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Tuesday, July 15, 1980

Asadha 24, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 21- 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 27, Tuesday, July 15, 1980/Asadha 24, 1902(Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 531 to 534, 537, 540, 542 and 548 1—39

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 510 to 530, 535, 536, 538, 539, 544 to 550 40—71

Unstarred Qustions Nos. 3986 to 4200 and 4202 to 4367 71—510

Statement correcting Answer to USQ No. 197 dated 10-6-1980 . 510—511

Arrest and Release of Members

(Sarva shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap and Chanderpal Shailani) . 511

Re: Treatment Meted out to Shri Rasheed Masood, M.P. While Under Arrest 512-513

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 514—517, 662

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Reported plan of subversion of the North-Eastern States styled "Operation Bharahmaputra"

Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . . . . 512—524, 525—532

Shri Yogendra Makwana 524-525

Shri Tariq Anwar . . . . . 533—535

Shri Dharam Das Shastri . . . . . 536—538

Shri K. Lakkappa . . . . . 538—543

Shri Zail Singh . . . . . 543—551

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

First Report 551

Statement *Re* : Centenary Celebrations of 1400th Hijra Era

Shri B. Shankaranad . . . . . 552—554

Statement *Re* : Outcome of the 19th Meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commissions held in Dacca.

Shri Kedar Pandey 554-55

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

Matters under Rule 377	COLUMNS
(i) Research project on Monkeys in Rajasthan	
Shri Satish Agarwal	556
(ii) Allocation of steel and pig iron to Tamil Nadu	
Shri S. A. Dorai Sebastian	557
(iii) Need for immediate sanction of the Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project	
Prof. P.D. Kurien	557-558
(iv) Need for setting up a Cashew Board for the development of Cashew Industry	
Shri B.K. Nair	559
(v) Need for improvement in the working of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant	
Shri Niren Ghosh	559-560
Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81	
Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction—	561—662
Shri Digambar Singh	568-569
Shri Negina Rai	569—576
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	576—581
Shri Zianal Abedin	581—591
Shri Shantubhai Patel	591—594
Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	594—599
Shri S. Murugina	599—605
Shri Chaturbhuj	605—609
Shri Ram Swarup Ram	609—612
Shri P.V.G. Raju	612—619
Shri Jharkhande Rai	635—641
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	641—648
Shri V.S. Vijya Raghavan	648—654
Shri George Joseph Mundackal	655—658
Shri Ramlal Rahi	658—662

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 15, 1980/*Asadha* 24, 1902 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Monthly Requirement of Coal for Power Plants in Gujarat

*531. SHRI DAULATSINHJI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of coal for power plants in Gujarat State;

(b) the quantity supplied during the last three months;

(c) what are the reasons of short supply of coal to power houses; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to supply coal to power houses as per their requirement to avoid power breakdown in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). A statement showing quantity of coal allocated and actual receipts by the Thermal Power Stations in Gujarat during the last three months of April-June, 1980 is given in Annexure.

(c) The main reason for the short-fall in supply of coal against the linkages established has been the non-availability of adequate number of wagons for movement of coal to thermal power stations in Gujarat.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to augment the coal supplies to the various thermal power stations in the country including Gujarat State. These include:

(i) Coal companies and railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-ministerial meeting are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power stations.

(iii) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power stations on daily basis.

(iv) Coal supplies to thermal power stations are also being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure on a weekly basis.

Annexure

Requirements and Receipts of coal at the Thermal Power Stations of Gujarat for the Period April, May and June, **1980.**

(Figures in tonnes)

Name of TPS		April, 80	May, 80	June, 80
Sabarmati	Requirement	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Receipt	87,000	87,000	85,000
Dhuvaran	Requirement	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Receipt	10,000	10,000	15,000
Gandhinagar	Requirement	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Receipt	55,000	51,000	59,000
Ukai	Requirement	160,000	160,000	160,000
	Receipt	121,000	118,000	131,000

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: The statement that has been laid by the Minister is a very stereo-type one and in spite of all the precautionary measures that they have mentioned, it can be seen from the statistics, which is also given, that except Dhuvaran, the other three projects do not get their requirements, what they asked for. Even about Dhuvaran, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that it is the only power station for Saurashtra region and today, this power station is almost under water and there are chances of its being wiped out. May I know, what steps are being taken to save this power station and in case something does happen, what alternative arrangements have they made for Saurashtra region?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is being run by the State Electricity Board and we try to give maximum help which is possible and in case of shortage, we normally try to help the States by getting power from one State and giving it to another.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: He has not replied to my question. Anyway, I will put my second supplementary. Considering the difficulties in obtaining coal and other raw materials for energy, has the Government thought of any substitute materials? If so, what are they? A basic substitute material which is available in that region is the tidal energy. Has the Government thought of harnessing this vital source of energy, which has not been tapped.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is only one tidal station in the world, which is working on a commercial scale. It is in France and we have opened negotiations with them and their experts have come to this country and they identified three places *viz.*, Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Kutch and Sundarbans. They have recommended the Gulf of Cambay as a place where there is a possibility of tidal station being put up and we have already planned allocation of a few crores of rupees for this purpose and very soon the project will start as far as the research aspect is concerned. So far as the new projects for Gujarat is concerned, we are adding up Ukai Left Bank, Kadana Pumped-hydel stations, Ukai Fifth Unit, Wanakbori and Wanakbori Extension-thermal stations, which will add up 1175 MW by 1985.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to know whether supply

of coal alone to the thermal power stations will improve the power position. If not, what are the other steps which the Government proposes to take to remove the constrains other than coal?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: One factor is coal. But at present the coal stocks are there in the power stations in Gujarat for a number of days. So, that alone is not the reason for the fall. The main problem is that of maintenance, which can be overcome only if the State Electricity Boards gear up their maintenance staff and also the managerial staff. If they increase their generating capacity by 10 per cent, the problem of Gujarat State can be overcome, with the existing installed capacity.

Smuggling of Indian Films to Foreign Countries

*532 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Indian films are being smuggled from India to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the distributors of such films?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से यह संकेत मिलता है कि कुछ भारतीय फिल्मों की भारत से बाहर तस्करी करने का प्रयास किया गया था । पकड़े गए व्यक्तियों के साथ कानून के अनुसार बर्ताव किया गया ।

पकड़ी गई फिल्मों और उनपर की गई कार्यवाई का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

1975 से 1978 तक पकडी गई फिल्मों का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

वर्ष और फिल्म का नाम	रीलों की संख्या	पकडे गए व्यक्तियों के नाम और संख्या	मामले की स्थिति
1	2	3	4
1975			
अराधना	18	के० माधवन नय्यर	ये फिल्में एक जलपोत से पकड़ी गई थी । मामले पर न्याय-निर्णय किया गया । जलपोत से जब्त की गई फिल्मों को 30,000 रुपए का जुर्माना देने पर छोड़ा गया । के० माधवन नय्यर पर 5,000 रुपए और अन्य पांचों पर पांच-पांच सौ रु० का जुर्माना किया गया । माधवन नय्यर के विरूद्ध अभियोग चलाया गया । अभियक्त को 15-11-77 को छोड़ा गया ।
अनुराग	3		
दो यार	11		
शिकार	9		
दो शेर	15		
आयिराथिल द्रुवन	1		
आजाद	15		
ब्रहमा, विष्णु, महेश	14		
प्यासा	6		
कर्मयोगी	11		
रिवाल्वर रीता	11		
मिनाथूरूवी कोल्वकेसु	6		
कुल :	120		

1	2	3	4
		(सभी फिल्में एक ही बार में पकड़ी गई थी और इन सब पर एक ही मामला बना)	
1976			
*पारस	17	लावारसी[1]	ये फिल्में एस० एस० द्वारका स्थिति नामक जहाज से लावारसी में पकड़ी गई थीं। फिल्मों को जब्त कर लिया गया है। कोई अभियोग नहीं है।
*रोटी	16		
प्यादों की बारात	16		
कुल :	49		
1977			
गीता मेरा नाम	17	1. श्रीकान्त वी० हर्ष, (यातायात सहायक) इंडियन एयरलाइंस)	मामले पर 7-10-78 को विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय दिया गया है और रीलों को पूर्ण-रूप से जब्त कर लिया गया है। देव के भाटिया और श्रीकान्त वी० हर्ष पर 2,000 रू० का जुर्माना और तिवारी तथा रामपाल सिंह पर एक-एक हजार रुपए का जुर्माना किया गया। इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चल रहा है।
		2. पदम कुमार वी० (यातायात सहायक, इंडियन एयरलाइंस)	
		3. रामपाल सिंह, लीडर (इंडियन एयर लाइंस)	
		4. देव के० भाटिया	
		5. मोती एम० गेही	
पप्पी	18	1. चन्दु के० चन्दी रामनी	मामले पर 19-10-78 को न्याय-निर्णय किया गया और रीलों को पूर्णरूप से जब्त कर लिया गया। चन्द्रु और चन्दी रामनी पर बीस-बीस हजार रुपए का जुर्माना और इस-माईल पर 25,000 रुपए तथा हिंगीरानी और देशपांडे तथा मोती एम० गेही पर पांच-पांच हजार रुपए का जुर्माना किया गया। सभी व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग दायर किया गया। चन्द्रु वी० भाटिया और मोती एम० गेही को न्यायालय द्वारा मुक्त कर दिया गया था और शेष व्यक्तियों के बारे में अभियोग पेंडिंग है।
		2. चन्द्रुवल्लभदास भाटिया	
		3. इसामाईल मोहम्मद मूसज-	
		4. मोती मेधराज गेही	
		5. डी० आर० देशपांडे [सहायक स्टेशन सुप्रिटेंडेंट (एयर इंडिया)]	
		6. एस० के० हिंगोरानी यातायात सहायक (एयर इंडिया)	

*इस मामले में दो व्यक्ति देव भाटिया और डी० एन० ऐज जो तस्करी में फंसे हैं, अभी तक फरार हैं उनको पकड़ने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसामाईल मोहम्मद मूसज अरब नागरिक है। उनकी जमानत जब्त हो गई है। उसके दुबई भाग जाने की खबर है।

1	2	3	4
गोपी दो रास्ते	29 17	ये दोनों फिल्में बाहर जाने वाले यात्रियों के सामान की जाँच करने के दौरान बम्बई गोदी में 12-10-77 को एक ही बार लावारसी स्थिति में पकड़ी गई थी ।	अभी न्याय-निर्णय अधीन है ।
1978 1. देवदास तलाक पति-पत्नी कारीगर आसरा अंडर कैपरिकानड (अंग्रेजी) दि मैन हु नो टू मच (अंग्रेजी) कुल :	 5 4 4 4 4 3 1 25	श्री रोबर्ट जोनस्टोन	4-1-78 को पकड़ी गई इन फिल्मों को जब्त कर लिया गया था । इस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उस पर अभियोग चलाया गया, किन्तु न्यायालय द्वारा उसको निर्दोश ठहराया गया ।
2. बम्बई में 20-4-78 को अन्य सामान के साथ 64 रीलें पुरानी जंग लगी हुई और टूटी-फूटी अवस्था में पकड़ी गई ।		(1) मधुकर नारायण हल्पे (2) राजकुमार लक्ष्मीनारायण कतपालिया	दोनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। इनको कारण बताओ नोटिस दिया गया और मामले पर न्याय-निर्णय किया गया। जगदीश पांडे और गुलाम हुसैन गुलाम मोहम्मद पर पांच-पांच हजार रु० तथा हल्पे और कतपालिया पर दो-दो हजार रुपए का जुर्माना किया गया ।

श्री भोखा भाई अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह अपर्याप्त और असंतोषप्रद है । उन्होंने जवाब में कहा है : सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से यह संकेत मिलता है . .''। संकेत क्या मिलता है ? ''कि कुछ भारतीय फिल्मों की भारत से बाहर तस्करी करने का प्रयास किया गया था।'' मैंने यह सवाल नहीं पूछा है । मैंने पूछा है कि विदेशों में कितनी फ़िल्में गई हैं । इसके बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है । जवाब में कहा गया है : ''प्रयास किया गया था।'' यह तो पास्ट टेंस है । पिछले दो सालों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई है । आगे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है : ''पकड़ी गई फ़िल्मों और उनपर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण सदन की मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है।'' उस विवरण से पता चलता है कि सज़ा के रूप में जुर्माना किया गया है और फ़िल्म को ज़ब्त कर लिया गया है। इससे मालूम होता है कि कहीं न कहीं कोई कमज़ोरी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो राज्याधिकारी ऐसे मामलों में फंसे हुए हैं, उनके ख़िलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है । क्या सरकार ऐसे केसिज़ में ज्यादा कड़ी सज़ा देने पर विचार करेगी ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : स्मगलिंग करते समय जितनी फ़िल्में पकड़ी गई हैं, कानून के मुताबिक उनपर जुर्माना इतना कम हुआ है, हमारे मित्र को इस पर संतोष नहीं है । कानून में यह प्रावधान है कि स्मगल्ड आइटम की जितनी कीमत होगी, उसका कुछ अनुपात —50 प्रतिशत या कुछ और—ही दंड हो सकता है । उसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह दंड ज्यादा हो, तो कानून को बदल दीजिए, ज्यादा दंड कर दीजिए, जेल करवा दीजिए, जो चाहे करवा दीजिए, । आज जो कानून है, उसके मुताबिक यह कार्यवाही की गई है । अगर पार्लियामेंट की यह मंशा है कि इसमें कुछ ज्यादा कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, तो उस मंशा पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सरकार की क्या मंशा है ? सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : कानून में क्या क्या लिखा है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : कानून में केवल दंड का प्राविजन है, और उसके मुताबिक जुर्माना हुआ है । लेकिन यह सवाल कस्टम्ज़ द्वारा रोकने और इस तरह से कार्यवाही करने से हल नहीं होगा । आज तो दुनिया में वीडियो कैसेट का सिस्टम हो गया है । हमारी फ़िल्में कानूनी ढंग से जिस देश में जाती है---इंगलैंड में या यूरोप में---, वहां उसको आटोमेटिकली रेगुलर फ़िल्म्ज़ में ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता है । नैगेटिव बनाने की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है। साइंस की इतनी तरक्की हो गई है । इस लिए इसका कामर्शल सालूशन निकालना होगा । पुलिस सालूशन से यह मामला हल नहीं होगा ।

श्री भीखा भाई : इस स्टेटमेंट में 1979 और 1980 का ब्यौरा नहीं बताया गया है कि उन दो सालों में कितनी फ़िल्में स्मगल हुई है। मैंने पूछा है कि एक्चुअली कितनी फ़िल्में स्मगल हुई । मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि प्रयास में इतनी पकड़ी गई हैं । प्रयास वाली बात अलग है । यह तो इन दी प्रोसेस आफ़ स्मिगलिंग हैं । जो एक्चुअली स्मगल हो गई और जो भागकर दुबई चले गए उनके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चोरी जब होती है तो पकड़ी जाने के बाद कितना पकड़ा गया यह समझ में आता है । जो पकड़ा ही नहीं गया, जो बाहर स्मगल हो गया उसके बारे में हमें मालमात ही नहीं है तो वह हम कैसे बताएंगे ? जो पकड़ा गया उसी से बता सकते हैं।... (**व्यवधान**) उनको है पता तो हम को बता दें ।

दूसरा जो इनका सवाल था कि पिछले दो सालों में कितनी स्मग्लिंग हुई, तो पिछले दो सालों में कोई स्मग्लिंग पकड़ी नहीं गई है । सीज़र्स नहीं हुए है । इसका कारण मैंने बताया कि आजकल स्मग्लिंग करने की जरूरत नहीं महसूस होती है बाहर, उसका शिन्ट वहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इसमें एक सवाल है कि स्मग्लिंग हुई या नहीं हुई ? चोरी से यहां से बाहर गई या नहीं ? पकड़ी गई या नहीं पकड़ी गई यह तो आपकी कमजोरी है । लेकिन चोरी हुई या नहीं ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : चोरी हुई कि नहीं, यह तो जब तक पकड़ा नहीं जाता तब तक मालूम नहीं हो सकता । इसका तो अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं, और क्या कर सकते हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद ; चलचित्र की तस्करी होती है और वह पकड़ी नहीं जाती है यह इस बात का भी प्रमाण है कि इन फ़िल्मों की आवश्यकता विदेश में है । अगर विदेश में इनकी आवश्कता है तो क्यो नहीं सरकार जहां पकड़ ही नहीं पाती है, वहां इन कानूनों में रियायत करती ताकि ये फिल्में अधिक रूप में बाहर जायं और उससे सरकार को पैसा भी मिले ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : बिलकुल सही है भागवत जी ने जो कहा । असली सालूशन वहीं है कि इस में रियायत कर के कमर्शियल बेसिस पर इस का लाभ उठाया जाए और इस से पैसा कमाया जाय बजाय इस के कि पुलिस एक्शन से रोकने की कोशिश की जाय।... (व्यवधान) गधा भी गया और ब्रह्मचारी भी गया तो इस से क्या फायदा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In the statement that the Minister has laid on the Table, he has not listed those countries to which smuggling is actually taking place. Therefore, as a point of information we would like to know that.

