितने क्षेत्र में सड़कें हैं;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष कितनी भूमि बंजर रहती है; और

(ग) सूरतगढ़ यंत्रीकृत फार्म की गत तीन वर्षों की लाभ अथवा हानि का विवरण क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) सूरतगढ़ फार्म के अधिकार में कुल 11,131 हेक्टार क्षेत्र है, जिसमें से 447 हेक्टार क्षेत्र में सड़कें हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूरतगढ़ यंत्रीकृत फार्म का लाभ नीचे दिया गया है:-

1976-77 (+) 3.85 लाख रुपए

1977-78 (+) 21.18 लाख रुपए

1978-79 (+) 73.14 लाख रुपए

सूरत गढ़ फार्म के लिए मशीनें

896. श्री मनफूल सिंह औधरी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सूरतगढ़ के मशीनीकृत फार्म को हाल ही में सौंचियत रूप से उपहार के रूप में कुछ मशीनें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) इन मशीनों की अनुमानित लागत और उपयोगिता क्या है;

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ मशीनें चालू हालत में नहीं हैं; यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इनमें से कुछ मशीनें सूरतगढ़ से अन्य स्थानों को भेजी गई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) बम्बई में इन मशीनों की वीमा भाड़ा सहित लागत 59 लाख रुपये आयी। ये सभी मशीनें विभिन्न कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाएंगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) तथा (ङ) जी, हाँ। उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त हुई कुछ मशीनें कुछ फार्मों में अस्थाई रूप से प्रयोग में लाई जा रही हैं, ताकि अन्य एजेंसियों से इस प्रकार को मशीनों के किराये सम्बन्धी अतिरिक्त व्यय से बचने के साथ-साथ इन फार्मों में कृषि संबंधी कार्य

झम्य पूर्ण किये जा सकें। व्यारा नीचे दिया गया है:-

क्रम सं०	मशीनरी का विवरण	प्राप्त की गई मशीनों की संख्या	जैतसर (राजस्थान)	हिसार (हरियाणा)	लाघोबाल (पंजाब)	रायबूर (कर्नाटक)
1	एम० १० जेड ट्रैक्टर ८० क्रबाईन	25	5	—	—	6
2	ग्रेन हारवेस्टर एन०आई०बी०७०	15	2	—	4	—
3	फटिलाइजर सौवर	20	3	2	2	—
4	ट्रक	5	1	1	—	—
5	वीज पृथक करने वाली मशीन	5	1	1	1	—

दिल्ली में प्राइवेट स्कूलों की संख्या

897. श्री छोतभाई गामित :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे प्राइवेट स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें कम वित्तीय सहायता अथवा जिन्हें कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई; और

(ख) इन स्कूलों के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकों और पाठ्यचर्चा का अनुमोदन कौन-सा-प्राधिकरण करता है?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) वित्तीय सहायता दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियम 1973 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में दी जाती है। इसमें आवर्ती रख-रखाव का 95 प्रतिशत सर्वांगी और उपस्कर फर्नीचर आदि के कुल सर्वांगी का दो तिहाई सर्वांगी शामिल होता है। इस सहायता को मामूली नहीं बताया जा सकता।

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले मान्यता प्राप्त प्रईवेट स्कूलों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल	माध्यमिक स्कूल	मिडिल स्कूल	कल
39	25	49	113

(ख) सभी मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों में पाठ्य-पुस्तकों तथा पाठ्यचर्चा कक्षा १ से ८वीं तक शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा तथा कक्षा १ से १२वीं तक केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है।

Poultry, piggery and dairies in rural areas

898. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering plans to develop poultry farms,

dairy farms and piggery farms in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Animal Husbandry is a State subject. Development of poultry, dairying and piggery is looked after by State Government and their Corporations. Under centrally sponsored schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, assistance in form of subsidy is provided to small farmers, marginal farmers, landless agricultural laborers and other families for taking up of Dairy, Poultry, and Piggery farming. Funds of these schemes can also be utilised for developing infrastructure to support these activities. These programmes are likely to continue. Besides these the Central Government have established cattle, poultry and sheep breeding farms for providing good quality animals and birds to farmers for improving the quality of their stock or establishing their own farms.

Solar Pumps for Small Farms

899. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some scientists of the Water Technology Centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have successfully experimented with a small solar pump on a small farm producing wheat during the rabi season;

(b) if so, the details of this experiment and whether Government

are considering to apply this experiment in other areas also to step up wheat production; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A small experiment with solar pump was carried out by the Scientists of Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) In this experiment, the performances and feasibility of a solar pump on a small farm (016 ha. was evaluated. A prototype solar pump developed by the Solar Electric International, Washington, U.S.A. was used in the study. The solar pump was installed in a 27 cm. diameter tube well. The pumping set consisted of a solar panel of size 2 square metres comprising of silicon cells (photo-voltaic) capable of converting solar energy into electrical energy. This panel was located at the ground surface, close to the well. The electricity generated by the panel was used to drive a small electric motor coupled to a centrifugal pump. The pump and motor unit remained submerged below the water level in the well.

The observed power output of the solar panel ranged from 150 to 180 watts against a rated peak output of 240 watts. The pump was capable of lifting water from a depth upto 5 metres. The discharge ranged from 0.9 to 2.5 liters per second. This was against the rated range of 1.2 to 3 liters per second.

An area of 0.6 hectare of wheat crop was irrigated using the solar pump during the rabi season 1979-80 at the IARI farm, New Delhi. The pumped water was conveyed to the field through a lined channel. The pump operated approximately for 7 hours and covered 0.06 ha per day. Following the system of staggered seeding over 15 days this pump could command 0.6/ha. wheat

crop so as to provide 4 irrigations during the life span of the crop. The yield of wheat obtained was 2.7 tonnes per hectare.

The experiment has shown that the prototype tested required improvement to make the motor leak-proof, since there were breakdowns due to water entering in it. This also resulted in the pump-motor assembly attaining a lower efficiency than that specified. This pump was meant for open water bodies but our tests indicated that it was suitable for tube wells of size 27 cm also. Modifications in the design of the dia-meter of motor will be required to make it suitable for tube wells of size 10 cm which are most common in the villages.

(c) Although the results of the experiment are interesting, the pump would need improvements for better exploitation of solar energy for irrigation purposes. The final decision would depend on the sufficiency and economics of the solar pump which it is difficult to indicate at this stage of experimentation.

Provision for free food, Employment and Drinking water in States

900. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided free food every day to over 10 lakh men, women and children in drought-hit States;

(b) if so, how much additional allocation was made for drought relief

to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) how much of this was allocated for generating useful employment and how much out of it for drinking water;

(d) the total amount allocated for May, 1980 and how much of it was spent by the States; and

(e) whether some of the States have demanded more?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Under Food for Nutrition Programme, one lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated to the drought affected States for free feeding of expectant and nursing mothers, children below six years of age and old, infirm and disabled destitutes who cannot be employed otherwise. It has been estimated that this quantity of foodgrains will suffice to cover 67 lakh such beneficiaries for six months. The State Governments also have their own programme of providing gratuitous relief in cash or kind to the destitutes. In accordance with the reports received from the State Governments, 9.4 lakh persons were covered by such relief measures in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The statement is attached.

(d) and (e). During the current financial year, of the drought effected States, 8 States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan asked for further Central assistance and a further ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 177.37 crores was sanctioned for six of these States by May, 1980. The report of utilisation of these funds is yet to be received.

STATEMENT

Additional Allocation for Drought Relief for Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the State	Ceiling of expenditure for purposes of Central assistance			Allocation out of col. (4) for employment generating scheme.	Allocation out of col. (4) for Drinking Water Scheme
	1979-80	1980-81	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh . . .	22.05	19.64	41.69	27.50	9.10
Rajasthan . . .	28.75	20.10	48.85	21.50	8.60
Madhya Pradesh . . .	22.80	47.90	70.70	46.25	14.64

Besides, foodgrains under the Normal and Special Food-for-Work Programmes were allocated to these States as indicated below :

Name of the State	Foodgrains released under Normal and Special Food-for-Work Programmes		(in lakh tonnes)	Foodgrains allocated under Normal and Special Food for Work Programmes
	1979-80	1980-81		
Andhra Pradesh . . .	2.58	0.63		
Rajasthan . . .	3.20	1.10		
Madhya Pradesh . . .	3.51	1.99		

Hostel Facilities for Students

901. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Survey undertaken by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences regarding inadequacy of hostel facilities for students; and

(b) whether Government are considering to improve the conditions as per the recommendation of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A survey of living conditions of students in university and college hostels in India was conducted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay at the instance of the University Grants Commission.

(b) The report is yet to be considered by the University Grants Commission.

Pending applications for Telephone connections in States

902. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections in the waiting list in the country, State-wise, as on December 31, 1978;

(b) the number of persons registered during 1979; and

(c) when telephone facilities are likely to be provided to those who get registered upto 31st December, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) A statement giving the number of working connections and waiting lists as on 31-12-78 in the different tele-

com. administrative units indicating the States served by them is annexed.

(b) The registered demand for telephone connections increased by 2,27,579 during the year 1979.

(c) It is generally expected that majority of the applicants registered upto 31-12-79 will be provided connections progressively by end of 1982-83, except in case of a small proportion of demands of the following types;

—very long distance connections remote from the exchanges.

—General category applications in some stations if large new OYT demands should arise.

—demands in certain areas in large cities involving acquisition of land and construction of buildings for opening relief exchanges.

Statement

Waiting list, working connections and increase in demand.

Sl.	Name of telecom. circles tele- No. phone Distts. with names of state served.	As on 31-12-78 Waiting connec- tions.	As on 31-12-79 Waiting list.	Net in- crease in registered demand		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i> (including Hyderabad Telephone Distt) serving Andhra Pradesh.	108277	6056	120917	9846	16430
2.	<i>Bihar</i> (including Patna Telephone Distt.) Serving Bihar.	51522	1578	53634	2517	3051
3.	<i>Gujarat</i> (including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Tele- phone Distts. Serving : Gujarat, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	162938	16920	176305	23424	19871
4.	<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i> Serving J&K.	12174	1684	12724	2635	1501
5.	<i>Karnataka</i> : (including Bangalore Telephone Distt.) Serving Karnataka.	102351	7391	112648	10201	13107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Kerala (including Coimbatore, Trivandrum & Ernakulam Telephone Distts.) Serving Kerala	92959	12809	102394	18338	14964
7.	Maharashtra (including Nagpur, Bombay & Pune Telephone Districts.) Serving Maharashtra.	359875	78329	386645	117773	66214
8.	North East Serving Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.	31524	1377	32816	2659	2574
9.	Madhya Pradesh; (including Indore Telephone District) Serving Madhya Pradesh.	64924	1411	67999	3556	5320
10.	North West : (including Amritsar, Chandigarh and Ludhiana Telephone Distts) Serving Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.	106478	16814	116719	20429	13856
11.	Orissa Serving Orissa.	22802	255	23837	1370	2150
12.	Rajasthan (including Jaipur Telephone Distt.) Serving Rajasthan	56275	4504	61686	6076	6983
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Madras Telephone and Madurai Tel : Distt.) Serving Tamilnadu :	166359	8034	176928	14684	17219
14.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Kanpur and Lucknow Tele : Districts) Serving Uttar Pradesh.	129343	7115	135050	11374	9966
15.	West Bengal (including Calcutta Telephone Distt.) Serving West Bengal.	183740	25896	195118	25927	11409
16.	Delhi	146711	42852	164048	48479	22964
Total :		17,98,252	233025	1939468	319388	227579

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

903. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of unauthorised colonies existing in Delhi as on 31st December, 1976;

(b) the number and names of unauthorised colonies which have been regularised during the last three years;

(c) the names of colonies which are still unauthorised as on 31st December, 1979;

(d) the names of colonies which are under the consideration of Government for regularisation; and

(e) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) The list of unauthorised colonies

existing in Delhi on 31st December, 1976 was not compiled.

(b) to (e). There are 611 unauthorised agglomerations in Delhi, including extensions of colonies and villages, as per Statement I which had to be regularised in accordance with the orders of the Government on the subject. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that 136 colonies (including—17 colonies transferred by D.D.A.) as per Statement II have already been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority which had earlier approved draft layout plans of 118 colonies have reported that 33 colonies have since been transferred to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and that the regularisation of the rest of these colonies would be finalised after objections/suggestions received from the public have been screened. Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-899/80].

It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for regularisation of the colonies still to be approved.

Oilseed Farming under Joint Venture between Small Farmers and Government

904. SHRI G : Y: KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that oilseeds production can increase considerably even with the existing production technology, if the oilseeds farming is treated as joint venture between the Government and small and marginal farmers who grow the crop mostly on rainfed land; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a new Seeds Corporation on the lines of the National Seeds Corporation to deal exclusively in oilseeds and pulse seeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) The Government consider that oilseeds production in the country can be increased considerably with the existing production technology. Various measures are being taken to enable the oil-seed farming community of which small and marginal farmers constitute significant proportion to benefit from the adoption of the available technology. These include: subsidising the cost of good quality certified seed, plant protection chemicals and operational charges; laying out demonstrations on improved management practices on farmers' fields; supply of minikits of new varieties of seed free of cost and organising training programmes.

A scheme for integration of production processing and marketing by organizing oil-seed growers co-operatives has also been taken on hand.

(b) No, Sir.

Thefts in Delhi University Library

905. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many thefts have been discovered from the Delhi University library during last three years and to what extent (in rupees) the books of library have been stolen;

(b) whether some facit, and IBM Machines have also been stolen;

(c) names of persons found responsible for these thefts; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken against the culprits/defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)

(a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, five cases of thefts were reported in the University Library during

the last three years. Physical verification of the books in the library is in progress. The extent of loss of the books can be determined only after the physical verification has been completed. The details of other thefts and action taken by the University are as follows:

Incidents of Theft

(1) One Photo-copying plate costing Rs. 605/- was reported to have been lost in November, 1977 in the Ratan Tata Library.

(2) Four ceiling fans costing Rs. 1300/- (approx.) were reported to have been stolen on July 27, 1979 in the Campus Law Library annexe.

(3) One Facit typewriter costing Rs. 3415.06 was reported missing on 16th November, 1979 from the University Library.

(4) One cash box containing about Rs. 200/- was stolen from the Circulation Section, Central Reference Library on 22nd January, 1980.

(5) Two rare books in the University Library were reported non-traceable.

Action taken

(1) A departmental Enquiry Committee was appointed to enquire into the loss. The Committee was unable to reach any definite conclusion to pin-point the responsibility. However, it was of the view that the two employees of the Library named by it be warned for the lapse and that they should be careful in future for the safe custody of material in their charge. The employees concerned have been warned.

(2) The Registrar reported the theft to the police on July 27, 1979. The police has not been able to locate the culprits so far.

(3), (4) & (5). The Vice-Chancellor has appointed a Committee to look into the evidence collected by the Librarian and to submit a report. The report is awaited.

Central Assistance for Constructing Low Cost Houses in Gujarat

906. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing the details of financial and other assistance that has been given to the Government of Gujarat for building low-cost houses in the State during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Central financial assistance is released to States in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular head of development or scheme. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate how much assistance was released to the Government of Gujarat for building low cost houses in the State during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Assistance by way of putting up demonstration houses along with environmental improvements at various places in the State of Gujarat was given by the Rural Housing Wing of the National Buildings Organisation, to help in the construction of rural houses.

The State Government has also been given Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation loans and financial assistance from HUDCO as indicated below for implementing various social housing schemes and housing projects which are intended to benefit mainly the economically weaker sections and the low income groups.

(Rs. in crores)

	1978-79	1979-80
L.I.C.	1.25	2.76
G.I.C.	0.70	1.60
HUDCO	15.62 (Sanctioned)	27.63 (Sanctioned)

Decline in Forest Area

907. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest area of the country is declining of late; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal for directly implementing any scheme for protective afforestation to balance or counter the decline in the total forest area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Frog Farming and Export of Frog Legs

908. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the possibilities of increasing export of frog legs; and

(b) whether Government have any programme for frog farming or for evolving hybrid varieties of edible frogs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Exports of frog legs have been increasing from 2834 tonnes in 1977 to 3570 tonnes in 1978 and 3764 tonnes in 1979. As there is practically no demand for frog legs in India, the entire catch of frogs are processed for export. There is possibility of further increase through extension of frog-catching to the Northern States and adopting frog farming techniques.

(b) The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute has an on-going programme on selective breeding and hybridisation of frog species of commercial importance. That Institute

has achieved some success in developing a hybrid of Tigrina and Crassa.

Coconut Disease

909. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the devastating yellow leaf disease of coconut palms is not under control in Kerala so far;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the present position of the disease and the extent of annual losses caused by that disease in terms of nuts; and

(c) whether radio active isotopes are being employed in researches to control the menace of the said disease?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir. (Presumably the question refers to the root 'wilt' disease, where yellowing of leaves is a symptom).

(b) The disease has affected about 2.5 lakh hectares of coconut gardens in Karala, which accounts for nearly one third of the area under coconuts in Kerala. In the affected areas, the disease is present in about 60 per cent palms and causes reduction in nut yield amounting to nearly 350 million nuts every year. The disease has recently made its presence in the adjoining districts of Tamil Nadu also. The disease is very complex in nature and several biological agents are suspected as causative factors. Good management with fertilisers, irrigation, inter-cropping and mixed farming has been found to benefit diseased palms. A programme has been taken up to create a disease free zone. A field station for this purpose has also been set up.

(c) Yes, Sir. Radio isotopes are being employed in the investigations on the uptake, transport and utilisation of nutrients which will help the investigators in devising the suitable control measures.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मकानों के लिए पंजीकरण

910. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जिन व्यक्तियों ने मकानों के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के साथ पंजीकरण करवाया है उन्हें कब तक मकान दे दिये जाएंगे ; और

(ख) इन मकानों की वर्गीकरण के हिसाब से क्या कीमत होगी?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसने आवास कार्यक्रम को चरणों में आरम्भ किया है। इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में निश्चित समय बताना कठिन होगा कि कब तक सभी पंजीकृतों को मकान आवंटित किए जायेंगे।

(ख) फ्लैटों के पूर्ण रूप से बन जाने के बाद उन पर हुए वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर उनकी बिक्री को कीमत का हिसाब लगाया जाता है।

Post of Librarian in National Library, Calcutta

911. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Library in Calcutta

has had no permanent Librarian since 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a, and (b). A post of Librarian at the National Library, Calcutta was created in June, 1975. This post has since been filled up by a regular Librarian appointed through Union Public Service Commission.

Enhanced H.U.D.C.O. Loans for West Bengal

912. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government requested the Centre to increase the HUDCO's loan to the Lower and Middle Income Group for the construction of houses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No request from West Bengal Government to increase HUDCO's loan to the Lower and Middle Income Group people in that State for construction of houses, has been received.

However, the State Government of West Bengal requested for raising the cost-ceiling limit for various categories of houses prescribed by HUDCO. Since the cost-ceiling limits of HUDCO had

been fixed, taking into account the repaying capacity of the beneficiaries and are applicable for all Schemes throughout the country, it has not been possible to accede to the request of the State Government.

Persons Employed under Food-for-Work Programme and free Food under Food and Nutrition Programme

913. SHRI OSKAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons engaged daily in Food for Work Programme at present State-wise, in the drought affected areas;

(b) whether Government have also made arrangements for the old and infirm people, destitutes, expectant and lactating mothers and children to be given free food under the Food for Nutrition Programme; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the States in which this programme is being implemented and other assistance also being provided to the drought affected areas to help the people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Statement (No. 1) is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the Food for Nutrition Programme, arrangements have been made to provide supplementary nutrition daily for 25 days in a month to the most vulnerable sections of the population, viz. children below 6 years of age, expectant and nursing mothers, destitutes, old and infirm and handicapped persons in the 11 (eleven) drought affected States.

(c) The programme is being implemented in the eleven drought affected States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The details of foodgrains allocated and funds required for counterpart expenditure by the State Governments are indicated in the attached Statement (No. 2).

In so far as other assistance being provided to the drought affected areas is concerned, Statement (No. 3) giving the information is enclosed.

STATEMENT No 1

Sl. No.	State	Average number of persons engaged per day in FWP including special FWP (persons in lakhs)
1.	Bihar	4.72
2.	Haryana	0.20
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.40*
4.	Madhya Pradesh	6.46
5.	Orissa	3.55*
6.	Rajasthan	7.65
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4.65
8.	West Bengal	8.00*
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA
10.	Gujarat & Andhra Pradesh	NA

*pertains to all employment generation schemes including FWP and Special FWP.

STATEMENT No. 2
COST OF THE PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	State	Beneficia- ries (lakhs)	No. of feeding Centres	Cost of feeding for six months excluding cost of wheat/rice supplied by Govt. (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity of food (Tonnes)	
					Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	.	4.50	4500	135	6700
2. Bihar	.	8.30	8300	249	12000	500
3. Haryana	.	2.80	2800	84	—	4200
4. J&K	.	2.30	2300	69	3500	—
5. M.P.	.	13.30	13300	399	15000	5000
6. Meghalaya	.	0.15	150	4.5	150	—
7. Orissa	.	4.50	4500	135	6700	—
8. Punjab	.	0.15	150	4.5	—	150
9. Rajasthan	.	3.90	3900	117	900	5000
10. Uttar Pradesh	.	22.30	22300	669	28350	5150
11. West Bengal	.	4.50	4500	135	6700	—
Total	.	66.70	66700	2001	80000	20,000

On the basis of the reports of the Central Team, which visited the drought affected States for an on the spot assessment and the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief, the Government of India had approved ceilings of additional expenditure of **Rs. 156.95 crores** for purposes of Central assistance to the eleven drought affected States. This includes provision for grant of gratuitions **rely to the time of Rs. 12.50 crores** to the destitutes and **Rs. 99.91 crores** for employment generation

schemes to benefit able-bodied persons among the rural poor.

A total quantity of over 28 lakhs metric tonnes of foodgrains under Normal and Special Food for Work Programmes had been allocated/released. Besides, one lakh tonnes of foodgrains had been made available to the States for launching the Food for Nutrition Programme to cover the most vulnerable sections of the population such as nursing and expectant mothers, pre-school children, old and

infirm persons and physically handicapped individuals.

Short term loans of Rs. 136 crores for both kharif and rabi season of 1979-80 were sanctioned for providing agricultural inputs.

Special Concessions: The Government of India allowed subsidy for seeds, pesticides and fertilisers including nitrogenous fertilisers for small and marginal farmers not only in areas covered by the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and IRD but even in other areas where damage to crops has been more than 50 per cent. The subsidy on nitrogenous fertilisers for small farmers etc. was allowed for the first time.

In order to give relief to small and marginal farmers who are saddled with sizeable burden of debt, the interest liability on kharif loans in areas where the crops loss was more than 50 per cent had been waived provided the loans were repaid by the re-scheduled dates expenditure on this is shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India.

Exports of Cattle-feed had been completely banned. Export of expeller cakes of oil seeds and de-oiled ricebran as well as compounded cattle and poultry feed had been stopped.

Electricity and Power Supplies:

When the present Government took over the State Governments were advised that at least 50 per cent of the diesel should be earmarked and actually made available to the farmers for providing one or two critical irrigations during the rabi season. Since diesel is an essential inputs for farmers during the Rabi season, the Ministry of Petroleum against heavy odds, made additional allocations over and above the earlier quotas and a substantial part of the additional allocation had gone to the drought affected States.

The State Governments have been advised by the Centre that at least 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the electric power should be made available to rural areas, if necessary, by curtailing consumption of power-intensive consumers like arc-furnaces, rolling mills, etc. The Ministry of Railways and the Department of Coal took steps to increase coal supplies to the thermal power stations particularly in the northern region.

State Governments issued orders staying the recovery of land revenue and also for suspension of land revenue/remission of arrears of land revenue.

During 1980-81

On the request of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa Government of India deputed Central Teams during the April-May, 1980 for on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief thereon, the Govt. of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 177.37 crores for purpose of Central assistance to these States. This amount includes provision of Rs. 34.45 crores for grant of gratuitous relief and Medical care etc., Rs. 79.59 crores for employment generation schemes and Rs. 37.84 crores for drinking water arrangements. Central Teams visited Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh also recently and on their reports assistance to these States will be considered.

Besides a total quantity of 6.90 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains have been made available to all the drought affected States as well as for the Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, A&N Islands during 1980-81 under the special Food for Work Programme. This is in addition to the normal Food for Work Programme of 3.10 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains. The Food for Nutrition Programme launched during 1976-77

is being continued till the end of September, 1980. As an incentive to the effective implementation of the Programme, the State Government have been allowed to utilise margin money for counterpart expenditure. The Ministry of Social Welfare have also relaxed the conditions of providing cooked food in exceptional circumstances by allowing distribution of uncooked food where the organisational infrastructure is lacking.

The Central Government has made available 2500 MT of edible oil and 1500 MT skimmed milk powder to the drought affected States for feeding women, children, etc.

The Government of India have sanctioned short-term loans totalling Rs. 38.60 crores for the 11 drought affected States, for providing agricultural inputs during kharif season.

The existing subsidy on agricultural inputs (including nitrogenous fertilisers) to small and marginal farmers in the conocropped drought affected areas where no Rabi crop could be grown has been extended to the end of September, 1980.

Drinking Water:

The drinking water problem is being tackled on war footing in the drought affected States. Central assistance sanctioned during 1980-81 included provision of Rs. 37.84 crores for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Besides, Rs. 11 crores has been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Works & Housing for procurement of indigenous rigs for supply to State Governments for boring wells in the drought affected areas, augmenting the normal provision under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Further Rs. 4 crores have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Works & Housing as counter part

funds for accepting to 10 rigs from Sweden on gift basis.

The Railways have made arrangements for transport of water to the drought affected areas in U.P. and Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Defence is extending all possible assistance to the drought affected States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for transporting drinking water to the affected villages by supply of tankers, drums, barrels, canvas tanks, etc.

The Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme for drought management provides the basic farme work and a plan of action to fight on a war footing the unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in the country. It provides for appointment of full time relief officers in the most seriously affected districts, setting up monitoring cells at the State and district levels, strengthening of the public distribution system for supply of foodgrains, edible oil and kerosene deterrent action against anti-social elements who try to exploit the scarcity situation, smooth implementation of Food for Work Programme by ensuring a shelf of schemes at the Panchayat circle level and mounting a massive afforestation programme by tying it up with the Food for Work Programme. The Programme also emphasises preparation and implementation of contingency plans for supply of water to the affected villages and initiating advance action for arranging tankers, trucks, drums, barrels, etc. Apart from relieving the distress to human population, the programme provides for the setting up of cattle camps. The Twelve-Point Programme is being implemented in right earnest and has galvanised the State machinery at all levels.

Monitoring:

A Task Force in the Department of Agriculture as well as a Monitoring Group in the Department of Food have been regularly monitoring the

movement of foodgrains, the allocation of desel, drinking water arrangements, etc. A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the drought relief operations and assist the State Governments in getting the problem regarding drought relief operations looked into expeditiously.

Long term measures: Irrigation:—

One of the long term measures proposed for minimising the drought conditions is to extend irrigation facilities. Out of estimated gross cropped area of about 170 m.ha. the area irrigated from major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 52 m.ha. upto the end of March, 1978. It is estimated that by the end of June, 1980, the potential created through all irrigation programme would be 57 million ha. as against 22.6 m.ha. in 1951.

Ministry of Energy and Irrigation have tentatively proposed to have a potential creation target of 8.5 million ha. during the Plan 1980-81 from major and medium schemes. A potential of 8.5 m.ha. will further be created through minor irrigation schemes. The present long term objective is to create an overall irrigation potential of about 110 million ha. by the end of 2000 A.D.

Drought Prone Area Programme:

Since 1970-71, the Government of India have initiated the Drought Prone Areas Programme which has been in operation in 74 districts in these States and also in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The Programme seeks to improve the economy of these areas through a package of infrastructural and on-farm developmental activities and has the ultimate aim to immunise these areas from recurring droughts. The important elements in the strategy are: (i) development and management of irrigation sources, (ii) soil and moisture conservation and afforestation, (iii) restructuring cropping pattern and

pasture development, and (iv) assistance to small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers through subsidy.

During 1979-80, the Central share Rs. 4177.50 lakhs for the Programme and for 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 3960 lakhs. The cost of the Programme is shared between the Centre and State concerned on a matching basis.

Desert Development Programme:

A Desert Development programme has been taken up since 1977-78 to cover the desert areas in 18 districts in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradsh (Lahaul, Spiti) and Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh). The important components of the Programme are:—(a) afforestation, shelter belts, grass-land development and sanddune stabilisation; (ii) ground water development and utilisation; (iii) development of water harvesting structures; (v) development of agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture; and (vi) individual beneficiary scheme. Rs. 15 lakhs per Block is provided to be shared equally between the Centre and the respective States. The Central allocation for the beneficiary State was Rs. 9.77 crores during 1979-80 and Rs. 8 crores during 1980-81. The State Governments are required to make an equal matching contribution.

Availability of Text Books Published by NCERT

914. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to see that the text books published by NCERT for classes IX, X, XI and XII are made available to the students

when the schools reopen in July this year; and

(b) whether Government are aware that last year students of some classes had to suffer as the text books were not available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) All possible steps have been taken to ensure that text books published by NCERT for classes IX to XII are made available by 15 July, 1980 when the schools reopen. However, due to delay in arrival of Norwegian printing paper, transport bottlenecks and abnormal power shedding in Delhi, a few titles are likely to be delayed by a few weeks. But, this delay also will only be in respect of recommended books and not prescribed books.

(b) Last year, NCERT made available 170 titles by July 1979. Only two titles were delayed.

Construction of Houses by HUDCO

915. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state Statewise construction of houses (in number) so far sanctioned by HUDCO under its 1979 schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): A Statement showing State-wise number of houses sanctioned by HUDCO in 1979-80 Scheme is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise number of houses sanctioned by HUDCO under its 1979-80 Schemes.

State/U.T.	No. of Residential Dwellings Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	48026
Assam	325
Bihar	1197

State/U.T	No. of Residential Dwellings Sanctioned
Gujarat	33210
Haryana	1903
Himachal Pradesh	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—
Karnataka	44500
Kerala	10305
Madhya Pradesh	3055
Maharashtra	2558
Orissa	1221
Punjab	565
Rajasthan	6536
Tamil Nadu	20680
Uttar Pradesh	12245
West Bengal	4465
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Chandigarh	3013
Delhi	3906
Goa, Daman & Diu	—
Pondicherry	—

TOTAL : 202841

Arrangement for Admission in Delhi Colleges

916. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper arrangements have been made to see that all the students who apply for admission in Delhi Colleges are admitted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The University of Delhi expects that about 25,000 students who

have passed the Senior School Certificate Examination 1980 of the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and are eligible for admission to under-graduate courses in Arts, Social Sciences, Science and Mathematics, will be admitted as regular students. Besides, the eligible students have the option to join the University School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education or the Non-Collegiate Women's Education. Those who are not eligible for admission as regular students have the option to enrol themselves as external candidates.

P.M.'s Directive on Forest and Wild Life in North Eastern States

917. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has urged upon the North Eastern States to embark upon a massive schemes for preservation of forests and wild life;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been suggested by the Centre in this regard; and

(c) whether any stress has been laid on developing social forestry and whether any additional financial assistance is contemplated by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister has not only urged upon the North Eastern States to embark upon a massive scheme for preservation of forests and wild life but has urged on all the States in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Yes, Sir. Stress has been laid on development of Social Forestry.

(ii) As recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, the Social Forestry Programme was started from the year 1975-76. At the ini-

tial stage the Central Government's assistance was 50:50 for the scheme of "Reforestation of Degraded Forest" and 75 : 25 per cent for the scheme "Mixed Plantation in Panchayat Land and Waste Lands". Subsequently the assistance by the Central Government was raised to a maximum of Rs. 1000 per ha. in respect of both the schemes. However, in the last National Development Council's meeting it was decided that from 1979-80 Central assistance to these schemes should be discontinued and the funds should be transferred to the States as an additionality except in Union Territories where it continues to be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. From 1980-81, a scheme for Village fuelwood plantation is being contemplated by the Centre as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

High Sugar Prices due to Hoarding by Traders

918. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hoarding activities by unscrupulous traders is contributing substantially towards the prevailing high sugar prices in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has urged upon the State Governments to work in unison with the centre to deal with such anti-social elements; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested so far in Delhi during the last four months?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The prevailing high sugar prices are attributable mainly to sharp decline in sugar production during the season 1979-80 and lower availability and high prices of other sweetening agents also, namely, gur and khandsari. It is, however, possible that the speculative

activities of the trade has also added momentum to this rise in prices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Five.

Funds for Agricultural Research

919. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR handles a budget of Rs. 80 crores per year for agricultural research;

(b) if so, how much of it is actually used for research and how much for establishment;

(c) the crop-wise distribution of this amount; and

(d) whether Government propose to augment allocation for pulses and edible oils for which there is a shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The budgeted gross expenditure of the I.C.A.R. during 1979-80 was Rs. 8110.01 lakhs.

(b) All the staff working in the Institutes and all the infrastructural facilities provided by way of buildings, equipments, recurring contingencies etc. for which provisions indicated in reply to (a) above have been made, are meant to carry out research and to support education programmes. Thus, the entire expenditure of the Council is for conducting research and education in the various disciplines of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Agricultural Engineering. However, out of the budgeted expenditure indicated at (a) above, a sum of Rs. 2069.00 lakhs was for meeting the expenditure on salaries and allowances of scientists and other members of the establishment in the Institutes and the headquarters.

(c) Disciple-wise outlay of the budgeted expenditure for the year 1979-80 was as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Agriculture	6438.14
(ii) Animal Husbandry	80.50
(iii) Dairying	342.61
(iv) Fisheries	521.76
	8110.01

Research on different crops, commodities and disciplines is conducted at the various Research Institutes of the ICAR as well as under the All India Coordinated Research Projects and under *ad-hoc* Projects supported by A. P. Cess Fund. Agricultural Universities and a number of other institutions also participate in such projects/programmes. The expenditure in respect of research on individual crops or commodities can be identified only in respect of the All India Coordinated Research Projects. Cropwise budgeted expenditure for the year 1979-80 under the All India Coordinated Research Project is given below for major crops:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Rice	30.00
(ii) Wheat	20.00
(iii) Oil Seeds	60.00
(iv) Pulses	58.00
(v) Maize	30.00
(vi) Millets	18.00
(vii) Tobacco	12.00
(viii) Sugarcane	12.00
(ix) Jute	9.00
(x) Horticultural Crops	85.00

(d) Research on pulses and oilseeds is in progress at the I.C.A.R. Institutes, Agricultural Universities and other Institutions. These research programmes have been intensified with the financial support from the ICAR through Plan resources and Cess Funds. The allocation of funds through the All India Coordinated Project on Pulses and Oilseeds for the period 1974-78

was Rs. 463 lakhs and for the period 1978-83 is Rs. 750 lakhs. Recently a projects on intensification of Research and training on pulses and oilseeds in command areas and rainfed areas casting Rs. 322 lakhs has also been sanctioned from Cess Funds. These allocations are in addition to funds provided by the I.C.A.R. Institutes and Agricultural Universities.

Collection of Funds for Drought-hit States

920. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds so far collected through certain organisations for the drought-hit areas in the country; and

(b) what is its disbursement amongst the States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Government of India did not collect funds through any organisations for drought-hit areas in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Aid for Vizhingam Fishing Harbour, Kerala

921. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has ever requested the Government of India for its aid or assistance for the building or development of the Vizhingam Fishing Harbour;

(b) whether the Government of India have given any assistance or aid to it at any time; and

(c) will the central Government provide some financial assistance to the Vizhingam Harbour?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala have requested Government of India for assistance for the construction of 1st

and 2nd stage of the Vizhingam Fishing Harbour.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of India have provided Rs. 173 lakhs as grant towards the completion of the 1st stage of the Vizhingam Fishing Harbour.

(c) The project proposal for the construction of 2nd stage Vizhingam Fishing Harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 480 lakhs has been received. This is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Findings of Committee on 10 plus 2 System of Education

922. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by his Ministry on his own or through some expert Committee about the utility of 10 plus 2 system of Education;

(b) if so, what have been the findings and how far it has proved a success; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce it throughout the country to ensure uniformity?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The 10 plus 2 system of Education was recommended by the Education Commission in 1966. This recommendation was also supported by the Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders appointed under the directive of National Integration Committee. The Resolution of the Government of India on the National Policy of Education also supported a uniform adoption of this system. The Central Advisory Board of Education, which is the apex body concerned with the National policy in the country, endorsed it. Conferences of Education Ministers and Education Secretaries had also repeatedly resolved in favour of this system. The new system, thus, was introduced after great deliberation.

The first step to introduce the system was taken in 1975. The first batch of students, therefore, completed the 10 plus 2 course in 1979. That being so, it will in any case be too early to make an assessment of the utility of the system.

(c), In its National Policy on Education the Government has accepted this system for uniform adoption. Most of the States/Union Territories have already introduced it. The other States/Union Territories have also agreed in principle to adopt it.

The Conference of the Ministers of Education held in August, 1977, recommended that the 10 plus 2 system of School education may be implemented all over the country before the end of the Sixth Plan.

Indo-China Sports

923. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any move for Indo-China sports; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to give sports a boost in the Asian region?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Exchanges in the field of sports have been taking place recently between India and China. The Chinese teams and competitors participated in the following sports meets held in India:

- (1) International Badminton Tournament held in India in October-November, 1977.
- (2) Indian Football Association Shield Tournament in 1978.
- (3) First Asian Archery Championship held at Calcutta in February, 1980.

(4) Asian Table Tennis Championship held in Calcutta in May, 1980.

An Indian Handball Team participated in the Second Asian Handball Championship held at Nanjing in November, 1979.

(b) To give sports a boost in Asian region, the following steps are being taken:

- (1) Asian Games are held every four years. The last Games were held at Bangkok in December, 1978 and the next Asian Games are to be held in India in October-November, 1982.
- (2) Asian Championships are held in various disciplines in different member countries of Asia at shorter intervals. Recently such Championships in Wrestling, Archery, Boxing and Table Tennis were held in India. Similar Championships are held in other countries of Asia.
- (3) Other important sports events are held in India and other countries of Asia from time to time in which competitors and teams from some of the Asian countries participate. Other Member Asian Countries are also invited to participate in the national championships by some of the Asian countries.
- (4) The Asian Games Federation whose headquarters have now shifted to India is being advised and is expected to initiate suitable steps in this direction. Among other things it is making efforts to hold IOC solidarity courses in various disciplines in different countries of Asia to which coaches and officials belonging to different countries in the region will be invited to participate.

New Gram Variety for Increased Yield

924. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this year's gram crop has very much shrunken thus leading to rise in prices of gram;

(b) the approximate quantity of gram produced during the year and whether Government have built up any buffer stock of grams also; if so, what; and

(c) what steps have been taken to evolve a new gram variety to ensure more yield?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Final estimates of area and production of gram have not so far been received from all the States for the year 1979-80. According to present assessment there is likely to be some decline in the production of gram this year as compared to last year. Index of wholesale prices of gram which was around 240.2 in the 1st week of January, 1980 and 234.1 in the 1st week of April, 1980 has risen to 278.3 in the last week of May, 1980.

The Government is not maintaining any buffer stock of gram.

(c) The research in respect of gram is conducted under All India Coordinated Pulse Improvement Project. As a result of the research efforts two varieties, Pant G 114 and B.G. 209 of gram were identified in 1979. These varieties have shown 10-15 per cent increase in yield.

News Item Entitled "Palace Antique Fetch Rs. 8 Crores"

925. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item

appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 29th May, 1980 (Delhi Edition) captioned "Palace antiques fetch Rs. 8 crores";

(b) whether these antiques were registered with the Government of India;

(c) whether these proceeds would be repatriated to India and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the party which is selling these antiques; and

(e) whether he will have matter looked into and place the full facts of the deal on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the newspaper report, the furnishings sold by the Sotheby's auctioneers, belonged to the late Maharaja of Indore Yeswant Rao Holkar who got them designed by Craftsmen from France and elsewhere in the third decade of the present century. Accordingly, these furnishings being less than 100 years old, are not antiquities and as such are not required to be registered under the provisions of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

H.U.D.CO's Loan for Weaker Sections

926. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the West Bengal Government requested the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to sanction loans to build flats for weaker sections;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps so far taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Production of Oilseeds and Pulses

927. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps which have so far been taken to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses;

(b) the demand and supply from indigenous sources at present of these items; and

(c) when Government propose to stop import of edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH PAO): (a) The following steps have been taken to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses:

(i) Under separate centrally sponsored schemes for pulses and oilseeds, an intensive programme is under implementation in 56 districts for pulses and 90 districts for oilseeds. Among other things, these schemes aim at demonstrations on farmers fields, strengthening of seed production arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures, production of rhizobium culture and training for farmers and extension workers;

(ii) In addition, States are undertaking pulses and oilseeds development programmes from their own funds;

(iii) Increasing the area under short duration varieties of pulses

and oilseeds through catch cropping and inter-cropping;

(iv) Intensification of research efforts.

(b). Estimates of demand and supply of pulses and oilseeds from indigenous sources at present are not yet available.

(c) Vigorous efforts are being made to increase the production of oilseeds in the country. The decision to stop import of edible oils can be taken only when the gap between demand and supply is bridged.

Temporary Telephone Connection in Delhi

928. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many temporary telephone connections exist at present in Delhi and minimum as well as maximum period for which such connections exist;

(b) whether Government have proposed to make all such temporary connections into permanent lines beyond certain period of its existence; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Total number of temporary telephone connections working in Delhi Telephones is 2112. The minimum and maximum period for such connections is 3 months and 9 years 4 months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Persons working in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction

929. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of personnel working in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction from the date of its formation; and

(b) the programmes that have been formulated so far by this Department?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The details of personnel working in the Ministry are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-900/80].

(b) A list of schemes being implemented by the Ministry during 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-900/80].

Rural Banks for Small and Marginal Farmers

930. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to open more rural banks in order to extend financial assistance to small and marginal farmers and artisans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Ten Regional Rural Banks, (five in Uttar Pradesh, three in Bihar and one each in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) have been set up since January, 1980 bringing the total number of such banks to seventy covering 122 districts.

Provision has been made to set up another eleven banks during the current financial years.

Drinking Water in Villages

931. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of World Health Organisation has revealed that 14.5 crores of people in 2,05,000 villages do not have safe drinking water; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for ensuring minimum portable water supply to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A survey was conducted in 1972 at the instance of the Government of India which revealed that there were about 1.53 lakh 'problem' villages [i.e. villages with no source of water within a distance of 1.6 km or a depth of 15 metres, or the available water is unfit for consumption] out of a total of 5.76 lakh villages in the country. The States thereafter have from time to time been intimating that the number of 'problem' villages are much more. It is estimated that as on 1-4-1980 the number of such villages still to be provided with protected drinking water would be about 2 lakhs with a population of approximately 12.25 crores.

(b) Coverage of all the remaining problem villages in contemplated within the period 1980-85 with the resources of the State and Central Governments.

Lifting of West Bengal's Quota Levy Sugar

932. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal quota of levy sugar has to be lifted from mills in Maharashtra;

(b) whether, due to transport bottlenecks, the Food Corporation of India is failing to deliver sugar quotas to West Bengal on time; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to allow West Bengal's sugar quota to be lifted from mills in U.P. and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Major portion of the monthly levy sugar quota of West Bengal—which is a deficit State in sugar production—is met from the sugar factories in Maharashtra.

(b) Immediately after the introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979 some operational difficulties arising out of transport bottlenecks were experienced, particularly due to inadequate availability of railway wagons, shortage of diesel etc., which impeded the pace of lifting/movement of sugar from the factories in the initial stages. However, subsequently, these difficulties were substantially overcome and movement of levy sugar to West Bengal by special rakes from the factories in Maharashtra and U.P. was arranged by the Food Corporation of India. This accelerated the pace of lifting from the factories and upto 31st May 1980 Food Corporation of India despatched 1,03,230 tonnes of levy sugar to West Bengal as against the total allotment of 1,40,192 tonnes of levy sugar so far made for West Bengal including June, 1980 quota of 22,018.5 tonnes.

(c) Having regard to the surplus availability of levy sugar in U.P., some stocks are lifted by the Food Corporation of India from the factories in U.P. also against the monthly quotas of West Bengal. Since Bihar is deficit in sugar and is receiving substantial quantity of levy sugar from Maharashtra to meet its requirement, it is not possible to allocate any levy sugar from Bihar for supply to West Bengal.

आवासीय माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति

933. श्री नम्ब फिल्हारे जर्मनी: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भार्यता प्राप्त आवासीय माध्यमिक स्कूलों में अध्ययन जारी करने के लिए इस वर्ष विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां मंजूर की जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो छात्रवृत्तियां मंजूर करने के लिए अपनायी गयी कस्टी क्या है तथा कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जायेंगी?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री शंकरानन्द): (क) जी हाँ.

(ख) अनुभोदित आवासीय माध्यमिक स्कूलों में भारत सरकार की छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष 500 वर्ष छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्तियों को प्रदान के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कस्टी अपनाई गई:

(1) 50 प्रतिशत छात्रवृत्तियां, अर्थात् 250 छात्रवृत्तियां उम्मीदवारों को अखिल भारतीय योग्यता के आधार पर दी जाती हैं। अन्य 250 छात्रवृत्तियां जनसंस्था के आधार पर राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के उम्मीदवारों को दी जाती हैं।

(2) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत तथा 5 प्रतिशत छात्रवृत्तियां आरक्षित हैं।

(3) जिन बच्चों के अभिभावकों की आय 500/- रु. प्रतिमाह से अधिक नहीं है, छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

(4) चयन, कैन्टीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित अखिल भारतीय परीक्षा के आधार पर 11-12 आय-वर्ग के बच्चों में से किया जाता है, जिनकी सिफारिश राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित

क्षेत्रों द्वारा आयोजित प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षा के निष्पादन के आधार पर की जाती है;

(5) छात्रवृत्ति शिक्षा के माध्यमिक स्तर तक की अवधि के धार्य है;

(6) छात्रवृत्तियों का नवीकरण वार्षिक परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

लिखने की कापियों की कमी

934. श्री नन्द किशोर नर्माता:

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेयः

श्री माधवराम सिंधिया:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में इस समय स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के कापियों की अत्यधिक कमी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात के सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को कापियां ठीक समय पर मिल सकें तथा लिखने की पुस्तिकाओं की बिक्री में व्याप्त भूष्टाचार पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या वे निजी विनिर्माता, जिन्हें कापियां बनाने के लिए उचित दर पर कागज प्राप्त करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, सरकार को निश्चित संख्या में कापियां दें रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. इंकरानन्द): (क) स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए कापियों की भारी कमी सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ख) स्कूल के बच्चों के कापियां और पाठ्य पुस्तके उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध हो जाएं यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार के पास, राज्य सरकारों को रियायती सफेद मुद्रण कागज देने का एक कार्यक्रम है।

सरकार ने कापियां तैयार करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के जनवरी-मार्च, 1980 की तिमाही के लिए 19517 टन एवं ब्रिट-जून, 1980 की तिमाही के लिए 14,883 टन कागज आबंटित किया है। उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कठिनाईयों के कारण कापियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों की कागज संबंधी मांग को पूर्णरूपेण पूरा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है; परन्तु तत्काल और अत्यन्त जहरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त आबंटन कर दिया गया है। कागज प्राप्त करने, अपने पर्यावेक्षण में इसे कापियों में परिवर्तित करने और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सहकारी समितियां, स्कूलों और जहा कही आवश्यक हो प्राइवेट खुदरा व्यापारियों के माध्यम से इनके वितरित करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीयकृत राज्य एजेंसी आरम्भ करने की भी राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने प्रबन्ध पर पूरी तरह से निगरानी रखें कि बच्चों को कापियां ठीक समय पर और अधिक-सूचित दामों पर उपलब्ध हो।

(ग) शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ प्राइवेट निर्माताओं ने राज्य एजेंसियों को निर्धारित संख्या में कापियां मुहैया नहीं की हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने राज्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सलाह दी है कि केन्द्रीयकृत राज्य एजेंसी कागज के कापियों में परिवर्तन करने और इनके वितरण पर पूरी निगरानी रखें। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी कहा गया है कि वे इस कार्यक्रम का व्यापक रूप से निरीक्षण करें और उन निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करें जो समय पर या पूरी मात्रा में कापियां नहीं दी जाएं।

Study of Garo Hills in Meghalaya by I.C.A.R.

935. SHRI P. A. SANGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has made any

study in the Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, its findings and the steps Government propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared an integrated resources inventory of Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya in 1978, to facilitate formulation of resource based development projects under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) The resource inventory contains information on natural resources of the region such as soil, climate, water minerals and forests the present system of agriculture and the prevailing infrastructure facilities in respect of transport, communication, education, medical services, banking, industries, power and the administrative set up. It also gives data on available clientele to be benefited under the integrated rural development programme viz. marginal farmers, landless labourers, women, children, artisans and tribals.

The data on various resources were analysed to study the gaps between the present utilisation and possible potentials with a view to develop production oriented programmes for efficient utilization of available resources. So far as the agriculture is concerned the study revealed that there is a great need to adopt alternate system of farming to replace shifting cultivation (*jhuming*) and to improve land tenure system to encourage settled agriculture. A suitable blend of forestry, agropastoral systems, agro-horticultural systems and crop production relevant to the slope is essential to reduced soil erosion and improve soil productivity. Mixed farming and agro-based industries will further contribute towards settled agriculture. There is considerable scope for fruit preservation and canning industries as the region is most favourable for growing pineapple, citrus and other fruit trees.

The resource inventory is intended to help the Central and/or State Government in the development of viable projects under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Production allocations, release and carry-over stock of sugar

936 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugar, month-wise from April, 1979 to April, 1980;

(b) the quantity of free sale and levy sugar allocated State-wise, and month-wise from April, 1979 to April, 1980;

(c) the quantity of free sale sugar actually released and quantity of levy sugar actually supplied. State-wise, and month wise from April, 1979 to April, 1980; and

(d) what is the present carry-over stock with the sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The figures are as under:—

Month	Sugar Production	
	(L. L. tonnes)	(L. L. tonnes)
1979		
April	7 55	7 55
May	9 57	9 57
June	0 84	0 84
July	0 21	0 21
August	0 20	0 20
September	0 19	0 19
October	0 22	0 22
November	2 73	2 73
December	7 69	7 69
1980		
January	9 96	9 96
February	8 84	8 84
March	6 15	6 15
April	2 41	2 41

(b) and (c). So far as free sale sugar is concerned, it is not allocated to the States and is released to the factories each month for sale and delivery to the licensed dealers in any part of the country. In April and May 1979 there was no monthly release system by the Government. The figures of monthly release system by the Government from the factories in producing States are shown in Statement I.

As regards allocation of levy sugar to the States, it was from 17th December 1979 when partial control on sugar was imposed that the monthly levy sugar quotas were allocated to various States for distribution of sugar through fair price shops. The quantum of levy sugar allocation to various States out of one lakh tonnes of levy sugar released for the period 17th to 31st December 1979 and the quantum of monthly levy

sugar quotas allotted to the States out of 2.71 lakh tonnes of monthly levy release from January to April, 1980 are shown in Statement II. As regards the actual supply of levy sugar, in the case of 17 States/Union Territories which are themselves arranging the lifting of sugar from the factories, the balance quantity remaining unlifted as on 30-4-1980 against the quotas allotted upto April, 1980 was about 21,000 tonnes. As regards the remaining 14 States/Union Territories for which Food Corporation of India is arranging the lifting of sugar from the factories, the unlifted balance from the factories as on 30-4-80 against the quotas allotted upto April 1980 was about 1.22 lakh tonnes as shown in Statement III.

(d) The stocks of sugar with the factories as on 31-5-1980 was about 20.34 lakh tonnes.

STATEMENT 1

Free-sale sugar released during June, 1979 to Apr. 80 from the factories in producing States.

(Free-sale sugar released during June, 79 to Nov. 79)

219

Written Answers

(Figures in tonnes)

	April *	May *	June, 79	July, 79	August, 79	Sept. 79	October 79	November, 79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
West U.P.	40,805.3	45,894.5	46,670.3	48,498.8	52,372.6	47,970.2			
Central U.P.	65,105.1	74,194.3	79,475.9	83,686.2	86,693.2	79,342.4			
East U.P.	34,080.2	37,486.8	40,383.7	41,195.9	41,995.4	39,276.4			
U.P.	1,39,990.6	1,57,575.6	1,66,539.9	1,73,380.9	1,81,061.2	1,66,589.0			
North Bihar	20,723.2	21,434.3	24,250.0	23,067.6	26,171.9	24,075.7			
South Bihar	490.5	544.4	2,765.4	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0		
Bihar	21,213.7	21,978.7	27,015.4	23,118.6	26,222.9		24,126.7		
W. Bengal	821.7	867.2	1,486.7	871.5	875.2	850.0			
Assam	848.7	829.0	1,055.9	914.9	986.2	903.7			
Haryana	13,395.9	14,877.9	15,357.9	16,005.3	17,253.0	15,811.1			
Punjab	8,352.7	9,492.3	9,942.3	10,673.4	11,126.7	10,196.6			

*No releases were made by the Government in April & May, 1979.

220

Written Answers

	1	2*	3*	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Rajasthan	·	·	·	·	·	3,354·2	3,587·0	3,505·2	3,832·1	4,130·8	3,785·5
Madhya Pradesh	·	·	·	·	·	5,267·7	5,968·9	6,669·1	6,597·9	7,088·9	6,496·3
Orissa	·	·	·	·	·	1,851·2	1,884·2	1,703·3	2,103·2	2,244·7	2,057·2
Maharashtra	·	·	·	·	·	1,92,088·9	1,96,789·9	2,29,996·9	2,22,173·1	1,95,298·4	1,77,048·1
Gujarat	·	·	·	·	·	27,817·1	28,922·1	28,416·0	27,190·1	29,896·7	26,297·2
Karnataka	·	·	·	·	·	38,783·0	39,785·8	44,825·9	50,503·4	53,909·2	47,629·2
Kerala	·	·	·	·	·	1,064·1	1,111·7	1,842·7	2,246·1	2,682·9	1,665·2
Andhra Pradesh	·	·	·	·	·	38,435·2	27,611·9	25,148·3	22,526·5	24,606·2	10,544·1
Tamil Nadu	·	·	·	·	·	38,250·7	40,080·4	31,800·5	24,260·9	38,726·7	27,487·8
Pondicherry	·	·	·	·	·	1,913·2	2,060·2	1,903·1	1,739·8	1,924·7	1,711·1
Nagaland	·	·	·	·	·	715·5	750·9	878·4	860·1	927·2	849·7
Goa	·	·	·	·	·	835·9	828·3	922·5	1,002·2	1,038·4	951·5
Total	·	·	·	·	·	5,25,000·0	5,55,000·0	6,00,000·0	6,00,000·0	6,00,000·0	5,25,000·0

*No releases were made by the Govt. in April & May, 1979.

(Free sale sugar released during December, 79 to April, 1980)

223

1-12-79
to
16-12-79* 17-12-79
31-12-79* January 80 February 80 March 80 April 80

Written Answers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West U.P.	50,593.3	11,345.0	19,577.7	12,822.1	10,122.7	8,666.3	
Central U.P.	83,498.8	22,000.0	21,488.4	19,008.8	18,544.3	12,573.4	
East U.P.	39,352.0	12,602.0	5,461.2	13,374.8	11,848.0	10,958.2	
U.P.	1,73,444.1	45,947.0	46,527.3	45,205.7	40,515.0	32,197.9	
North Bihar	23,885.9	6,936.0	2,341.5	6,674.3	9,016.4	6,474.7	
South Bihar	51.0	291.0	—	122.6	222.8	25.6	
Bihar	23,936.9	7,227.0	2,341.5	6,796.9	9,239.2	6,500.3	
West Bengal	887.1	216.0	89.6	131.7	277.8	38.8	
Assam	947.2	203.0	—	—	234.0	421.5	
Haryana	16,570.2	3,662.0	3,738.8	3,417.9	2,868.5	2,400.5	
Punjab	10,687.1	2,763.0	2,624.1	2,763.1	2,265.6	1,677.1	
Rajasthan	3,967.5	1,107.0	11.9	1,043.3	498.1	458.7	
Madhya Pradesh	6,808.8	1,456.0	518.3	953.3	1,297.0	1,034.5	
Orissa	2,156.0	449.0	—	121.5	503.5	495.9	
Maharashtra	1,79,957.9	62,046.0	65,737.0	36,092.8	36,347.8	42,364.6	
Gujarat	22,893.0	5,769.0	3,217.8	4,121.0	6,767.4	7,589.5	

224

	1	2*	3*	4	5	6	7
8	LS						
Karnataka	•	•	•	•	•	42,461.6	12,021.0
Kerala	•	•	•	•	•	1,743.6	401.0
Andhra Pradesh	•	•	•	•	•	6,046.8	4,621.0
Tamil Nadu	•	•	•	•	•	28,760.8	10,668.0
Pondicherry	•	•	•	•	•	1,823.6	691.0
Nagaland	•	•	•	•	•	890.5	460.0
Goa	•	•	•	•	•	1,017.3	293.0
Total	•	•	•	•	•	5,25,000.0	1,60,000.0
						1,50,000.0	1,25,000.0
						1,25,000.0	1,25,000.0

Note: Under the policy of complete decontrol introduced with effect from 16th August, 1978 monthly releases of sugar from the factories were discontinued. The release mechanism was however, again introduced w.e.f. 5th June, 1979 and accordingly information reg. free sale sugar release is given from June 1979 to April, 1980.