Secondly, since he has said that commercial solution is the only way to stop or eradicate this evil, he must indicate something to Parliament as to what is this 'commercial solution'. If he just says 'commercial solution', it can mean anything. Let him spell out some broad framework of the commercial solution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Actually, the question did not ask which are those countries. Secondly, once a thing is smuggled out it will not be possible to say that it is restricted to a particular country because it can go all over, wherever there is demand.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not to 150 countries?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We cannot pinpoint or name the countries. Some of them are well known.

Now, he has asked about 'commecial solution'. We have appointed a Task Force to go into this whole question and we will find out..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Who are the members?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is an inter-Ministerial group. I do not want to take the benefit of experts like Dr. Swamy because there will be a tussle between them as to whether there is greater smuggling in Calcutta or in Bombay or elsewhere! We are at present making an exercise in the Inter-Ministerial Task Force. We will try to find out a solution, whatever we can.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: If you read the statement very carefully, you will find that in three cases people have been discharged and the quantum of fine is very less. Therefore, smugglers are finding it very easy and profitable to smuggle out these films. May I know why those three persons were discharged, whether the evidence was tampered with or there is some lacuna in the existing law?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Obviously, as I have said myself, police solution is really no solution. They were acquitted because adequate proof obviously could not be produced and they got the benefit of it in the court. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: No preventive measures?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not a question of taking preventive measures. These people who come from Bombay are really experts. They know. (Interruptions) Actually, in matters like smuggling, it is not an one-man act. It is a group which works. In smuggling, as you must be seeing in this, it is done in parts. One person has two or three reels; the other persons are carrying the other reels. Threfore, when you get a part of it or something like that, obviously it is very difficult. I have not studied these cases; it is not possible to do. The point is this. It is a lacuna either in the law or in the evidence. They get released in the court. What can we do if they are acquitted there?

Accidents in Mines of Eastern Coalfields

*533. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether fatal accidents in the mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited were highest in India during 1979 rules, owing to officers ignoring Safety;

(b) whether 43 persons were killed in 35 fatal accidents during that year; and

(c) if so, what action he proposes to take against the concerned officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) & (b). While 44 persons were killed in 36 fatal accidents in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. during 1979 including 3 non-mining accidents, officers were held responsible by DGMS after inquiry only in 7 cases involving 11 fatalities.

(c): After statutory inquiries, DGMS has launched prosecution in 6 cases and in the remaining one case he has recommended departmental action against the officer concerned.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1979 में कोल माइन्स में सब से अधिक दुर्घटनायें हुई है और उस में भी खास कर ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स में जितनी भी कम्पनियां हैं कोल इंडिया की, उनमें सब से ज्यादा हुई हैं। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां के मैनेजर्स और जितने भी सम्बन्धित अधिकारी है वे सब मिल कर, जो लोग प्राइवेट कोल माइन्स चलाते हैं उन कोल माइन्स में पोजीशन को टीक बनाने के लिये जो सुरक्षा के नियम हैं, उन को ताक पर रख कर बराबर ही एक्सीडेंट्स होने देते हैं। यही कारण है कि 1978 में 154 आदमी 130 दुर्घटनाओं में मरे लेकिन उस में केवल ई सी एल में 35 आदमी मरे और 25 दुर्घटनायें हुई। इस बार ई सी एल में दुर्घटनायें बढ़ कर 35 हो गई .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कम्पेयर करने के बाद आप सवाल कीजिए।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन बातों पर पर्दा पड़ जाता है इसलिए मैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिए ।

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हजारों डिटोनेटर्स जो आप कैप लैम्प हाउस में रखते हैं और उस में आधा टन हाई-एक्सप्लोसिव मिला है, जबकि इन को यहां पर नहीं रखना चाहिए, इन को मैग्जीन हाउस में रखना चाहिए । ये डिटोनेटर्स इसीलिए यहां पर रखे जाते हैं क्योंकि इन को प्राइवेट माइन्स ओनर्स के साथ मिल कर बेच दिया जाता है । मंत्री जी 19-3-80 को खुद इस स्थिति को देखने के लिए गए थे । वहां के मजदूर यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों ने जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी की मांग की, लेकिन मंत्री जी को वहां के अधिकारियों ने उन की बात को सुनने नहीं दिया । तो क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि जो ई०सी०एल० में दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं, उसकी जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी कर के, उस को रोकने के लिये क्या कारगर उपाय करेंगे ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already said in my statement that inquiries have been held and officers were held responsible by the DGMS after inquiry only in 7 cases involving 11 fatalities. So far as other cases are concerned, the inquiry reports are that it is not necessary to take any action so far as 14 cases are concerned and in 10 cases only the workers or the supervisor staff were held responsible. And in 5 cases action is being taken by the company and as I have already said, in 7 cases prosecution has been launched. When the inquiry report says that they are not responsible, no action can be taken. Therefore, there is no question of a judicial inquiry.

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसी महीने दो और तीन तारीख को गोपालचक में भी एक्सीडेंट हुआ और उस में चार आदमी मर गए और 8 आदमी सख्त घायल हुए और मंत्री जी इस घटना को देखने के लिए भी गए थे । वहां के कोयलरी कर्मचारी संघ के प्रतिनिधियों ने मंत्री जी से दुर्घटना की न्यायिक जांच की मांग की है कि दोषी अधिकारियों को सेवामुक्त किया जाए, मरने वाले मजदूरों के परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया जाए और आश्रितों को तुरन्त नौकरी दी जाए और उत्पादन सुरक्षा कार्य में पूर्ण ध्यान दिया जाए । क्या मंत्री महोदय इन सब पहलुओं पर विचार करते हुए न्यायिक जांच करायेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I myself went there and the Labour Minister of Bihar was with me and he is the person from that part. He knows the area pretty well. We met there a lot of labour leaders and heard their suggestions in regard to such things. They said that the recognised labour union leaders and the management should go round the different mines to see whether the Safety Committee recommendations are being followed or not and whether they are strictly adhered to or not. We have agreed to that.

Apart from that, we have also said in the Rajya Sabha and I think on the floor of this House also we have said that there will be a departmental inquiry within a week and in the departmental inquiry if it is revealed that any person concerned is at fault, we will then take penal action and that penal action means that the person concerned will be suspended. Now the DGCM gives a report and in that report if we find that any person is held responsible, we will then take action against him. So, Sir, we have taken up various measures in this regard.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total amount of compensation given for accidents in the Eastern Coalfields and whether the government will institute a permanent machinery to inspect all the collieries from the point of view of safety measures and to supervise the safety measures in the collieries of the Eastern coalfields.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already decided in the Cabinet that there will be one High Court Judge with an expert who will go along to see whether the safety measures are taken in action and in spirit also.

That is one thing. About increasing the compensation, we are applying our mind. We have not yet come to any positive conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He has not said anything about the compensation paid to the workers in the Eastern Coalfields.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Normally, Rs. 30,000 per worker is given.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a complicated matter. You have to multiply this by the number of persons.

Question No. 534.

किसानों को डीजल की सप्लाई

*534. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में किसानों को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये डीजल अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन महीनों के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार को डीजल कम सप्लाई किया गया है और यदि हां, तो कितना डीजल कम सप्लाई किया गया है और उस के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार डीजल की उचित वितरण पद्धति सुनिश्चित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय अक्तूबर, 1979 से राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल का मासिक आवंटन कर रहा है। आगे और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच डीजल का आवंटन करना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार का काम है । परन्तु उन्हें यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे कृषि आवश्यकताओं को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दें। मार्च, 1980 के आरम्भ से राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को एच एस डी का आवंटन उदार पमाने पर किया गया है। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकारों की ओर से कृषकों को कृषि कार्यों के लिये डीजल देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(ख) राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में मार्च से जून, 1980 के लिये हाई स्पीड डीजल के आवंटन और बिक्री तथा 1979 के तदनुरूपी महीनों की बिक्री सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(आंकड़े मी० टनों में)

हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल

माह	1980 के लिए एलोकेशन	1980 में बिक्री	1979 में बिक्री
मार्च	40000	42490	35645
अप्रैल	39000	39490	33308
मई	43132	43250 (प्रोविजनल)	39106
जून	42000	--	38342

हाई स्पीड डीजल की मार्च और मई 1980 के बीच हुए विक्रय (सप्लाई) इन महीनों के लिए किये गये आवंटन की तुलना में अधिक तथा इसी प्रकार पिछले वर्ष के तदनुरूपी महीनों के विक्रय की तुलना में अधिक रहा है ।

(ग) राज्यों जिसमें राजस्थान भी शामिल है को राज्य के अन्दर हाई स्पीड डीजल का सही और समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विस्तृत मार्ग निर्देशन पहले ही जारी किए गए हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप ने मेरे प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उस को मैंने देखा है । मैं जानना चाहता था कि राजस्थान सरकार की कितनी मांग थी और आप ने उन की मांग को वीड-आउट कर के कितना परसेन्ट दिया, लेकिन आप ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस से मालूम हुआ कि मार्च महीने में आप ने उन को 40000 मीट्रिक टन एलोकेट किया, जब कि उन की सेल 42490 मीट्रिक टन की बतलाई गई है । आप ने जो तीन तरह के आंकड़े दिये हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि वहां कोटा लेने वालों की तादाद बहुत है लेकिन सप्लाई कम है । इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की कितनी मांग थी, और उस मांग का कितना परसेंट आपने राजस्थान को दिया जब कि राजस्थान क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा प्रान्त है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मान्यवर, जहां तक स्टेट का सम्बन्ध है चूंकि डीजल की शार्टेज है इस लिये हर स्टेट ज्यादा डिमाण्ड करती है और जब ज्यादा डिमाण्ड करती है तो डिमाण्ड और कन्जम्पशन का सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है, इस लिये यह सवाल पैदा हो जाता है कि कौन से बेसिज पर दिया जाय । हर स्टेट की एंकजाइटी होती है कि जितना ज्यादा हो सके, डीजल हासिल किया जाय । मेरे पास वहां के गवर्नर साहब का एक लैटर 21 अप्रैल, 1980 को आया था, जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि उन की स्टेट को 53720 मीट्रिक टन का एलाटमन्ट होना चाहिय, जब कि किसी वक्त भी राजस्थान की हिस्ट्री में इतनी डिमाण्ड नहीं थी और इतनी सेल भी नहीं थी ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : 53720 मीट्रिक टन के लिये वहां के गवर्नर ने लिखा, जब कि उस समय वहां आप का शासन था, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने कितने परसेन्ट कम दिया ? कई छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं जिनको उन की मांग के हिसाब से ज्यादा मिला है, जब कि राजस्थान के बारे में मैंने तीन महीने का पूछा तो मालूम हुआ कि आप ने हर महीने 25-30 परसेन्ट कोटा कम दिया है, डिमाण्ड से कम, इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल · मैंने अभी बतलाया कि हर स्टेट ज्यादा डिमाण्ड कर रही है और जो कन्जम्पशन है वह भी बहुत बढ़ रहा है - 1977-78 में एच० एस० डी० का कन्जम्पशन 77 लाख 40 हजार मीट्रिक टन था, 1978-79 में 86 लाख 38 हजार था, 1979-80 में 97 लाख 27 हजार हो गया । इस तरह से 1977-78 मे 8.9 परसेन्ट कन्जम्पशन बढ़ा, 1978-79 मे 11.5 परसेन्ट बढ़ा, 1979-80 में 12 6 परसेन्ट बढ़ा ।

डीजल का कन्जम्पशन हमारे देश मे बहुत बढ़ रहा है और जितना कन्जम्पशन बढ रहा है, उस को पूरा 100 परसेन्ट हम सप्लाई कर सकत है --एसी गारन्टी नही दे सकते । इसी लिये हम हर स्टट को एलोकेट कर रहे है । हर स्टट गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि देश में डीजल की शार्टेज है, इस लिये ज्यादा डिमाण्ड कर रहे है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा आप ने जो माइड-लाइन्स स्टट्स को दी है, उस मे काश्तकार चाहता है.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked your supplementary. You should not try to monopolise this.

Mr. Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Since Agriculture occupies a very important position in the country, will the hon. Minister tell us what is the normal quantity of diesel which is required for maximising the production in agriculture? What is the percentage which you have supplied during the last three years?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the requirement of the agricultural sector is concerned, it has to be met by the State Governments. We don't determine them here, as to how much quantity should be allocated to the different sectors. We make bulk supply to the State Governments. The State Governments in turn allocate quantities to different sectors in the State. We have given gidelines that top priority should be given to agricultural sector. Whatever demand from the agricultural sector is there, it should be met fully.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: My question relates to meeting the needs of the agriculturists. I asked a specific question. I wanted to know the farmers' needs and the supply which you have made during the last three years. That is what I wanted to know.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Agricultural sector includes the farmers also. I have made it already very clear that as far as the needs of the farmers are concerned, they will be fully met. These are the guidelines and directives which the Central Government has issued to the State Governments.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: We have heard the Minister saying about the increasing demand of diesel now. In the month of May this year for West Bengal you allowed 65,400 M.T. of High speed diesel. But in June this year, it has been reduced to 50,600 M.T. only. May I know what is the reason?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Normally the demand in the month of June will go down. While fixing the quantity we take into consideration the supply that was made during the last year. On the basis of last year's supply we have supplied more quantity in this year.

Narmada Main Canal

*537. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Narmada main canal will be one of the largest canals in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of the Narmada Canal System is Rs. 2639 crores, as per the latest report submitted by Government of Gujarat.

The Narmada main canal, taking off from the proposed Sardar Sarovar dam on the right bank will be 445 km long, with a head discharge of 40,000 cusecs to irrigate 15.257 lakh hectares in Gujarat and also supply water to Rajasthan. The canal capacity at the Rajasthan border will be 2,500 cusecs.