* The policy of partial control was introduced w.e.f. 17-12-79. The release orders initially releasing 5.25 lakh tonnes of sugar for Dec. 79 were accordingly cancelled on 17-12-79 and fresh release orders releasing 1.6 lakh tonnes as free sale were issued on the same date for the remaining period of Dec. 79 i. e. from 17-12-79 to 31-12-79.

Statement II

Statement showing State-wise monthly levy sugar quota allocation from 17-12-1979 to April, 1980.

(Figures in tonnes)

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Levy sugar allotted for the period 17-12-79 to 31-12-79	Levy sugar quota allotted for each month during January to April, 1980.
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2780	754 ¹
2.	Bihar	9928	26929
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7678	20825
4.	Meghalaya	182	493
5.	Mizoram	63	171
6.	Orissa	3953	10723
7.	Uttar Pradesh	15396	41761
8.	West Bengal	8109	21994
9.	Chandigarh	90	243
10.	Delhi	1955	5304
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	830	2250
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	84	288
13.	Andamans.	70	190
14.	Lakshdweep	24	65
15.	Gujarat	5173	14031

	1	2	3	4
16.	Haryana	.	1812	4916
17.	Tamil Nadu	.	7293	19783
18.	Maharashtra	.	9121	24743
19.	Karnataka	.	5241	14215
20.	Punjab	.	2420	6564
21.	Rajasthan	.	4703	12757
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	.	173	470
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	13	36
24.	Himachal Pradesh		585	1588
25.	Manipur	.	193	524
26.	Nagaland	.	125	340
27.	Pondicherry etc.		85	230
28.	Tripura	.	280	759
29.	Sikkim	.	40	107 ¹ 5
30.	Andhra Pradesh		7699	20882
31.	Kerala	.	3869	10495
		Total	99967.0	271157.5

Note : Some State Governments are also being allotted small quantity of levy sugar for Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force and Indo Tibetan Border Police in addition to above monthly quotas.

Statement—III

Total allotment of levy sugar to the Food Corporation of India handled States upto April 1980 quantity lifted thereagainst from the factories by the Food Corporation of India and unlifted balance as on 30-4-1980.

(figures in tonnes)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Total allotment upto April 1980	Total lifting upto 30-4-80	Unlifted balance as on 30-4-80
1	2	3	4	5
1. West Bengal	96155.3	79715.2	16440.1
2. Bihar	117690.5	92565.9	25124.6
3. Madhya Pradesh	91033.0	65909.7	25123.3
4. Orissa	46848.5	36407.1	10441.4
5. Meghalaya	2160.5	1241.3	919.2
6. Mizoram	792.1	429.9	362.2
7. Arunachal Pradesh	1018.1	542.1	476.0
8. Assam	33016.4	17405.9	15610.5
9. Chandigarh	1066.0	1066.0	—
10. Delhi	23235.9	22427.6	808.3
11. J & K	9896.8	9213.5	683.3
12. Uttar Pradesh	182517.4	156235.6	26281.8
13. Andaman & Nicobar	832.8	832.8	—
14. Lakshdweep	284.0	284.0	—
TOTAL	606547.3	484276.6	122270.7

Central Assistance for Social Housing Schemes

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

(a) purpose-wise and State-wise financial assistance disbursed through his Ministry on account of social housing schemes, year-wise from 1977-78 to 1979-80;

(b) amount of assistance planned to be disbursed in 1980-81;

(c) State-wise number of houses constructed under social housing scheme during the period 1976-77 to 1979-80;

(d) whether some States are lagging behind other in this sphere; and

(e) if so, factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). This Ministry gives financial assistance only for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central Sector. The details of such assistance given during 1977-78 to 1979-80 to the six States implementing the scheme are given in the Statement at Statement I. For the year 1980-81, it is proposed to disburse an amount of Rs. 1.80 crores under this scheme.

This Ministry also allocates Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation loans to the States for implementing various social housing schemes. The allocation made during 1977-78 to 1979-80 is given in the statement at Statement II. The allocation for 1980-81 is still under consideration.

(c), (d) and (e). Housing being a State subject, the implementation of the various housing schemes is the responsibility of the States and they have the discretion to earmark funds, including the central financial assistance made available to them, on various schemes in accordance with their own requirements and priorities. It is, therefore, not possible to compare the performance of the States. The role of the Central Government is limited to issuing policy guidelines to the States and helping them with such financial assistance as may be possible within the available resources.

The number of houses reported to have been constructed by the States under various social housing schemes during the period 1976-77 to 1979-80 is given in the Statement at Statement III.

Statement 1

Central financial assistance sanctioned during

State	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
(Rs. in lakhs)									
Assam	40.00	45.00	85.00	35.00	35.00	70.00	40.00	22.00	62.00
West Bengal	64.50	30.00	94.50	54.50	23.00	77.50	68.00	38.00	106.00
Tripura	1.50	1.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	14.00	14.00	28.00	5.50	7.00	12.50	2.00	10.00	12.00
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120.00	90.00	210.00	95.00	65.00	160.00	110.00	70.00	180.00

Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	LIC LOAN			GIC LOAN			Remarks
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	193.00	294.00	50.00	170.00	50.00	GIC Started giving loan from 1978-79.
2.	Assam	30.00	30.00	33.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
3.	Bihar	100.00	120.00	345.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
4.	Gujarat	90.00	125.00	276.00	70.00	160.00	160.00	
5.	Haryana	60.00	60.00	98.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	55.00	70.00	40.00	40.00	—	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	55.00	55.00	65.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
8.	Karnataka	110.00	120.00	265.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	
9.	Kerala	120.00	120.00	186.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	140.00	140.00	154.00	75.00	86.00	86.00	
11.	Maharashtra	90.00	100.00	215.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
12.	Manipur	20.00	—	25.00	10.00	—	—	
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	16.00	16.00	5.00	5.00	—	
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	5.00	5.00	—	
15.	Orissa	140.00	140.00	408.00	100.00	100.00	—	
16.	Punjab	85.00	70.00	100.00	50.00	62.00	62.00	
17.	Rajasthan	120.00	120.00	132.00	60.00	60.00	—	
18.	Sikkim	5.00	6.00	7.00	50.00	—	—	
19.	Tamil Nadu	157.00	384.00	100.00	170.00	—	—	
20.	Tripura	25.00	—	63.00	10.00	11.00	—	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	187.00	200.00	745.00	150.00	331.00	331.00	
22.	West Bengal	173.00	185.00	268.00	150.00	—	—	
TOTAL		1950.00	1992.00	4154.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00

Statement iii

Sl. State/Union Territories No.	No. of houses constructed during the period 76-77 to 79-80 under various social housing schemes
1. Andhra Pradesh	537
2. Assam	5476
3. Bihar	4254
4. Gujarat	1640
5. Haryana	600
6. Himachal Pradesh	2088
7. Jammu & Kashmir	908
8. Karnataka	1419
9. Kerala	3593
10. Madhya Pradesh	3338
11. Maharashtra	724
12. Manipur	134
13. Meghalaya	205
14. Nagaland	1162
15. Orissa	928
16. Punjab	6304
17. Rajasthan	1843
18. Sikkim	—
19. Tamil Nadu	8528
20. Tripura	142
21. Uttar Pradesh	1251
22. West Bengal	9044
	54198
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—
3. Chandigarh	344
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48
5. Delhi	2679
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	581
7. Lakshadweep	17
8. Mizoram	—
9. Pondicherry	258
	3933
GRAND TOTAL	58131

Promotion and Development of Primary Education

938. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned and disbursed State-wise, to promote and develop primary education in the country, year-wise from 1976-77 to 1979-80; and

(b) State-wise number of new primary schools set up and number of teachers recruited year-wise from 1976-77 to 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Central Government does not sanction or disburse funds for primary education to States/Union Territories. On the basis of discussion in Sectoral working Groups, the Planning Commission only approves out-lays.

However, under a Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Experimental Projects for Non-formal Education for children of 9-14 age-group' special Central assistance is given to 9 educationally backward States. A sum of Rs. 1,99,75,973/- was released to the States during the year 1979-80. A statement giving the State-wise position is attached.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Funds released to the State Governments under Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Experimental Projects for Non-formal Education for Children of 9-14 age-group' during the year 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,84,190
2.	Assam	4,12,500
3.	Bihar	43,47,383
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
5.	Madhya Pradesh	31,75,100
6.	Orissa	13,25,000
7.	Rajasthan	11,01,600
8.	Uttar Pradesh	36,61,600
9.	West Bengal	21,68,600
Total Rs.		1,99,75,973

Cost of Building Material

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

(a) the prices of each building material as on July 31, 1979 and April 30, 1980;

(b) factors responsible for steep rise in the prices of building materials; and

(c) measures if any, taken to bring down the prices to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
 (a) The prices of each building material as on July 31, 1979, and April 30, 1980, are not available. However, a statement showing the prices of building materials as on 28th July, 1979 and 26th April, 1980 is prepared and enclosed.

(b) and (c). This Ministry has no control over the prices of building materials. However, it may be stated that the present steep rise is partly sympathetic to general price rise and partly on account of shortfall in production as compared to the demand for these materials. The National Buildings Organisation have been advocating the use of substitute cheap building materials for housing like secondary species of timber, deformed bars, hydrated lime and clay pozzolana and asphaltic corrugated sheets.

Statement

*Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
 (Base 1970-71 = 100)*

For Building Materials

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Week ended 28th July, 1979	Week ended 26th April, 1980
---------	-------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

1.	Bricks . .	350.0	418.5
2.	Cement . .	229.2	233.4
3.	Sheet Glass .	359.2	342.4
4.	Sanitary Ware	260.0	302.0
5.	Logs & Timber.	408.2	411.5
6.	Paints & Varnishes . .	228.9	258.7
7.	Bars & Rods .	315.1	315.1

Agreement between National Dairy Development Corporation and US Cooperative League

940. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions attached with the agreement entered into by National Dairy Development Corporation with US Cooperative League regarding edible oil supply as gift;

(b) the amount so far generated year-wise through the sale of the gifted oils;

(c) the expenditure incurred in implementation of this scheme; and

(d) what concrete results have been achieved to fulfil the objective and the details of objective?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Under the Project formulated by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for Restructuring Edible Oil and Oilseed Production and Marketing, the Board will receive 1,60,000 tonnes vegetable oil, as a gift, from the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) during a period of 8 years, beginning from 1979-80.

A statement indicating the conditions attached with the aforesaid agreement is enclosed.

(b) The gift oils started arriving in June, 1979 and its marketing started in July, 1979. The funds generated till May 15, 1980 are Rs. 21.37 crores.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the implementation of the scheme till May 15, 1980 is Rs. 204 crores.

(d) The object of the imports under the Project is to generate funds by the sale of gifted oil and to utilise the funds, thus generated, for the development of oil seeds produc-

tion in the country. For this purpose, production, processing and marketing of oilseeds would be co-ordinated by organising a federation of oilseeds growers cooperatives. In this manner, the cultivators would be helped in adopting production techniques which would decrease the vulnerability of the oilseed crops to climatic variations while also raising yields and offering year to year price stability thereby increasing growers income. The results achieved so far are:—

- (i) A Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation each in the State of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh has been formed and constitution of similar Federations in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are under way.
- (ii) Action has been initiated for the establishment of processing facilities.
- (iii) Market research and Continuing Information Scheme (CIS) studies have been taken up.
- (iv) The programme administration costs incurred by CLUSA will include utilising a portion of the rupees generated by the sale of the gifted commodities to US dollars through the Reserve Bank of India. This expenditure, in any given year, will in no event exceed 1 per cent of the landed value of the gifted commodities received by the NDDB in that year.
- (v) The expatriate personnel for this project will be provided tax and duty concessions as already granted to existing CLUSA expatriate personnel in India.
- (vi) The generated funds shall not, however, be used for providing direct subsidy of vegetable oil market prices.

Statement

Conditions attached with the agreement entered into by the National Dairy Development Board with the Cooperative League of USA for the import of edible oil supply.

- (i) The funds to be generated by the sale of the imported gift oil, will be utilised by the NDDB for the implementation of their said project on edible oil and oilseed which, *inter alia* aims at increasing production of oilseeds and improving returns to the farmers through better marketing, processing etc. by organising growers' cooperatives.
- (ii) No duties, tolls or taxes on the commodities, supplies or

equipment supplied by CLUSA to NDDB under the project, will be levied in the light of the existing Indo-US Agreement (of 5th December, 1968).

- (iii) The programme administration costs incurred by CLUSA will include utilising a portion of the rupees generated by the sale of the gifted commodities to US dollars through the Reserve Bank of India. This expenditure, in any given year, will in no event exceed 1 per cent of the landed value of the gifted commodities received by the NDDB in that year.
- (iv) The expatriate personnel for this project will be provided tax and duty concessions as already granted to existing CLUSA expatriate personnel in India.
- (v) The generated funds shall not, however, be used for providing direct subsidy of vegetable oil market prices.

Plans for expansion of cane crushing capacity

941. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Government plans for expansion of cane crushing capacity in the country;
- (b) whether the cooperative sector is being given preference for this;
- (c) if so, how much new capacity in this sector is planned;
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) how much new capacity is planned for private and State sectors?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Government have decided to expand the crushing capacity of the sugar industry by granting licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansions in the existing units. Licences will be issued to the sugar units where adequate sugar cane is available with assured irrigation facilities in compact areas around the site of the factory.

(b) to (e). The present policy of granting Licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative/Public sector will continue. In the absence of any response from the Cooperative/Public sector, requests received from Joint stock sector would be considered for establishment of new sugar factories. No sector-wise, allocation of new capacity to be licensed has been made.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): हम ने होटल में हरिजन हत्या के सम्बन्ध में स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है—

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it. I have asked for the facts. I will let you know...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): You might have seen the statement of the Home Minister in the papers threatening that President's rule will be imposed in Tripura. How can he make such a statement outside when Parliament is sitting?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I have also given notice. The parcel postage rates have been raised by rupee one. As the House is in session, it should have been announced in the House. Sir, you had also warned the government earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it. I have asked for facts. Papers to be laid.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF KARNATAKA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. BANGALORE FOR 1977-78, GUJARAT AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. AHMEDARAL FOR 1977-78, MAHARASHTRA AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1977-78, GUJARAT AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. AHMEDABAD FOR 1978-79, ORISSA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CUTTACK FOR 1970-71, ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. HYDERABAD FOR 1976-77 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-864/80].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat

Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Ahmedabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-865/80].

(c) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 alone with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-866/80].

(d) (i) Review (*Hindi version) by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-79.

(d) (ii) Annual Report (*Hindi version) of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-867/80].

(e) (i) Review (@Hindi version) by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report (@Hindi version) of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-868/80].

(f) (i) Review (*Hindi version) by the Government on the working of Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (*Hindi version) of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-869/80].

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Seven statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-870/80].

*English version of the documents was laid on the Table on the 28th March, 1980.

@English version of the documents was laid on the Table on the 5th August, 1977.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) GSR 141(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding equitable distribution of Fertilizer.

(ii) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 242(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1980.

(iii) GSR 304(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1980 regarding maximum price per tonne, at which the fertilisers specified in the Schedule of the Notification shall be sold to tea, coffee or rubber plantations or to the cultivators.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-871/80].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF VISVA BHARTI, SHANTINIKETAN FOR 1978-79, STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED REPORT OF MOTILAL NEHRU REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD FOR 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-872/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (*Hindi version) of Visva Bharti, Shantiniketan, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (*Hindi version) by the Government on the working of Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A statement (Hindi version) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-873/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (@Hindi version) of Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-874/80.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/80.]

(5) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Annual Accounts (@Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit

*English version of the Report and the 2nd February, 1980.

Review was laid on the Table on

@English version of the documents was laid on the Table on the 28th March, 1980.

Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-876/80].

(ii) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-877/80]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (*Hindi version) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-878/80].

A COPY OF URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 224(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-879/80].

A COPY OF INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 872 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/80.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY FOR 1978-79 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English version) regarding Review on the Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned a (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-881/80].

12.02 hrs

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) **GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD.**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations.”

*English version of the documents laid on the Table on the 28th March, 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members

of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1980-81

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAJAPATI TRIPATHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present before the House the Railway Budget estimates for the year 1980-81.

2. The House will recall that for the reasons then explained only interim estimates were presented on 11th March 1980. Since then, the Government has had time to scrutinise the severity of the damage done to the economy inherited from the previous Government (*Interruptions*) and has made an assessment of the factors that have brought about economic stagnation. (*Interruptions*). A review has now been made of the Plan priorities with a view to putting the nation's economy back on the rails and it has been decided to enhance the outlays during 1980-81.

3. In my speech on 11th March 1980, I had made a mention of the progressive decline in lifting the freight traffic after 76-77. I had also detailed the steps proposed to be taken for improving freight operations. The House is aware that the last few months have been a difficult period for the country, with extensive power cuts on the one hand and severe drought conditions in a number of States on the other hand. The Railways' freight operations during these months had to be geared up so as to meet the extra demands out of the pressing needs of coal for the power houses and foodgrains for the drought-affected States. Equally pressing were the requirements of POL products, sugar, edible oils, etc. to meet the shortages in various parts of the country. Highest priority, therefore, had to be given by the Railways to the speedy transportation of these essential commodities.

4. Due to the set back in Railway working in last three years, the restoration of efficiency to 1976-77 level may take some more time. But I have no hesitation in saying that we have made a dent on the problem. The picture is not as gloomy as it was a few months ago.

5. During these months, greater emphasis was placed on the movement of coal to power houses so as to alleviate the distress caused by power cuts, and I am glad to say that the number of wagons loaded with coal for power houses was increased by about 500 wagons per day as compared to the previous year. This high level of movement of coal to power houses enabled the building up of stock in most of the power houses. Even those power houses that have not been able to build up stocks are now getting enough coal. The high level of loading of coal to power houses has been kept up in spite of the rigours of summer, which made operating conditions difficult.

6. The drought conditions have brought in their wake large scale famine conditions in the Northern and Eastern sectors. The sources of supply to meet the deficit are the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana. By a close coordination with the agencies concerned from January to May this year, about 60 per cent more foodgrains than last year were rushed to the drought affected States in the East viz. West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam and to Madhya Pradesh. In April this year, the Railways transported as much as 8.12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The average daily loading of sugar increased from 53.5 wagons during December 1979 to 228 in April 1980. The movement of edible oils also went up from 677 wagons on an average daily during January 1980 to over 1,000 in April this year. The House is aware of the abnormal conditions in the State of Assam, but I am glad to say that, in spite of a number of set backs and difficulties, the movement of foodgrains to this difficult region was also kept up at the required level.

7. The closure of refineries in the North Eastern sector placed a fresh burden on the Railways, in that the areas fed by these refineries had to be served from other sources over much longer distances. The fleet of tank wagons which has to be used for carrying petroleum products is rather limited and, therefore, intensive monitoring arrangements had to be made to optimise the utilisation of this fleet. It is gratifying to mention that, by and large, the requirements of diesel oil, kerosene and petrol were met with satisfactorily by carrying these essential commodities over longer distances from new sources.

8. The summer conditions this year have been unusually severe and the Railways had to rush to the assistance of some of the areas in distress, by carrying drinking water in

[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

railway tanks. The Railways took on themselves the work of transporting the drinking water free of cost to bring relief to such areas.

9. The House will also appreciate that in these difficult months the Railways have made notable contribution towards the holding of the price line by rushing essential commodities to the needy States to meet their urgent requirements. For this purpose, close coordination was maintained with the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries. The promptness with which the despatches were arranged has been acknowledged by the recipient States.

10. A bane of the Railways' operations has been the problem relating to law and order, specially in the Eastern Sector, which caters to about 60 per cent of the total traffic carried by the Indian Railways. The deployment of Territorial Army and CRPF for short spells helped to contain the situation to some extent. Now that popular elected governments are at the helm of administration in practically all States, we expect that there would be an improvement in the situation and that there will be a better sense of discipline, thus creating a proper working environment, enabling the Railways to deliver the nation's goods.

11. I would like to take the House into confidence in regard to the arrears of maintenance of locomotives, wagons and coaches that have developed as a result of lack of adequate provisions in the Plans and extensive power cuts in various States. Here again, due care was not taken and adequate attention not provided in previous three years. Shortage of power has led to reduction in the output of Railway workshops, carriage and wagon depots, locomotive sheds and marshalling yards. The number of rolling stock thus held up

for repairs has consequently been on the increase. We are looking forward to an improvement in the availability of power with the onset of monsoons and the resultant stepping up of hydel generation, so that the deterioration in the condition of rolling stock can be arrested and all possible action initiated to restore it to normal health. More funds will also be provided for maintenance and repairs.

12. **Passenger traffic.**—On the passenger front also, during the last four months, a large number of cancelled trains have been restored. As many as 26 new non-suburban trains have been introduced and the run of another ten has been extended. The tri-weekly Neelancha Express between New Delhi and Puri, a pair of express trains between Mysore and Bangalore, Madurai and Trichy, a tri-weekly between Sealdah and Malda, Chandigarh and Ranchi via New Delhi and Jaipur and Jodhpur, are some of the new trains introduced. We provided about 12 lakh additional berths and seats through 1,400 special trains to clear this year's summer rush.

13. The passenger traffic on the Indian Railways has been increasing at a rapid pace and it has been my endeavour to provide additional travelling facilities to meet the increasing needs. Some of the proposals now under consideration are a bi-weekly Express train between Bombay and Varanasi, double-heading of K. K. Express, increasing number of coaches on Deccan Queen and Mahalaxmi Express etc. so as to accommodate larger number of passengers in these fast and popular trains.

14. From January to May, special arrangements were made to clear the rush of passengers on account of various congregations and Melas, e.g. Darul-Uloom Centenary at Deoband, Mahamagam fair at Kumbakonam, Ardh Kumbh fair at Haridwar, Sinhas fair at Ujjain and Urs at

Ajmer. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Railways by running special trains, augmentation of the load of regular trains, and opening of additional booking windows, etc.

15. I have been taking personal interest in the improvement of the punctuality of passenger trains. I would like to inform the House that despite adverse circumstances like intense summer conditions, severe drought and an unusually high incidence of pulling of alarm chain, the punctuality has shown some improvement.

16. **Reservations.**—In presenting the Budget in March 1980, I had informed the House that in order to render more satisfactory service to the travelling public in the matter of reservations, additional reservation counters had been set up, separate refund counters had been opened and reservation of seats by daytime trains was being arranged without the passengers having to fill up detailed requisition forms. Firm reservations are also being made over and above the normal quota of berths against vacancies arising due to normal cancellations. A system of surprise and *incognito* checks by officers has been introduced at important reservation offices. Spot checks are also being conducted to guard against the incidence of transfer of reservations.

17. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1 crore is being specially earmarked to be spent in the reservation offices to provide facilities like seating, drinking water, toilet and opening of complaint counters so that Railways are able to give better services and ammenities to the valued customers.

18. **Safety.**—The Government had appointed a High Power Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. M. Sikri. The Report submitted by the Committee on 31st May 1980 is under scrutiny

and I am sure that the implementation of its important recommendations will enable the Railways to make a substantial headway in the continuing quest for greater safety in operations.

Now, before I deal with the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 and the proposals connected therewith, I would like to mention for the information of the House, some other important matters also relating to Railways, finances and functioning.

19. **Railway Convention Committee.**—I had informed the House in March 1980 that the previous Railway Convention Committee had become *Functus officio* with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in August 1979. I shall be moving during the current session a resolution for its reconstitution.

20. **Claims Tribunal.**—The Estimates Committee (1977-78), while dealing with the loss and damage claims on Indian Railways had recommended the setting up of a Claims Tribunal. No decision was taken so far on this important recommendations. I have now decided to accept this recommendation as this will go a long way in ensuring speedy finalisation of claims and consequent relief to the aggrieved parties. The modalities of implementation of this decision, with particular reference to the commercial, legal, administrative and financial aspects are currently under study by a high level committee.

21. **Performance Budgeting.**—Estimates Committee (1978-79) in their 21st Report stressed that the detailed performance budgeting system should be introduced at the earliest. I have directed the Railway Board that a beginning in this direction should be made from this year.

22. **Divisional setup.**—Over the years, the workload on some of the Divisions has increased considerably. To ensure better operations and more effective liaison with trade and the

[Shri Kamlapati Tripathi]

State Governments, reorganisation of some of the Divisions has now become necessary. Accordingly, provision is being made in this year's Budget for setting up of new Divisional offices at Bangalore and Bhopal and for splitting up of the existing Delhi Division.

23. Research and Development.—In keeping with my Government's policy for modernisation and expansion of Railways, high priority will be given to the research and development activities in the Railways' Research, Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow. Some of the specific problems that have been entrusted to this organisation relate to the introduction of more comfortable coaches for long distance passengers, the improvement in the degree of safety in railway operations, the increase in the speed of locomotives and running of heavier freight trains.

24. R.I.T.E.S.—Since 1980, Rail India Technical and Economic Services, one of the Public Sector Undertakings under my Ministry, has entered into an agreement with the Iraq Government for providing design and general engineering support services to the Iraq Republic Railways. An agreement with the Government of Jordan for providing technical and management support services for performance of Aqaba Railway Corporation System has also been entered into.

STAFF WELFARE

25. My objective will be to shape the railway administration into a model employer. I would like to mention here some of the important schemes concerning staff welfare.

26. Medical Assistance.—101 railway hospitals and 560 health units, scattered all over the country, are already providing a high standard of medical services which has been appreciated by all. New expansion plans include provision of 55 additional beds, progressive modernisation of the service departments in the existing

hospitals and of additional ambulance vans. Nearly a decade ago, a policy decision was taken to provide on an all-India basis, super-speciality services in selected railway hospitals and the last such specialty started was in Plastic Surgery in the Central Railway hospital at Byculla in 1975. As an extension of this policy, a proposal for expansion of the North Eastern Railway Hospital at Varanasi to provide a super-speciality for treatment of cancer, at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs, has been included in this year's Works Programme.

27. Sports.—In keeping with the past traditions, 42 men and 27 women from the Railway family represented the country in various international events and won 6 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze medals. Two railwaymen were also awarded "Arjuna Award" during 1979-80.

28. Final settlement of Superannuated Employees.—At present Railway Administrations are able to make, with sustained efforts, payment of final settlement dues of superannuating employees within 3 days of retirement in about 90 per cent of the cases and in 10 days for the balance. Zonal Railways are now being directed to take special steps for a further improvement in the position and, wherever feasible, to arrange payment of these dues on the date of retirement itself.

29. Cadre Re-structuring.—Implementation of this Government's decision of restructuring of Group 'A' cadres and consequential promotions of officers of Group 'B' and Group 'C' mentioned by me in March 1980, has now been completed and similar action in respect of Medical Department is under processing. Orders has also been issued for an increase in the number of posts in the Section Officers and Senior Clerks grades in the Accounts Offices and of the inspectatorial categories in the Civil Engineering Department,

Restructuring of cadres in various departments is being done as a continuous process.

I now deal with the Plan Outlay for 1980-81 and the progress of important schemes of new lines, conversions and surveys.

30. Plan Outlay for 1980-81.—With Government's recent decision to formulate a fresh Plan for the period 1980-85 and on the basis of the reviews, since undertaken in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the Railways' Plan Outlay for 1980-81 is being enhanced from Rs. 650 crores provided in 1979-80 to Rs. 760 crores. This enhancement of Rs. 110 crores in the Plan Outlay will mainly be utilised on employment-oriented projects and on expediting the completion of the sanctioned and on-going schemes. The provision under the plan-heads rolling stock, and line capacity works (including gauge conversions and doublings) is being stepped up from Rs. 269.66 crores and Rs. 90.65 crores to Rs. 340.00 crores and Rs. 111.00 crores respectively. The 1980-81 outlay for the Wheel and Axle Plant under construction at Yelahanka near Bangalore is also being increased by Rs. 8.0 crores.

NEW LINES, CONVERSIONS AND SURVEYS

31. New Lines.—As a follow-up of the indications given in March last and to expedite the completion of the on-going works, sufficient funds are being provided for Tirunelveli-Nagercoil and Shamli-Saharanpur new lines so that these will be opened to traffic during the current year. Rohtak-Bhiwani section has already been opened on 3rd June 1980. Progress on the other new rail links in hand is also being speeded up. It is expected that Vasai Road-Diva, Apta-Pen, Karaila Road-Jayant upto Kakri, Bibinagar-Nadikude upto Nalgonda, Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru, Howrah to Amra up-to Bargachia and Jakhapura-Daitari would also be completed during the current financial year. Similarly work on the six new rail links in the north-eastern region viz. Gauhati-Burnihat, Dharmanagar-Kumar-

ghat, Balipara-Bhalukpong, Silchar-Jiribam-Amburi-Tuli and Lalaghat-Bhairabi will be speeded up for which more funds are being provided. Similarly work on Wani-Chanaka upto Pimpalkot, Alleppey-Ernakulam, Manikgarh-Chandur and Talgaria-Tupkadih new rail link projects is also being stepped up for early completion. Funds are being provided to start work on the sanctioned projects of Rampur-New Haldwani, Sakri-Hasanpur Road, Howrah-Sheakhala and Kapadvanj-Modasa new rail links. Partial doubling of Kiul-Bhagalpur section is also included in this year's budget. As part of the restoration of Chitauni-Bagaha rail link, the construction of a new bridge over the Gandak river will be taken up within this year soon after the results of the technical model studies being carried out in the research centres at Roorkee University and Central Water Research Station at Pune are available. Other new line projects included in this year's budget are for B.G. links from Bonakalu to Jaggayapeta and Kota to Neemuch via Chittorgarh.

Demands for provision of new rail links between Baitari to Banspani, Dhalli Rajhara to Jagdalpur, Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli, Chitradrug-Rayadurg and Telapur-Patancheru have been taken up for consideration.

32. Gauge conversions.—As regards the Gauge Conversion projects I am happy to mention that as the first phase of the Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar conversion scheme in Gujarat State, the portion from Viramgam to Hapa is scheduled for commissioning during this month. Sanastipur-Barabanki and New Bongaigaon-Gauhati conversions will be completed during 1981 and Barauni-Katihar a year later. Work on the Manmad-Aurangabad, Guntakal-Bangalore, Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Bangalore-Mysore project is also being stepped up. Varanasi Bhati, Moradabad-Ramnagar and Kashipur-Lalkua-New Haldwani conversion project which were sanctioned some years back will now be taken up

[Shri Kamlapati Tripathi]

up for construction during the year. Conversion of the existing M.G. lines between Varanasi and Allahabad and Aunrihar to Chapra via Ballia is also under consideration.

33. In addition to the new surveys proposed in the interim budget, the further surveys which have been included in this year's budget are:—

Surveys (i) Guna-Shivpuri-Gwalior-Etawah;

- (ii) Beas-Goandwal Sahib;
- (iii) Yelahanka-Bangarapet;
- (iv) Deoria-Padrauna;
- (v) Darbhanga-Jayanagar;
- (vi) Miraj-Bangalore, alongwith the connected branch lines;
- (vii) Parasia-Chhindwara, alongwith the Khirsadah-Barkuhi branch line;
- (viii) Gandhidham-Bhuj-Lakhpat;
- (ix) Guntakal-Guntur;
- (x) Patancheru-Peddapalli via Sangareddy and Medak;
- (xi) Mirzapur-Bhadohi-Babatpur;
- (xii) Arrah-Sasaram;
- (xiii) Nizamabad-Ramagundam; and
- (xiv) Kalka-Parwanoo.

The completion of the survey for updating of the costs for the B.G. link from Nangal to Talwara and for new rail links between Ranchi to Giridih via Hazaribagh Town and Gondia to Jabalpur via Balaghat and Budge-Budge to Nam Khana are being expedited and due consideration would be given to them.

34. **Rapid Transit System in Metropolitan Cities**—During the last session, speeding up the progress of work on the metro Railway project work in Calcutta was pressed. Appreciating the inconvenience that is being caused to the citizens of Calcutta, the year's outlay for this project is being rais-

ed from Rs. 19.00 crores in the previous year to Rs. 23.03 crores this year. Tunnelling operations will also thus get advanced and are now expected to be started by August 1980. Similarly, between Dum Dum and Belgachia in the northern sector, preparations are being made for carrying out trials of rolling stock and signalling equipment in the middle of the next year.

In Bombay a flyover at Bandra is under construction for providing a connection between the Central Railway and Western Railway corridors to provide relief to the commuters on Andheri-Bandra Section. This work is expected to get completed in the middle of next year. A scheme for provision of electrified rail commuter services in Delhi urban area is also being developed.

35. **Electrification**.—At present electrification works, totalling 1010 route kilometres, are in progress on Waltair-Kirindul, Trivellore-Arkonam, Delhi-Mathura Vadodara-Ratlam and Godhra-Anand Section. Electrification of Mathura-Jhansi and Mathura-Gangapur City Sections is also being taken up during the current year. In the context of the need to conserve energy resources and the rising costs of oil, steps have been initiated to accelerate the pace of electrification.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1980-81

I now come to the Budget Estimates for the year 1980-81.

36. **Earning**.—The interim Budget Estimates for the current year had been based on a target of 214.5 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic. Contrary to anticipations, there has since then been an increase in the quantum of irrational movements which the Railways are undertaking due to drought conditions in various parts of the country and the continuance of the agitation in the North-East area resulting in the locking up of a sizeable number of wagons

there. Hoping that, with the onset of the monsoons and the increase in the availability of hydel power there will be a revival in the nation's economy, the interim budget target of 214.5 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic is being retained. Consequently, on the basis of the fare and freight structure, as at present applicable, the estimates of gross traffic receipts also remain at the same level i.e. Rs. 2545.35 crores.

37. Working expenses. The Interim Budget provision of Rs. 1990.47 crores (net) under working expenses, however, now needs to be enhanced by Rs. 122.00 crores to cater for the recent increase in the rates of dearness allowance to the staff, increased fuel bill and the general increase in the cost of stores due to run-away inflation during 1979. Appropriations to Depreciation Reserve and Pension Funds are, however, being retained at the same level as projected in the Interim Budget i.e. Rs. 220.00 crores and Rs. 84.00 crores respectively. With a slight adjustment in the dividend reliefs and other concessions as subsidies from General Revenues, the total expenditure including appropriations to Funds, is estimated at Rs 2384.64 crores. The net revenue will thus be only Rs. 160.71 crores, which will not be sufficient to discharge the Dividend liability of Rs. 322.24 crores. The overall budgetary gap will, therefore, be Rs. 161.53 crores besides an expenditure of Rs. 36.04 crores from the Development Fund.

38. Deferred Dividend Liability.—At the close of 1979-80 financial year the Deferred Dividend Liability of the Railways is estimated to be Rs. 162.31 crores. However, pending a review of the overall position by the Railway Convention Committee, to be constituted during this Session, *status quo* is being maintained.

PROPOSALS

39. Additional Resource Mobilisation
Need for.—The Interim Budget for the

year projected a net deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores. As mentioned a little while ago, an additional provision of Rs. 122.00 crores under Working Expenses has also now to be catered for. Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 36.04 crores from Development Fund and Rs. 1.41 crores (net) for meeting increased Dividend liability has also to be provided for. As such, generation of additional resources to the minimum extent of Rs. 197.57 crores has become unavoidable and any deliberate effort to put it off will only have an adverse effect on Railways' finances and long term plans for modernisation and expansion for meeting the growing transportation demands of passenger and freight traffic.

40. The report of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee has been received only recently. A summary of this report is being circulated alongwith the Budget papers and copies of the Report are being placed in the Library. Honourable Members will observe that this Committee's recommendations are based on an integrated approach and have a very significant impact on the existing fares and freight structure of the Railways. The examination of the various recommendations made by this Committee has been entrusted to a special cell in the Railway Board's office and decisions on the recommendations would be taken expeditiously.

However, in the meantime, need for some interim measures for additional resource mobilisation to cover the budgetary gap, explained earlier, is inescapable. I will now explain my proposals in this respect.

41. Passenger Traffic.—Passenger fares were last revised in 1974-75, except for a modest revision in the rates of monthly suburban seasons tickets from 1-4-1979. The fact that since 1974-75 the cost of various inputs has gone up steeply needs no emphasis. Further, during these years the amenities and comforts provided in the trains and

[**Shri Kamlapati Tripathi**]

at railway stations, have improved considerably resulting in increase in Working Expenses. An upward revision in the passenger fare rates is, therefore, long overdue. I, therefore, propose to increase the existing fare for the various classes as under:—

- (i) 20 per cent on 1st class AC, First class and AC 2-tier sleeper;
- (ii) 12.5 per cent on AC Chair Car and 2nd class for mail and express trains;
- (iii) 10 per cent on 2nd class ordinary;
- (iv) 5 per cent on passenger traffic upto 50 kms; and
- (v) 15 per cent on quarterly and monthly season tickets.

These proposals have been evolved on the consideration that the burden of the proposed increases on weaker sections of the society should be minimal.

42. Freight Traffic.—I also propose to levy a flat 15 per cent surcharge on all freight traffic. However, the following commodities which have a direct impact on the daily life of the common man are being exempted from this additional surcharge:—

- (i) Salt for domestic use;
- (ii) Sugar;
- (iii) Foodgrains;
- (iv) Pulses;
- (v) Kerosene oil;
- (vi) Edible and hydrogenated oils;
- (vii) Chemical manures (fertilisers);
- (viii) Fire Wood; and
- (ix) Charcoal.

A memorandum explaining these proposals in details, is being circulated alongwith the budget papers.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

43. The upward revision of the fare and freight structure, as detailed above, is expected to yield additional Rs. 73.31 crores from passenger traffic and Rs. 130.93 crores from freight traffic i.e. a total of Rs. 204.24 crores. The interim budget projection of a deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores will thus be converted into a surplus of Rs. 42.71 crores, out of which Rs. 36.04 crores will be appropriated to meet the expenditure chargeable to Development Fund and payment of interest liability of Rs. 11.04 crores on the outstanding loans of Rs. 189.50 crores taken in the previous years. The balance of Rs. 6.67 crores will be utilised towards a partial liquidation of the Deferred Dividend Liability. The necessity of taking further loans from the General Revenues will thus be obviated.

44. I now come towards the close of my speech. As the House is aware, due to various factors the operation on the Railways has been under considerable stress and strain in the recent past. Despite this, the Railwaymen, at all levels, have performed their duties diligently. Industrial relations have generally been satisfactory. Unfortunately, there have been instances of agitations, on trivial issues, by unrecognised groups of staff. It must not be forgotten that the tasks before the Railwaymen are difficult and these can be successfully achieved only if all Railwaymen give of their best, always bearing in mind the interests of the country above everything else. I have full confidence that in their devotion to duty and spirit of sacrifice, the Railwaymen will be second to none and that, as in the past, they will render an excellent account of themselves. Before concluding, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received, during the last five months, from all Railwaymen and the Honourable Members of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please. Shri Digamber Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

This is not the way. Please do not interrupt. Let me go to matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions) **

12.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR A GALLERY FOR PEDESTRIANS ON THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER YAMUNA RIVER IN MATIURA.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के मथुरा नगर में यमुना के रेलवे के पुराने पुल पर जनता के लिये पैदल चलने की गैलरी बनी है इसे पुल बनते समय गैलरी नहीं रही। तब से लोग पुल से ही निकलते हैं। इसके कारण अनेक व्यक्तियों की रेल से कट कर मर्त्य हो चुकी हैं। 28 मई, 80 को भी चार व्यक्तियों की मर्त्य हुई है और भी अनेकों व्यक्ति जमना के अन्दर दह जाते हैं और मर्त्य हो जाती हैं।

रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से गैलरी बनाने की आर्थिक सहायता मांगी थी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वह देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। फिर भी वह गैलरी नहीं बन रही। इस प्रकार अनेक व्यक्तियों की बलि गैलरी के नाम पर चढ़ चुकी हैं जिनमें से बहुतों का रेलवे को पता नहीं लगता।

माननीय रेल मंत्री वयावान हैं और धार्मिक भी। क्या वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गैलरी बनाने के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों की और बलि चढ़ने की आवश्यकता है।

(ii) NEED FOR PROVING DRINKING WATER IN CERTAIN DISTRICT OF BIHAR.

श्रीमती कृष्ण सहस्री: (बेहुसाहिय): अध्यक्ष द्वारा, बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर, संथाल परगना, रांची, सिंहभूमि एवं पलामू जिले के विभिन्न भाग में पीने के पानी का व्याप्त अभाव से भयंकर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। स्थिति इतनी नाजुक हो गई है कि सरकार द्वारा यदि समय पर कारण कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो पानी के अभाव में बहुत से लोगों की मृत्यु हो जायेगी। अतः सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अदिलम्ब करवाई करें।

(iii) REPORTED LOCK OUT IN HINDUSTAN PILKINGTON GLASS CO., ASANSOL AND CAREW AND CO., ASAVAL.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY (Asansol): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Lock out has been declared in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Co., at Asansol West Bengal and Carew and Co. at Asawal by the Managements. 2,000 workers are out of employment. The lock out has been challenged both by INTUC and CITU jointly as illegal. Labour Department must persuade the management to withdraw the lockout or declare the lockout as illegal and force the management to open the factory. The arrears of wages of the workers for the month of May, 1980 must be paid immediately.

(iv) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO CHECK EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

श्री मूल बन्द डागा (पाली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में छोटे छोटे बच्चे जिन पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर है होटलों, फैक्टरियों और घरों तथा कारखानों में काम करते दिखाई देते हैं और उनका बुरी तरह से शोषण होता है। कई ऐसे उद्योग हैं जहां छोटी उम्र में, सात-सात, ओठ-आठ वर्ष की आयु में काम पर उनको लगा लिया जाता है। मलीचे बताने के कारखानों में उनको लगाया जाता है उनकी नियन्त्रित और एकट के अन्तर्गत नियिकत बेतम से भी कम बैसा दिया जाता

**Not recorder.

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

है। आज चार से छः बर्ष की आयु के बच्चों की संख्या 13.04 प्रतिशत है और चार से बाठ बर्ष की आयु के बच्चों की 31.54 प्रतिशत है। बच्चों की उम्र और तन्द्ररस्ती के देहते हुए उन पर काम का भार ज्यादा होता है और 1.50 रुपये से 2.00 रुपये तक की मजदूरी उनको दी जाती है जबकि बच्चों से बड़े लोगों को उसी समय तक काम करने के लिए चार रुपये से पांच रुपये तक मिलता है। इस प्रकार मरीब घरों में बाय के साधन कम होने के कारण छोटे छोटे बच्चों को काम करने पर मजदूर किया जाता है और श्रम का शोषण होता है। श्रम मंत्री का ध्यान में इस बोर आकर्षित करता है और आक्षा करता है कि वह उचित और अविलम्ब कदम उठाएंगे।

12.46 hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume further consideration of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill. Prof. Rup Chand Pal, who was on his legs may continue.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, last Friday I was speaking about the foreign banks which are accumulating large assets in our country and I said, they have to be nationalised. Without nationalising the foreign banks no help can be achieved and the aim of nationalisation of these six banks will also be not fulfilled to a large extent. I gave the example of Grindlays Bank operating in India whose anti-national policy is jeopardising the economy of our country. The employees of this bank continued their strike for 3 long months from November 5 last year.

There are some high-priced funds operating in the country today. In West Bengal, I know about three or four such funds. One such fund is Sanchayalta. People are taking money from the banks and putting it in these

funds. The rate of interest given is fabulous—48 per cent return for the money invested there. This is a very dangerous thing that even after bank nationalisation so much black money is operating side by side. This money from these funds is taken by the smugglers, film-makers and film-producers and that has been used by the people in speculative trade, thus spoiling the aim of bank nationalisation, which is to prevent money going into speculative market.

There is another small but very important matter. So many times a demand has been made for a nomination system in the nationalised banks, but till now there is no nomination system in the nationalised banks, as a result of which Rs. 14 crores are lying as dead accounts. This is the money of the poor widows, orphans and helpless peoples. Those dead accounts cannot operate because there is no opportunity for nomination. I call the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to do something in this regard.

With these words, I conclude by saying that the nationalisation of these six banks will not help in fulfilling the aim for which they have been nationalised because during the last 11 years, our experience has been that this nationalisation will help only the rich people and the poor people for whom, it is said, they are being nationalised, will not get any help.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे योग्य और विद्वान वित्त मंत्री जी इस बिल को पेश करते समय इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का वर्णन कर रहे थे, मैं चाहता था कि अगर वह अपने उद्देश्यों का वर्णन गांवों के शिल्पी और छोटे काश्तकारों या श्रमिकों के सामने पेश करते तो उनका जवाब यह होता कि बड़े-बड़े मंत्री और नेता लोग जो कानून बनाते हैं, वह उन्हें भकानों में बैठकर बना लेते हैं और जमीन पर लाले का काम नौकरशाही का है।

1969 में बैंक तंशनलाइज़ेशन का काम शुरू हुआ और आज भी लोगों को जो कर्जा

मिलना चाहिये, जिनके लिये बैंकों के रास्ते और दरवाजे खुलते चाहिये थे, वह खुल नहीं रहे हैं। जिनके नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं आज उनकी हालत यह हो रही है कि उनमें जो कार्यपाली है, वह बड़ी तनखावाह मांगने की कोशिश करते हैं, आवरटाइम अलाउन्स या समयोपर भत्ता मांगते हैं। कई बार बैंकों के लोग हड्डताल करते हैं और बैंकों का स्टैन्डर्ड दिनांदिन गिरता जा रहा है।

आज बैंकों में जिस प्रकार की हालत हो रही है उसके बारे में राज कमेटी ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि बैंकों में 20 प्रसैट स्टाफ ज्यादा है। यह राज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, इसमें बताया गया है कि बैंकों की हालत क्या है। इसमें लिखा है

"The growth of banks in statistical terms may appear spectacular. But from qualitative point of view, banks have continued their down-hill journey. What else could one conclude from falling standards of managerial efficiency and of clientele service and lack of innovativeness in tackling these problems or in finding ways and means of serving their traditional or non-traditional clients?"

आज बैंकों की जो हालत हो रही है और बैंकों की मामले में गरीबों को जो निराशा मिलती है, जब मैंने इसके बांकड़े इकट्ठे किये तो मुझे मालम हुआ कि राजस्थान और दसरे प्रान्तों में भी जो गरीबों को बैंकों से धनराशि मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है। रिक्त पुलर्स, गरीब आर्टिजन और गांव में काम करने वाले छोटे काश्तकार को जो लोन मिलने की बात कही जाती है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसका परसैन्टेज बहुत कम है और मेरे ख्याल में वह परसैन्टेज 2.7 भी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है।

आज छोटे काश्तकार को सबसे पहले तो पटवारी तंग करता है। उसके बाद उसे तहसीलदार को भी नजराना पेश करना पड़ता है। तीस साल के बाद भी आज हालत यह है कि बैंकों के फार्मों का स्टेन्डर्डाइजेशन नहीं हो पाया है और लोन देने का तरीका भी

एक नहीं है। इस बारे में राज कमेटी का कहना है :—

"It is a matter for deep regret, to put it very mildly, that in spite of over 30 years of banking regulation and existence of organisations like the Indian Banks' Association, the Indian Institute of Bankers and the National Institute of Bank Management, there is hardly any standardisation, of forms, documents and procedures. It is a jungle of diversity and urgent attention should be given to standardisation."

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी बैंकों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैंने माननीय वित्त मंत्री को पाली जिले के मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक के बारे में शिकायत भेजी थी। मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे जो जवाब दिया था, वह मैंने समझौता कर रखा हुआ है। मैं देखूँगा कि कब तक उस के बारे में जांच की जायेगी।

मेरे पत्र के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने लिखा था :—

"I have received your letter dated 5th June, 1980, regarding the Marwar Gramin Bank. I am having the matter examined."

पाली जिले के मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक के बोर्ड के सब बम्बर एक ही जाति के हैं। उन्होंने बैंक की शास्त्रार्थों में जिन लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया है, वे एक ही जाति के हैं। जो लोग काम पर लगाये गये हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत लोग कोई काम करने नहीं जानते हैं। उन्होंने गरीब लोगों को कोई लोन नहीं दिया है, और रिश्वत लिये बगैर कर्जा नहीं दिया है। प्रश्न यह है कि जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए 1969 में इस बैंक की स्थापना की गई थी, क्या उनकी पूर्ति हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री इस बात की जांच करें कि इस प्रकार के बैंक गांवों में गरीब लोगों को लोन नहीं देते हैं। वे प्राफिटिंग, बैंक-माकेटिंग, स्मगलर्ज और सद्गता करने वालों को लाभ देते हैं।

इसके अलावा इष्टस्ट्रीज को करांडों रूपवे का लोन दिया जाता है, जबकि एकल्पन

[श्री मूल चन्द डाया]

सेक्टर का परसेंटेज कम है। बैंकों की क्षमताएँ बोलने की बात अलग है। लेकिन क्या वित्त बंडी ने बैंकों की सर्विस को सधारने की बारे में सोचा है? आज विभिन्न बैंकों में बिल्कुल कोआईनेशन नहीं है। बैंकों के कर्मचारी 11 बजे दफ्तर आते हैं। कस्टमर्ज के साथ उनका व्यवहार मानवता से परे और मानवती से शून्य होता है। जो लोग बैंकों में आते हैं, उनके साथ कर्मचारियों का व्यवहार ठीक नहीं होता है।

इस बारे में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस थे 21 मार्च को एक लैटर छपा था। बैंकों को इनएफ-शॉसी के बारे में इस पूरे लैटर को पढ़ने में तो समय लगेगा, इस लिए मैं उसके कछ अंश को पढ़ देता हूँ:-

"Bank staff report for work after 10-30 a.m., work for few hours and leave by 4 p.m."

"In Calcutta, almost all the banks do not accept cash receipts below Rs. 50 denomination saying that the RBI does not accept Rs. 10, Rs. 5 etc."

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

श्री मूलचन्द डाया: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिनांक 21-5-80 का एक पत्र पढ़ रहा था, उसके थोड़े से कंटन्ट्रस और पढ़ने हैं:

"In Calcutta, almost all the banks do not accept cash receipts below Rs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER AClqp

"In Calcutta, almost all the banks 50 denomination saying that the RBI does not accept Rs. 10, Rs. 5 etc.

drafts against cash payment saying that the staff is inadequate. They do not open new accounts for the reason of 'no space.' There are banks operating in two different buildings for want of space and customers have to run from one to the other.

In these cases, the manager and the officers are not able to help. They cannot ask the RBI to accept ten-rupee bundles, they cannot ask the staff to come at 10 a.m. and they cannot go and fix a large building for the branch to give better service. They are totally helpless."

मैं बता रहा था कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स की हालत कितनी गिर गई है। मैं बम्बई एक दफा गया था तो वहाँ देखा कि छोटा सा कमरा था जिसके लिए एक बैंक की बांच 17 हजार रुपया किराया देती है। इस तरह से बैंकों में रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। 14 करोड़ रुपया बैंकों में विडोज और इन्फॉन्ट्स जा पड़ा हुआ है, मुझे नहीं मालूम उसका दण उपयोग हो रहा है। आज बैंकों पर पार्लियामेन्ट का कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। जिस तरह से काफी बोर्ड, टी बोर्ड और दूसरे बोर्ड बनाए जाते हैं उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी, मैं मंडी जी से अनुरोध करूंगा, बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को नामिनेट किया जाए ताकि जो हमारा आबजेक्ट है उसको अचीव किया जा सके। आज भी मेरी सभी मैं नहीं आया कि 100 करोड़ से उपर के जो बैंक हैं उनको नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी बनाई जाए जो सर्वेक्षण करे कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स ने क्या आजीविटव अचीव कर लिए हैं।

जैसा कि मैं पहले कह रहा था, चैयरमैन और एजीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर्स का एक स्टैट्यूटरी बैंकिंग कमीशन होना चाहिए, जो सर्विस कमीशन से उपर हो और जिसका निर्भया फाइनल हो। जो एप्वाइस्टमेंट्स बैंकों में हो रहे हैं, हम देख रहे हैं कि इनएफीशिएन्ट और अब्देय आवमी रख लिये

मात्र है। मैं चाहता हूं कि बैंकों में एव्हा-इन्डस्ट्रीज के मालूम में भी इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाए।

एक नेशनल ब्रिड जो आपकी काउन्सिल है, उसको भी रिवाइज किया जाए और उसका स्कोर भी बढ़ाया जाए। उसके ब्यैर-मैन हमारे वित्त मंत्री होने चाहिए। मैं मेरे सुझाव थे।

समाज के पिछड़े हुए लोगों को कमज़ोर लोगों को आज भी कर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है और जो कर्जा दिया जा रहा है, उसके कुछ उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। उन आंकड़ों को देखेंगे तो आप आश्चर्य करेंगे। मैंने रिसेंटली एक ब्रेशन किया था, जिसका उत्तर हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय से आया था। उस उत्तर से आपको मालूम होगा कि किस प्रकार से हम को नर्जा दिया जाता है और बैंक क्या करते हैं। 1978-79 में जो ब्रेशन किया था और दित मंत्री ने जो लिखकर जवाब दिया था, उस में मैंने बतलाया था कि राजस्थान में इन्डियन बैंक में हमारे डिपोजिट्स 3.75 करोड़ रु. थे और एप्रीकल्चर में उन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं दिया और जो छोटी-छोटी स्माल-स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उनमें केवल 20 लाख रु. कर्जे के रूप में दिया। दूसरे बैंकों की भी हालत इसी प्रकार है। राजस्थान में युनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया में डिपोजिट्स हैं 11 करोड़ 25 लाख रु. जबकि एप्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में उनको दिया गया है 93 लाख रु. और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में 1 करोड़ 20 लाख रु.। अब मैं आपको इलाहाबाद बैंक की स्थिति बता रहा हूं। इलाहाबाद बैंक में डिपोजिट्स हैं 4 करोड़ 66 लाख रु. और एप्रीकल्चर में राशि दी गई है केवल 18 लाख रु. और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में 0.49 करोड़ रु. दिया गया है। इन सारे आंकड़ों को देखकर मैं बड़ी निराशा होती हूं। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का लाभ नीचे के लोगों को देने की बजाय ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पूँजीपत्रियों को देते हैं। देना बैंक की स्थिति के बारे में देख रहा हूं कि वहां पर एक करोड़ 96 लाख रु. जहा है, जब कि राजस्थान को एप्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में 0.4 करोड़ रु. और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज

में 65 लाख रु. दिया गया है, सिन्हेकेट बैंक में 7.79 करोड़ रु. जहा है, केवल स्माल-स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में 47 लाख रुपया दिया गया है और एप्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है। सारे आंकड़े मैंने रिफ़ेस सेक्शन से इकट्ठे किए हैं। इन सब आंकड़ों को देख कर एक बात मालूम हुई कि एक तरफ स्माल-स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज, सार्जिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल फार्मर्स के नाम हैं, और दूसरी तरफ घोषणा कर दी है कि देश के अन्दर बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन करके हम बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार बैंकों की . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, the Bill under discussion is the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जो बैंक का नेशनलाइजेशन का उद्देश्य है, जो आजैकेट है, उसको एचीबीएर, लॉकिन वह उद्देश्य एचीबी नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाउंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You throw some light on this subject. The House will be benefited and the Minister will also reply.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: In order to achieve this object, the Bill has been presented before the House.

I quote:

"The time has now come when blunt truth must be told that the Government as the owner of the banking industry must come out of its ivory tower and realise the truth of the economic dictum that nowhere on earth actual objectives could be pursued at the expense of business considerations of efficient service and profitability."

इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जो बिल लाए हैं, उसकी भावना तो ठीक है, लॉकिन उसकी प्रधार्ति में सुधार होना चाहिए।

*SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiruchengode): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. Prime Minister has recently nationalised six commercial banks with the sole objective of making them a potential instrument for common good. On my own behalf and on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wholeheartedly welcome the Banking Companies Acquisition Bill. When in 1969 our hon. Prime Minister nationalised 14 commercial banks and implemented progressive economic policies, my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi who was then the leader of the ruling party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu extended unqualified support to our Prime Minister. The purpose of nationalising commercial banks is to ensure that they serve the weaker sections of our society. I am pained to say that this purpose has not so far been achieved in full though 14 commercial banks were nationalised in 1969 and now another six commercial banks have been nationalised. The hon. Minister of Finance must take steps in this direction and see that the common people in the lowest strata of society are helped with financial assistance.

Now, the six commercial banks with each having a deposit of Rs. 200 crores have been nationalised. I demand that the banks having less than Rs. 200 crores as deposit must also be nationalised. Similarly, the Chit Funds must also be nationalised.

Another laudable objective of nationalisation of commercial banks is that our agriculturists should get timely credit facilities. In many parts of our country the agriculturists have not been able to derive any substantial benefit from these nationalised banks. For example, I personally know that in Perungulam village in Salem District of Tamil Nadu financial assistance has been refused by the nationalised banks. I have no hesitation in saying that the nationalised banks have not been uniformly helpful to the people in rural areas. There is imbalance in re-

gard to Banks financial assistance to different parts of our country. This must be set right because the financial needs of the rural areas in our country are common throughout our country.

With these words, I conclude extending my full support to the Bill under discussion.

SHRI R. MUTHU KUMARAN (Cudalcre): Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the initiative taken by the Hon. Finance Minister to bring this Bill for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings and six banking companies, to further fulfil the needs of the rural and urban population. One could imagine the pressures brought on by the monopoly traders and industrial houses to do away with the present Bill. Yet the Hon. Minister has taken a bold stand to get the Bill passed on this Floor. I wish the members of the other House will also pass the Bill.

Now, I would also mention here the plight of the poor and weaker sections of the society in the matter of loan facilities and financial assistance for their survival. An ordinary man cannot be expected to go here and there, every now and then, to see his endeavours achieved. For an ordinary jewel loan he has to see the banking officials several times. Unless they cooperate with the policies and programmes of the Government no fruitful result can be seen, after the passing of this essential Bill.

The marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and village artisans should be helped to get their due share. There are people even after a long time of Independence, who are totally neglected by the banking officials. Some get huge loan assistance within a reasonable time whereas the ordinary petty shop dealers small businessmen etc. are denied even small assistance. This type of attitude on the part of the banking officials should be curbed and I request the Hon. Minister to send standing instructions to the banking institutions to give

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

due respect and show sympathy for the weaker sections. Then alone the purpose of enacting laws and passing of bills on the Floor of this House can be achieved.

I once again congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing this Bill of Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings or banking companies. Further, I would suggest that the Hon. Minister may constitute a body of advisors with MPs and MLAs being represented on it, so that the poor people can get proper accommodation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this Bill, and while speaking on the Bill, I am very much aware of the paucity of time which I have at my disposal. So I shall be very brief in my observations and would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the whole House through you to certain features which need immediate consideration by the Government.

Fourteen banks were nationalised some time in July, 1969. Six more banks have been nationalised on 15th April, 1980, and this has been done on the basis of those banks having deposits of more than Rs. 200 crores as on 14th March, 1980. One question that arises for consideration is this: if the Government was going to nationalise these banks on 15th April, 1980, why did it have the basis of Rs. 200 crore deposits as on 14th March, 1980, what was the rationale behind it? This is number one. Number two is this: why were Rs. 200 crores fixed up when in the nationalised structure we have brought banks commanding 91 per cent of the total deposits in the banking industry? Earlier it was Rs. 50 crores. Why were Rs. 160 crores and more not fixed up? What was the rationale behind Rs. 200 crores? Number three is this: what was the urgency for issuing an ordinance? This could have been done in Parliament when it was going to meet. What was the urgency for this in April, a month before Parliament was going to meet?

I would like to know whether the Government has made any evaluation of the functioning, efficiency and contribution to the growth of the economy since the nationalisation of the banks in 1969. I am aware of the fact that the 14 nationalised banks have contributed something to the growth of the economy. Funds have flown to the priority sectors, though not as much as desired by the Government or fixed by the Government; some funds have gone to the rural sector; some funds have gone to the agricultural sector, to semi-urban areas, to rural areas, to artisans; there is no doubt about it. But then, has the Government done any evaluation of the performance, efficiency and contribution of the nationalised banks to the economy of this country?

This House will be surprised to know that the present system has, unfortunately, resulted in creating regional imbalances and regional disparities. I shall give an example. The Finance Minister would be stunned to know this. The national average of credit-deposit ratio is now approximately 72 per cent. It was the same in December, 1977, also. I want to know why, for three States, U.P., West Bengal and Assam, it is less than 45 per cent. Funds being mobilised in these States are being advanced or utilised in some other States and this has led to some regional imbalances and regional disparities in these areas. In Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh this ratio is less than 30 per cent. Whereas the national average is 72 per cent, in the case of three States, U.P., West Bengal and Assam, it is less than 45 per cent and in the case of Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh, it is less than 30 per cent.

Similarly suppose the total advances to the agricultural sector for the entire country is 100; out of this 100, 60 has gone to six States. The House will be stunned to know that 60 per cent of the advances to the agricultural sector has been consumed only by six States—40 per cent by four States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and 20 per cent by Gujarat and Maharashtra. Of the total

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

advances to the agricultural sector in the country 80 per cent has gone to six States and that too, having a total rural population of only 35 per cent. This has led to regional disparities in the whole system. This needs to be looked into.

The six banks which have been nationalised recently have shown an annual growth rate of practically 176 per cent. Their advances have been more than 130 per cent—the annual growth rate. Now, these banks were making huge profits as against the Scheduled Commercial Bank made a profit of 3.7 per cent. The profits of these banks which have been nationalised now as against the profits of Scheduled Commercial Banks rose by 15.4 per cent. The government has to see, after all, what is the purpose of nationalisation that way.

One important thing I would like to say and the Finance Minister would be kind enough to look at it. The present banking system in our country is contributing to the generation or circulation of black money. You will be surprised to know how? Somebody wants to deposit Rs. 5 lakhs in a bank in a fixed deposit. He goes straight to the bank manager and puts straight on the table—'Here is Rs. 5 lakhs. Give me a FD receipt' Sir, this is black money that is deposited. A fixed deposit receipt is issued. The FD receipt is either kept in the bank or is destroyed on the spot and after 3, 4 or 5 years, when the period expires, the man goes to the bank says that he has lost the receipt, files an affidavit to that effect and gets a duplicate receipt issued and gets back the money. That Rs. 5 lakhs never finds a place either in any Savings Bank account or Current Account. This is one way of using the banking system to circulate and generate black money.

The second system is: you go straight to the Bank Manager. You say, 'Here is Rs. 5 lakhs. Give me

a Hundi. I want to sent it to bombay.' You send that Rs. 5 lakhs Hundi to Bombay. That man at Bombay will get the cash right at the table without the money coming into the accounts system and you send the goods to him without paying excise duty, without paying the sales tax and ultimately without payment of income tax. Sir, crores and crores of rupees are circulating through this banking channel and it is all black money. It neither comes into savings bank account nor the current account. I would like to know from the Finance Minister why it should not be made mandatory that anybody wanting to make a fixed deposit of say beyond Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000 should have it first deposited in his savings bank account nor the current account and then only get the Fixed Deposit receipt issued. Again when it is encashed, it should be encashed by the depositor only through his account. That way the accountability will be there, otherwise, how the under table dealings take place. The manager is known to you and you cannot be caught red-handed by CBI raid or by the Income-tax Surveillance Department because you do not keep the receipt at your house. You destroy it and at the time of encashment, you file an affidavit and have a duplicate receipt issued and then you get it encashed. I am sure, Sir, not less than Rs. 4000—5000 crores of black money are finding circulation in this way through the banking channels. I said it publicly sometime back also when I was a Minister—not in charge of banking but I said it publicly—when I went to inaugurate a bank. Though some objection was taken, but I said that because I felt like that. Now 'You rectify these matters.' But nothing was done as the government unfortunately and this House also unfortunately have no control over the banking industry. What do the banks do? The Reserve Bank is there. In the name of autonomy the Reserve Bank does what it wants and the banks do what they want to do actually, and the Finance Minister is absolutely helpless in the matter. He can do nothing. We, from this House, have two members elected

to the Coffee Board. We have got two members elected to the Tea Board to the Central Education Board, to the Medical Education Board, etc. I want to ask the government—what about this banking industry where crores of rupees are invested and which controls the whole economy. Here this House does not find any representation on the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks. Why should there not be a law or why not this House pass a resolution whereby we have got one or two Members on the Board of Directors of nationalised banks? This is my suggestion. It is for the House to consider. It is for the government to consider. After all representation should be there in order to keep them under control.

Regarding the Directors also I would like to draw your kind attention that the Directors who are appointed come from a specific region, from a region which is the favourite one of the Finance Minister and persons who are the favourites of the Finance Minister. There are no rules, no regulations and no criteria whatsoever followed in the case of appointment of these Directors. This is very important in order to keep a control over the nationalised banks. Some criteria should be laid down, some rules framed and the House taken into confidence as to how these appointments should be made.

Thirdly, the Directors get a daily allowance of Rs. 30 for attending the Board meetings. But if he does not want to avail of Rs. 30, he can say, 'I want accommodation only.' Then he will get only Rs. 15 and he gets bank accommodation. Where will he get accommodation? He will get accommodation in the Taj Mahal hotel or in the Ashoka Hotel which costs the bank anything between Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per day. The Government does not pay the Director straightway Rs. 200 or 300 for boarding lodging and everything. They will pay them Rs. 15 plus accommodation for them in the Taj Hotel and Ashoka Hotel. Is this not an anomaly? Has the government given thought to this

sort of anomaly? In addition, they are also given a car. The people who are appointed as directors have got their vested interests. They do not know anything about the business in the banking industry. In the name of artisans and in the name of agricultural sector, they go on appointing such persons. I only say that stricter scrutiny by Parliament is essential. Some rules and regulations should be framed for appointment of the directors in these particular cases. Otherwise we are going to have these anomalies for ever. We are not going to achieve whatever expectations this House has from the Banking industry. In this particular case the overhead expenses are high; wages are higher. Therefore, I say that if you want to expand the system of banking in the rural sector and if you want to provide better services, don't go by the national average of one branch for every 20,000 population. For example, in the case of West Bengal, there is only one branch for every 45,000 population; in the case of Rajasthan there is one branch for every 85,000 population. I say that licences should be given to open bank branches in those areas where the national average falls even below this figure. That is there should be one bank branch for 20,000 population. In the rural sector it is not necessary to open the branches of these scheduled commercial banks because the over-head expenses are high. I say why not go in for a massive expansion of regional rural banks so that the local people are recruited for this purpose. In that event, their services would be much better. Government should concentrate on this.

In 1978-79, when I was in Office, the Government had sanctioned 5,000 more branches for the whole country specially for the unbanked blocks. And for the three years 1980-83 we have already sanctioned opening of more branches. The whole emphasis should be on expansion of the regional and rural banks.

Lastly, Sir, I would humbly request the Finance Minister to pay his attention to the service rendered to the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

customers by the banks. Customer service is very bad. No body pays any attention in the Banks to the customers. Have a look at that. There should be more Parliamentary control and Members of Parliament should be on the Boards. More rural banks should be opened; Agricultural Development Bank of India like the I.D.B.I. should be set up particularly to cater to the needs of the rural agricultural sector. Similarly, for the smallscale sectors also, there should be a separate bank because in the last year or so we had seen that there had been very little contribution made on the agricultural and small scale sectors. At the end of March 1977, only Rs. 250 crores had been advanced. But the Janata Government, in March 1978, increased that to Rs. 1700 crores from Rs. 250 crores. But, the figure is falling down.

So far as the vital sectors of economy are concerned, Government should see to it that the black money does not find a place in the banking channel. Directors appointed should be men of integrity and character and intelligence. There should be a representative from this House. If such steps are taken, I am sure, nobody will have any objection. If 91 per cent of the total deposits in the industry are within the control of the nationalised banks, and if Government is able to command the heights of the economy, there should be no alibi for the Government here after.

With these remarks and suggestions, I conclude by saying that I am not opposed to the nationalisation of banks as such. But, the nationalisation should not be for the sake of nationalisation. If it is for the good of the economy, if it is for the good of the country for commanding the heights of economy, then, I support this particular Bill.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate our Government for nationalising these six private banks. Before nationalisation of banks it was

felt that Government was only interested in development of the private industries. After nationalisation, I am sure, they will cater to the needs of ordinary men be they in towns, cities or in rural areas. But in practice the aim is not being fulfilled and, as such, the Finance Minister must have a look into it and see that uniformity is there. The policy of issuing loans and also taking of security is different in different banks. This policy must be a uniform one. Again even in the same bank, namely, State Bank they will have one policy in one town and another policy in another town. So, there must be a uniform policy with regard to issue of loans, taking of security and giving service to the people.

With regard to taking of security by the banks the applicants are in dark. The legal advisers want certain documents to be produced and when those documents are produced some other documents are asked for. They do not ask for what they required at one time with the result that one has to wait for months together to submit these papers and in the process issuing of loans becomes delayed and difficult.

With regard to interest especially with regard to agriculturists the policy should be changed. They have to pay interest after every three months. If they do not pay in time the penalty is imposed with the result it becomes compound interest and one has to pay 24 per cent or 30 per cent ultimately. Therefore, the interest on loans given to agriculturists should be collected once a year as after every three months they are not going to get income. Then the interest charged from the agriculturists is very high. It is 17 per cent. The intention is that when we give loan to the poor people or to the rural masses then the interest must not be more than 6 per cent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it also becomes difficult for the rural masses to

repay the loans when there is a famine or drought. Under such circumstances the payment of loans should be deferred and they must not be compelled to repay loans.

Sir, the scheduled banks are not serving the rural masses and, as such, the Government proposes to have agriculture development banks. I do not know the stage of implementation of this proposition. I will request the Finance Minister to come forward with a Bill to establish agricultural development banks. The regional rural banks are serving the rural population better. In Chittoor district there is no regional rural bank. I will request the hon'ble Minister to sanction a regional rural bank for Chittoor district.

With regard to self-employment schemes I would like to suggest that the application of the individual concerned should go through district industries centres even for rural industries. Today when for rural industries they propose to issue a loan to a certain person ultimately the banks reject his application. Now, in the district industries centres there is a representative from the bank and when all these people come together and propose to issue a loan then the bank will not have any objection to give loan provided security is coming forth.

Sir, the rural labour is not able to get any loan from the banks as they are not in a position to give a security. I want the Government to give security in certain cases like command area development schemes where it is not possible for the agriculturists to take loans from the banks because of some defects in the system or because of any other difficulty which is faced by them. The Government has to give guarantee to agricultural labour. Banks should issue such loans. If that is not done, the agricultural labour will not have any possibility of taking any loan at all to improve their condition. Banks should issue loans to

agricultural labour and also marginal farmers to purchase land because it is not possible for them to purchase land without these loans. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to direct the scheduled banks to issue loans to agricultural labour and marginal farmers to purchase land.

Regarding allocation of funds to rural areas, I am very sorry to say, this is not much. In many States and in many places there are no banks at all. The allocation is not even seven to nine per cent. I request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the allotment or allocation to these rural areas.

Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Finance Minister had convened a conference of the Scheduled Banks Managers and asked them to allocate 40 per cent at least to implement the twenty-point programme. Likewise he must direct all the bank branches and all the Banks to see that loans are issued liberally. There are lead-banks in every district. They have made some surveys. They have fixed up some places where the bank branches have to be opened. I would like to say that those surveys are not comprehensive at all; they are defective. Bank branches have to be opened according to some formula. There must be some guidelines in regard to opening of bank branches. Where the areas are not banked, the scheduled banks have to give loans through cooperative societies. I want to give you one example. There is Kuppam taluk in Chittoor district. That is not banked properly. A milk product factory is coming up in Chittoor district. Milch cattle have to be purchased by the farmers and agricultural labour. There are no banks in Kuppam taluk except in Kuppam and V-Kota. So, they are not able to get loans because of this. If loans are given through cooperative societies by the scheduled banks, they will be able to purchase these animals. What I say is that in any State and in any place where there are no bank branches, loans should be advanced

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

through these cooperative societies. It is not a new policy which I am advocating. It is being done in some places. But, if a uniform policy is followed in all places in this regard, then, it is quite possible for those who are not having banks in the rural areas to get these loans through co-operative societies.

About rural industries, I wish to point out, it is becoming very difficult for them to get loans. The Finance Minister should instruct the scheduled banks to issue loans liberally so that rural industries may develop. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister but at the same time, I would like to make a few observations about the shortcomings in that are left out as also in the functioning of the nationalised banks.

I feel that the foreign banks should have been nationalised long back. Everybody knows that these banks are big instruments in the hands of multi-national corporations as well as some of the known monopoly houses for their economic manipulations. But that is not the only reason. I draw the pointed attention of the Minister, through you, Sir, to the book written by Ex-CIA Agent, Phillip Agee, 'CIA Diary'. In this book, he has quoted the name of the First National City Bank used by the C.I.A. as a clandestine funding mechanism and for purchase of foreign currency. At present, the whole north-eastern region and many other regions are in turmoil and across party lines, many people are suspecting CIA hand in it. It is, therefore, high time that these foreign banks are nationalised.

Secondly, I agree with many hon. friends who have raised the point that this limit of Rs. 200 crores is not needed. In fact, it is necessary to nationalise all private sector banks

for stopping big business and speculators from utilising them; at least, it will open up the scope for stopping them. Not only that, the entire financial sector including incorporated general financial companies should be nationalised for the same purpose. I would like to ask the Minister why the Government is fighting shy in nationalising the foreign banks etc.

Further, I would like to give a few facts either to strengthen some of the observations already made by some hon. Members or to make some supplementary points. A point was raised by an hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal about the regional imbalance. In this context, I would like to quote the figures pertaining to my own State, West Bengal. You will pardon me when I am quoting these figures from my State; do not take me to be regional. This is only to support the contention made by our hon. friend. In West Bengal out of every Rs. 100 deposit in the branches of nationalised bank, Rs. 90 were disbursed by way of loan inside the West Bengal State in the year 1970. But in 1977, Rs. 93 got reduced to Rs. 66 only, that is our State lost Rs. 34 for every deposit of Rs. 100 in this period. I agree that some of it should be given to others also, but should we be the main people to shoulder this burden? In 1978 whereas West Bengal got 65 per cent of its deposits, Maharashtra whose shoulders are stronger than ours, got 76 per cent of its deposits. It is, therefore, very essential that there should be more equitable distribution in this matter.

My Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no time to go into the clauses which have been referred to by the Minister to support the Bill, but with full knowledge of those clauses, I would like to ask, the Minister whether on the basis of the performance of the nationalised banks, he can really claim that the spirit of these clauses have been implemented. I would say, it is not so. There are certain critics of nationalisation and they do not want nationalisation at all. However,

I do not want to throw the baby with the bath water, but the Government should explain how it is that even today in very essential sector, priority sector, the picture is very bad. Why should it be like this? The Governor of Reserve Bank has himself admitted that advances to large and medium industries have been raised by about Rs. 500 crores per year on an average during the past decade. What safety valves have been thought of, on this question? This is the position with regard to industry in general. Even about the small scale industries, what is the picture? Of the Rs. 1718 crores lent to the small scale industry till May 1978, the bulk has been pre-empted by the rich-managed small and ancillary industries, to take advantage of the Government's policy.

A large number of the declared 'small scale units' which get loans, are actually those set up by the kith and kin of top industrialists and also rich urban business men for whom these investments in small-scale sector with its concessions and incentives have been on additional means to make a fast buck.

The last and the most important part of it is the rural credit. Not only is the proportion between rural and semi-urban, and metropolitan and urban credit disastrous; but inside the villages also, the distribution is disastrous. In my own State, look at the metropolitan-urban credit. In 1977, 79.8 percent is metropolitan-urban credit. Rural credit is 29.2 per cent. Semi-urban is 21.4 per cent. But even in this very small rural credit, what is the position of the poor people—not only in my State, but everywhere under the sun? Look at the report given by an Agricultural University research team in Kanpur. They say: "As much as 83 per cent of all agricultural credit as extended by commercial banks for agricultural purposes in U.P. is being cornered by big firms." Look at the situation in

my State. Even in the operation of the scheme of differential rate of interest, the percentage of loans under this scheme, in December, 1977 and December, 1978 were only 0.22 and 0.24—not even upto 1 per cent. So, who is really reaping the benefit of nationalization of banks? It is doubtless that the priority sectors are getting more money. And more money is going to them; otherwise, we would not be supporting such measures. But even inside the priority sectors, people who should get the greatest priority are not getting the benefit. All these days, it has been happening; why is it happening during the last decade? It is happening because of the class nature of the Government at the Centre. Therefore, I draw the attention of the House to this, and say that unless the Central Government gives up at least a fraction of its concern for its class brothers in big industry, big business and rural rich, this pattern will never change. So, I do demand of the Minister to think over these questions and take adequate measures.

I am not in a position to suggest many things just now, because of shortage of time. I will suggest 1 or 2. In the rural scene, particularly in the matter of differential rate of interest scheme for small and marginal farmers, we have this guarantee business. Unless these guarantee requirements are changed, I don't think this pattern will change at all. So, Government will have to think as to how these guarantee requirements in the case of these people can be changed. Moreover if all the complicated procedures are to be undergone, I am sure this differential scheme will not work. We have to consider whether for small scale industries, loans in terms of material can be given. These questions should be thoroughly examined.

***SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after a decade yet another six very

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

prominent banks of our country have been nationalised. I would like to welcome this step taken by the Government. A decade ago, fourteen important banks were nationalised and this move was appreciated and welcomed whole heartedly by the people of our country. From every nook and corner of the country people had expressed their happiness over this. By nationalising those fourteen banks the wealth of the nation was put to proper use for the good of the people. Now, we have reached the second stage. By nationalising another six major banks we have paved the way for rural development.

The banks after nationalisation have progressed very well. Also, the deposit mobilisation scheme has made good progress. Several branches have been opened with the intention of rural development and uplift of the masses.

Even though there is good progress after nationalisation we cannot be complacent about it—We have to look at the progress achieved by these banks. Now-a-days the banks are not helping the people to solve their problems. People cannot step into the bank for getting help. Some years ago people were welcomed to the banks. But this attitude has changed. Some personnel of these banks have not realised the purpose of nationalisation. According to the 20-point programme nationalisation of these banks in our country is a very important step. But, in the last two and a half years the purpose of nationalisation was not served. Nationalisation of these six banks should lead to the development of the rural masses. Nationalisation lead to the provision of job opportunities to the technically qualified personnel. But in the past two and a half years these qualified personnel have not been taken care of. Nationalisation also encouraged to start small scale industry. But, there are some sick units. For the improvement of these sick units a nursing programme is

there already. But I do not know why these sick units are allowed to become sick. Even when the need is only hundred rupees or thousand rupees the units have become sick for lack of finance and it is said that nursing programme is there for such units. But the banks should give the blood and they should see that the units do not become sick. Timely help would help such units to become self sufficient. I would like to explain one more major problem for the consideration of our hon. Finance Minister. The priority sector is not giving prominence to the housing project. For the common people a new project under ten thousand rupees should be made available. This project should be included in priority sector. This is my earnest appeal to the hon. Minister.

A number of branches have been opened in the rural areas, but all the villages have not been covered. Even where bank is opened, it is not helping the rural population, especially the educated unemployed. There are a number of educated youths in rural areas without employment and these youngsters may be deployed in the progress of deposit mobilising. L.I.C. of India will open branch if there is a need. In the first instance, they will open a sub-branch and if they come to know that there would be good business then, very soon the sub-branch would be upgraded as a branch. The banks can make use of the talents of the educated unemployed youths under stimulatory scheme for mobilising the deposits, in sub-branches. When the mobilisation of deposits gets a progressive momentum then these sub-branches can be upgraded to branches.

Sir, there are several other important suggestions to make. But due to paucity of time I am not in a position to cover all of them. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in my regional Kannada. With these words I conclude my speech.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am not opposed to the principle of taking over non-nationalised banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can in your speech cover the points in the amendments that you have tabled.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am to say that I am not at all happy that the fourteen nationalised banks which were taken over in 1969 have not come up to our expectations. They have been able to get larger deposits and open a number of branches and developed business in their own way but they have certainly not given the fruitful results that were expected of them.

In the first instance, they have helped a large number of big industries and big traders who got the financial help which they wanted. They have also helped the government as the funds of the nationalised banks have been invested in government bonds and other government investments. It has also helped to a considerable extent the employees of the Bank who are getting far better financial facilities than that being given to any other sector of industry. I may say here that the efficiency of the bank and the working of the staff is far from satisfactory. The staff wants higher salary, higher bonus but so far as work is concerned, it is very very unsatisfactory. They care more about getting their bonus and getting their overtime wages. But so far as work is concerned, they do it in a haphazard way and not to expectation.

These nationalised banks were expected to help the weaker sections of the people. No doubt, some of the banks have given advances to the weaker sections of the people, but it has not given the required help. The Finance Minister has given us figures regarding the deposits collected, num-

ber of branches opened and figures relating to other things. It would have been better if the Finance Minister could have given the following particulars—

How many persons of weaker sections have been given loan by these 14 nationalised Banks and what is the total amount of loan given or advance given to the weaker sections, how many of them used for the purpose for which it has been advanced and how many of them are paying instalments regularly and how much is outstanding and how much has become bad. Had these particulars been given, it would have been helpful to us to study how far these nationalised Banks have really helped the weaker sections. I hope the Finance Minister will give us some particulars in what manner these banks have helped the weaker sections. These particulars and figures would be of help to us.

A large number of branches have been opened but most of the branches have been opened in urban areas only. We have to see that larger number of branches are opened in rural areas at places where they have not got these banking facilities at all.

People take loan from the money lender. In Karnataka State under the Debt Relief Act in the case of persons who are of the weaker sections and whose income is less than Rs. 4,800 their debt loan is discharged. On this account, the money lenders are not lending any money now-a-days. They have taken to other trades. Nationalised banks are not helping these weaker people. They have no source to get this facility of loan. Government must take some urgent steps to see that some facilities are provided to such people—weaker sections of society—who engage themselves in trade or industry particularly in the rural areas. That has to be given top priority.

I do not say that these nationalised Banks have not done anything at

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

all. In some cases I have found that these nationalised banks have given advances to auto-rickshaw drivers. I know that these drivers have in course of time, become owners of rickshaws.

In Bangalore City some of the petty traders and hawkers used to borrow money from these money lenders. They were paying Re. 1 as interest on Rs. 100 per day. The calculation comes to the rate of interest being 300 per cent. I helped about 100 of these people by getting loan from the banks. Most of them have discharged their debts. Everyday they are able to save something—in no way less than the amount they used to give as interest to the money lenders. They are now happy that they are able to earn something by way of their livelihood. I am saying this because if the people who actually need help are given help, they will be happy, and the purpose of nationalisation will also be achieved.

..

After nationalisation, one of the greatest drawbacks I find is the high rate of interest that is being charged, which ranges from 15 to 18 per cent. With heavy taxation and a rate of interest as high as 15 to 18 per cent, no industry or trade can survive or make a reasonable profit. Therefore, something has to be done to see that the rate of interest is reduced to the barest minimum, particularly in the case of those people who want to build up their economy.

In the Karnataka State, the land reforms Act enables the poor people to get lands, but what about the money required for buying the bullocks, plough, agricultural implements, manure, etc.? If land reforms are to be implemented properly, the weaker sections must be given financial assistance to enable them to produce something out of the land that has been given to them. Also, a large

number of sites have been given to the rural people. With empty sites, they cannot do anything. Some agency should be there to give them money to build the houses. About 7 lakh sites have been distributed, but hardly 70,000 people have built houses. A large number of them have no money to build the houses. So, steps should be taken to see how best we can help them to build houses.

With regard to the administration of some of these banks, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the facts I know. At one time, for every lakh of deposits—given to the bank, one appointment was given. In the case of Boards and Corporations that were keeping their deposits in the bank, the concerned Chairman or Director used to get a Fiat Car. We find that these banks are giving 10 or 10½ per cent interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up. He should conclude now.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Now-a-day for getting a loan from a bank one has to have some influence or one has to give some bribe. Corporation is rampant so far as granting loans is concerned. That has to be looked into. .

Before taking over these six banks mentioned in the Bill, priority should have been given to the taking over of foreign exchange banks. Through the deposits made by Indians, these banks are earning several crores. So, all the foreign exchange banks operating in India should be nationalised before other banks are nationalised, because they are making roaring profits. They are helpful only to the foreign nationals in trade, shipping, insurance, etc. Even after 33 years of independence, we have not been able to nationalise the foreign exchange banks. The Government should take steps to nationalise foreign banks before they start foreign exchange banks in other

countries. Otherwise, it will be difficult for us to open foreign exchange banks in other countries. Even the smaller countries have nationalised the foreign exchange banks in their countries. It may not be difficult for a country like India to take over these foreign exchange banks. The Government must give thought to this proposal of mine i.e. to have branches of our nationalised banks in foreign countries. It will be helpful to our export trade and in building up our economy.

We find that through an ordinance six banks have been nationalised. The Government seems to have some motive in nationalising these banks because in 1969 before the parliamentary elections 14 banks were nationalised and just now, just before the Assembly elections in many States, these six banks have been nationalised. Of course, the ruling party may say that they have done it for the weaker sections, but I feel that it is a vote-catching device. They must see to it that the benefit of nationalisation must go to those people who are in need of it. I am sure, the Finance Minister will take steps to see that the country gets the fruits of nationalisation.

Furthermore, loans are being advanced by the nationalised banks to those people who have got some influence or who are helpful to the executives of the banks. In this connection, I am happy to say that now the recruitment will be done by the Banking Board after conducting a test.

For advancing of loans, some policy must be laid down so that there may not be any misuse of power and the lending of money is done on proper lines.

You have nationalised banks whose deposits were more than Rs. 200 crores. But I have an amendment. Banks whose deposits are more than Rs. 100 crores should also be nation-

alised. When 14 banks were nationalised, the minimum fixed was Rs. 50 crores and now you have taken it to Rs. 200 crores. Of course, in this period, the money value has gone down. But it will be better if you take over those banks also whose deposits cross Rs. 100 crores. Now, the bigger banks advance money to bigger institutions. The smaller banks may be made to advance money to smaller people. Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to take over smaller banks whose deposit is more than Rs. 100 crores. This will help poor people living in rural areas. -22

It is necessary that banks should give loans to petty traders, small agriculturists, weavers and other artisans. Otherwise, nationalising these banks will only benefit the bank employees, the Government and the ruling party because the ruling party can appoint their own men as Chairman and Directors of these banks. Therefore, if the banks are really to be helpful to the common man, it is necessary that strict rules are framed so that they can help the poorer sections of society.

With these words, I thank you for the time allotted to me.

SHR. K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill I wish to say something about the administrative side of the banks. First of all, I want to know from the Minister why he has fixed 14th March, 1980 as the date on which these banks should have not less than Rs. 200 crores as deposits when the Bill comes into effect from 15-4-1980. Similarly, I want to know why the limit of Rs. 200 crores has been fixed while in the nationalisation of 14 commercial banks in 1969 the limit of deposit was just Rs. 50 crores. I want to know the reason for it.