श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : यह जो नहर बन रही है, उस को युद्ध स्तर पर पूरा करने क के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के पास है, यह मै मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू ।

श्री केदार पांड इस स्कीम को सरकार जरूर चाहती है कि जल्दी कम्पलीट करे लकिन जिस तरह की यह मल्टी परपज स्कीम है उस को पूरा करने के लिए 12 साल से कम नही लगेगे ।

SHRI DIKVIJAY SINGH: Canals are now being planned out and the Saurashtra region where it is to be done is a semi-arid region where there is need for irrigation even during the monsoon months. There have been persistent demands made that the Jamnagar Canal and the Wankaner Canal should be surveyed. Now, there is limitation of water. Will more allocation be given for the semi-arid regions which need water even during the monsoon season? Will more priority be given to that area rather than Kaira and Boroda areas where water would be given only for the kharif crop?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: This scheme is yet in the initial stage. According to the decision of the Tribunal, water has been apportioned to different States. The main agency for the execution of this dam, canal and thermal power station is the Gujarat Government. As I said, this is in the initial stages and the question of details will come later on. The construction of dam on Narmada river itself is in the initial stage.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Bani canal has been omitted from the construction of this canal. This is part of the main canal. If it is a fact, what are the reasons?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I require a notice for this. The main canal will be constructed after the construction of the dam.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—538; 539—the Members are not present. I think there is a certain move on the part of the Members to abstain themselves from the House at certain times.

Alleged Irregularities in Management of Hindustan Sanitary Ware

*540. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious allegations have been made of financial irregularities and malpractices by the management of M/s. Hindustan Sanitary-Ware, Bahadurgarh (Haryana) belonging to the Somani Group; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into the allegations, and the out-come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An inspection was carried out under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 to verify certain allegations received against the management of the company but these were not substantiated. Some violations of certain provisions of the Companies Act, however, came to light during the course of inspection. Most of the violations were found to be of a technical nature, and action as warranted, was taken to get the company to rectify its technical violations, where necessary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In answer to part (a) of the question, the Minister has said: "Yes". That means serious allegations where received. May I know what was the nature of the allegations which were received and which were enquired into?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Actually the ex-employees of the company made certain allegations which mainly related to the evasion of income-tax

and wealth-tax, manipulation of installed capacity, inflation of stores and consumption. This type of allegations were made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the amount of total tax arrears for which this company is responsible?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This does not pertain to my department at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I cannot help that, if there are serious allegations and the company is evading taxes. I am told that the evasion is to the extent of Rs. one crore...

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to table a question to another Ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Serious allegations of malpractices by a company come under the Company Law. He should have got the information, if necessary, from the Finance Ministry.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am concerned with the company *qua* Company Law. So far as the question of arrears or taxes is concerned, after the inspection, we referred the entire matter to the Income Tax Department; and it is their job.... (*Interruptions*). I am sorry I cannot give the answer. (*Interruptions*). How can I give the answer? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This can be asked by another question; there is no bar...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I seek your ruling on this point. As far as I remember, I do not know also, whether I had addressed the original question to his Ministry or not but, anyhow, it has been allotted to him. When he has admitted that certain allegations received included the question of evasion of taxes, then he should have found out all the information before he comes here to reply to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he is replying that pertains to his Department.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no, everything pertains to his department. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Allegations were made and they were enquired into.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, I have seen it; this is 'Company Affairs' you have written here. Your question pertains to the Company Affairs. You can ask another question. What is the hurdle? I can allow that question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This matter has been hanging fire for years.

MR. SPEAKER: You come with another question and I will allow that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has avoided it by answering saying....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I regret if you are under that impression. I am not interested in avoiding it at all. What I said was that since deal only with the Company Affairs, you can ask anything about Company Affairs and I am prepared to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He can put another question. I have not allowed that. It does not matter. Why should he persist in this, wasting our time unnecessarily; no, no, not allowed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whether the investigations that were carried out reveal that a number of purchase bills for the purchase of gunny bags, fire wood, iron and steel, straw, etc., had been falsified. There was false statement about the import of certain refractory material and false statement of false consumption and expenses. This is what he means by technical lapses that were found or does he consider that these are serious enough to proceed against the Company?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Now in the lapses that were found on inspection, in them there were certain deficiencies noted in the maintenance of register of members. Only one register showing particulars under register of contract, company and firm and register of Director was maintain-

ed even though as per statutory requirement, two separate registers were to be maintained. The register of contract was not maintained properly as certain deficiencies were noted in the maintenance itself. Then the company had not made any provision in its account for gratuity, taxes and proposed dividends. It had not estimated the liability on account of gratuity payable to workers on actuals or acturial basis. It was reported that investment by this company in its units, subsidiaries was made circumventing the statutory provision regulating the investment, namely, Section 372 of the Companies Act. The company did not deposit the amounts which represented unpaid divindend for the years ending 31st March 1975 and 31st March, 1976 in a separate account. The company had incurred considerable expenditure on foreign travel of Mr. Somani on the plea of business promotion; and with reference to the foreign tours, all these matters were brought to the notice of the concerned departments on this last point, we referred the matter to the Income Tax Department. The foreign travel has not been adjusted, so far as the accounts were concerned. This is the position when I said that these are deficiencies which were found in the inspection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House cannot be satisfied with learning only about their internal procedure which department passed it on to which department. Is it not a technical lapse that serious allegations have already been proved?

MR. SPEAKER: You follow them up. We will get their answers.

D.V.C. Contribution to West Bengal Power System

*542. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) DVC's contribution to West Bengal's power system (month-wise) in MW, from April, 1978 to May, 1980; and

(b) factors responsible for steady decline, if any, in the power supply to West Bengal by DVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Power supply from DVC to the consumers in the West Bengal from April 1978 to May 1980 may be seen in the attached statement.

(b) The decline has been due to frequent outages of the thermal plants, and the lower hydro generation.

Statement

Month	*Average Supply in MW to West Bengal (including CESC)
(1)	(2)
April, 1978	225.17
May, 1978	214.23
June, 1978	207.48
July, 1978.	221.21
August, 1978	228.39
September, 1978,	228.15
October, 1978	222.05
November, 1978	239.09
December, 1978.	229.36
January, 1979	219.19
February, 1979	217.68
March, 1979	218.36
April, 1979	235.81
May 1979	213 05
June, 1979	198.11
July, 1979	200.75
August, 1979	202.64
September, 1979	179.91
Monthly energy consumption	

*Average Supply-No. of hours of relative month

(i)	2
October, 1979	182.09
November, 1979 . . .	162.60
December, 1979 . . .	175.55
January, 1980	189.66
February 1980 . . .	190.23
March, 1980	172.90
April 1980	172.22
May, 1980	156.85

Monthly Energy Consumption

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, from the statement, as far as I know, D.V.C. has to supply to the West Bengal Power System about 95 megawatts per day. Now the statement reveals that there is a monthly shortage of more than 2000 megawatts and during the last few months this has further gone down, that is, 172, 172 and 156. What is the reason for the total failure of D.V.C. which is under the charge of the Minister? Is it due to shortage of coal or due to turbine failure or due to transformer failure? Should not a high power committee go into the working of that system? Is it not a failure on the part of the Ministry? Will a High Power Committee go into the working of this Ministry in so far as power supply is concerned? Neither the Centre nor the State Government can remain silent on this. Will the Centre take over the electricity system throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): It depends upon the generation of power. If the generation of power is 600 megawatts, then the D.V.C. will supply to Calcutta Electric System a certain quantum of power. If the generation of power is 700 megawatts then the D.V.C. would supply to Calcutta Electric Supply a certain quantum of power out of that. It is like that and there is no positive contract between the DVC and the West Bengal State Government that whatever may be the generation, they would supply the same amount of power 80,0 or 90,0 megawatts. There is nothing like that. We have said there that a task force has been sent for from England and the team has come and they have given us a report and the report is divided into two parts. One part is about the technical difficulty and the other part is about the managerial difficulty. So, we are looking into that and we are trying our best to improve DVC power generation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, he is misleading the House. He has said that there is no contract. Whether it is written or verbal, there is a contract like that (*Interruptions*).... If port appealing in the newspapers almost every day about the power generation. It seems that the task force has gone into this and it has spelt out the technical reasons. I want to know the technical reasons revealed by the Task Force. Who are responsible for the technical failure and who is responsible for the managerial failure?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I will again repeat what I have said. There is no written contract like that (*Interruptions*) . . .If they assert, well, I have nothing to say I can only say this that I could bring the contractual papers between the Calcutta Electricity System and the D.V.C. and place them on the Table of the House. That is the only thing I can do. With regard to technical difficulty, we are looking into it. They have given us an interim report. From England we have not got the full report. We are waiting for the full report and we are also trying to get spare parts. For example, in the case of Bokaro, we are not getting spare parts. The difficulties are there. I have every reason to believe that D.V.C. power supply will improve and the minimum we have been trying to do is to do away with the technical difficulty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister said that there was no fixed quantum of supply to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation from DVC.

May I take it that Durgapur Steel Project is a priority sector so far as supply from DVC source is concerned. There is a very disquieting news in today's paper that due to irregular supply of power to Durgapur Steel Project there is great apprehension of explosion and total damage to the entire undertaking, the project machinery. In today's newspaper this news is there. Has his attention been drawn to this? I want to know whether he had seen it or he had no time since this morning to go through the papers? If his attention has been drawn to it, what immediate steps is being taken to maintain regular supply so that there is no damage to this?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Steel is in the priority sector for supply. The whole fact is: whatever generation is there, the topmost priority we have to give to the Railways; then we give to coal, steel, etc. It all depends upon generation of power.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In today's newspaper the news had come that because of irregularity in DVC power supply, the whole project is in danger. He does not know that?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have said that it all depends upon generation of powrr.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Hon. Minister had made a firm statement in this House during the last session of Parliament that that DVC's performance was going to improve 'day by day' and it would reach its rated capacity of 800 mws. 'very soon'. May I know from the hon. Minister: what has been the production for the last three days, day by day? May I know from the hon. Minister why he wants to escape from his commitment to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation saying there was no contract? Is he aware that there is a firm contract with the steel projects, Durgapur and Bokaro and the ISCO factory in Asansol? Does he know that he has a contract with his own coal fields for supplying a minimum quantity of power? If so how these contracts have been met? Does he also know that his own coalfields have been flooded because of no power supply? Does he also know that half of the steel plants are closed because there is no power?.... (*Interruptions*) Would the hon. Minister kindly answer these questions?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: DVC power has not stabilised yet; sometimes it goes to more than 600, say, 620 or 630 mw, like that and then it comes down to 500 or 400 mw. The whole trouble is that we have not been able to stabilise DVC power generation. If we were able to stabilise generation of power, things would have been better. But unfortunately we have not been able to do it; we are trying to do it. We are quite aware of DVC's obligations to different consumers. But I repeat that we are under no obligation to supply Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation a particular or specific quantum of power irrespective of the level of generation (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed three supplementaries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very important matter. In or about March, in reply to a question on the floor of this House, he had stated that prior to his taking over, before Febuary, the average generation came below 450 or 500 mw per day in DVC.

Is it a fact that after its take over the average has gone down? But the previous statement was wrong for which I have given a privilege motion, you remember that.

SHRI A.B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: My basic point is that the D.V.C. generation has not stabilised. Sometimes the approximate generation goes up to 600 and sometimes it comes down even to 400. It has not stabilised. That is what I have said. I am repeating that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Prior to February he said the average generation was.....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suraj Bhan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is evading my question. Are you protecting him? Then I sit down if you are determined to protect him. .... (*Interruptions*).

Biographies brought out by Publications Division

*543. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Publications Division has brought out biographies of prominent Indians in various walks of life;

(b) if so, the names of the titles published so far, alongwith the languages in which they are available;

(c) whether there is a plan to publish more such titles during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the names of the titles selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the titles published so far in English, Hindi and other Indian languages alongwith the name of their authors are enclosed in Statements A. B. and C. respectivedly. Short biographies brought out in Hindi under 'BHARAT KE AMAR CHARITRA' series is enclosed at Statement-D.

(c) and (d). The following six titles have been approved for publications during the current financial year 1980-81.

1. Pandit Gopabandhu Das.
2. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai.
3. Gopi Nath Bardoloi.
4. V. K. Krishna Menon.
5. C. N. ANNADURAI.
6. Ravi Shankar Shukla.

Statement-A

Title	Author
1	3
1. Abul Kalam Azad	Arsh Malsniai
2. Annie Besant	C.P. Ramaswami Iyer
3. Asutosh Mookerjee	Sasadhar Sinha
4. Anand K. Coomaraswamy	Jagmohan
5. Badruddin Tyabji	A. G. Noorani
6. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	S. K. Bose
7. Bhulabhai Desai	M.C. Setalvad
8. B.R. Ambedkar	W.N. Kuber
9. C. Sankaran Nair	K. P. S. Menon
10. Charles Freer Andrews	B. Chaturvedi and M. Sykes
11. Dadabhai Naoroji	R.P. Masani
12. Desbabandhu Chittaranjan Das.	Hemendranath Dasgupta
13. Desapriya Jatindra Mohan Sengupta.	Padmini Sen Gupta

1	2	3
14.	Dewan Rangacharlu	N.S. Chandavarkar
15.	Dhondo Keshav Karve	G.L. Chandavarkar
16.	Gandhi : His Life and Thought	Acharya Kripalani
17.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	T. R. Deogirikar
18.	G. Subramania Iyer	S.A. Govindarajan
19.	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	Benoy Ghose
20.	Jam alal Bajaj	Shriman Narayan
21.	Jamsetji Tata.	B. Sh. Saklatvala & K. Khosla
22.	Jawaharlal Nehru.	M. Chalapathi Rau
23.	Kasturi Ranga Iyengar-	V. K. Narasimhan
24.	Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak	N.G. Jog
25.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	D.R. Markekar
26.	M. R. Jayakar	V.B. Kulkarni
27.	M. Visveswaraya	V. Sitaramiah
28.	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Sitaram Chaturvedi
29.	Mahadeo Govind Ranade	P.J. Jagirdar
30.	Mazburul Haque	J.S. Jha & Qayyumuddin Ahmed
31.	Motilal Nehru	B.R. Nanda
32.	P.S. Sivaswami Aiyar	K. Chandrasekharan
33.	Pheorzeshah Mehta	Homi Mody
34.	Lajpat Rai (Life & Works)	Feroz Chand
35.	Ravindranath Tagore	Hiranmay Banerjee
36.	Ramananda Chatterjee	Nemai Sadhan Bose
37.	Raja Rammohun Roy	Saumyendranath Tagore
38.	Rajendra Prasad	Kali Kinkar Datta
39.	Romesh Chander Dutt	R.C. Dutt
40.	Sarojini Naidu	Tara Ali Baig
41.	Sayyid Ahmad Khan	K. A. Nizami
42.	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	K. R. R. Sastry
43.	Sachchidananda Sihna	B.P. Sinha
44.	Subhas Chandra Bose	Girija K. Mookerjee
45.	Surendranath Banerjee	S. K. Bose
46.	Sawami Vivekananda	V.K.R.V. Rao

1	2	3
47.	S. Satyamurti	R. Parthasarathi
48.	Taj Bhadur Sapru	S.K. Bose
49.	Thakkar Bapa	Viyogi Hari
50.	B.S. Srinivasa Sastri	T.N. Jagadisan
51.	K. Veeresalingam	D. Anjaneyulu