I wonder why the Government hesitates to nationalise the National Grindley's Bank in which there was a strike of the employees for over 90 days just for urging upon the Government to

[K. T. Kosalram]

take over this bank. I do not think that the operation of the Indian Banks abroad would be affected in any way by nationalising the National Grindleys Bank. I would like to advise my friend, the Finance Minister, that the nationalisation of these banks should not result in disruption of normal banking activities. I have represented to him on several occasions—he would remember it—about the indiscipline in the State Bank of India branches. It is not even indiscipline, it is indulging in criminal activities. I will quote one instance of this. Recently in Delhi, the Capital of India, a Clerk of the Punjab National Bank slapped the Manager of the Branch and the Manager immediately died in shame in the precincts of the Branch. The Government is well aware of this. It has become common practice to gherao the officers, as if the officers are responsible for all these things. This is the thing going on everywhere. It is going on not only in one particular branch, but throughout the country.

Then, Sir, the Board of Management should reflect the hopes and aspirations of all the employees of the banking institution. You should appoint a representative of the workers as one of the Directors and he should be given an effective say in the Board of Management. Similarly, there must be also a representative of the well-known public. Nowadays the directors are all the nominees of the agricultural sector, this sector and that sector. Ninety per cent of them are Government staff. Therefore, nobody knows what is going on there. It would be better if some Members of Parliament can also be nominated in the Board of Management. That is my suggestion.

During the Emergency, everybody knows that the nationalised banks were working very effectively giving the impression that they belong to the common people of the country. The people also felt that the banks were their own financial institutions. But during the Janata regime the banks

became places of inaction. Everybody knows it. You ask any man in the street, he will tell you what the Janata Government has done. (Interruptions). During the Emergency period every common man felt that the bank was his own. Now it is the other way. I can prove it by a number of examples (Interruptions). Why do you interrupt my speech? There is no encouragement given to common people. The Chairman of these banks behave as if they are the owners of the crores of rupees invested in them, and they distribute the money to their friends and relations. That is very common now-a-days. You must look into it immediately.

The Banking Service Commission Act passed by the previous Government was repealed by the Janata Government. In order to avoid nepotism and corruption in appointments the Commission must be revived immediately.

Once again, I appeal to my friend, the Finance Minister, that he should advise the bankers to respect the common man. Now-a-days they are not treating people well. If the agriculturist goes to a bank, they ask, "Why are you coming here?" Whether they deposit money in the bank or not, they are not bothered.

During the the emergency, the hon. Miniser himself knows, they huts of slum dwellers were washed away by the cyclone. The bank managers went to them and gave loans in the very presence of Shri Venkataraman. A percentage of the money has not been recovered, and on that score the bank people are now refusing loans.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
They charge penal rates.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I request the hon. Minister that at least those who have repaid must be given loans again. The cases of the poor agriculturists and small scale industries should also be considered sympathetically.

The Bank Managers do not show such enthusiasm now. They do not give loans even to those who have repaid their earlier loans.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I fully and wholeheartedly support the Bill introduced by our hon. Finance Minister.

By this enactment it is said that over Rs. 945 crores will be channelled into the priority sector in addition to the 40 per cent agreed to by the Reserve Bank earlier. This is a remarkable and bold step taken by the Government which in due course will have a far-reaching impact on the social and economic life of this nation.

In the preamble of the Bill, several reasons have been given, and it has been said in conclusion:

“.....in conformity with the policy of the State towards securing the principles laid down in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution.....”

Clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution very clearly state the concept, philosophy and programme of our nation. In order to achieve those objectives and have a proper growth towards socialism, this nationalisation is imperative. When the Bill of 1969 was passed in 1970, it was stated that banking would change from “glorified urban pawn shops to social banking.” How true! it can be judged from the tremendous impact nationalisation has had on our social and economic life. We can see in the agricultural sector alone how far we have advanced in our endeavours, in improving the life of the poor people of this nation. If you look at the account-holders and credit-deposit ratio in the agricultural sector alone, that will show how vital is the nationalisation of banks. Various agencies like SFDA, MFAL, IRDP, CPA, DPAP have put their whole-hearted effort in uplifting the rural life in our country. These agencies are the product of the nationalisation of banks in our country in 1969. There has been

a phenomenal growth in the number of branches. Where are they located? A majority of them are in the rural areas. With regard to the policy of granting licences for opening about 6,500 branches, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Report prepared and submitted by James Ray Committee in this regard. I do not want to go into the details of the Report. But I hope that the hon. Minister will bear in mind the recommendations of the Committee while granting licences for opening new branches in the rural areas. The resources of the rural areas should not be taken away to the urban areas. The statistics shows that there is a decrease of 40 per cent in the credit-deposit ratio in the rural areas. If that is a fact, I beg that this must be taken serious note of. The rural wealth of our nation should not be taken away for the development of urban areas. We should have a policy to see that the credit-deposit ratio is maintained in the rural areas.

Mr. Agarwal was talking about the growth of economy as a whole and he was making some criticisms. But I would like to point out that there is a drastic change and now the emphasis has shifted from large scale industries to small scale industries and if we look at the figures, we will be convinced that it is all a product of nationalisation of banks in 1969. The whole life in rural area is lively now. Each one is trying to improve his/her life by making use of the nationalised banks to a large extent. Considering the improvements and achievements, I am convinced that the nationalisation of the banking system, as a whole, is imperative, and also mandatory for the upliftment of the poor. The nationalisation of six private sector banks recently is a courageous step towards achieving socialism.

I would like to point out a serious defect or flaw that was there after the nationalisation of banks in 1969. A Government Report has stated that “The major beneficiaries have been the wealthier parts of the population, both

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

in rural and urban areas and the vast majority have been barely touched." If such is the case, I beg the hon. Minister to take serious and drastic steps to see that the poor get the benefit of nationalisation. Why is it that in our country 50 to 60 per cent of our people are still below the poverty line? That is because many of these institutions are not willing to give the necessary help to the poor, which they ought to.

I would like to point out another fact, which this hon. House should take note of. There is a lot of anti-nationalisation propaganda going on in our country. We know as to who are behind this anti-nationalisation propaganda and how far they have succeeded or are trying to succeed in their attempts. The economic growth since nationalisation will indicate that it is a myth alone, not reality that nationalisation will destroy it. We have improved a lot in our savings and investments after nationalisation. There is a contributory factor to the anti-nationalisation propaganda and that is the low productivity and profitability of nationalised institutions. The present figures show that only Rs. 28 crores is the profit. That means, the profit as related to the total income has decreased to 2.01 per cent from 2.18 per cent in 1979.

Another point which I would like to bring to your notice is that there is a high rate of inflation. The credit inflation is high in our country. It is mainly due to strikes resorted to by employees. My submission is that it is time that we seriously take note of these wild-cat strikes in the essential services. They are holding the nation to ransom. There are disruptive elements which are holding the nation to ransom. The present Government must take a serious note of these tendencies developing in our country to disrupt the economic life of the nation.

My hon. friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, said that a lot of frauds and manipula-

tions are going on in the nationalised banking system. This also should be taken note of by the hon. Minister.

Referring to clause 2(a), it says, "banking company does not include a foreign company. My submission is that there are some foreign banks operating in our country and I ask what is their role in our country and how far they can go on with their activities in our country. There are 39 scheduled banks in our country. What is the role of these 39 scheduled banks in the context of nationalisation and article 39(b) and (c)?

Referring to clause 6(2)(a), it says, 'payment in cash which amounts to Rs. 18.50 crores. In my humble opinion, I submit, that that will be contributing to the high trend of inflation in our country. Already there is 20 per cent increase in the inflation rate. Why cannot the Government stop making payment in cash and put this amount in securities? This also may be taken note of.

Finally, referring to Chapter IV, Management of corresponding new Banks, there is clause 7(2) about the Board of Directors. There also I agree with Mr. Satish Agarwal that we should have a look at the functions and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

Again, there is clause 9, sub-clause (3) which says:

"Every Board of Directors of a corresponding new bank, constituted under any scheme made under sub-section (1), shall include—

(a) representative of the employees, and of depositor of such bank; and

(b) such other persons as may represent the interest of each of the following categories, namely, farmers, workers and artisans."

My submission is that this categorisation is not enough. It should have a

wider angle wherein the representatives of the people should also be included.

With these remarks, I fully support the Bill presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, after 1969, fourteen banks were nationalised and this is the second step which this Government has taken to nationalise another six banks. Thus the total number of banks has become 20.

Now, I want to know from the Minister how many times, from 1969 onwards, the bank employees have gone on strike. Madam Gandhi has said several times that these bankmen and also the employees of Indian Airlines, Air India and other highly placed....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you were in the Opposition, you would have supported some strikes!

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: They have done a lot of harm to this country. During Janata rule they stopped clearance of cheques for several days and thus they have almost wrecked the economy of this country. I want the Minister to see that these people do not go on strike. Madam Gandhi he said that unless and until the poor worker in the village gets something, these highly paid persons should wait for some more time. I have already said on the floor of this House that if highly paid people drawing more than Rs. 1000/- or so go on strike, they must be summarily dismissed. Unless and until this is done, there will be no discipline in this country. One can understand a poor man agitating for more wages. If it were a man drawing Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 one can understand but if a man drawing Rs. 1000/- or Rs. 800/-, sitting in an air-conditioned bank, goes on strike, it is only mischief, I would say. Moreover, after the take-over of the banks, the employees have got no fear. They just form some Unions and they want

all benefits from banking institutions, while in return they give very little.

I want to say one thing. People must take money from the banks, but they must return it. We can take water from the tank, but the tank must be filled up again. Suppose you go on drawing water from the tank, if it is not filled up again it becomes empty soon. If people who do not deserve it, take money from the banks, the bank will become bankrupt. Previously, one bank used to be bankrupt while another bank used to be sound. Now that they are under the Government of India, the Government of India should take care to see that every bank makes some money so that it can give some money to the exchequer, and some to the shareholders and employees also. Unless and until this system is introduced, the employees should be told very firmly that they cannot have their own way, that they have to look to the interests of this country and of the banking institutions—the life-line of this country.

I hope that under the leadership of Mr. Venkataraman the banks will prosper. Mr. Venkatareman, as you know, is the model-maker of Tamilnadu and he has very good opportunity to make our country prosperous.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will now reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to this House for the support they have given to the measure. On an occasion like this, one would like to review the working of the nationalised bank in the last ten years. Several suggestions have been made for improving the working of the nationalised bank and also for improving their services to the weaker sections as well as rural and agricultural population. Broadly speaking, there was some suggestion that there should be an evaluation of

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

performance of the nationalised banks. I wish to point out that, so far as the results of the banks are concerned, they are available, and there does not seem to be any need for a separate evaluation. If you look at their performance in the last ten years, it has been very creditable. If you take the number of branches, it has increased from 6596 to 25028. What is more, during this period, the number of branches in rural areas came to 46.9 per cent, in semi-urban areas 24.6 per cent, in urban areas 15 per cent and metropolitan areas 13.5 per cent. Therefore, the emphasis that we want to place on rural development is amply borne out by the fact that a number of these branches have been established and developed in the rural areas.

The other function of the bank is to mobilise resources. Even here, the performance of the nationalised banks has been very creditable. From a total deposit mobilisation in 1969 of Rs. 4,000 crores.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Rs. 4,800 crores.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, 4,083 crores. The total deposit mobilised by these nationalised banks and the State Bank has increased to Rs. 25,977 crores, a performance of which one should be really proud

If you take the assistance rendered to the priority sector, that is, the weaker sections of the society, a sum of Rs. 6,000 crores has been given to this sector, and the break-up of this is: in agriculture, direct assistance is Rs. 1,997 crores and indirect assistance Rs. 590 crores; small scale industries Rs. 2,347 crores; transport and other things go to make up Rs. 6,000 crores. Therefore, I want to point out that, so far as the banks' performance is concerned, it has been of a very remarkable order.

I will now proceed to answer some of the points raised in the debate. I will

² take up Mr. Mr. Satish Agarwal's points first because some of them were repeated by a number of Members.

The first question that he asked was why it was necessary for us to fix 14th March when we were going to nationalise them on the 15th April. The reason is very simple. You must get data with regard to deposits with the bank and you cannot get it on the previous day. You fix a prior date by which you can get the correct data about the banks which you are going to nationalise. Therefore, we fixed a date, one month before the date of nationalisation, and those banks having a deposit of over Rs. 200 crores on a date, one month prior to the date of nationalisation, were brought under the nationalisation scheme. My friend will also realise that, even in 1969 when 14 banks were nationalised, the same procedure was followed. The banks were nationalised on July, 19, 1969, but the date fixed for the purpose of ascertaining the 50-crore figure was the last Friday of June, 1969. So, this was only for the purpose of certainty, and there was no sanctity about 14th March.

The second point which he raised was why we fixed Rs. 200 crores for nationalisation. At the point of the banks having Rs. 200 crores we were practically controlling 91 per cent of the entire deposits of the country. We did not want to take up everything. For one thing it will be difficult to take all the banks at the same time and nationalise. We are not committed to the principle of nationalising all the banks...

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI (Ghosi): How many banks are there in the country at present?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I cannot say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We will tell you why you nationalise.

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: 204.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The present level is Rs. 200 crores. Why we had to fix about Rs. 200 crores is also very relevant. In nationalising banks we have to see that the government did not make any improper discrimination. If we nationalised a bank which had Rs. 200 crores and there was another bank which had Rs. 199 crores, then it will be struck down...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Dispensing justice.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Supreme Court would say that there was an improper discrimination. Therefore, we said: let us take a figure from which the next man would get at least Rs. 30 to 40 crores less. So, after these six banks, the bank which comes next had only about Rs. 150 crores...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Only, because you know that if you take all these banks together...

AN HON. MEMBER: What is this running commentary, Sir?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu did not get a chance to speak on this Bill...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is going to speak on the Third Reading.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given due notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given your name for Third Reading but you are exhausting everything now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nothing. It is only the tip of the ice-berg.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, he must make his presence felt in the House always. Sir, it used to be said of Churchill that he must always make his presence felt. So, if he went to a wedding, he must see the bridegroom and if he went to a funeral, he must see the corpse.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are provoking me to do an act of crime.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore the point is that since we did not want to have a very large number of banks in the scheme of nationalisation and since we wanted to allow 10 per cent of the deposits in other private hands, it was decided to nationalise those banks which had more than Rs. 200 crores as deposits.

The third question which was raised was: why was this urgency?

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: What about foreign banks?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Please wait. I am not one of those who leave any point out. Only you have no patience...

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Thank you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The third point was: why was this urgency? If this criticism had come from any other member I would not have been surprised, but that a former Minister should have raised it, really caused me a real shock, not a surprise. You know in case of nationalisation of banks, if the information had leaked out an hour or so before they could play such ducks and drakes with the account to manipulate it in such a way that it would have caused a great deal of harm to the nationalisation itself. On the other hand, I expected Mr. Agarwal as well as others to compliment me on the way the six banks were nationalised without a whisper being known outside.

The next point was that there have been some regional imbalances. I concede that there are regional imbalances. But they are brought about by conditions which had existed already even before the nationalisation scheme was brought in.

For instance, in West Bengal where I myself noticed that the development of rural banking was not on par with

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

that in the other areas, I arranged for a meeting of the bankers in Calcutta and took steps to see that some effective action was taken to increase not only the number of branches but also the credit facilities in those areas. In each area there has been one or the other of some handicap or a sort of hurdle for expansion of rural credit. For instance, in West Bengal, the hurdle was that the agricultural population there did not have the correct record of rights. Without the proper record of rights, it would be difficult for the banks to lend. Now that is being rectified. With proper record of rights being created, it is possible to increase the flow of credit to the people of that area.

In fact, I have created a group under the Chairmanship of the Reserve Bank Governor with a representative of the State Government and the lead banks of that State to go into that question to see how best that can be rectified. It was also pointed out by my esteemed friend, Shri Satish Agarwal that in Rajasthan also there are regions in which there are imbalances. I shall certainly take that into account and try to rectify that. I shall do that whenever it is brought to my attention that there are imbalances in credit distribution and I shall see to it that that is rectified. Shri Agarwal also pointed out that the profits made by the nationalised banks were low while those made by the private banks were high. That is obvious. The nationalised banks rather owe a duty and an obligation to see that a certain percentage, namely, one per cent, of their total lending should be given under the differential interest rate system under which they will have to lend at 4 per cent. And nearly 33 per cent goes to the priority sector at concessional rate of interest. Naturally, when 40 per cent of their lending goes to the priority Sector, they cannot earn profit like the private banks who are not compelled to do that. Therefore it is no wonder that some of these banks have been making profits. In order that the public may be served

properly, in order that the weaker sections may be served adequately, it has become necessary for us to take over all these banks which have just now been nationalised so that the credit facilities might be available to the priority sector at concessional rates of interest.

Then Sir, the next point which was made by my friend, Shri Agarwal is that a lot of black money passed through the banks. Well he had been a Minister before and he must have got a lot of information on the subject. I wonder why no action was taken during his period. I shall take this information and try to see how best the banks can be prevented from being an instrument in the investment of black money. I shall see that the banks are not misused for that purpose.

16.00 hrs.

There are other suggestions made which are under consideration. I shall certainly see how best we can prevent the banks' being misused for this purpose. One suggestion which has been made by Shri Agarwal, Shri Daga and Shri K. T. Kosalram and a number of others is that Members of Parliament should be represented on the Board of Directors of the Banks. The present composition of the Board of Directors is this. There is one representative of the farmers, one representative of the artisans, one representative from the depositors, two from the workers, one from employees and one from employers and five representatives taken from the public who have expert knowledge in the field of banking economics, industry, business etc. Well I know the traditional answer which is being in cases like this saying: 'No.' No. There should be no political interference from the Members of Parliament in the banks. I am not going to give that answer. I shall have this suggestion examined afresh and shall give my best consideration to this idea.

Sir, the point was that the regional rural banks had not developed very fast. I wish to point out that the previous Congress government initiated a

drive for the regional rural banks but then the Janata government when it came to power questioned the wisdom of the regional rural banks and they wanted it to be evaluated and practically put a stop to it. They appointed Dantwalla Committee. Until Dantwalla committee reported about two years later the development of regional rural banks was practically held up. The Dantwalla committee ultimately came to the conclusion that the rural banks are really to the advantage of the people and now we are taking it up with a measure of vigour and we shall put through a number of regional rural banks.

Sir, the question was raised by a number of hon'ble Members as to why foreign banks are not nationalised. I may inform the hon'ble Members that there are 127 branches of various foreign banks in India and we have 128 branches of our banks abroad and on the policy of mutuality if we nationalise these banks we will have to close down our banks abroad. (Interruptions)

16-03 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair.]

It may be the policy of some of the people in the Opposition to have the

foreign banks nationalised but we have given no such commitment in our election manifesto and we are not going to adopt your election manifesto. Our policy is not to nationalise the foreign banks. Our policy has been endorsed by the electorate and your policy has been rejected and as such, I do not want to endorse your policy.

AN HON. MEMBER: My submission is why we should be compelled to close down our branches outside if we...

SRIH R. VENKATARAMAN: I may inform the hon'ble Members that when we nationalised insurance we were asked to close down our branches in other parts of the world. Then we had to negotiate. (Interruptions).

This is not possible. We are not committed to that policy and therefore, we cannot accept it.

Then, Sir....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): I wish to ask you about the State Bank branch in Paris. Mr. Minister could you tell us what has happened to the State Bank Branch in Paris. Have you been able to open this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have no idea.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, these foreign banks operating in our country are able to accumulate huge assets here. In comparison with this, our banks working abroad have got only 120 branches. Their business is merely symbolic.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have stated repeatedly about the policy of the Government. We have been returned by the electorate on the basis of certain programmes which we have advocated. Our policy is not to nationalise foreign banks for the simple reason that we want to carry on with our branches of banks which are functioning in the foreign countries. Therefore we want to have this mutuality. And I think you can wait till you get a mandate from the people to do it!

Now, Sir, the next point which has been raised is about the advances to the agriculturists. Here again I want to show to you how certain increases have taken place which are remarkable. The amount which was advanced to the agriculturists at the time of nationalisation of banks in 1969 was only Rs. 162.33 crores and as on June, 1979 it is Rs. 2244 crores. While I do not say that we have reached our aim of covering almost 60 per cent of the agricultural population, what we want to assure the House is that we will ensure that Government would spare no effort to see that the advances given to the agriculturists goes on increasing so that we may reach the target which we have set before ourselves.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

The other point which has been raised is that we should have statutory commissions like the Public Service Commission for recruitment and that we should have also some other body to oversee their functioning and so on. Well, I do not think that it is necessary because we have now already a Regional Recruitment Board and it seems to be functioning satisfactorily.

I think I have covered all the points which have been raised. Thank you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There was a suggestion made that a committee may go into it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have already said that there is no need for any committee to oversee. I have already said that. The only point which I will take into consideration is the representation of members of Parliament in the boards.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): That point was raised by his party member. The Minister promised that he will answer all the points raised by members. A proposal was made by your own party member that workers working in the banks, getting rupees one thousand and odd, should not go on strike and if they go on strike they should be summarily dismissed. I want to know your view regarding that. That is all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not expected to comment on every member's individual views. I am here only to represent the Government's point of view.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you may kindly resume your seats. Now I shall put the consideration Motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies, having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation,

in order further to control the heights of the economy, to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of the development of the economy and to promote the welfare of the people, in conformity with the policy of the State towards securing the principles laid down in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration".

The motion was adoptd.

Clause 2 *(Definitions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Consideration motion is adopted; now we move on to Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Now, Clause No. 2. Shri T. R. Shamanna. Are you moving the amendments?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I move the amendments. I do not want to say much All that I have to say is this....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken and covered the points.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I have spoken and I am not taking the time of the House. One or two words only I have got to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments. Are you moving both these amendments? There are two.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: That is next page, next clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly hear me; on Clause 2, you have got two amendments, they are amendment No. 1 and amendment No. 2. They both stand in your own name. Are you moving both of them? If so, please move them. This is the stage when you have to move the amendments.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am moving both the amendments, Amendment

No. 1 and No. 2 to Clause 2. I beg to move:

Page 1, line 10,—

after "foreign company" insert—

"which has deposits collected from persons of Indian origin less than fifty per cent of the total deposits of the bank" (1)

Page 2, line 4,—

for "two hundred crores" substitute—

"one hundred crore" (2)

I do not want to take much time of the House. The foreign banks have been completely left out from the scope of this Bill. I have suggested that as a first step, the foreign banks whose deposits collected from persons of Indian origin are more than fifty per cent of the total deposits of the bank should also be nationalised. Further, the original Bill envisages that banks whose total deposits are more than two hundred crores should be nationalised. I have moved my amendment to say that this limit should be reduced to Rs. one hundred crore only and the banks with more than Rs. 100 crore of deposit should also be nationalised.

The foreign banks have a lot of advantages here in comparison to our banks. Even smaller countries than ours have nationalised the foreign banks there. If the Government is strong, they can manage the affairs very well by nationalising the foreign banks. In the best interest of the country, it is very necessary that we nationalise the foreign banks. In the interest of building up the economy of the country, I expect that the Minister would accept my amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I cannot accept the amendments and I have already given the reasons for that.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments No. 1 and 2.

523 LS—11.

Amendments No. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Claus 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your amendment No. 3, Mr. Shamanna?

SHRI T R. SHAMANNA: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 4 to 8. The question is:

"That clauses 4 to 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 (Power of Central Government to make scheme)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 9. Here is an amendment by Shri Shamanna. Is he moving it?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 7,—

after line 14, insert—

"(c) one member who is an expert in Banking law and Practice." (4)

In page 7, i.e. Clause 9(3), it is said:

"Every Board of Directors of a corresponding new bank, constituted under any scheme made under sub-section (1), shall include—

(a) representatives of the employees, and of depositors, of such bank; and

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

(b) such other persons as may represent the interests of each of the following categories, namely, farmers, workers and artisans, to be elected or nominated in such manner as may be specified in the scheme."

The hon. Minister has just now said that 5 persons, including banking experts will be there. In the Bill, I don't find any specific mention of these banking experts. There should be experts for the proper functioning of the banks. There should also be people with experience. Particularly now when people are appointed as Directors for political considerations, it is necessary that experts should be there but according to the clause of the Bill, I don't find any person with banking experience being mentioned. The Chairman and some other members may have some banking knowledge. But I feel that in the absence of a specific mention, experts may not actually be there. Some members in the Board should be persons having expertise. Therefore, I have brought in this amendment. I request the Minister to accept this amendment, to see that there is an obligation to appoint experts in the Board.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The constitution of the Board is done under clause 9 of this Bill, according to the nationalization scheme. And in the nationalization scheme, I read out who are all the persons being considered—workers' representatives etc. There is nothing against any expert in Economics or Banking or other subjects being included. It is not necessary to provide for it in the Act for that purpose. I do not accept that amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna, are you withdrawing the amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I press my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 7,—

after line 14, insert—

"(c) one member who is an expert in Banking law and Practice." (4)

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

1. *The motion was adopted.*

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 21 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Jyotirmoy is absent. Shri Ramavtar Shastri is also absent. Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, I like to congratulate my hon. friend the Finance Minister, the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank for the splendid manner in which they have achieved this nationalisation without even a whisper anywhere as to how they were going to act and when they were going to act and so on. They did it in such an efficient manner. I had already personally congratulated the Minister a few days after this achievement was made by our Government. Secondly, the Government has done the right thing so soon after they got the mandate from the people, they

proceeded with the nationalisation. There is already, I think, on the statute book a law that was passed at the instance of Mr. Morarji Desai for the social control of the banks. Therefore, I take it that all those banks which are not yet nationalised are also under the control of that Act and to that extent government should be able to control their activities in such a way that the same purposes, same objectives which are expected to be served by nationalising these big banks come to be served also. So, we need not be very sorry that those other banks also have not come to be nationalised. In view of the fact that the government is committed to gaining control over the biggest heights of capital accumulation, government has done the right thing and I am glad to be able to congratulate them.

I would like to make one or two suggestions. I do not expect my hon. friend, the Minister, to give his answer here and now, but I would like him to consider them. I am glad to learn that our nationalised banks are allowed to charge differential rates of interest for different types of borrowers, small industries, small scale industries and the agriculturists and agricultural workers also. Keeping that in view, I would like the government to consider possibility of further reducing these rates of interest. It is not necessary, as was suggested by Mr. Agarwal that these banks should be competing with other nationalised industries in making profit. Indeed, the best of times would come when these banks should work on no profit no loss basis as social institutions in order to subserve the social objectives of the government as a whole. But, under the present circumstances, some profit has got to be made in order to see that these banks are carrying on their business in an effective manner, in a competitive manner also. We should see that these banks are not expected to make huge profit. On the other hand, they should try to plough in

or utilise as much of their profit as they go on making for the benefit of these three priority interests by lowering from time to time, the rate of interest that they would be charging.

The period for which they would be advancing money and these rates and after which they would be charging penal rate. I would like my hon. friend to consider the possibility of having different periods for different types of borrowers. So far as agriculture is concerned, it should not be less than one year. In view of the seasonal character of agricultural production and the inability of the peasants from time to time to get liquid money into their hands to be able to pay according to the terms of an agreement that are being imposed by the banks.

I think after a period of three months or six months, penal rates are being charged at present. I want this period, initial period, to be not less than one year so far as agriculturists are concerned, especially in the case of agricultural workers, and their consumption loans and so on. Secondly, there should not be any penal interest in regard to these people. From time to time national disasters overtake agriculturists and crops fail. Under those circumstances, the local governments would be obliged to ask the banks to observe a moratorium. When they observe a moratorium, the banks are likely to lose their interest. Should we allow the banks to lose interest to such an extent? The next point is where is the guarantee that the local governments would show sufficient sense of responsibility in demanding a moratorium? As a kind of check on the state governments and also as a check on the degree of losses that the nationalised banks would be sustaining, I should like to suggest that whenever local governments are prepared to bear half the losses that would be incurred whenever a moratorium is sought to be declared by them on the loans advanced by the

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

nationalised banks to the agriculturists, the nationalised banks should be willing to accede to the request of the state governments in a manner to subserve the interest of the agriculturists. If however the Central government is prepared to bear a share of this, it can be borne equally: 3.3 per cent Government of India, 33.3 per cent by the state government and 33.3 per cent by nationalised banks.

If they would give serious consideration to this suggestion, I am sure it would be possible to help the agriculturists to some degree. I should like this to be considered in depth in consultation with the banks as well as the Reserve Bank of India. Just at present the state governments are helpless *vis-a-vis* the Reserve Bank of India and the nationalised banks when disasters overtake these people and a moratorium comes to be absolutely necessary.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank Prof. Ranga for his compliments. So far as his suggestion is concerned, I should request him to send a letter giving out his scheme so that the Finance Ministry may examine this; it has to be done in consultation with the state governments also. Therefore, if a proper scheme comes, it will be taken note of by the Finance Ministry. I request the House to accept the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Ranga's suggestion to reduce the rate of interest for DRI scheme, I think, may not be possible. His objective will be served if the present one per cent of the total advances under DRI scheme is made two per cent. That would be much better because more poor people could be covered. Reducing the rate of interest from 4 per cent to 3 per cent or 2 per cent may not be feasible. It would be better to increase the percentage. The Janata Government

doubled it from half per cent to one per cent; you can increase it from one per cent to two per cent.