Statement B

Hindi

RELEASED

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Annie Besant	C.P. Ramaswami Iyer
2.	Asutosh Mookerjee	Sasadhar Sihna
3.	Badruddin Tyabji	A.G.Noorani
4.	Bhulabhai Desai	M.C. Setalvad
5.	Dadabhai Nooroji	R.P. Masani
6.	Desapriya Jatindra Mohan Sengupta	Padmini Sen Gupta
7.	Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	Hemendranath Dasgupta
8.	Dhondo Keshav Karve	G.L. Chandavarkar
9.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	T.R. Deogirikar
10.	Iewar Chandra Vidyasagar	Benoy Ghose
11.	Jamnalal Bajaj	Shriman Narayan
12.	Lokmanya Bal Gaangadhar Tilak	N. G. Jog.
13.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	D. R. Mankekar
14.	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Sitaram Chaturvedi
15.	Motilal Nehru	B. R. Nanda
16.	Pherozeshah Mehta	Homi Mody
17.	Raja Rammohun Roy	Saumyendranath Tagore
18.	Rajendra Prasad	Kali Kinkar Datta
19.	Romesh Chander Dutt	R. C. Dutt
20.	Sachchidananda Sinha	B. P. Sinha
21.	Surendranath Banerjee	S. K. Bose
22.	V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	T. N. Jagadisan
23.	Thakkar Bapa	Viyogi Hari
24.	Kalaguru Anand Kumaraswami	Mukandi Lal
25.	Sayyid Ahmed Khan	K. A. Nizami
26.	Mahatma Gandhi	J. B. Kripalani
27.	Subhash Chandra Bose	Girija K. Mookerji
28.	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	S. K. Bose

Statement C

Regional Languages

Released

S.No.	Title	Author	Language
1.	Asutosh Mookerjee	Sasedhar Sinha	Bengali
2.	Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	Hemendranath Dasgupta	,,
3.	Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan Sengupta	Padmini Sengupta	,,
4.	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	Bency Ghose	,,
5.	Raja Rammohan Roy	Saumyendranath Tagore	,,
6.	Romesh Chunder Dutt	R.C. Dutt	,,
7.	Surendranath Banerjee	S.K. Bose	,,
8.	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	Do.	,,
1.	Pherozeshah Mehta	Homi Mody	Gujarati
1.	Dewan Rangacharlu	N.S. Chandrasekhara	Kannada
1.	C. Sankaran Nair	K.P.S. Menon	Malayalam
1.	Bhulabhai Desai	M.C. Setalved	Marathi
2.	Dhondo Keshav Karve	G.L. Chandavarkar	,,
3.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	T.R. Deogirikar	,,
4.	Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak	N.G. Jog	,,
1.	Abul Kalam Azad	Arsh Malsiani	Urdu
2.	Sayyid Ahmed Khan	K.A. Nizami	,,

Statement D

Books Brought out Under the Series Bharat Ke Amar Charitra in Hindi.

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Gopal Krishan Gokhale	Nemi Sharan Mital
2.	Chitaranjan Das	Bhupendra Nath Sanyal
3.	Dadabhai Naoroji	Suraj Narayan Munshi
4.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	Manmath Nath Gupta
5.	Mahamana Malviyaji	Avnindra Kumar Vidyalankar
6.	Lauhpurush Sardar Patel	Mukut Bihari Verma
7.	Swarajya Ke Mantradata Tlak	Vishnu Chandra Sharma
8.	Amar Shaheed Bhagat Singh	Smt. Veerendra Sindhu

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister who out of the fifteen languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India only eight languages have been selected by the seven languages do not find even a single title published in them I refer to Panjabi Assamese. Telugu, Oriya and Sanskrit. Why have these seven languages been neglected so far?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know the reason. There is no intention of neglecting any language. But if there is any particular biography and author in that particular language who has written that biography, if you bring it to my notice that it should be considered, I will consider. I can assure you that there is absolutely no question of neglecting any of the languages at all.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The Publications Divisions plan writing of biography by certain authors in certain languages. I want to know why only eight languages have been patronised and the other seven languages have been neglected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I said that there is no definite intention of selecting only particular language or neglecting others. It is only by accident that these eight languages have come. If my friend suggests of any particular author or any particular language is brought to my notice, I will consider that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is only certain fields that are preponderant in the selection of biography. I want to know why such an eminent author like Munshi Prem Chand whose centenary we are celebrating these days has not been selected and also why no sportsman has ever been selected for biography in India?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I shall find out particularly why a book or biography on Munshi Prem Chand has not been selected.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Electronic Exchange Equipment at Palghat

*510. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment for electronic exchange proposed to be set up soon will be manufactured in the Indian Telephone Industries in Palghat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Proposals are under active consideration to augment the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges comprising Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABXs) and Private Automatic Exchanges (PAXs) of the Palghat Unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. to 1.5 lakh lines per annum. The proposed expansion is planned to include manufacture of Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges (TAXs) and Rural Auto Exchanges (RAX) in addition to an increase in the capacity of Private Automatic Exchanges (PAXs) and Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABXs).

Development of Rural Industries

*511. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any special consideration for the development of rural industries particularly hereditary (traditional) and for giving encouragement to the technology relevant to rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of programmes have been initiated for the development of rural industries and for

creating technology relevant to rural areas. These are:—

(i) Rural industries, Services and Business Component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which aims at the development of industries, services and business enterprises in the rural areas;

(ii) Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), which concentrates on the transmission of skills and technology relevant to the rural areas to the rural youth enabling them to settle in projects of self-employment;

(iii) Development of Khadi and 25 specified village industries. The programme includes training of artisans in skills having scope in rural areas and development of technology appropriate for rural areas.

Hindi Augmentation Scheme in Government of India Press

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 184 posts in different categories for Hindi Augmentation Scheme were created in June, 1979 in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi and Faridabad;

(b) the number of persons appointed so far against those posts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that huge machinery/equipments installed for the Hindi Augmentation Scheme is lying idle and if so, the details thereof and the reasons;

(d) whether responsibility will be fixed for the same; and

(e) action contemplated in the matter?

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

(b) 17.

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

(d) Does not arise in view of the position stated above.

(e) More posts will be filled up on installation of further machinery and equipment.

So far the following machines for Hindi Augmentation Scheme have been installed in the two Presses, namely, Government of India Press, New Delhi and Government of India Press, Faridabad, under the Scheme:—

Statement

Sl. No.	Description	Installed in G.I.P. Minto Road	Faridabad
1.	Lino Machines .	5	5
2.	Cutting Machine ..		1

In Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, 6 posts of Lino Operators along with 10 other posts have already been filled up. Out of 5 Lino Machines installed, four machines are actually working in both the shifts. The fifth machine is, however, idling for want of some spares for which matter is being pursued with the concerned firm.

So far as Government of India Press, Faridabad concerned, there has been some difficulty in filling up the posts due to inability of the Employment Exchange to sponsor suitable candidates for appointment as Lino Operator. One Lino Operator has joined the Press on transfer basis from a sister Press. Efforts to fill up the remaining posts in Government of India Press, Faridabad, continue to be made by the Press Management. One cutting machine is being fully utilised with the existing staff right from the date of installation.

Entrance Fee at Taj, Agra

*513. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional entrance fee of Rs. 1.50 per head is collected for visiting the Taj, Agra;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the additional levy of entrance fee; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce this fee or totally exempt it to enable the poor people also to visit the Taj?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the Archaeological Survey of India has been charging an entrance fee of 50 paise from visitors (above the age of 15 years) to the Taj Mahal.

In addition to the above, since July, 1976, however, the Agra Development Authority, has been collecting at the monument, a levy of Rs. 1.50 from visitors to not only the Taj Mahal but also Agra Fort, Sikandara and Itimadud Daula's Tomb.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This levy was imposed by the State Government who are not agreeable to discontinue it.

उज्जैन का टेलीफोन केन्द्र

*514. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन स्थित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की कितने टेलीफोन कनक्शनों की क्षमता है ;

(ख) क्या उज्जैन का स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र सुचारू रूप से कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या उज्जैन टेलीफोन केन्द्र को वातानुकूलित बनाने के प्रबंध किये जा रहे है ;

(घ) उज्जैन नगर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों क लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम है ; और

(ङ) प्रतीक्षा सूची के लोगों को कब तक स्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) एक्सचेंज की नाममात्र क्षमता 2400 लाइनों की है जिसमें से लगभग 2200 कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जा सकते है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) 30-6-80 को 453 व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में दज थे, जिनमें से अधिकांश के नाम 30-9-79 क पश्चात ही दर्ज किए गए थे ।

(ङ) अगले 3 महीनों के दौरान लगभग 200 और कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जान की संभावना है । शष आवेदकों को 1982-83 के दौरान कनेक्शन दिए जाने की संभावना है ।

Central Housing Funds for West Bengal

*515. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which the Central Government have sanctioned for rural housing in West Bengal; and

(b) how many rural houses were built under this scheme in West Bengal in 1979 and the targets for 1980?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Central financial assistance for the State Plan schemes is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for the Plan as a whole and it is not related to any particular head of development or scheme. Similarly, funds from Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation are allocated to the States for various housing schemes as a package assistance. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount sanctioned exclusively for rural housing in West Bengal.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बड़ा-गांव रीवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में खुदाई

*516. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रीवां जिले के बड़ा-गांव नामक स्थान पर की जा रही खुदाई के दौरान पुरातत्वीय महत्वत्व की बहुत सी वस्तुएं पाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ये वस्तुएं किसके कब्जे में है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्री वी शंकरा नन्द :

(क) जी हां । परन्तु अब इन स्थलो पर पुरातत्व संबंधी कोई खुदाई नही हो रही है ।

(ख) एक स्थान की खुदाई में से 27 मूर्तियां और शिलालेखों के दो खड, दो मानव-कपाल मानवो और पशुओ की अस्थियां तथा लकड़ी की कड़ी का एक टुकड़ा प्राप्त हुआ । दूसरे स्थान की खुदाई मे से नौ टूटी हुई मूर्तिया आठ मानव-कपाल और मानव तथा पशु अस्थियां प्राप्त हुई ।

दोनों स्थानों से प्राप्त की गई मूर्तियां ईसा की 11वीं शताब्दी से संबंधित हैं ।

(ग) यह वस्तुएं नजरात रीवा में हैं ।

HUDCO's Scheme for Housing in Orissa

*517. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes approved and financed by the HUDCO for construction of houses in Orissa State during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the applications were invited from interested persons in Sambalpur (Orissa) for providing houses under HUDCO scheme; and

(c) if so, the amount collected therefrom and the action taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in the State of Orissa during the last three years:—

Year	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Loan sanctioned by HUDCO (Gross) (Rs. Crores)
1977-78 . . .	4	1.47
1978-79 . . .	13	8.05
1979-80 . . .	5	2·00

(b) and (c). HUDCO received a Scheme, namely, Sidheswar Housing Accommodation Stage-I Sambalpur from the Sambalpur Regional Improvement Trust for construction of 117 Dwelling Units (EWS-63 and LIG-54) in May, 1977 intimating that the Sambalpur Regional Improvement Trust has already conducted a demand survey by inviting applications alongwith initial deposit of Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per EWS, LIG and MIG house respectively. However, the amount collected, by way of initial deposit has not been intimated by the State Government. The Scheme could not be sanctioned by HUDCO as the Sambalpur Regional Improvement Trust could not acquire and take into possession the land on which the construction was proposed and finally the SRIT decided to abandon the scheme vide its letter No. 1346 dated 21-6-1979 addressed to the State Government, and copy endorsed to HUDCO.

Marketing of Poultry and Dairy Products of Rural Areas

*518. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any consideration for providing marketing facilities for poultry and dairy products of rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Development of poultry and dairying are State subjects. The State Governments/Union Territories have initiated schemes for providing marketing facilities for poultry and dairy products produced in the rural areas. State-Level Poultry Marketing Organisations and Corporations have been set up by some of the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra etc. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) is also assisting in the marketing of eggs and poultry at the national level. NAFED has already set up a Poultry Marketing Division and taken up marketing of eggs at Delhi, in the first place, where eggs arrive from various rural areas of Northern States. It is currently handling about 2 lakh eggs daily

which is one-fourth of total arrival of eggs in Delhi markets.

Financial assistance at rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per district is also provided to States/Union Territories for setting up of a suitable organisation for marketing of eggs and poultry under the Special Livestock Production Programme which is in operation in 68 districts in 19 States/one Union Territory. The scheme is mainly intended for benefitting small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The provision of marketing facilities for milk produced in the rural areas forms the main part of the integrated cattle-cum-dairy development project, viz. Operation Flood I and Operation Flood II sanctioned by the Government of India. Under these projects, the Producers' Co-operative Societies provide the outlet for the milk produced by the members and this milk is processed and marketted through urban dairies in major areas of demand Under Operation Flood I, 9000 Producers Cooperative Societies of the Anand pattern have been set up. Under Operation Flood II, about 155 districts are expected to be covered involving 10 million farm families.

Apart from the above there is a International Development Association (IDA) assisted project under which dairy projects in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka are assisted for setting up Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies on the Anand pattern.

Infra-structural assistance limited to 10 per cent of the allocation under IRD Programme is also available for developing essential marketing linkages for dairy and poultry.

राजस्थान में सूखा-उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन भीलवाड़ा जिले की तहसीलों का शामिल किया जाना

*519. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :

क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में आसींद, मांडल और रायपुर तहसीलों में हर वर्ष पानी की कमी के कारण अकाल पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान के आठ जिलों को सूखा-उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना में शामिल किया है क्योंकि इन जिलो मे अकाल पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भाग (क) में उल्लिखित तीन तहसीलों को सूखा-उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना में शामिल करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को लिखा था परन्तु इन तहसीलों को शामिल नही किया गया जिससे इस क्षेत्र के लोगो को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सूखा-उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना में उपरोक्त तीन तहसीलों को शामिल करने पर विचार करेगी और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम राजस्थान के 13 जिलों मे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है।

Building Bye-laws of DDA

*520. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. have no buildings bye-laws of their own and all types of irregularities in the construction of buildings are compoundable on payment of fine;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the D.D.A. have no executive powers to enforce the buildings bye-laws, if any; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Janata Government had made the D.D.A. a commercial organisation rather than executive authority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has adopted the building bye-laws of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the deviations from the sanctioned building plans are compounded on the pattern adopted by the Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority is a development authority within the framework of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Stock of Foodgrains in Central Pool

*521. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fodgrains stock in the Central pool as on 31st March, 1980; and

(b) the prospects of the rabi crop and how much foodgrains are likely to be added to the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) As on 31st March, 1980, the total stocks of foodgrains available in the Central Pool about 11.9 million tonnes. Together with State Government stocks the total availability of foodgrains with all public agencies on that date was 14.02 million tonnes.

(b) According to the present reports the production of wheat during 1979-80 agricultural year may be lower than that of the previous year. As reported so far 5.81 million tonnes of wheat have been procured by public agencies from this crop out of which almost the entire quantity is likely to be added to the Centre Pool.

Steps to identify industries causing Pollution

*522. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to identify industries which are likely to cause pollution; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Board for the Preventio nand Control of water Pollution, set up under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 has identified 20 major groups of industries having high water pollution potential. These are:—

1. Taxtile
2. Fermentation.
3. Fertilizers.
4. Man made Fibre Industries.
5. Inorganic Chemical Industries.
6. Pulp and Paper.
7. Drugs and Pharamaceuticals.
8. Sugar Industries.
9. Petro-Chemical Industries.
10. Oil Refineries.
11. Pesticides.
12. Thermal Power Plants.
13. Ferrous metal.
14. Food processing.
15. Tanneries.
16. Rubber processing.
17. Organic Chemicals.
18. Non-ferrus Industries.
19. Dairy.
20. Mining Industry.

In order to provide the guidelines to these 20 major group of industries as to the action these industries are required to take for effective control of water pollution generated in these industries, the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water pollution proposes to evolve Industry Specific Minimal National Effluent Standards. Such Industry Specific Minimal National Effluent Standards in respect of four industries viz. Fertilizer (Phosphatic and Nitrogenous); Fermentation (Breweries, Distilleries and Malteries), Fibre (Man made) and Textiles (Cotton and Wool) have since been evolved. The evolving of such standards in respect of nine other industries *viz.* Heavy Inorganic Chemicals, Integrated Iron and Steel Mills, Oil, Refineries, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Pulp and Papers, Pesticides, Sugar and Thermal Power Plant, are under Process.

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल

*523. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतु धनराशि का आवंटन करने के लिए किन मानदण्डों का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए निधियों का नियतन करते समय मैदानी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में गांवों के बीच दूरी, कूओं को अत्यधिक गहराई और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं पर अधिक लागत को ध्यान में रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान के लिए 1979-80 के लिए धनराशि आबंटित करते समय इन बातों का ध्यान में रखा गया था और यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार इन महत्वपूर्ण बातों को और इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि देश में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का 45 प्रतिशत से अधिक भाग इस राज्य में है, राजस्थान को अधिक धनराशि आबंटित करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). गहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और योजना आयोग के साथ विचारविमर्श करने के बाद योजनाओं का निष्पादन करने के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था राज्य योजनाओं में की जाती है। तथापि, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति के बारे में क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल देने के कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में पिछड़ गई थी, अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देकर राज्यों के संसाधनों को बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया, जिनको 1972 में किए गये सर्वेक्षण के दौरान दूरी, जल की गहराई तथा जल की गुणवत्ता से सम्बन्धित कतिपय मापदण्डों के आधार पर पता लगाया गया था। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उन शेष समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या, जिन्हें जल उपलब्ध कराया जाना है, उन की जनसंख्या और संसाधन अन्तराल, कार्य निष्पादन इत्यादि जैसी अन्य विशेष बातें हैं जिनका निधियों का नियतन करते समय अनुसरण किया जाता है।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए निधियों का नियतन करते समय उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया था। वर्ष 1980-81 में राजस्थान सरकार को 1979-80 की तुलना में अधिक राशि आबंटित की जायेगी।

Sugar Quota for Exporting Countries in 1981

*524. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar quota for exporting countries in 1981 may continue to be suspended as the international price is likely to rule high;

(b) if so, whether the factors responsible are the fall in production of various countries; and

(c) whether this will also result in lower availability in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Under the International Sugar Agreement-1977 export quotas are suspended when the prevailing prices cross 15 U.S. cents per lb. The prices are presently ruling at substantially higher levels. If the prices similarly remain above the level of 15 U.S. cents per lb. in 1981 also, then it will result in suspension of export quotas in 1981 as well.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Normally it may result in lower availability. The present high prices in the sugar international market however, may encourage some of the exporting countries to improve on their sugar export efforts and the sugar availability in the international market may not be lower at the expected prices.

Target of Food Production in Drought Hit Orissa

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

(a) the target of food production fixed for Orissa for 1980-81 out of 135 millions tonnes target fixed for the whole country; and

(b) how this is to be achieved in Orissa when the State is in the grip of drought again?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The food production target fixed for 1980-81 by the Planning Commission for Orissa is 6.63 million tonnes against the country's target of 135 million tonnes.

(b) Meteorological reports indicate that rainfall has ben widespread during June 1980 all over Orissa favouring agricultural operations. Taking advantage of this situation, the foodgrains production target for Orissa is proposed to be achieved by the State by:—

(i) Raising the area under High-Yielding Varieties from 10.0 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 16.5 lakh hectares during 1980-81.

(ii) Cordinated efforts for full utilisation of irrigation facilities, increased use of fertilisers, adequate supply of inputs and strengthening of extension education.

(iii) Implementing a community nursery programe of rise over 2200 hectares at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs.

(iv) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on intensive programme for development of pulses is in operation in two districts. The 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.

Extension of period for Sugar Co-operative Factory, Visakhapatnam

*526. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received an application to extend the period of construction of Cooperative Sugar factory at Kothakota in Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government are considering extending any financial assistance to the said sugar factory in view of the sugar shortage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The validity period of the licence has been extended upto 30-6-1981.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

News item "Chaos in Telegraph offices"

*527. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 18th June, 1980 regarding chaos in Telegraph Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the allegations?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Result of preliminary inquiry (in brief) conducted by the Department on the News Item that appeared in 'The Indian Express' at New Delhi on 18th June, 1980.

According to this News Item	Result of preliminary inquiry (in brief) by Department
1	2
(i) Telegraph Offices in Madras City and elsewhere are posting thousands of telegrams especially from beginning of May and a separate section for posting telegrams opened in Madras C.T.O.	(i) During the months of May and June, 1980 5 6% and 4% respectively of telegrams received in Madras CTO were posted. No separate section for posting telegrams has been opened in Madras-CTO. However additional staff is drafted for completing the work associated with postings of telegrams whenever required.
(ii) Posting being resorted to if the circuit or telegraphists are not available. Posting depends on availability of connecting flight.	(ii) The question of postin is decided after a review every day depending on accumulation of traffic and availability of circuits. Posting, if necessary does depend on availability of connecting flight and delays casual could be of the order mentioned in the news iteme.
(iii) Chronic delays to telegrams are being experienced on circuits from Madras to Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna, Calutta and Old Delhi and power failures add to delays.	(iii) & (iv)—Delays have been caused to telegrams on circuit from Madras to Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna, Calcutta and Old-Delhi. These have been largely due to shortage of staff and to a certain extent non-availability of circuits. The average shortage of staff in the cadre of telegraphists was around 33% in the months of May and June 1980. The availability of the circuits in May and June, 1980 especially to Lucknow and Patna remained low owing to operational delays caused by neglect at the terminals and intermediate station. Circuits from Madras to Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna and Calcutta are built up via major carrier centres.
(iv) Chronic staff shortage coupled with frequent circuit failure aggravate the situation particularly at the time of marriage greeting telegrams. About 11,000 wedding greetings telegrams received by Madras CTO every day.	Steps have been initiated to provide standby engine generators at all Central Telegraph Offices and Departmental Telegraph Offices. Standby generators, however, exist at Madras, Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna and Calcutta.

1	2
	During May and June, 1980, a total of 7738 greetings telegrams were received in Madras Central Telegraph Office for delivery after decoding.
(v) Money for posted telegrams should be refunded. Though provision exists for refund, Only companies and institiuions avail of it and common man is not at all aware of such a provision.	(v) Express or ordinary telegrams booked and delivered in India and delayed by more than 24 hours in the case of express telegrams and more than 48 hours in the case of ordinary telegrams, recknoned from the time of booking till the time of receipt at the office of destination, are entitled to a re fund provided such telegrams are either at the office of origin or at any other intermediate station sent by post for part or whole on their journey, the amount of refund being 50 50 Paise less than the cost of the telegram. The refund is admissible if the sender of the telegram is not informed about likelihood of delay at the time of booking. All Heads of Telecommunication Circles/Districts have been directed to follow provisions of this rule and grant refund wherever it is due. All efforts will be made to ensure expendition transmission and delivery of telegrams and grant refund wherever being due.

कृषि सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों की गणना 1976-77 का कार्य

528. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए कृषि सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों की गणना का कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की आगामी गणना वर्ष 1980 में करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रारम्भिक कार्य किया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) कार्य का अधिकांश भाग पूरा हो गया है।

(ख) कई राज्यों के बारे में कुछ प्राथमिक रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित की गई हैं। कुछ तैयार हो रही हैं।

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(घ) अभी कार्य शुरू होना है।

News item Captioned "Pollutants Playing Havoc with Taj"

*529. 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 18th June, 1980 captioned 'Pollutants playing havoc with Taj';

(b) if so, the full facts thereof; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to preserve the Taj and also to check atmospheric pollution and environmental hazards later?

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

(b) and (c). The major causes of atmospheric pollution in Agra are (i) two Thermal Power Stations, (ii) Railway Marshalling Yards, and (iii) 250 odd foundries. The daily average of sulphur dioxide concentration is in the range of 7 to 42/ug/M3 and the annual average of sulphur dioxide concentration is 15 to 20 ug/M^3 in the ambient air. The corresponding contribution by the refinery, having installed the requisite pollution control measures would be 1.0 to 2.0 ug/M^3 and 65 ug/M^3. According to Dr. Vardarajan Committee Report, no damage has been observed in the marbles of the 'Taj Mahal' so far.

The Government of India have consituated a High Powered Committee to examine and oversee measures to control pollution. This Committee is pursuing with the concerned authorities/ agencies achievement of the following objectives:—

(i) Closure of two thermal power stations;

(ii) Dieselisation of the marshalling yard at Agra and Agra Cantonment and through passenger trains;

(iii) Shifting of foundries; and

(iv) Monitoring of emission levels by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of water Pollution, NEERI, India Metrological Department and Archeological Survey of India.

The Government of India is also considering a proposal to bring out legislation to preevnt and Control Pollution shortly to check the atmoshpheric pollution and environment hazard.

Fish Catch and its Exploitation

*530. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of fish-catch annually within 200 miles of exclusive economic zone claimed by India around its coast;

(b) to what extent is it exploited at present; and

(c) action proposed to exploit the potentiality to the fullest extent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) & (b). Under Section 7(1) of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act (Act 80 of 76) India's sovereignty extends upto 200 nautical miles from the baseline.

It is estimated that an annual catch of 4.5 million tonnes is feasible in this area.

The production of marine fisheries was estimated as approximately 1.62 million tonnes in 1978-79.

(c) Government propose to take following measures to increase production further:

(i) by adding more vessels to the fleet for exploration of these resources and for training;

(ii) by allowing salective import of larger vessels;

(iii) a scheme for subsidy for indigenously made large vessels; and

(iv) by generally helping to diversify and intensify the deep sea operations.

Follow up Action on Power Ministers' Conference

*535. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held Power Ministers' Conference in New Delhi had decided to step up generation at the existing power plants to

speed up the commissioning of projects under construction and to build a National Power grid in the next ten years; and

(b) if so, what concrete follow up action is being taken to implement these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) & (b). One of the most important objectives in holding the Conference of Power Ministers of States was to give a new direction to State Electricity Boards to reorganise their operations on modern management concepts. In the Conference, consensus was arrived at to introduce certain new ideas such as setting up of betterment-*cum*-renovation teams for each of the Power Stations, developing comprehensive implementation schedules and cash flow projections for each of the new or 'on-going' projects, development of a long term power plan for the country, professionalisation of various disciplines, and adoption of a commercial approach in financial management and dealings with equipment suppliers etc. The progress of on-going projects was reviewed at the Conference with a view to solving problems impeding speedy implementation.

The role of the Central Government in transmission was recognised in the general acceptance of all the States of the concept of centrally-owned National Grid. No specific period for building such a grid was decided at the Conference, as the construction and evolution of the National Grid is by its very nature a gradual and continuous process. The Centre is in the process of evolving suitable institutional arrangements in this regard.

Detailed follow-up discussions are to be held with individual State Electricity Boards in the coming weeks on all the above matters, as the implementation of many of the required improvements lies within the direct purview of the State authorities.

Financial Assistance for Kandi Master Plan

*536. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will he Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for any financial assistance for the implemention of the 'Kandi Plan' for flood prevention and flood control in the severely flood-prone Kandi area in the lower Mayurakshi river basin the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal;

(b) the total estimated costs of the Kandi Master Plan as calculated by the West Bengal Government and the amount of assistance sought for; and

(c) what decisions have been taken by Government on this request of the Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c). The West Bengal Government has estimated the cost of the Kandi Area Integrated Flood Control-*cum*-Drainage Scheme, Phase I to be Rs. 51.50 crores.

In view of the reply to (a) above, the questions regarding the amount of assistance sought and the decision of Government thereon do not arise.

Computer Billing for DESU

*538. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the '*Hindustan Times*' dated the 22nd June, 1980 captioned "DESU Computer billing to stay, no matter if consumers suffer";

(b) whether it is a fact that almost 90 per cent of the computer bills are erroneous and come back for remaking annually;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in the computerisation of bills for one cycle inclusive of the fees paid to the Bombay computer firm, sending of the data and DESU personnel to Bombay and other incidentals involved in the process;

(d) whether it takes 3 months or so for bills deposited in the authorised banks to be credited to a consumer's a/c; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to set matters right and afford necessary relief to the harassed consumers in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. DESU have reported that about 10 per cent of the bills prepared on computer had to be subsequently corrected manually.

(c) DESPU have reported Rs. 1.22 lakhs per month as payment to computer firm for a complete billing cycle and that none of DESU officials is required to be sent to Bombay for this purpose.

(d) There has been some delay on the part of the banks in remitting counter-foils of the bills to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking Central Cash Collection Office.

In view of the inconvenience caused to the consumers, it is proposed to do away with the scheme of collection of electricity consumption charges bills through the banks, which also accounts for only 4 to 5 per cent of the total collection by DESU and to revert to the original system of collection though DESU Cash Collection Centres.

(e) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have been directed to take expeditious steps for stabilisation of the computer billing system by ensuring the co-operation of the staff, and also making necessary changes in the Master Data for effecting improvement in the Billing system. Steps have been taken by DESU to attend to public complaints promptly at their District Offices.

Take-over of Sahu Chemicals by Orissa Cement

*539. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Sahu-Chemicals of Varanasi (U.P.) is being taken over by the Management of Orissa Cement; and

(b) if so, whether the matter is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) An application has been received from M/s. Orissa Cement Limited seeking Central Government's approval under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the MRTP Act, 1969 to their proposal to take over by purchase a unit named "Sahu Chemicals & Fertilizers" belonging to M/s. New Central Jute Mills Company Limited.

(b) Yes, Sir

काहलगांव में ताप बिजली घर

544. **श्री सूरज भान** : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ताप बिजली निगम निर्माण सेवाएं विभाग द्वारा पेश की गईं दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 1979 की संयुक्त जांच रिपोर्ट और काहलगांव सुपर ताप बिजली घर की दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 1979 की योजना रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन रिपोर्टों को ध्यान में रखते हुए काहलगांव में एक सुपर ताप बिजली घर के निर्माण का निणय ले लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्षमता कितने मेगावाट होगी और उसका कार्य कब आरम्भ हो जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के निर्माण सेवा विभाग ने तारीख 21 जुलाई, 1979 को कोई संयुक्त जांच रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। कहलगांव सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के बारे में तारीख 30 जलाई. 1979 को कोई आयोजना रिपोर्ट भी सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है।

(ख) . जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, उपर्युक्त रिपोर्टें सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को

अलग से कहा है कि कहलगांव में एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करें।

(ग) इस समय, लगभग 3,000 मेगावाट की चरम क्षमता के आधार पर परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। यह क्षमता सोपानबद्ध रूप में प्रतिष्ठापित की जाएगी। तथापि स्थल की अन्तिम क्षमता, कोयले की उपलब्धता पर तथा अन्य तकनीकी पैरामीटरों पर निर्भर होगी।

परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1980 तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है, बशर्ते कि कोयले की सोपानबद्ध उपलब्धता पहले से मालूम हो। व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध होने के बाद परियोजना की तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वीकृति देने का काम हाथ में लिया जाएगा। अतः इस समय यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि इस परियोजना पर कार्य किस समय तक शुरू हो जाएगा।

चलचित्रों पर मनोरंजन-कर की समाप्ति

*545. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** . क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दक्षिण भारत (गैर-हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों) में हिन्दी चलचित्रों पर से और हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में गैर-हिन्दी चलचित्रों पर से मनोरंजन कर समाप्त करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इससे राष्ट्रभाषा के विकास में मदद मिलेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) : मनोरंजन-कर राज्य विषय है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है या नहीं। तथापि यह कहना कठिन है कि इस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन राष्ट्रीय भाषा के विकास में कैसे सहायक होगा।

Non-Allotment of Gas Connections after Change of Residence

*546. SHRI ANWAR AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on change of residence from one area to the other in Delhi, the gas connections to the persons registered and kept on the waiting list for a number of years, are not given to them;

(b) whether such gas connections sanctioned in the names of original applicants are sold in black market by the dealers instead of giving them to persons in waiting list; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to check such malpractices and to ensure that the persons originally registered are given connections even after a change in their residence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate whether the dealers indulge in black-marketing on this account.