With your permission, one more question...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, there was nobody here. Prof. Ranga spoke and I have replied. Now, if you go on asking further questions...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It becomes question hour. That is not proper. I shall now put the question. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.30 hrs.

COMPANY SECRETARIES BILL—
Contd.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation and development of the profession of Company Secretaries be taken into consideration."

The important role of the corporate sector, within the framework of the planned programme of economic growth of the country, is well recognised. The healthy growth of the corporate sector is, therefore, a matter to which the Government attaches very great importance.

2. An essential ingredient in the healthy growth of the corporate sector is the induction of professional management. The Government attaches special importance to the development of professional management, so that the corporate sector can evolve and function in tune with the

changing needs of the times, and the social responsibilities that this important segment of the economy has to shoulder. The profession of company secretaries has an important part to play in the introduction of professionalism in the area of corporate management.

3. The statement of objects and reasons of the Company Secretaries Bill which is before the House already indicates the background of the proposed legislation. I would like to add that even while the original Companies Bill was introduced in Parliament as early as 1953, the then Finance Minister gave an assurance to Parliament, in response to numerous requests, that the Company Law Administration would help in the build-up of the institution of Company Secretaries. Indeed, from as far back as 1961, my Department has been endeavouring to encourage the growth of a class of professional Company Secretaries by holding examinations for Company Secretaryship and awarding a diploma which then used to be called the Government Diploma in Company Secretaryship, on the basis of norms and standards laid down by an Advisory Board which had been set up under the Government of India Resolution dated 14th April, 1960.

4. From 1968 onwards, when the Institute of Company Secretaries was constituted as a separate institute under Section 25 of the Companies Act, Government has been endeavouring to develop this institution as an independent non-profit making organisation charged with responsibility of conducting examinations in Company Secretaryship and in developing a cadre of professional Company Secretaries who could serve the best interest of companies as well subserve the public interest.

5. Over the years, the Institute of Company Secretaries has fully justified the support given to it by the Government. In recognition of the steady efforts made by the Institute

to develop a cadre of professionally competent body of secretaries, the Companies (Secretary's Qualification) Rules, 1975 provided that only an Associate or Fellow of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India shall be eligible for appointment as a qualified Secretary in companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or more.

6. The proposal to convert the Institute of Company Secretaries of India into a statutory body has been under discussion for some time. As the hon. Members are aware, the growth of the two parallel disciplines—those of Chartered Accountants and of Cost and Works Accountants—is already regulated by statutes pertaining to these two categories of professionals, namely, the Chartered Accountants Act of 1949 and the Cost and Works Accountants Act of 1959. By giving statutory recognition to the Institute of Company Secretaries, therefore, the three different professions of Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants and Company Secretaries connected with the smooth functioning of corporate management, would be given statutory recognition. Government hope that this would help put the working of the corporate sector in India on sound foundations.

7. I need not dilate the various provisions of the Bill and the administrative structure of the Institute of Company Secretaries to which statutory recognition is now proposed to be given. What we are endeavouring through this special enactment is merely to confer statutory recognition to an institution which has already helped significantly in introducing professional management among the larger units of the corporate sector. Increasingly, the demand for qualified and trained Company Secretaries is expected to grow even for companies with a paid-up capital of less than Rs 25 lakhs, and it is my hope that the profession of Company Secretaries would be fur-

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

ther strengthened with a view to serving the long term interest of corporate growth in tune with the objectives of national growth.

8. To sum up, this Bill is in the interest of development of professional management of the corporate sector and I move that the same be taken up for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation and development of the profession of Company Secretaries be taken into consideration."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th July, 1980."(1)

The purpose of this small amendment is that before the Bill is passed, it may be circulated to get the opinion of the public by the 15th July, 1980. The Minister himself has said that this is a very important piece of legislation. India is one of the developing countries and many industrial and commercial concerns are now being run as joint-stock companies in the public sector or private sector. This Bill is supposed to be on the same lines as the Chartered Accountants Act or the Cost and Works Accountants Act, but there is a difference between the two. Further more, we have not been given any specific qualification which is required for Secretaries. A Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant may be associated with more than one company, but in the case of a Secretary, he will be generally in charge of one company and he will not manage a number of companies.

The Secretary's position is very important. On the one hand, he is the mouthpiece of the Board of Directors.

On the other hand, he is the chief executive head of the company. In the case of an auditor, he will be an independent man. He has full powers as far as certifying accounts are concerned. A Chartered Accountant cannot be removed without giving proper notice. If a new person is to be appointed, notice has to be given to the Chartered Accountant stating that the name of so and so has been proposed and the Chartered Accountant can attend the general body meeting and have his say. But in the case of a Secretary, he will be in full charge of the company's affairs and he will manage it. Therefore, the Secretary's position is different from that of a Chartered Accountant or Cost and Works Accountant. I have already said that whereas a Chartered Accountant may be the Chartered Accountant for a number of concerns, a Secretary will generally manage the affairs of one company only.

This Bill has been drafted after a number of years. The company law was first enacted in 1913. Later it was amended in 1936 and again it was amended in 1956. Originally we had managing agents who, without any liability or responsibility, managed the affairs of many big companies. Now managing agents have been removed and the Secretary has become a very important person as far as company management is concerned, particularly when most of the Government concerns are also being registered under the Companies Act. So, he has to manage huge amounts. On the one hand he has to carry out the executive orders given by the Board of Directors on the other hand, he will have full supervision over the managers and staff. Therefore, it will be better if you take the opinion of the experts in this connection. The Bill may be taken up after a month after eliciting the opinion of the experts in the field.

Secretaries are generally appointed by the Board of Directors after going through their qualifications and all

that. But, here the method of appointment has not been given. Therefore, I feel that if the Bill is circulated, then the Government will be in a position to come forward with a comprehensive Bill. It will be in the best interest of the companies also.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to accept my amendment and send the Bill for circulation. After getting the opinion of the experts, we will pass the Bill. Nothing will happen in one month. So, you please wait for another month.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): In rising to support the Bill I would like to make some observations.

This is a Bill which supplements the all India enactments in the statute book like the Companies Act, the MRTP Act and so on and so forth.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated with reference to Companies Act that—

“One of the basic concepts recognised by the Companies Act, 1956 is that the affairs of companies encompass not only the interests of the shareholders and those entrusted with the management, but also the interests of workers, consumers and the community at large.”

Therefore, I presume that one of the objects of this Bill is to train and bring out such persons from the Institute who can serve not only the process of profit making but also the interest of the workers, the consumers and the community at large. If this be the objective of this Bill, then in the penultimate para, what do you write? —The Minister also did mention it in his speech.

“It is, therefore, proposed to undertake legislation to regulate the profession of Company Secretaries on the same lines as the profession of Chartered Accountants and the profession of Cost and Works Accountant....”

But, here I would like the Minister to please consider that the job of a Chartered Accountant or a cost Accountant and the job of a Company Secretary is entirely different in the turbulent days through which we are passing now. Whereas the job of a Chartered Accountant is stereotyped, the Company Secretaries or the Company Managers have to deal with so many complex problems including the human problem—the workers and also the consumers. They have also to take into consideration the interests of the community at large. Therefore, the objective of this Bill should be to bring out a sort of trained human beings who will be in a position to deal with the complexities of the present-day company administration.

Secondly, in clause 35 of the Bill the Central Government seeks to assume wide powers to give directives to the Institute and if the Institute persists in the defiance of the orders of the Government, in this Bill the Government reserves the right even to dissolve it. In my opinion, it is as it should be. That means, in this Bill the Government arrogates to itself very wide powers. The enjoyment of these powers is correct. The Government should also come forward to shoulder the responsibilities and obligations. I will show one example in this Bill. On page 9, sub-clause (4) of Clause 17 says:

“The Disciplinary Committee shall consist of the President, *ex-officio* one member to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst the members nominated to the Council by that Government and one member to be elected by the Council.”

It is all right. There is no objection. Then, let us come to sub-clause (5) of that clause. It says:

“The Examination Committee shall consist of the President or the Vice-President, *ex-officio*, as the Council

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

may decide, and two other members of the Council elected by the Council."

In the Disciplinary Committee the Government nominates a member, but in the Examination Committee the Government does not nominate a member. That means you want to enjoy the power, but you do not want to shoulder any responsibility in preparing curriculum and in conducting the examinations. Why should not the Government also have a hand in it thereby shouldering the responsibility? Therefore, I request the Minister to consider this point.

My last submission is regarding the finance of the Council. After all, the Bill is brought here for the benefit of the companies so that the companies can work more efficiently and competently. So, if this Institute is to be run, from where the finances are to come? In clause 18 the sources of finance have been described. My suggestion to the Minister is that he may please consider whether it is possible to force the companies also to contribute so that this Institute can function properly and efficiently.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, we generally support this Bill. It seems that this Bill has been brought before the House because the Government feels that the time has come when the affairs of the companies have to be regulated, the corporate sector has to be controlled and certain provisions and certain rules are to be made so that it functions properly. For these reasons, we support the Bill and I would say that this Bill is quite proper and is in order. This Bill has come at the proper time. So far and so much we support it.

But, Sir, I would like to make some general observations while supporting this Bill. We have some apprehension. You know that the corporate

sector of our economy is mostly in the hands of the private sector which is very strong. Our Government also knows how strong it is. Ours is a capitalist economy, and we have been following the capitalist method of development for a number of years. We have allowed the private sector to grow without any control. So, we feel, and Government also feels, as they have stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that if the corporate sector is not manned by proper men serving the interests of the community in a proper manner, the national economy will come to a halt. That is one of the basic reasons for which the Bill has been introduced.

So, while supporting the provisions of the Bill as comrade Sunil Maitra has stated if the lacunae are plugged, and if you bring a Bill on the lines of those for the chartered and cost accountants, you will be doing your best, because the Secretary of a Company has to manage many other things. He has to look to the interests of the owners who are against workers and against national interests, and he has also to manage the workers. So, this thing should be considered. I hope he will give a reply to this question. I hope that Government will be able to translate its desire into action, and that the provisions of the Bill will be really implemented, but I fear that the provisions of the Bill will be overtly and covertly violated by the corporate sector. I am apprehensive of it, but I wish this Bill all success.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Shamanna has moved an amendment to the motion for consideration on a very singular ground. He says that so far as the Secretary of a company is concerned, he is attached to one company, and that in this respect the Chartered Accountants and the Cost Accountants are different. While conceding that the Company Secretary

is the kingpin of the corporate sector and that he has to deal with complex problem, he has moved a motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 15th July, 1980. After giving anxious consideration to his arguments, I do not think there is any valid reason for accepting the amendment on the sole ground that a Secretary is attached to a particular company and, therefore, having regard to the duties that he has to perform, the public should express themselves on this. I do not think there is any necessity at all.

It is highly gratifying that the Bill has received support from all sections of the House, particularly from the opposition. Two friends from the opposition, Shri Sunil Maitra and Shri Narayan Choubey, have supported it. Shri Maitra has raised an important issue. He has asked whether it is the intention that only trained personnel should be brought out of this Institution.

While conceding that the Secretaries have got to face very complex problems in the management of the corporate sector, he felt that if only trained personnel are to be produced, then perhaps, his approach was that there would not be dynamism in the persons concerned. This is the inference that I was drawing from what he was trying to argue. The very fact that the Company Secretary is the kingpin in the administration of the corporate sector and since he has to deal with the labour, management and diverse problems, it is all the more necessary according to my thinking that he should be a trained person and what we are trying to do is already in existence. There is an institution which holds the examinations for Company Secretary and the qualified persons, even now, have to be employed in a company which has a capital of more than Rs. 25 lakhs. We are only giving statutory recognition to the present conditions that are prevailing. I may

I may say that having regard to this, it is absolutely necessary that we should have more trained persons. It is possible that in due course of time, trained company secretaries may be appointed in the companies with less than a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs also.

While reading Clause 16 (5), dealing with the examinations, Mr. Maitra did feel that the Government is not prepared to accept the obligations to be on the Committees like Examination Committee. The intention is that so far as clause 16 (5) is concerned, the Govt. would not like to interfere with the ordinary working of the Institute. The Examination Committee is sought to be given independent status so that the autonomy of the Institute including the Examination Committee could continue. By appointing a person or by nominating a person to the Examination Committee, we would be inviting an uncalled for criticism that we are interfering with the working of the Examination Committee of a purely professional body.

So far as clause 35 is concerned, Mr. Maitra is well aware that this is a residuary clause, which, generally, the Government keeps on to itself so that if a situation arises where there is a possibility of breakdown in the working under the Act, necessary directions could be issued. It is just like what is called in the language of interpretation as 'Henry VIII' clause, so that the residuary power is kept with the Government to issue certain directions, as and when necessary, for the purpose of proper working of the provisions of the Act.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: My experience is otherwise. It became a regular feature and ultimately mandatory.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Experiences do differ, Mr. Maitra. On reading clause 18, with respect to the finances of the Council, Mr. Maitra was of the view that the companies should

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

be forced to pay to the Council. On reading Clause 18, I feel that the Council can have sufficient finances if various sub-clauses of Clause 18 are reckoned. If however it is going to be our experience that the Council will fall short of money, on such an occasion, I can assure Mr. Maitra, that we will certainly come forward with an amendment, if need be. But as of today, we are satisfied that Clause 18 properly protects the interests and that proper finances could be raised, with regard to Clause 18 itself.

17.00 hrs.

I am also greatful to Mr. Narayan Choubey who supported this Bill generally subject, of course, to his proviso that what Mr. Maitra said has got to be taken into consideration. Since I have already made my submissions with regard to the points raised by Mr. Maitra, I do not think I should separately deal with the arguments advanced by Mr. Narayan Choubey. While he was appreciative of the Bill, he felt that the private sector may not allow the provisions to work in all their entirety, in the spirit in which the provisions of the Bill are incorporated. This is an apprehension. Once the Bill comes on the statute book, I must say, the apprehension may not be well-founded. It is possible that some interested parties might try to by-pass the law, but, obviously, they must also be prepared for the consequences which follow when the law takes its own course.

Having regard to the submissions that I have made and since, generally, all the Sections of the House seem to be in favour of the Bill, I request that the Bill may be takn up for considration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Shama-
na withdrawing or pressing his amend-
ment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I want to take an assurance from the hon. Minister and then withdraw it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There is no necessity to elicit public opinion. What assurance can I give?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I do not want to belittle the importance and the urgency of the Bill being brcught on the statute book. The only thing I am concerned with is that the Bill is yet to have certain provision which will be in the interest of the company management. We can still think of something better. I think in the course of six months or one year, when we have some experience, the hon. Minister will be convinced of other difficulties and taking them inic consideration, I hope he will bring forward another amendment, if necessary. With that hope, I do not want to press the amendment.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Shama-
na the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to make-provision for the regulation and development of the profession of Company Sec-
retaries be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause considera-
tion of the Bill. There is no amendment to clauses 2 to 39.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 39 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To the First Schedule and Second Schedule there are no amendments. The question is:

"That the First Schedule and the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

—
17.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: WITHDRAWAL OF STRIKE BY LOCO-MEN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I am happy to inform the House that a section of the loco running staff of the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway who had resorted to stoppage of work from 7th June, 1980 have since decided to call off the agitation with effect from the midnight of 16th June, 1980 (*Interruptions*).

—
17.06 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is a short one and I hope a non controversial one. One of the amendments sought to be made by this Bill to the Advocates Act has become necessary to set right an anomaly which came to light recently. As the House is aware, the dual system prevailed on the original sides of the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta for several years. In other words, it was necessary that an advocate should be instructed by an attorney who alone was entitled to act on the Original side. The attorneys were a separate class of legal practitioners who were not advocates. The existence of the dual system which was to be found only in these two cities in India occasioned a certain amount of controversy. Parliament finally considered it desirable to do away with the institution of attorneys so that there could be a unified Bar and only one class of legal practitioners namely, advocates.

In order to give effect to this object, the Advocates Amendment Act, 1976 was passed, which abolished the class of legal practitioners known as the attorneys and the pre-existing attorneys become advocates.

However, for the purposes of determining their seniority as advocates, their earlier experience and standing as attorneys was not taken into account. This resulted in the anomaly of very many senior attorneys who had been practising as such for several years and were as well qualified becoming junior to those advocates who joined the legal profession very much later and whose standing in the profession was less.

The views of the Bar Council of India were sought on this anomaly and the Bar Council agreed that it would only be right to give the attorneys who become advocates an appropriate seniority having regard to their earlier standing in the legal profession. It is, therefore, proposed to amend sub-section (3) of section 17 to provide that the seniority of an attorney

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

enrolled as advocate shall be determined in accordance with the date of his enrolment as an attorney.

The other amendment relates to the pre-audience among advocates. As hon. Members are aware, the Attorney-General for India, as the Leader of the Bar, has pre-audience over all other advocates. After him, the Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitor General for India have precedence. The work of the Government in the Supreme Court has considerably increased, and in order to ensure that cases are properly defended, it has become necessary to appoint a Second Additional Solicitor General. The terms and conditions of appointment of the Second Additional Solicitor General as well as his position in the Warrant of Precedence are the same as that of the Additional Solicitor General. His functions are also the same. It is, therefore, both proper and necessary that statutory recognition should be given to the office of the Second Additional Solicitor General so that he might have pre-audience immediately after the Attorney-General, Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitor General. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 23 of the Advocates Act to give to the Second Additional Solicitor General a right of pre-audience immediately after the Additional Solicitor General and before the Advocates-General of the States.

It may be mentioned that a Bill for this purpose was introduced in the last Lok Sabha, but lapsed.

I would, therefore, commend this measure to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा): सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि यह जो बिल है, जिसमें कोई विवाद नहीं हो सकता, यह बात सही है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हूँ ए कुछ बातों को आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

न्याय जगत की जो अभी स्थिति है, चाहे वह न्याय का सबाल हो या फिर पूर्व देश के अन्दर जो हमारे एडवोकेट्स हैं, उनकी जो स्थिति है, मैं उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज जैसे-जैसे दिन गुजरते जा रहे हैं पूर्व देश के अन्दर न्याय के सिलसिले में प्रश्न-नाचक चिन्ह लगता जा रहा है। आज पूर्व देश में न्याय पर पैसे ना असर हो रहा है, पैरवी का असर हो रहा है। और न्याय पर राजनीतिक दबाव का असर हो रहा है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से यह बात बड़े पैमाने पर महसूस की जा रही है कि न्यायपालिका की स्वतन्त्रता, न्यायपालिका की दक्षता और उसकी आजादी आज पहले के मुकाबले में नहीं है। सास तार पर शासक पाटी का दबाव निश्चित तौर पर न्यायपालिका पर पड़ रहा है और न्याय अब उस तरह आजाद नहीं है, जिस तरह की आजादी को कल्पना हमारे संविधान ने की थी। यहाँ वजह है कि आज देश के सामने अगर यही स्थिति रही और सरकार ने तथा खास तार पर संसद ने इस पर गहरे तौर पर विचार नहीं किया, तो न्यायपालिका पर से जनता का विश्वास उठ जाएगा और देश के अन्दर एक बहुत ही काला दिन आने वाला है। इसलिए मेरा यह स्पेसिफिक सुझाव है कि आज जो न्यायपालिका की गिरती हुई स्थिति है और उस पर जो शक-व-शब्दा बढ़ रहा है, इसमें सुधार लाने हेतु वर्ज-एंड-मान्स का पता लगाने के लिए कानून के विशेषज्ञों और पारिंयामेट के सभी दलों के सदस्य की एक कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए, जो इस पर विचार करके और इसकी निष्पक्षता और स्वतन्त्रता की गारन्टी करने के सवाल पर सुझाव दे सके।

दूसरी बात यो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि हमारे यहाँ लीगल प्रोफेशन में भी काफी गिरावट आ रही है। देश के

अन्दर प्रियं तरह से वेरोज़शारी बढ़ रही है, अब कानून की पढ़ाई बायं लौर पर राजगार के माध्यम के लिहाज से की जा रही है। लोअर कोर्टेस या हायर कोर्टेस में जो स्थिति है, वह स्थिति यह है कि बन्द लायर्स को छोड़कर ज्यादातर जो एडवोकेट्स हैं, वे रोज़ी-रोटी के स्थाल से इस प्रोफेशन को एडोट करते हैं, लेकिन वहां भी उनको निराशा होती है और वहां का स्टैंडर्ड गिरसा जा रहा है। मेरा इस सिलसिले में एक स्पष्ट सुझाव है कि उस स्टैण्डर्ड को उच्चा करने के लिये सरकार को यह चाहिये कि लायर्स का एक पैनल तैयार करे। एडवोकेट होने की हैसियत से मुझ को भी तुजुबा है—बहुत सारे ऐसे एडवोकेट्स हैं जिन को दस-दस साल की प्रेक्टिस के बाद कोई 'ब्रीफ' नहीं मिलता। यह बात नहीं है कि उन के अन्दर एबिलिटी नहीं है, यह बात नहीं है कि उन को कानून की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन अभी जो पैरवी, पैसे और राजनीतिक दबाव की स्थिति है उस का असर उन पर पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक पैनल तैयार किया जाय, जिस में नये और पुराने दोनों तरह के एडवोकेट्स को रखा जाए और मुकदमों के अन्दर चाहे पक्ष के हों या विपक्ष के हों उन का निशुल्क लीगल एड देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार अपने उपर ले और उस पैनल के जरिये जो मुकदमे बहुत ही इनीशियल स्टेज के हों, वे नये एडवोकेट्स को मिलें और जिन में ज्यादा महेनत की जरूरत हो, ज्यादा ज्ञान की जरूरत हो उन को पुराने एडवोकेट्स को दिया जाय, सीनियर एडवोकेट्स को दिया जाय तथा काम के बदले फीस तमाम एडवोकेट्स को सरकार देने की व्यवस्था करें। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो निश्चित तौर पर इस प्रोफेशन में जो गिरावट आ रही है, उस को चैक किया जा सकता है, उस की स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है। इस तरह से आज लायर्स के अन्दर जो गरीबी और परेशानी है, उस को भी हम दूर कर सकते हैं।

इसी सिलसिले में मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि देश के अन्दर कई तरह के लोगों को पेन्शन देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। ओलेडॉक्स पेन्शन बहुत लोगों को मिल रही है, कुछ सूबों में किसानों को

पेन्शन देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जैसे बहुत से समाज-दादी देशों में तमाम लोगों को पेन्शन की व्यवस्था है, उसी तरह से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेन्ट को चाहिये कि 50 वर्ष तक जो देश में कानून की सेवा करने के बाद बूढ़े हो जाते हैं, जब उन की प्रेक्टिस नहीं चलती है, उन के सामने रोज़ी-रोटी की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है, उन को भी सरकार की तरफ से पेन्शन देने की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैं समझता हूँ—ऐसे लायर्स की संख्या देश में बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है और गवर्नरमेन्ट का बहुत बड़ा एक्सचेंजर इस में खर्च नहीं होगा। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार को इस मामले में पहल तेजी चाहिये और तमाम बूढ़े अधिवक्ताओं के लिये पेन्शन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: (Eranakulam): I do support these amendments to Sec. 17(1) and Section 23(1) of the Advocates Act, 1961.

While presenting this amending Bill, the hon. Minister has stated two reasons for bringing forward this Bill. One relates to the Attorneys and their seniority and the second part refers to the Additional Solicitor General and his right to audience to be heard in the Supreme Court. What attracted me in his speech is this—his reference to the work in the Supreme Court. He said that since the work is so heavy, it necessitated the creation of a second Additional Solicitor General. May I ask the hon. Minister? Will this in any way, or how far will it, reduce the work of the Supreme Court? If you go through the records of various High Courts and the Supreme Court, you will be ashamed to see that there is a huge backlog of cases in our country. If that is the situation of the working in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, then what is the remedy to rectify it?

As far as speedy justice for the litigants is concerned, I do not wish

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

to highlight all the problems of the Supreme Court or High courts of our country since the hon. Minister himself is a practising Advocate. He knows them. However, I will bring to his notice.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Excuse me. He had been a practising lawyer but now he is not.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Thank you, Sir. I would like to bring another point for your consideration. That is about the court fees. I am happy to read in to-day's paper that the hon. Minister has taken note of the high rate of court fees in various high courts and in the Supreme Court. Another point that I would like to bring to his kind attention is regarding the dilatory procedure in the Cr. P. C. and C. P. C. It is high time that we embark on a simplified procedure so that a litigant or usually his heirs need not have to wait to hear the final judgment for years. It is high time to review the role of courts in a socialist pattern of society. Though we have inherited from the past a judicial system, has it contributed to mitigate the grievances of the poor people of this country? Who are the people who could afford to go to the courts and get justice?

Therefore, my submission is that it is high time that we have a second look at the role of the judiciary in the socialistic pattern of our society. The position of the attorneys is taken away and their seniority is restored to them by this amendment. I would like to know how many are there claiming the seniority in this field. This enactment as it says will restore their seniority. I am not opposed to that. But, we must also look to the welfare of this class of people who have been working day in and day out for the sake of litigants. Have we made any welfare schemes for this class of people?

Prof. Ranga is not happy with my proposition, it seems. But, I being a practising advocate, know many of the advocates are living below poverty. I am ashamed to say that happens in our country. There are many who do not have enough to buy their own food or send their children to schools. Therefore, my submission is this though Prof. Ranga might not agree with me for it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Excuse me. How can you infer it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is agreeing.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am happy that I am getting the support of senior people. We must look at the welfare schemes of thousands and thousands of advocates of our nation who have contributed enormously to our freedom struggle and the struggle for the enhancement and the betterment of the poor in this nation.

With these remarks: I support this amending Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been pointed out by the previous two speakers, this Bill is limited in scope and it seeks to explain a thing which is formal in nature. It aims at protecting the seniority of the attorneys who have become advocates and also it aims to give the Additional Solicitor General the right of pre-audience over all other advocates. So, it is a limited Bill; its scope is limited and it is rather formal in nature. It is not right that the Supreme Court should merely be a rubber-stamp. The hon. Minister, as I know is a person deeply conscious of the larger issue as also he deeply conscious of the whole of the law and in this debate, as mentioned by the hon. Speaker before me, in this changing society, I venture to make a couple of brief and general but yet observations which are to my mind, important.

The first observation is in regard to giving the right of pre-audience to the

second Additional Solicitor General. This is not going to solve any of our problems. There is one problem which has been engaging the attention of all those who are in the legal profession or those who are interested in the legal profession, namely, legal aid. It was in 1976 when this type of spirit came to the fore that a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Justice Krishna Iyer. He was required to submit a report on legal aid. Justice Krishna Iyer did submit a report and after his submission of the report, another committee was appointed with Justice Bhagawati and Justice Iyer which also submitted its report and that report was placed before the Government during the Janata rule—the Janata Government which claimed to be committed to the upliftment of the poor—but it did not take any action.

Sir, it is highly regrettable that for the purpose of legal aid in the year 1977-78 one lakh of rupees alone was allotted when Justice Bhagawati and Justice Iyer had asked for a crore of rupees. Even from that token grant of rupees one lakh not a single rupee was spent. The same thing happened in 1978-79. A token grant of rupees one lakh was earmarked but not a single rupee was spent. It is unfortunate and it pains me to say that apparently the Law Ministry at that time was not at all keen on implementing any scheme of legal aid. I am saying so because the Law Minister has gone on record saying that though a very good report is there but the report is not precise. What does he mean when Justice Bhagawati and Justice Iyer had taken great pains and dealt with the subject in detail by producing two volumes of their report appending at the end a legal services bill. It was an easy thing for them to get it through but it was not done. Now, the excuse is put forth by appointing more committees—inter-Ministerial and inter-Departmental committees—and so on and so forth. Now, this becomes crystal clear that when you want to delay a government action you appoint a committee. This was precisely what was done by the previous government.

Sir, it has been said and rightly so that without a nation-wide and well-organised legal aid service the judicial system will continue to be beyond the reach of the indigent. Sir, when more than 80 per cent of our people come within the category of the poor, if you do not have legal aid, then this legal system has no meaning to the large number of our people in our country Sir, while we are on the issue of legal aid we are also on this issue which has been raised by the Law Minister, viz., the need to strengthen the judiciary. Here I must make a complementary remark to the bold steps taken by Justice Bhagawati of the Supreme Court. Though Justice Bhagawati took an extraordinary course by writing directly to the Prime Minister yet what he has written is something to which the Government must pay heed and is something which comes from a Judge who is deeply committed to improvement of the judicial system and our legal system. He has suggested certain specific steps to be taken and has taken great pains in this direction. So, what he has written to the Prime Minister must be taken note of by the government and I am confident the government will implement the suggestions that he has made. Sir, it is unfortunate that this letter of Justice Bhagawati has created such a hue and cry among....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon'ble Member take some more time?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you continue your speech tomorrow. Now, the House will take up the next item on the agenda. Before the next item is taken up, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, wants to make a submission.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to make a submission. If you can give us just a few minutes more,—this is a small Bill,—this Bill will be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Half-an-hour discussion is there.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Half-an-hour discussion could be taken up after this. That will come. I have no objection to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the consensus of the House? If so, I have no objection. I think there are some other speakers also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the practice we follow is this. You take the sense of the House. If you accede to my friend's request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that; you want to speak; the speaker who resumed his seat has also to speak. I thought that...