(c) According to the present system, persons registered with any dealer and kept on the wwaiting list are to intimate to the said dealer change in their residential address and are to be given connections when their turns materialise. In case such persons do not get gas connections in turns their cases are considered for release of new connection subject to the capability of the Oil Company for releasing new connections.

Increase in Prices of Industrial Alcohol

*547. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices recommended increase in prices of industrial alcohol in their report submitted in March, 1979;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the said recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and

Prices and what is the reason for delay in revising the prices of industrial alcohol;

(c) what action is being taken to expedite revision of price of industrial alcohol with a view to providing relief to the industries concerned; and

(d) whether Government propose to take into account inflationary factors which have occurred heretofore after the receipt of the aforesaid report of the BICP while revising the prices of industrial alcohol ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). The recommendations of the B.I.C.P. are under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

N. Bihar rivers in Spate

*548. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the '*Hindustan Times*' dated the 23rd June, 1980 heading captioned 'Several N. Bihar rivers in spate'; and

(b) the steps taken by Central Government in this regard to assist the State authorities?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) & (b). There have been floods in North Bihar, but these were of low to medium intensity and flood levels have not reached the danger level.

The Central Government has set up a Central Flood Forecasting Organisation which provides valuable assistance to the States in the task of flood fighting by issuing forecasts of floods in various rivers. This service covers the flood prone rivers to North Bihar The Central Government is also negotiating with HNG Nepal the arrangements for improving and modernising the flood forecasting in respect of the rivers which flow to Bihar from Nepal.

In this connection, the State Government has informed that there are no reports of crop damages.

Amount given by World Bank for Rural Electrification

*549. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given so far by the World Bank for rural electrification;

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon; and

(c) the break-up of the loan—State-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The Government of India have signed two Credit Agreements with the World Bank (International Development Association)—IDA Credit No. 572-IN signed on 23rd July, 1975 for US $ 57 million and IDA Credit No. 911-IN signed on 21st June, 1979 for US $ 175 million—for financing rural electrification projects in India. On the basis of the material procured by the participating State Electricity Boards and claims submitted, reimbursements are made by the World Bank. Up to 12th June, 1980, a total amount of U.S. $ 48.774 million has been reimbursed by the World Bank against IDA Credit No. 572-IN. Reimbursements under IDA Credit No. 911-IN are yet to begin.

(b) No interest is levied, but a service charge at the rate of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum of the principal amount of the Credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time is payable by the Government of India to the World Bank (IDA) on these Credits.

(c) State-wise break-up of the value of orders placed for procurement of material under IDA Credit

No. 572-IN and the reimbursements received up to 12th June, 1980 are given in Annexure-I. State-wise allocations (tentative) under IDA Credit No. 911-IN are given in Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise break up of value of orders placed for procurement of materials by the State Electricity Board under IDA Credit No. 572-IN and the reimbursements received from World Bank

Sl. No.	Name of State Electricity Boards	Value of orders placed	Amount of credit reimbursed by world Bank
		(In million dollars)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5·188	3·363
2.	Assam . .	2·888	2·752
3.	Bihar . .	12·653	11·355
4.	Gujarat . .	2·338	2·496
5.	Karnataka .	4·697	4·797
6.	Kerala . .	1·565	1·277
7.	Maharashtra .	2·577	1·738
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7·419	6·150
9.	Orissa . .	2·039	1·391
10.	Punjab . .	2·725	2·945
11.	Rajasthan .	2·541	2·760
12.	Tamil Nadu .	5·131	5·198
13.	West Bengal .	6·979	2·552
	Total	58·740	48·774

ANNEXURE-II

Tentative State-wise allocation of IDA Credit No. 911-IN for $ 175 million.

(US $ million)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	13·12
2.	Assam	2·88
3.	Bihar	15·34
4.	Gujarat	10·92
5.	Karnataka . . .	8·16
6.	Kerala	3·68
7.	Maharashtra . . .	15·81
8.	Madhya Pradesh . .	21·40
9.	Orissa	5·23
10.	Punjab	9·60
11.	Rajasthan . . .	11·82
12.	Tamil Nadu . . .	12·35
13.	Uttar Pradesh . .	22·25
14.	West Bengal . . .	15·44
	Total	168·00

		Million
Total	$	168·00
Provision for cost escalation	$	4·00
Provision for pilot project and Central Training Institute	$	3·00
Total	$	175·00

Special permit for Hard Coke Manufacturers Association

*550. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Hard Coke manufacturers association has been given a special permit of 4000 tonnes of coal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) is it also a fact that a similar permit for 4 lakhs tonnes was given to Nirsha Hard Coke Manufacturers Association;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) details of coal permits given to a group of people in Malda district?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d). To meet the persistent demands of small scale entrepreneurs manufacturing hard coke, who have been experiencing shortage of coal, Coal India Ltd. has released in April and May, 1980, 40,000 tonnes of coal each to the Hard Coke Manufacturers in Dhanbad and Nirsha through their associations.

(e) Keeping in view the heavy pithead stocks held by Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and the shortage of coal experienced by the various districts in West Bengal, Coal India Ltd., has been releasing certain quantities of coal too each of the District Magistrates in West Bengal for distribution amongst the coal consumers in the districts. Between October, 1979 and May, 1980, a total quantity of 3,47,000 tonnes of coal was released for distribution through the District Magistrate in the State of West Bengal. Of this, Malda District was given 14,000 tonnes in December, 1979 and 1500 tonnes in March, 1980. Apart from this, from time to time at the request of the cnsumers, keeping in view the exigencies of the situation in individual cases, about 3,74,000 tonnes of coal was also released to the various consumers in West Bengal, of which consumers in Malda were alloted about 36,000 tonnes of coal.

Drinking Water

3986. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that drinking water is not available in hundreds of the villages of Lunkaransar and Kolyat tehsil of Bikaner districts;

(b) whether diesel engines are lying out of order in those villages where water supply is made through Lift Canal Scheme and there is great panic in Mithiria, Kesardesar, Barabans, Sheikhsar, Pacharan villages because of non-supply of electricity in time; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government for making permanent arrangements for water supply to this area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Provision of drinking water is a State subject. However, under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme the Central Government gives financial assistance as grant-in-aid to the State Governments to provide drinking water to villages where the problem of drinking water is relatively more acute.

The present target is to cover all the problem villages with potable water during the Sixth Plan (1980—85).

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप का स्मारक

3987. **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह ने प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में अपने मथुरा के दौरे के समय कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार महान क्रान्तिकारी देश भक्त राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप का स्मारक बनाने के काम में सहायता करेगी ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देश के प्रेरणाश्रोत और देश से बाहर बनाई गई भारत की प्रथम स्वाधीनता सरकार के प्रवर्तक राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप का स्मारक बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और स्मारक कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश वन्द सेठी): (क) सरकार को ऐसे विवरण की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप का स्मारक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Result of Examination of Wireless Inspectors held by Post Master General, Uttar Pradesh

3988. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Post Master General, Uttar Pradesh, held a Competitive Examination for selecting some Wireless Inspectors in his Circle sometimes in December, 1979;

(b) if so, whether the result of the said Competitive Examination is still pending for publication/announcement;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above is in affirmative, reasons for the inordinate delay in publication of the result; and

(d) by what time the result is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The result of the examination has not yet been announced.

(c) and (d). The answer books after evaluation have not been received back from the examiner as he is on leave on medical grounds upto 24-7-80. The result would be announced as early as possible.

Fishing Trawlers Lying Idle due to Non-Availability of Oil

3989. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of educated young men have purchased trawlers for deep sea fishing on the Western Coast;

(b) if so, the number of such persons;

(c) whether some of the trawlers are lying idle due to the non-availability of oil; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help these persons for getting oil for their trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Food value of Beef, Mutton, Pig-Meat, Chicken and Frog Meat

3990. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the food values of Indian beef, mutton, Pig-meat, chicken and frog meat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Information is not readily available and is being collected from the sources concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

दिल्ली और अजमेर (राजस्थान) के बीच एस० टी० डी० सेवा

3991. **श्री भगवात देव :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली में एस. टी. डी. सेवा के अन्तर्गत जोड़े जाने वाले नगरों में राजस्थान का अजमेर नगर भी एक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नगर को दिल्ली से कब तक जोड़ दिए जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किस नगर को एस. टी. डी. सेवा के अन्तर्गत जोड़े जाने में मान दंड क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) लागू नहीं होता ।

(ग) एस. टी. डी. सुविधा देने के लिए मानदंड निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(घ) राज्यों की राजधानियों को दिल्ली से जोड़ना ।

(ii) जिला मुख्यालयों को सम्बन्धित राज्यों की राजधानियों से जोडना ।

(iii) दिल्ली से 300 कि० मी० और बम्बई कलकत्ता और मद्रास से 200 कि० मी० की अरीय दूरी के अन्तर्गत पडने वाला जिले मुख्यालयों को सम्बन्धित महानगरीय केन्द्रों से से जोडना ।

(iv) यातायात के आधार पर जिन अन्य मार्गों का औचित्य बनता है (प्रतिदिन प्रतिमार्ग, पर 100 करघन कालो को न्यूनता माना गया है) ।

Night and 24 hours Post Offices in West Bengal

3992. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state number of cities/towns of West Bengal having night post offices and names of post offices open for 24 hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The total number of night post offices in the cities/towns of the State of West Bengal is 10, out of which 5 are in Calcuta. There is no post office which is kept open for 24 hours.

टिहरी गढ़वाल में पोस्ट मास्टर द्वारा डाकिये के कर्तव्य पूरे किये जाना

3993. श्री बयाराम शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के टिहरी गढवाल जिले में ऐसे भी कुछ डाकघर हैं जहां स्वयं पोस्टमास्टर डाकियों के कर्त्तव्य पूरा करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे डाकघर कितने हैं ;

(ग) क्या पोस्टमास्टर स्वयं ही गांव-गाव जाकर डाक बांटते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को उनके विरुद्ध कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां । कुछ विभागेतर शाखा डाक घरों में वितरण कार्य शाखा पोस्ट मास्टरों को सौंपा जाता है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के डाकघरों की संख्या 5 है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Per Hectare Production Cost of Wheat and Paddy

3994. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production of paddy and/or wheat per hectare in the Dalta District of Andhra Prades, canal irrigated areas of Punjab and unirrigated areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the average cost of production per hectare of paddy and/or wheat separately by different heads of expenditure in the three areas referred to in part (a) above; and

(c) the average net income per hectare of a farmer during each of the last three years in each of the three areas referred to in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Per hectare average yields of rice for delta districts of Andhra Pradesh comprising East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts were 1450 kgs. in 1976-77, 1591 kgs. in 1977-78 and 2052 kgs in 1978-79. The per hectare yields of rice in unirrigated area in Uttar Pradesh have been 841 kgs in autumn and 755 kgs. in winter season of 1976-77, 984 kgs. in autumn and 940 kgs. in winter season of 1977-78 and 1062 kgs in autumn and 1030 kgs in winter season of 1978-79. The per hectare yields of wheat in unirrigated area in Uttar Pradesh have been 849 kgs in 1976-77, 975 kgs in 1977-78 and 1040 kgs in 1978-79. More than 90 per cent of the rice and wheat crops in Punjab get the benefit of irrigation. Separate estimates of yield per bectare are not consequently available for irrigated and un-irrigated crops. Also there is no arrangement for having estimates of per-hectare yield separately for canal irrigated area, tube-well irrigated area etc. The composite yields on all areas could be taken to represent

per hectare yields from irrigated area. In the case of rice in Punjab, these have been 2583 kgs in 1976-77, 3001 kgs in 1977-78 and 2918 kgs in 1978-79. The per hectare yield of wheat in Punjab has been 2432 kgs in 1976-77, 2538 kgs in 1977-78 and 2715 kgs in 1978-79.

(b) The estimates of cost of cultivation/production of principal crops are generated for the State as a whole under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops. The data are collected from a number of sample cultivators randomly selected according to scientific procedure. This sampling design does not permit estimates separately for the areas referred to in Part (a) of the Question.

(c) Does not arise.

S. T. D. between Delhi and other cities

3995. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the cities which are likely to be linked with Delhi through S. T. D. during the next three years, giving their STD code to and from Delhi, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) names of the cities so far linked with Delhi through STD, giving their STD Code to and from Delhi; and

(c) names of the cities linked with Delhi through STD, during the last three years, giving their STD code to and from Delhi, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Cities to be connected to Delhi during next three years with their STD code are as follows:

1980-81 Commissioning programme

Sl. No.	Name of stations (State) to be connected to Delhi for STD	Outgoing STD No. from Delhi	Incoming STD code No. to Delhi
1	2	3	4
1.	Alleppey (Kerala)	0477	011
2.	Barakar (West Bengal)	03446	011
3.	Bellary (Karnataka)	08392	011
4.	Burnpur (W. Bengal)	03448	011
5.	Coonoor (Tamil Nadu)	04264	011
6.	Cannanore (Kerala)	0497	011
7.	Erode (Tamil Nadu)	0424	011
8.	Kakinada (Andhra)	0824	011
9.	Kottayam (Kerala)	0481	011
10.	Necamatpur (W. Bengal)	03445	011
11.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	0281	011

1	2	3	4
12.	Baroda (Gujarat)	0365	011
13.	Devengiri (Karnatka)	0819	011
14.	Mysore (Karnataka)	0321	011
15.	Mangalore (Karnataka)	0824	011
16.	Shimoga (Karnataka)	08182	011
17.	Udipi (Karnataka)	08252	011
18.	Raibareilly (U.P.)	0535	011
19.	Ludhiana(Punjab)	979	011
20.	Asansol (West Bengal)	0341	011
21.	Ranchi (Bihar)	0651	011
22.	Gwalior (M.P.)	976	91
	1981-82 *Commissioning Programme :*		
1.	Bareilly (U.P.)	0581	011
2.	Shahjanpur (U.P.)	0584	011
3.	Moradabad (U.P.)	0591	011
4.	Rampur (U.P.)	05952	011
5.	Dhanbad (Bihar)	0326	011
6.	Ranchi (Bihar)	0651	011
7.	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	0343	011
8.	Haldia (,,)	03224	011
9.	Burdwan (,,)	0342	011
10.	Siliguri (,,)	0353	011
11.	Coochbehar) (,,)	03582	011
12.	Darjeeling (,,)	0354	011
13.	Malda (,,)	03512	011
	1982-83 *Commissioning Programme :*		
1.	Amravati (Maharashtra)	0721	011
2.	Surat (Gujarat)	0261	011
3.	Patiala (Punjab)	0175	011
4.	Abohar (Punjab)	0147	011
5.	Baroda (Gujarat)	0265	011
6.	Hubli (Karnataka)	0836	011
7.	Tirupathi (Andhra)	08574	011

1	2	3	4
8.	Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	0416	011
9.	Unnao (U.P.)	05152	011
10.	Rourkela (Orissa)	0661	011
11.	Krishnanagar (W.Bengal)	03472	011
12.	Midnapore	03226	011
13.	Purulia	03252	011
14.	Suri	03462	011
15.	Kalimpong	03552	011
16.	Kurseong	03554	011

(b) The names of cities in the country for which STD service from Delhi (showing STD code) as on 1-7-80 are as follows:—

1.	Agra	0562	011
2.	Ahmedabad	975	911
3.	Aligarh	954	911
4.	Allahabad	0532	011
5.	Alwar	0981	911
6.	Ambala	0171	011
7.	Amritsar	9183	011
8.	Arrah	06182	011
9.	Bangalore	0812	011
10.	Belgaum	0831	011
11.	Bhatinda	0164	011
12.	Bhiwani	974	911
13.	Bhopal	977	91
14.	Bombay	022	011
15.	Bhubaneswar	0674	011
16.	Buland Shahr	955	91
17.	Calcutta	033	011
18.	Calicut	0495	011
19.	Chandigarh	0172	011
20.	Chapra	06152	011
21.	Coimbatore	0422(n/s)	011
22.	Cuttack	0671	011

1	2	3	4
23.	Darbhanga	06272	011
24.	Dehradun	0361	91
25.	Dispur (Gauhati)	0361	911
26.	Ernakulam	0484(n/s)	011
27.	Gandhinagar	92729	91
28.	Gangtok	0359	011
29.	Gurgaon	9227	911
30.	Hapur	9122	911
31.	Hissar	983	911
32.	Hyderabad	0842	011
33.	Indore	978	011
34.	Jaipur	914	911
35.	Jammu	9191	911
36.	Jamshedpur	0657	011
37.	Jodhpur	986	911
38.	Jullundur	0181	011
39.	Kanpur	951	911
40.	Karnal	984	91
41.	Kharagpur	0321	011
42.	Kohima	0386	011
43.	Koshikalan	05662	011
44.	Lucknow	952	911
45.	Ludhiana	0161(n/s)	011
46.	Madras	044	011
47.	Madurai	0452(n/s)	011
48.	Meerut	913	911
49.	Modinagar	9223	911
50.	Moradabad	985	91
51.	Mussorie	93585	891
52.	Muzzaffarnagar	956	91
53.	Muzaffarpur	0621	011
54.	Nagpur	0712(n/s)	011
55.	Panipat	933	011

1	2	3	4
56.	Panjim	0832	011
57.	Patna	972	911
58.	Pune	0212	011
59	Quillong	0474	011
60.	ohtak	932	911
61.	Saharanpur	982	911
62.	Salem	0427	011
63.	Samastipur	06274	011
64.	Shillong	0364	011
65.	Simla	9177	911
66.	Sonepat	9226	911
67.	Srinagar	9194	911
68.	Surat	0261	011
69.	Tiruchirapally	0431 (n/s)	011
70.	Trivandrum	0471	411
71.	Varanasi	0542	011
72.	Sasaram	06184	011

(c) List of stations connected on STD from Delhi during the last three years are as follows :

Stations	Years of commissioning	O/G Code from Delhi	I/C Code to Delhi
1	2	3	4
Hyderabad (Andhra)	1977-78	0842	011
Ambala (Punjab)	-do-	0171	011
Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)	-do-	0674	011
Kohima (Nagaland)	-do-	0386	011
Allahabad (UP)	-do-	0532	011
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	-do-	986	91
Bulandshar (U.P.)	-do-	955	91
Indore (M.P.)	1977-78	978	91

1	2	3	4
Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)	1977-78	956	91
Hissar (Haryana)	1977-78	983	91
Varanasi (U.P.)	1978-79	0542	011
Cuttack (Orissa)	-do-	671	011
Jamshedpur (Bihar)	-do-	0657	
Kharagpur (W.B.)	-do-	0321	011
Panjim (Goa);	-do-	0832	011
Pune (MH)	-do-	0212	011
Moradabad (U.P.)	-do-	518	
Sasaram (Bihar)	1979-80	06184	011
Chapra (Bihar)	-do-	06152	
Darbhanga (Bihar)	-do-	06272	011
Samastipur (Bihar)	-do-	06274	011
Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	-do-	0634	01
Arrah (Bihar)	-do-	06162	011
Kozikalan (UP)	-do-	05662	011
Quilon (Kerala)	-do-	0474	01

Development Officers

3996. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Development Officers (P. L. I.) employed during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and all over India;

(b) the total number of business secured during the aforesaid period; and

(c) in case the figures justify that there has been progressive rise in the overall business year to year, what is the difficulty in creating a separate permanent cadre of the Development Officers (PLI) in lieu of the present cadre of Development Officers on tenure basis?

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

(a) 1977-78 . = 94

1978-79 . = 124

1979-80 . = 164 (40 new posts were created in March, 1980)

(b) 1977-78 . = Rs. 32,03,63,800

1978-79 . = Rs. 56,54,82,709

1979-80 . = Rs. 68,45,09,000 (Provisional)

(c) The present number of Development Officers does not justify creation of a separate permanent cadre for them.

Comparative per Acre Yield of Paddy and Wheat

3997. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average per acre yield of paddy and wheat is too low in India when compared to other countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The per hectare yields of paddy (rice in husk) and wheat in India and important producing countries of the world are indicated below for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978:

Per hectares yields in kgs.

Country	1976	1977	1978
	Paddy		
India . .	1637	1963	2008
Bangladesh .	1784	1939	1890
Burma . .	1799	1945	2019
China . .	3518	3519	3534
Japan . .	5503	6166	6250
Pakistan . .	2347	2330	2551
	Wheat		
India . .	1410	1387	1480
Canada . .	2096	1963	1999
Pakistan . .	1422	1431	1305
U.S.A. . .	3036	2061	2128
U.S.S.R. . .	1629	1483	1920

(b) Compared to major paddy-growing countries of the world, the per hectare yields of rice in India are as good as those in Bangladesh and Burma. In some areas of the country, namely, Punjab, the per hectare yields are as high as about 4,500 kgs. However, the national yield is lower than that in Japan, China, etc. The low yield of paddy in India is due to the fact that bulk of the paddy crop is cultivated under rainfed conditions and it is dependent on the vagaries of monsoons. About 40 per cent of the paddy crop is subjected to water-logging which adversely affects the productivity. The paddy crop in the uplands which constitutes about 20 per cent of the total paddy area suffers from moisture stress due to irregular and inadequate monsoon rains.

A comparison of productivity between different wheat growing countries of the world is not valid for the reason that in the countries like Canada, USA, and USSR, it is grown as a winter wheat which has got a longer duration and is grown as a mono crop. Their climatic requirements are at variance with those of wheat grown in India. The wheat yield in India is not very different from that in Pakistan which enjoys more or less similar climatic conditions.

Applied Nutrition Programme

3998. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Applied Nutrition Programme has been launched in the country;

(b) if so, the date on which it was launched; and

(c) the allotment made to each one of the State/Union Territories under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Applied Nutrition Programme was launched in the year 1963 as a Centrally sponsored scheme in a selected number of blocks.

(c) The programme has been transferred to the State Sector from 1979-80. A statement showing the number of blocks allotted to each State/Uhion Territory upto 1978-79 is attached.

STATEMENT

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

State-wise Allotment of ANP Blocks since inception

States/U.T.s	During Third Plan	During 1966-67 to 1968-69	During Fourth Plan	During 1974-75	During 1975-76	During 1976-77	During 1977-78	During 1978-79	Total upto 1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	20	25	25	..	2	2	2	3	97
2. Assam	2	20	19	3	5	5	6	10	70
3. Bihar	8	47	24	8	9	9	12	12	129
4. Gujarat	1	16	28	8	9	8	10	10	90
5. Haryana	5	7	13	4	6	5	4	5	49
6. Himachal Pradesh	6	8	8	2	4	4	4	4	40
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	11	2	1	2	2	2	4	24
8. Karnataka	6	50	39	6	7	7	8	5	128
9. Kerala	5	30	26	7	6	7	8	6	95
10 Madhya Pradesh	9	56	40	8	8	8	13	13	155
11. Maharashtra	12	47	44	9	..	1	5	6	124
12. Manipur	..	5	4	2	2	1	..	2	16
13. Meghalaya	1	4	5	1	1	2	3	4	21
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
15. Orissa	74	22	20	5	5	5	8	8	147
16. Punjab	12	17	20	4	3	3	5	5	69
17. Rajasthan	12	17	10	2	2	2	2	2	49
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
19. Tamil Nadu	7	5	26	5	5	5	8	14	75
20. Tripura	..	3	4	..	1	1	2	2	13
21. Uttar Pradesh	29	93	63	14	17	16	20	20	272
22. West Bengal	10	29	15	3	5	6	9	10	87
Union Territories									
23. A&N Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Chandigarh	..	—	—	—	..	..	1	..	1
26. D & N Haveli	—	—	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
27. Delhi	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	..	2	4	..	1	1	1	1	10
29. Lakshadweep	..	—	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
30. Mizoram	..	—	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
31. Pondicherry	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
All-India	219	520	442	94	100	100	139	152	1766

Text books in Regional Languages

3999. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of text books in regional languages published during the last three years, subject-wise and language-wise;

(b) whether these books are being used by the Universities; and

(c) if so, the names of such Universities in which these books in regional languages are used?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1081/80).

(b) & (c): These books are syllabi-oriented and are meant to accelerate the process of medium switch-over to regional languages. Each University has a Board of Studies which recommends books for study by the university students. Many of these books have proved useful to students.

S.T.D. between Delhi and cities of West Bengal

4000. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the cities/towns of West Bengal which are likely to be linked with Delhi through STD during the next three years, giving their STD code to and from Delhi, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) names of the cities/towns of West Bengal so far linked with Delhi through STD, giving their STD code to and from Delhi; and

(c) names of the cities/towns of West Bengal linked with Delhi through STD, during the last three years year-wise district-wise and giving their STD code to and from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Names of cities of West Bengal likely

to be linked with Delhi through STD during next 3 years are as follows:

Districts	Stations	Outgoing STD code from Delhi	Incoming STD code to Delhi
1	2	3	4
(1980-81 programmes)			
Burdwan	Barakar	03444	011
,,	Burnpur	03446	011
,,	Neelampur	03448	011
,,	Asansol	0341	011
,,	Bahula (O/G only)	03442	011
,,	Raniganj (O/G only)	03445	011
(1981-82 Programme)	Burdwan	0342	011
Burdwan Midnapore	Maldia	03224	011
Burdwan	Durgapur	0343	011
Coochbehar	Coochbehar	03582	011
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	0353	011
,,	Siliguri	0353	011
Malda	Malda	03512	011
(1982-83)-			
Nadia	Krishanagar	03472	011
Midnapore	Midnapore	03220	011
Purulia	Purulia	03252	011
Birbhum	Suri	03462	011
Darjeeling	Kalimpong	03552	011
Darjeeling	Kurseong	03554	011

(b) The following cities/towns of West Bengal have STD facility to Delhi.

Station	Outgoing STD Code from Delhi	Incoming Code to Delhi
Calcutta	033	011
Kharagpur	0321	011
Asansol		011
Silliguri		011
Burdwan } Outgoing		011
Haldia } only		011
Durgapur		011

(c) During the last three years, the following stations of West Bengal have been linked to Delhi through STD:—

District	Station	Year of commencing	O t going STD Code from Delhi	Incoming STD Code to Delhi
Midnapore . . .	Kharagpur	1977	0329	011
Calcutta	Calcutta	1977	033	011
Darjeeling	Silliguri	,,	0353	011
Burdwan	Burdwan	,,	0324	011
Midnapore . . .	Haldia	D/C	0342	011
Burdwan . .	Durgpur only	1977	0343	011
Burdwan . . .	Asansol	1980	03224	011

Theft of store in Delhi Telephone District

4001. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stores worth several lakhs of Rupees were stolen sometime back in Delhi Telephones District;

(b) if so, the approximate value of these stores, the *modus operandi* of the theft; the efforts made to recover them and fix responsibility for the loss to the Exchequer;

(c) whether some officers involved were suspended and if so, the total amount of suspension allowance and other allowances paid to them till 1-7-1980; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation investigated a case of loss of Stores worth Rs. 5.5 lakhs in 1974. The stores were taken out of the Central Stores Depot, Delhi by producing fake requisitions by certain officers. On the basis of the C.B.I. report and on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, sanction for proseaution have been issued against the officers/officials concerned. The result of the prosecution case is awaited.

(c) Yes Sir. The total amount of subsistance and other allowances paid to them was Rs. 2,24,583/- upto 1-7-1980.

(d) Preventive vigilance measures have been taken including the setting up of Vigilance Flying Squads in Delhi Telephones District.

Review of Rural Development Policy

4002. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review rural development policy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are reviewing on-going rural development programmes in the context of the formulation of the rural development strategy for the 6th Five-Year Plan.

(b) Since the review and formulation of the new strategy are yet to be completed, it is difficult to furnish details at this stage.

Drinking water for Districts of Maharashtra

4003. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply schemes for Veral, Vaked Salhe

and Kochri and Argaon villages of Lanja Taluka of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra are pending implementation due to want of Central financial assistance; and

(b) if so, when the Central assistance will be available for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have forwarded a scheme for Argaon village to the Central Government for approval. The Central Government is awaiting certain clarifications from the State Government before it could consider granting approval to the scheme. Schemes in respect of the remaining villages have not yet been forwarded by the State Government. They will be considered on receipt from the State Government.

Communication Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

4004. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry prepared communication net work schemes in tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) if so, details therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether his Ministry is wwell aware of the fact that the tribal areas of the country lack communication facilities; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to provide the communications in Fifth Plan period and Annual plan for 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). In so far as postal and Telecom. communications are concerned, the schemes for improvement of rural facilities takes full account of the tribal sub-plan areas also. It is proposed to open 3000 new Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined offices in the Tribal Areas of the country during the Plan period 1978—83. The policy for opening small Telephone Exchanges has been liberalised. According to this, Telephone exchanges can be opened on loss provided the anticipated revenue is at least 40 per cent of Annual Recurring Expenditure. This will benefit the tribal areas also.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission, the proposal is to open about 5,000 rural post offices. This figure is, however subject to modification in the light of the Five Year Plan 1980—85 under preparation. It is proposed to earmark a certain percentage of the new rural post offices for tribal areas. The percentage would vary from State to State depending on the extent of tribal areas and population. As per (b) above. The annual plan for 1980-81 is to open 600 new long distance Public Telephones-*cum*-Combined offices.

Plots for MPs in Delhi

4005. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is considering to change the policy regarding "no plots for M.Ps." in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision will be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The policy to be adopted in regard to reservation of plots/flats by the D.D.A. for certain categories including M.Ps. is under consideration of Government.