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Actually tomorrow we take up the Railway Budget. You have already fixed up the time Tomorrow—we take up Railway Budget for discussion in the House. This is a very small piece of legislation: It is my humble submission that if you give us some time more, this Bill will be passed. That is my humble request, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Clause-by-clause is there; you have the third reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we complete this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Up to what time, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half-an-hour will come after this is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is eating into the half-an-hour discussion's time. Already it is 5-32.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you also interested in speaking?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes. I never take more than 5 minutes. (*Interruption*). On this Bill, of course

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you want, Mr. Faleiro?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: 3 minutes or 4 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please close it by 5-40 P.M.; that is my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that the House agrees to extend the time. Half-an-hour will be taken up after this Bill is passed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Faleiro, you may please continue and conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will again reiterate the submission which I have made, that these suggestions which were made by Justice Bhagwati should be taken into account by the Government. They should take all steps in the direction of strengthening the judiciary as stated by the learned judge. Such steps as Government decides to take in its wisdom should be taken. I must say it here that this letter which of course is a purposeful letter has evoked reaction from certain vested interests in the legal circles. It is rather unfortunate that another judge of the Supreme Court should come out openly against it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, let us not discuss the conduct of a Judge, because, that would create complications.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I did not mention that; I am not on that....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly don't do it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am not discussing the conduct: I am discussing the actual fact. But as I have said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let not the Government be taken by the adverse opinion expressed by some persons in some quarters against the observation made by Justice Bhagwati.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What has he said?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: He has pointed out the need to re-structure the Supreme Court. He has pointed out the need to strengthen the judiciary. He has pointed out the need to remove the huge backlog of cases which runs into thousands of cases already. These are the issues into which the Law Minister has to go into. The Law Minister, I am sure, is aware of that—it would not be necessary on my part to remind him. He has been one of the pioneers in the legal aid movement. He has occupied a very senior position in the Legal Aid organisation all over the country. But, then, Sir, it is necessary that apart from the Minister and the Government, the Parliament as such should also be aware of this. We have found that these issues somehow get a very low priority in our parliamentary debates. The Demands of the Law Ministry never come up for discussion here. On the question of legal aid, Bills are introduced but they never come up for discussion.

So, I would request the hon. Law Minister kindly to clarify on these two issues. What is it that they intend to do regarding the legal aid specifically and in the short-term? Secondly, he has spoken on more than one occasion about the task-force or a committee to suggest judicial reforms. Now, at what stage is this proposal and what are the specifics of this proposal and what is the follow up action contemplated? I would request the hon. Minister kindly to enlighten us and educate us on these two points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, a journal with international circulation, known as the *Economist*, has described the Indian judiciary after certain happenings, about which my friend Mr. Faleiro has just now mentioned,—he has mentioned about the letter and withdrawal of cases,—that the Indian judiciary is a *poodle* in the hands of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It is not my saying, it is a

quotation from the *Economist* published from London.

AN HON. MEMBER: And you rely on those people and their opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If is world opinion. Why should you trample that?.....(Interruptions). I am not going into the conduct of that gentleman. I am only feeling sorry for the ignorance of that gentleman that in this system, nobody comes to the rescue of the weaker section of the society. That simple fact is unknown to that gentleman. His expectation is that now all the miseries of the human beings in this country will be over since such and such person has come to the helm of affairs—I am unable to digest that sort of thing..(Interruptions). I cannot forget in my life time the argument of the former Attorney-General, late Shri Niren De when he was arguing about one's right to live in a democracy. We pretend we have a democracy. He had to admit in a court of law that man has no right to live. If a policeman wanted to shoot him, and if he asks for the reasons for his prosecution and for being shot, it is denied to him..(Interruptions). That was the centre of his argument.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Is it within the scope of the Bill? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish, he promised to finish within five minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today, in this country, the rule of law hardly exists. It is rule of muscle-power instead. I can give you a list of cases if you give me the time. The executives have been flouting the orders of High Courts and Supreme Court with impunity. I know of one case, when a person told a District Collector that he had committed contempt of court, he replied: "If you file a contempt case against me, I will arrest you under MISA". There are cases like this. (Interruptions). Let us try to understand the volume of pending cases. Mr. Law Minister, would you

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

kindly enlighten us about the pending cases in the Hight Courts and Supreme Court. Justice delayed is justice denied—he has forgotten that. They have inherited all the bad things from the British and the judicial system is one of that. Ours is one of the most expensive country as far as litigation is concerned.

I had lived in jails in four districts. I have yet to see a rich man in jails. Jails have been for poor people and political opponents. Jails are not meant for real criminals.

It has been said time and again that there should be Supreme Court circuit benches. How on earth can a man from Kumbakonam Gujarat, or Dibrugarh come to Delhi and file appeal against the orders of the High Court unless he sells his home and hearth for filling the pockets of great legal luminaries that you see in abundance here and outside?

Further, I suggest that the jails should come under the judiciary. If you see the figures, the number of under-trials is far more than the number of convicts in the jails. The under-trials cannot remain in the custody of those who are a party to the litigation. That is enough justification for bringing the entire jail system under the judiciary. I would suggest and conclude that an all-party Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to review the functioning of the system as it is today, so that the country and this House should know what we are inside. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the scope of this Bill is very limited. There are only two aspects as I have already stated in my speech and the hon. Members have chosen to speak on matters which are generally outside the amending Bill. They perhaps thought that it was the Demands for Grants of my Ministry so that anything

under the sun could be discussed. I will not go into the details of what the hon. Members have said. But on one aspect, Mr. Bosu seems to have mastered the *Economist*. For his information, I would like to say this much, that not a single case, either against Mrs. Gandhi or any of her family members, has been withdrawn from the courts, notwithstanding the fact that she became the Prime Minister. I was the first person to make the statement that the law would take its course; and she supported me on that account. If this is an indication, this is a clear indication, not only of our faith in our judiciary, but of its independence. If his *Economist* have a different view, it is for him to follow it.

Mr. Bosu has also made a very sweeping remark about the flouting of the orders of the High Court; and he said that we have gone to the extent of threatening that we will arrest people under MISA. But Mr. Bosu should have this much knowledge at least that MISA has been repealed. Therefore, this has no relevance whatsoever. This only shows how much truth is there in his statement (*Interruptions*).

Generally, all the Members have supported the Bill. Mr. Yadav has said generally something about the judiciary and the fall in the standards of the legal profession, and of the courts, and he has urged for legal aid to be provided, besides pension for the advocates. It would be very difficult for me to dilate on all the issues in a Bill whose scope is highly limited. I would not like to go into the details of what the various Members said, including Mr. Arakal and Mr. Faleiro, who have gone into the question of legal aid. Mr. Arakal was particular to ask how, by the creation of the post of a Second Additional Solicitor General in the Supreme Court, the backlog of cases can be reduced. If I may say so, the Second Additional Solicitor General's post was created 4 or 5 years ago. It is not as though we are creating it at this stage. In fact, the Benches in the Supreme Court are increasing from

time to time. Including the Chief Justice, the strength of the Supreme Court is 18: and often, 5 to 6 Benches are constituted. Therefore, the Posts of Attorney General, Solicitor General; Additional Solicitor General and the Second Additional Solicitor General are necessary for them to appear before the different Benches.

I am aware of the concern of the House regarding backlog of cases, as also the slow process with which we had been proceeding on the question of legal aid. On the question of legal aid I will perhaps come before the House shortly. The matter is at the final stages, where a committee is being constituted not only to frame uniform schemes for all parts of the country, but also to implement them. A very small committee is being constituted-- which will be headed by Mr. Justice Bhagwati. They are just finalizing the terms. Justice Bhagwati is supposed to be one of the father figures of this movement from the time he was in Gujarat. It was the Chief Justice of India who proposed him for heading this Committee. I am finalizing the personnel of this Committee, as also its terms of reference; after which perhaps I will come before the House to give the details. Therefore, I am really concerned about it and I really admire the members for their expression of concern with regard to legal aid and the backlog of cases. I take note of them. There are other infirmities in the judicial system. I am very much aware of them and we would certainly consider proper steps at the proper time, not the proper steps at the improper time as suggested by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. With these words, I move the Bill for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.46 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
HIGH LEVEL WORKING GROUP ON
CEMENT INDUSTRY

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I suppose in living memory never before such a cement famine had engulfed the country as it has today, and I charge this Minister that it is an outcome of a conspiracy between the big business and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the government and it is nothing but a total surrender to private sector and who are the top-most people, ACC, Tata, Birla giants and so many others. Today 88.34 per cent of the existing built-in capacity is in the hands of private sector and it is an outcome of lopsided planning of 33 years' rule of either Congress, 28 1/2 years or 30 1/2 years and 2 1/2 years of Janata rule. The Janata Party followed the principles of Congress and the Congress Party followed the principles of Janata. Today, we have got 88.34 per cent of it in the hands of private sector. In 1982, after implementation of a certain scheme, the private sector will continue to own 75 per cent of the built-in capacity of the Cement Production. I do not understand what prompted the Ruling class to do this that although eastern and northern region consume the largest quantity of cement yet the Western and the Southern region produce more cement. The eastern region consume 33,84,000 tonnes and the deficit is 3,64,000 tonnes; the northern region consume 5,36,300 tonnes with a deficit of 2,65,600 tonnes. You, Mr. Congressmen, have been implementing a wonderful planning in this country. What is the picture in the western region. They consume 4,33,800 tonnes leaving a surplus of 1,46,000 tonnes, the southern region consume 4,67,000 tonnes with a surplus of 2,40,300 tonnes. Can any body explain why a consumer is made to pay such a heavy freight for getting cement, it is as high as Rs. 150 per tonne for a consumer in Punjab. It is wonderful planning. We are now trying to finalise the 6th Plan. A wonderful set of people, all geniuses, have finalised and executed those plans and the longest transit, longest lead for movement, on an average, comes to 500 km. The consumer pays for this transport, he pays interest on the money and he pays for the chori on the way. Dr. Chanana is an economist and he should tell us what was this lead one decade ago and how this deterioration has taken place and what is the result? The result is increased cost, occupation of your

much needed transport system, for your major transport system consumes liquid fuel for which you are mostly dependent on imports. You are creating a crisis. Bottlenecks are created and the blackmarketeers are the biggest contributors to this great democratic management. They thrive and prosper and for them bottlenecks must be created and artificial scarcities must be created. A bag of cement costs at the factory gate Rs. 5; the controlled price is Rs. 25 but the blackmarket price is anything between 50 and 100 and the weight is 10—15 per cent less. Adulteration? Anything would go inside. That is the position today. Production in 1979 was 19.5 million tonnes. There is no real scarcity. The demand is 22 million tonnes. The gap is 2.5 million tonnes. Yet the ruling class have been deliberately keeping 20 per cent idle capacity in some plants. Why? Capitalists know: if I have to meet sundry expenses all around, I shall have to keep a sackful of currency. That can be done by creating artificial scarcity. If we can earn that much by not utilising 100 per cent capacity, why should we do it? Because capitalist system aims at one thing and that is profit. Here by utilising 80 per cent of the installed capacity, they earn more profit than they would have earned if they had utilised 100 per cent capacity. I am charging this government, the crisis, the famine of today is the creation of the big business and the ruling party.

There are two sick plants: Jaipur Udyog and Dalmia Dadri. The installed capacity is 12 lakh tonnes per annum. I should like the hon. Minister to tell this House of the effective steps, if any, his department has taken. I know there are a lot of people who like to take an evening out, to have perquisites. We should like to know precisely who is flourishing on this, how this is being distributed, how the benefits are going between Udyog Bhavan and the factory. What steps did you take to see that factories did not remain idle and produced their maximum quantity? Dalmia

Dadri became sick in 1973, eight years ago. The owners siphoned more than Rs. 2 crores, I am told, to their biscuit industry which was low-priority more-profitable area. Is it a fact, Mr. Industry Minister, that C. B. I. enquiry is going on against them because they committed a fraud? Yet there is no production. In North India, and Himachal, Rajasthan, particularly in Himachal, there are large deposits of raw materials, limestone. But in the last ten years only two plants have come up—Rajbari and Udaipur. Why is it so? Who are stopping others? This must be probed into. Hardly anything has been established in the last five years, hardly anything. In Eastern Zone from where you come only one cement plant has come up, although there is enough scope. Assam and Arunachal have been insisting repeatedly for new plants. Nothing has been done. We must have an explanation from the Minister as to why their requests and insistence have been set aside.

There are large deposits of limestone in Purulia and Dolomitic Limestone in Jaintia Hills. Studies have shown that by beneficiation limestone could be converted into a good raw material. This could be easily arranged by giving subsidy. It will be a wise move—adjusting freight pool subsidy for transport of cement from those regions. You give that money—what you are wasting on 500 kilometre lead—and allow those limestones to be used. It is not the money, Dr. Chanana, the question is you do not have enough transport system and you are fully dependent on imports. This year, oil bill may touch Rs. 7000 crores. Most of the export earnings will go in their pockets and together with that high subsidy that you are paying for exports.

For these two projects 'bench scale' tests have been made. These have been found successful. Dr. Chanana may kindly tell the House, have you obtained patent for this also or not? Please tell us after doing the 'bench scale' tests which proved to be successful, after taking patents, why are you

not exploiting it commercially, industrially? Why? Have Jains forbidden you? Have J.R.D. Tata and Birla forbidden you—that if you enhance the quantity they would not be able to sell cement at Rs. 75 a bag, 15 per cent weight less. Is it that? What is it? Kindly tell the House about it.

Besides this an ocean of blackmarketing, Mr. Chairman, is there. As for Blackmarketing, the extent of it cannot be described in my language any longer. Ask any Member in this House, to say that there is no blackmarketing in cement. There is short weight. I know within the Tata Group itself there was correspondence, where A.C.C. people were told by Tatas and other groups—we have weighed bags and we found them short-weighed. The myth of the House of Tatas has exploded many times about it. The cement is not only short-weighed, I will come to something which will startle you. The Minister should tell this House frankly and freely and he should not hide anything—have you not approved 'Fosolanic additives' like brickbats, fly ash, silica upto 15 per cent? Is it not a fact that brickbats have been allowed to be mixed in the cement? Therefore, you get cement of red colour today, sometimes of pinkish colour. They are even mixing kiln dust, clay of limestone. That is why, precisely the other day a multistoreyed building collapsed in Karnataka which took a toll of hundreds of lives. The cement has become a standing scandal of this country today. Then there is faulty packings, leakage in bags which is deliberately done.

18.00 hrs. .

I would like the Minister to tell the House about this: You have given a directive about the ratio of old and new gunny bags. But you have never said as to how many times an old gunny bag could be used. You have no answer to this question: What is the enforcement machinery you have got to ensure that your directives are carried out by the cement plants? You have none at all. So, it is all in the hands of the cement producers.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Kindly tell us, what percentage of cement production the producer has the freedom to sell in the open market to chosen customers, i.e. normally in the black market? You have allowed it. Kindly tell us the percentage. I will show you how the eastern region—West Bengal—has been discriminated. I have got figures:

Name of State	Population as per 1971 census (in crores)	Average workers (in thousands)	Allocation of cement factory in first quarter of 1980 in metric tonnes
West Bengal	4.43	870	2.86 lakhs
Gujarat	2.67	527	3.30
Maharashtra	5.04	1069	4,35,600
Andhra Pradesh	4.35	394	3.03
Tamil Nadu	4.12	499	3.18

Previously imported cement was being made available for supply in the State of West Bengal, which has got a public distribution system. It is not known why this has been discontinued. Allocation of imported cement is of considerable help in the present situation when adequate number of wagons for movement from the cement factories are not available. I conclude by appealing to the Chair that the Minister be asked to give replies to each and every point that I have raised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, I appreciate the hon. member's basic question that he raised for today's discussion that the reply given by me to his Question 332 was not satisfactory. I presume that the hon. member wanted that both the question and the reply should have been drafted by him. Unfortunately, that is not possible, because when a question

is put to a Minister, he has to depend on the factual data for the reply. So, all the replies given to his Question 332 were factual and they were based on statistics. I would not like to repeat all that. All the information asked by him was supplied to him in reply to Question No. 332.

Now, the points raised by the hon. Member are also interesting although they have nothing to do with the basic question. It is a very interesting issue that he has raised. For example, the first issue is the allocation and planning of cement industries. I am glad that in 33 years he did include the three years of the Government to which he was a Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was not a member.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: You were sympathizing with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was like your Party supporting the Charan Singh Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, he will be called a supports.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised the question of location of cement industry in the country during the period although the location was already regulated.

There is also contradiction in his speech when he mentioned the location of cement industry in the eastern, western, southern and northern sectors. I would only request the hon. Member to check his speech which he has given and correct the contradictions raised by him in that.

I now come to his division where he says that 88.33 per cent of the cement industry is in the private sector. Unfortunately, that is not true. If he wants, I can give him the data also. The operational capacity in the public sector is 2.90 million tonnes out of the installed capacity of 24.02 million tonnes, and out of the capacity sanctioned....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is produced today?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: There are two terms. One is the installed capacity and the other is the sanctioned capacity. The hon. Member knows it better because he has the economic intelligence of a very superior nature.

Out of the new capacity sanctioned i.e. 28.8 million tonnes, 9.17 million tonnes is in the public sector. This would come to more than 30 per cent of the new capacity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When will it come?

-1

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The planning is not done for yesterday; planning is always done for tomorrow to come. Now, the take off stage is very fast after we got rid of the bottlenecks created by his friends.

The hon. Member has talked of transportation and other bottlenecks. The major bottleneck as far as the cement industry is concerned, unless you include the God of rains, Indra-devta, also as one of the conspiration of having created the bottleneck, is the situation in the coal mines which the hon. Member knows better, and the resultant factors which are created by that. The infrastructure which was heavily damaged is being repaired by us.

As far as cement production is concerned, this is one industry where the capacity utilisation rate is the highest. The hon. Member's remarks are very interesting. I do not want to make the private sector as the hero. But I am only shocked to hear the Member who belong to a Party which is supposed—theoretically at least—to be committed to the public sector, having not talked the good points of the public sector at all, where he has criticized the mal-performance.

In West Bengal State to which he belongs, what is happening there? In

fact, he must search his heart and find out as to what is happening there. Now, we in collaboration with the State, are putting the whole economy in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And you are going to help him in searching his heart!

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The major bottlenecks today in the cement includes supply of coal and which industry or all the industries in the private sector or the public sector—have been the bottlenecks of energy which includes supply of coal and which includes supply of power also. In this very industry actually the under utilised capacity which was only 13 to 20 per cent has, in fact, gone up today. The capacity utilisation today is 67 per cent. Now, the capacity utilisation is low. If you talk of the average of other industry, this might appear to be an attractive one, but as far as the cement industry is concerned, the capacity utilisation touched 90 per cent also. Here, if you accuse the private sector, I will be welcoming the instances that you bring that they are increasing the under-utilised capacity of their units.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about scarcity and blackmarketing of cement?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I am coming one by one to the points raised by you. I have talked of the bottlenecks. Now, let us see how we please the God of Rains so that he removes the bottlenecks. You and I will sit together and I would learn a lot on this.

The figures that the hon. Member has given—22 tonnes, 95 tonnes and a gap of 2.5 million tonnes—are old figures. Let us talk about the main projections and the existing position today. The gap is much bigger than what you have talked of and we are working on a war footing to bridge that gap. (Interruptions). I like the hon. Member in the matter of trick of statistics. The statistical tricks are very interesting and I am not resorting to them at all.

[*Shri Charanjit Chanana*]

Now, the hon. Member has talked of the two units of the cement factory. Whatever he is saying is anything but correct and we are, in fact, very seriously taking opinion in these cases. For what we have inherited we are not responsible, we are not also holding you responsible. It is a matter of time and we are still trying to cure them.

Now, the hon. Member talks of black-marketing. I am sure and I can assure you that in respect of most of the States coming under our Party we have already advised the Chief Ministers of those State Governments to see to that. Since the hon. Member must be knowing, the distribution of cement at retail level is with the States. You know the allotment pattern of cement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the basis? How do you discriminate between one State and another.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have only to correct your data. For example, if you are talking of West Bengal, you will check up with your Minister concerned who came to me....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Telex.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would also show you the letter received by me. I will tell you the date also. The Minister came to me and I saw to it that the cement is allotted to there will. You will have to check up with them and verify what I am telling you on the floor of this House that the West Bengal Government, when was approached, had a problem of movement, which is what my Ministry is also saying and we say to it that it is not only the letter of allotment to one cement factory, we also saw to the movement part of it. So, I would request you to kindly check up on that. Even then if you have any problem, even after the allotment of cement, even after our having made efforts for the movement, we still welcome any State coming to us with the problem of cement. I will give an example—for

example, the allotment of 10,000 tonnes of cement to Jammu & Kashmir when they had a problem. We have categories of cement requirement of States which do not exclude any State in the country at all. Whenever there is an emergency requirement, we see to it that we supply cement to them. For example, we give cement for prevention of floods.

He talked about shortage of weight and faulty packages. Wherever that is there, we make periodic checks. The Cement Research Institute has been asked to do that, and we have already started with a few mills. In other cases also we will do it in due course.

As far as mixing and red colour are concerned, that is more in the beauty of his speech. In the actual cement, it is not like that at all. The mixtures that Government is permitting are technically feasible and viable.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is that, kindly tell us.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Do you want to know the formula?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the percentage of bricks, silica etc.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It is not like that. There are sets of permutations and combinations which are allowed, based on the tests and reports of the Cement Research Institute. So, unless you put a question as to how much brick comes from which brick factory, I will not be able to say at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All that cannot be explained now. Let us keep an eye on the time also.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would only say that the mixtures that particular units are allowed are subject to technical testing and technical approval.

The hon. Member has talked about the percentage of cement allowed to the cement producers. They can only

use two per cent of their production, and that also for self-consumption. They cannot sell anything without the permission of the Cement Controller.

About the other percentage, I am not in touch with what he calls the black market. The hon. Member would know it better, but I can tell him that the trend in the black market of all the essential commodities, which was up, is now coming down. It will come to zero, then we will talk about that.

I have replied to all the points he has raised.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति महोदय, सीमेंट की कितनी भारो कमी है उसका सबूत यही है कि दिल्ली ही में सीमेंट के सवाल को ले कर प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हए मैं क, ख, करके कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय: आप प्रश्न ही पूछें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने यही कहा है कि सीमेंट की कितनी भारी कमी है उसका उदाहरण दिल्ली में आपको देखने को मिल रहा है कि यहां प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। मैंने केवल इसका जिक्र ही किया है और अब मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

(क) मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सही है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर जो सड़क पुल बन रहा है वह सीमेंट की कमी की वजह से अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है? अगर यह बात सच है तो सरकार वहां सीमेंट की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रही है;

(ख) हमारे देश के लिये वार्षिक सीमेंट की आवश्यकता कितनी है और हम कितना उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और जो कमी है, उसको पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कौनसी योजना बनाई है,

(ग) क्या यह बात सच है कि शाहाबाद इडस्ट्रीज ट्रस्ट के स्वामित्व में राहेतास जिले में एक चूना-पत्थर की खान थी जो 1971 से बन्द है जिसकी वजह से एक हजार कर्मचारी बेंगार है? अगर यह बात सच है तो व्या सरकार इसके बारे में जांच-पड़ताल कर के उचित कार्यदाही करेगी; और

(घ) सभापति महोदय, आप और हम सभी जानते हैं कि सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी बढ़े पैमाने पर हो रही है, राज्य सरकार इसमें क्या करती है, यह भी सभी जानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कार्रवार तरीका सरकार ने ढूँढ़ निकाला है जिससे सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी को रोका जा सके?

यह मेरे सवाल है, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय, मैंने जिस सफाई के साथ सवाल पूछे हैं, उसी सफाई के साथ जवाब दें।

श्री मूलधन ढाणा (पाली): राजस्थान में जयपुर उद्योग प्रतिवर्ष 22 लाख टन सीमेंट उत्पन्न करता है और हमारी मांग हर दिन 10 लाख टन की होती है। लैंकिन राजस्थान को सीमेंट केवल 3,4 लाख टन ही मिलती है। यह कहां तक सही है कि अगर पंजाब में गेहूँ पौदा होता है तो पंजाब के लोग तो भूखे मरे और दूसरी स्टेट्स को दिया जायें? हमारे यहा इतनी सीमेंट पौदा होती है और हमारे यहां की सीमेंट की जितनी मांग है, उसकी आधी भी पूरी नहीं होती, तो यह कहा तक उचित है?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: शास्त्री जी, आपने जो पटना डिज के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं आपको इन्फार्मेशन के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पुल जब तक हमारी सरकार थी, तब तक बनता रहा, उसके बाद पुल क्यों नहीं बना, यह आपको पता है। यह पुल बनना बन्द हो गया था। उसके बाद हमने 6 हजार टन सीमेंट इसके लिये एलाट किया है।

सभापति महोदय: बनना बन्द ही हो गया है या डैमेज भी हो गया?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: दूसरा प्रश्न आपने पूछा है कि सीमेंट की डिमांड कितनी है। 1980-81 में यह 27.99 मिलियन टन है। जैसी कड़ीशन्स अभी है, उसमें इसकी प्रोडक्शन 22 मिलियन टन है। लैंकिन जिम प्रकार से पावर में कट बगैरा होते हैं, उससे हो सकता है कि एक-आधे मिलियन टन प्रोडक्शन घट राकता है या थोड़ी सी पोजीशन इम्ब्रूव हो सकती है। लैंकिन जो

[श्री चरणजीत चानना]

एससीपीसीटे के प्रोडक्शन हैं वह 22 मिलियन टन हैं।

इसके बलावा हम जो इस्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं वह 2 मिलियन टन है।

तीसरा सबाल जो राहतास मिल के बारे में पूछा है आप कविश्वन कर दीजिये, वह बता दूँगा, मेरे पास वभी इन्कार्मेंशन नहीं है।

चोरबाजारी के लिये मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि किस प्रकार से आप पुलिस को इन्कार्म कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में तो एक कानून है।

मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि बब हमारी सरकार बन गई है, हम देखते हैं कि किस प्रकार से चोरबाजारी कम हो सकती है। जो चोरबाजारी की कर्व उपर अली भई थी, उसे हम नीचे लाते हैं, इसके लिये थोड़ा लहराये।

माननीय सदस्य ने राजस्थान के बारे में कहा है। सब स्टेट्स को जो कोटा दिया जाता है, उसके लिये तीन फार्मूले हैं। स्टेट्स से पूछ लिया जाता है कि उन्हें कौन सा फार्मूला सूट करता है और उसी हिसाब से उन्हें कोटा दिया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में राजस्थान सरकार से दोबारा फैसला करा लें। मेरा ख्याल है कि डैटा से पता चल जायेगा कि उनकी स्टेट का सीमेंट का गंप क्या है। अगर वह एवेरेज से अलग हो, तो वह हमें जरूर बतायें।

श्री भूलचन्द डाना: हमने 12 लाख टन सीमेंट मांगा था, लेकिन 4 लाख टन दिया गया।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: मैं इसका डैटा देता हूँ। क्वार्टरली एलोकेशन एज बारिजिनली फिक्स्ड इन जूलाई, 1978: 141,000 टन, क्वार्टरली एलोकेशन एज रेंड फ्राम अप्रैल, 1979: 155,000 टन, क्वार्टरली एलोकेशन एज रेंड्यूस्ड फ्राम जनवरी, 1980—एज दे एग्जेस्ट ट्रूडे: 124,000 टन।

श्री भूलचन्द डाना: हमने मांगा है 12 लाख टन। हम खुद सीमेंट प्रोड्यूस करते हैं। आप हमसे ले लेते हैं, लेकिन हमें देते नहीं हैं।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: जो क्राइटोरियन माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं, अगर दूसरी स्टेट्स भी उसको अपना लें, तो एक स्टेट कहेगी कि कांयला तो हम बनाते हैं, और कहीं न भेजो। हमने तो सारे देश की बात सोचनी है। इसमें आपकी मांग की बात मही है। मांग एक फार्मूले पर बेस्ड होती है और वही मांग होती है। अगर मांग का क्राइटोरियन यह होगा कि फैक्टरी एप्लीकेशन स्टेट, या एक्स, वाई जेड स्टेट में है, और वहीं पर सब माल कनज्यूम किया जायेगा, तो उस हिसाब से दिल्ली को तो एक बोरी भी नहीं मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 17, 1980/Jyaistha 27, 1902 (Saka).