Water mains in Vishwas Nagar, Shahadara

4006. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2952 dated 12th March, 1980 and state:

(a) whether Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking was to lay the water mains in block Nos. 31, 32, 33 Vishwas Nagar, Shahadara, Delhi-32 as per resolution No. 379 dated 14th February, 1979 but the said scheme dated 5th March, 1974 was not implemented;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that 87 agreement forms submitted in year 1973—75 by the people have not been passed by the authorities if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to ask the authorities to implement the scheme at top priority basis and also take action against the defaulting officials?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed as under:—

(a) The scheme dated 5-3-74 could not be implemented as the residents/plot-holders did not fulfil the requisite conditions.

(b) According to the policy of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking then in force, the work was to be taken in hand after 40 per cent of the total number of plot-holders/residents or 100 plot-holders/residents had executed agreements to pay development charges. Out of the total of 328 plots, only 47 plot-holders signed agreement upto 5-9-74 when this policy was discontinued. 37 agreements (40 as claimed by the residents) were deposited by the plot-holders/residents in March, 1975 but the same were not accepted as the policy had been discontinued on 5-9-1974. Even if these agreements are taken into account the original condition of 100 agreements or 40 per cent of the total number of agreements is not satisfied.

(c) The scheme can be implemented by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking only when the plot-holders satisfy the conditions prescribed by the Undertaking for taking up development works in unauthorised colonies.

मनुष्यों तथा जानवरों के लिए पीने का पानी

4007. **श्री कुम्मा राम आर्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां कुंओं में जहरीला पानी होता है और जिसे पीकर मनुष्यों तथा जानवरों की मृत्यु हो जाती है ; और

(ख) ऐसे गांवों के लोगों तथा उनके जानवरों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :(क) तथा (ख) पेय जल की व्यवस्था की अग्रता के लिए ग्रामों का वर्गीकरण निम्नलिखित मान दंड पर किया जाता है अर्थात् वह ग्राम जहां जल का स्रोत 1.6 कि० मी० की दूरी पर या 15 मीटर की गहराई पर हो या जिन ग्रामों में जल के स्रोत में बीमारी के किटाणु हों या जहां जल के स्रोतों में स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर अत्याधिक खनिज पदार्थ हों ।

1972 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जिससे ज्ञात हुआ कि 1.53 लाख ऐसे गांव हैं जो उपर्युक्त कसोटी की पुष्टी करते हैं । इन ग्रामों को समस्या-ग्रस्त ग्राम नामित किया गया है ।

तथापि, राज्य सरकारों ने बतलाया है कि सर्वेक्षण अपूर्ण था और यह कि और अधिक ग्राम समस्या-ग्रस्त ग्रामों की श्रेणी में आते हैं । राज्यों को ऐसे ग्रामों की अन्तिम सूची को बनाने को कहा गया है । यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि उनकी संख्या लगभग 2 लाख होगी । यह विचार किया गया है कि (1980–85) के दौरान शेष ग्रामों में राज्य क्षेत्र की संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के कार्यक्रम में किए जाने वाले

संसाधनों तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम में दी जाने वाली निधियों द्वारा पेय जल की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय लोक सेवा निर्माण विभाग (उद्यान विभाग) में उप-निदेशकों के स्वीकृत पदों को भरा जाना

4008. **श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार लोक सेवा निर्माण विभाग (उद्यान विभाग) में नवम्बर, 1979 में उप-निदेशकों के दो पदों को स्वीकृत किया गया था;

(ख) क्या सितम्बर, 1979 में स्वीकृत किए गए एक पद को स्वीकृति के तुरन्त बाद ही तदर्थ रूप से भर दिया गया था जबकि उपरोक्त पदों को सात माह से अधिक समय बीत जाने पर भी रिक्त रखा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) उप-निदेशक उद्यान का एक पद अक्टूबर, 1979 में बनाया गया था । दूसरा पद नवम्बर, 1979 में एक उप-निदेशक उद्यान की पदोन्नति से रिक्त हुआ ।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक पदाधिकारी के एक वर्ष की छुट्टी पर जाने से अगस्त 1979 में एक इस ग्रेड में एक अल्पावधि रिक्ति हुई । इसको सितम्बर 1979 में तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया था । इस ग्रेड में नियमित पदोन्नति में कतिपय कठिनाइयों के कारण ही नियमित रिक्तियों को अभी तक नहीं भरा गया है ।

Loss due to idle Aircraft with H.A.L.

4009. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some 60 Basant aircraft are lying with H.A.L. without being taken delivery of by Agriculture Ministry;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the Ministry has cancelled the earlier order;

(c) the amount to be spent in this purchase and amount of loss due to cancellation; and

(d) what the Government propose to do with these idle aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. The number of aircraft is only 8.

(b) Even though H.A.L. was informed in October, 1972 by the Ministry of Agriculture that they had decided to place an order of 100 aircraft (Basant) with an option of another 100, in the agreement executed between the Ministry of Agriculture and H.A.L. in August, 1976, it was, however, indicated that HAL would supply only 34 Nos. Basant aircraft to the Directorate of Agriculture Aviation including these already delivered.

Main reasons for executing an agreement for delivery of only 34 Nos. of Basant aircraft were—

(i) Inadequate work arising for Fixed Wing aircraft and subsequent under-utilizing of the existing fleet; and

(ii) Absence of demand from the State Governments, Public and Private Sector Undertakings for Basant Aircraft.

(c) and (d). The cost of 8 Nos. Basant Aircraft is expected to be around Rs. 60 lakhs. Since the purchase of these aircraft is under consideration of the Government, the question of loss due to cancellation does not arise.

नालन्दा, बिहार में आलू उत्पादन

4010. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिहार में नालंदा जिला देश के सब से अधिक आलू उत्पादक केन्द्रों में एक बड़ा केन्द्र है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में आलू का उत्पादन उसकी खपत से अधिक है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आलू उत्पादकों को अपनी उत्पादन

लागत की तुलना में कम मूल्य मिलते हैं ; और

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

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान देश में आलू के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन)
1973-74	48.61
1974-75	62.25
1975-76	73.06
1976-77	71.70
1977-78	81.35
1978-79	101.25

देश में आलू की खपत के बारे में सही सही जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है अतः यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि उत्पादन खपत से अधिक है । तथापि सरकार का यह अनवरत प्रयास है कि आलू उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए समय पर उचित उपाय किए जायें ।

Claims arising out of Food imports pending settlement with FCI

4011. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of claims arising out of food imports are pending settlement for a long time with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details of pending claims (branch-wise) giving date of claim, and amount involved;

(c) whether the FCI had made arrangement to settle pending claims through Commercial arbitrator; if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the FCI had their own legal department; if so, the reasons for employing outside lawyers for preparation of primary statements of claims;

(e) whether the FCI has on their staff a qualified and experienced Merchant Navy Master or a Retired Lawyer fully experienced to handle such claims;

(f) whether the FCI engages arbitrators outside the approved panel of Arbitrators by the Arbitration Council of India, New Delhi; and

(g) what steps the FCI has planned for expeditious settlement of long pending claims?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) 75 claims of the Food Corporation of India against ship owners and 49 claims of the ship owners against the FCI are pending settlement in Arbitration/Courts. There are no claims pending with the F.C.I.

(b) As in the statements laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1082/80).

(c) Yes, Sir. Arrangements were made in accordance with the provision of the charter parties to safeguard the interest of FCI and the Government.

(d) The FCI has its own legal cell for giving legal advice to the Corporation. Outside lawyers are engaged only in cases where the matter goes to the Court of Arbitration in London or Washington. In India outside lawyers are engaged where the matter goes to a court of law since only practicing lawyers can appear in courts.

(a) No, Sir.

(f) The panel of commercial arbitrators of FCI is generally drawn from the opproved panel of arbitrators of the Indian Council of Arbitration as well as outsiders who have experience in shipping practices.

(g) FCI keeps a close watch on these cases and keeps reminding the arbitrators for expeditious settlement of cases pending with them. As regards court cases, these are dependent on court hearings and the dates of hearing are fixed by the courts. The FCI ensures that cases do not have to be adjourned by the courts on account of any delay or lapse on their (FCI) part.

विदेश संचार भवन के निर्माण के लिए ठेका

4012. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ओशन कामनवैल्थ केबल प्रोजेक्ट के लिए विदेश संचार भवन के निर्माण हेतु किस फर्म को ठेका दिया गया है और उन अन्य फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उसके लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे; और

(ख) उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है और इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षा विभाग से एम० एड० डिग्री का हटाया जाना

4013. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षा विभाग में शिक्षा -व्याख्याता (भूगोल) के पद के लिए निर्धारित अनिवार्य अर्हताओं में से एम० एड० डिग्री की एक अर्हता को हटा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने के विशेष कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी०शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख): दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, शिक्षा संकाय में लेक्चरार के पद के लिए अध्यादेश xxiv में निर्धारित अर्हता "सम्बन्धित विषय में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री में प्रथम या उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी अथवा किसी विदेशी विश्वविद्यालय की समकक्ष डिग्री के साथ निरन्तर अच्छा शैक्षिक रिकार्ड" है । इस लिए शिक्षा संकाय में भूगोल के लेक्चरार के पद के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी के भूगोल में स्नातकोत्तर की डिग्री अनिवार्य है । अत: निर्धारित अर्हताओं में से एम० एड० की डिग्री हटाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Closure of Nascent Dairy Equipment manufacturing Factory at Anand

4014. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to close down the Nascent Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Factory at Anand for which the Centre had already advanced equity amount amounting to Rs. 1.5 crores;

(b) at what level the decision was taken; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Project for manufavour of M/s. Hindustan Machine in the Public Sector through a subsidiary Company of the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) was dropped in favour of M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (HMT) another Company in the Public Sector. The sum of Rs. 1.50 crores advanced to the Indian Dairy Corporation alongwith the interest earned thereon, has since been returned to the Government.

(b) and (c). The decision not to set up the unit under I.D.C. but to request Ministry of Industry to consider entrusting the project to H.M.T. was taken by the Ministry of Agricuture for the following reason.

(i) Most of the requirements of Operation Flood II for dairy equipment were to be met by utilisation of the funds available from World Bank for which the international competitive bidding procedure has to be followed by the I.D.C. as purchaser. This procedure would have come in the way of obtaining equipment from the proposed unit had it been set up under the I.D.C.

(ii) The Committee on Public Undertakings (1975-76) in its 83rd Report had also expressed the view that before setting up a new unit in the Public Sector for manufacture of dairy equipment, the possibilities of existing Public Sector units like H.M.T. manufacturing dairy equipment may be explored; and

(iii) The H.M.T. which is better equipped to undertake manufacture of machinery also indicated the inclination to diversify its manufacturing activities to include dairy equipment.

The Ministry of industry with the approval of Ministry of Finance has since entrusted the project to H.M.T.

अकाल से प्रभावित राज्यों को वित्तीय राहत देने के लिये मानदण्ड

4015. **श्री भीखा भाई** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अकाल से प्रभावित विभिन्न राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देने में किसी मानदंड का पालन नहीं किया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ राज्यों को ज्यादा और कुछ को कम सहायता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन राज्यों को दी गई सहायता दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या अकाल से प्रभावित लोगों तथा उनके सामुदायिक स्तर जैसी बातों को उक्त धनराशि आवंटित करते समय उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) तथा (ग). सूखा या अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से राहत पहुंचाने के लिए किए जाने वाले व्यय की वित्तीय व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी राज्यों के लिए वित्त आयोग द्वारा समय-समय पर सिफारिश की गई व्यवस्था तथा नीतियों के अनुसार एक समान तथा उद्देश्यपूर्ण मानदंड अपनाती है । प्रत्येक राज्य को दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि का निर्धारण प्रत्येक मामले में परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय दलों तथा उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा आंकलित खर्च के आधार पर किया जाता है । राहत के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता का स्वरूप व उसकी मात्रा का निर्धारण करते समय प्रभावित हुई आबादी, विशेषतौर से छोटे व सीमात कृषकों भूमिहीन श्रमिकों तथा राहत की जरूरत वाले अन्य निर्धनवर्गों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Fishing Harbour in Kerala Coast

4016. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development schemes for fishing harbour in Kerala Coast; and

(b) whether any fishing harbour Development Scheme is being thought of with a view to assist the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) A deep sea fishing harbour was approved for Cochin. A major portion of the work has been completed. Under minor fishing harbours scheme and the scheme for provision of landing and berthing facilities, works have been executed at Vizhinjom (Phase I), Ponnani, Baliapatnam, Cannanore, Beypore and Kasargode.

(b) Schemes for development of fishing harbours have been prepared

for Neendakara, Vizhinjom (Phase II), Cheruvathur and Neeleswaram. In the case of Neendakara appraisal has been completed and the other three are under appraisal.

Water Salinity threat in Orissa and West Bengal

4017. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orrissa and West Bengal are facing water salinity threat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to heavy silting in river Hooghly, formation of sweet acquifers is hindered;

(c) whether deep drilling beyond the prescribed limits is responsible in Orissa which makes this underground water saline; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps are being taken to deal with the issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Certain pockets in the coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri Districts in Orissa and coastal areas of Midnapore and 24-Parganas Districts of West Bengal are facing a salinity problem.

(b) Silting is one of the factors responsible for reducing the flow of water in the river Hooghly due to which the static ground water reservoir in the acquifers in the riverine tract are being affected.

(c) In some deep wells in the coastal areas of the Orissa State, drilled by C.G.W.B., the water is reported to have turned saline. The possible causes are under investigation.

(d) Remedial measures will be suggested after the causes for salinity are known through investigations.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला सीतापुर में नलकूपों के लिए विश्व बैंक ऋण

4018. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजकीय नलकूपों के लिए विश्व बैंक ऋण के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले जिलों की सूची में उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले का नाम जोड़ने के रास्ते में क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 12 जिलों में 500 नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ ऋण सम्बन्धी करार को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है । सीतापुर जिले को इस करार में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूदा सार्वजनिक नलकूप प्रणाली की तकनीकी और परिचालन सम्बन्धी सुधारों के सापेक्ष्य गुणों का प्रदर्शन और मूल्यांकन किया जाये । यह परियोजना उत्तर प्रदेश के 56 जिलों में से, राज्य की कृषि जलवायु सम्बन्धी समग्र स्थितियों वाले केवल 12 जिलों में ही क्रियान्वित की जायेगी । इस उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्य के पश्चिमी केन्द्रीय और पूर्वी हिस्सों से बराबर-बराबर 12 जिले चुने गए हैं तथा इसी तरह नलकूपों की संख्या भी बांटी गई है । ये जिले नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

क्षेत्र	जिला	नलकूपों की संख्या
पश्चिमी	सहारनपुर	45
	अलीगढ़	40
	इटावा	40
	मैनपुरी	40
केन्द्रीय	लखनऊ	40
	लखीमपुर	40
	हरदोई	45
	फैजाबाद	45
पूर्वी	आजमगढ	40
	वाराणसी	40
	गाजीपुर	40
	इलाहबाद	45

Bars in Hotels in Delhi

4019. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that in the bars in hotels in Union Territory of Delhi where alcohol is permitted to be sold Indians are not allowed;

(b) what is the cause of imposing such discrimination; and

(c) when does the administration propose to do away with this discrimination?

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

(b) and (c). To bring about temperance it was felt necessary by Delhi Administration to restrain the citizens of the country from drinking in Hotel Bars. At the same time it was considered necessary to cater to the needs of the foreigners. It was, therefore, decided to sell liquor at such bars only to foreigners. No change in this policy is under consideration at present.

Modernisation of Raiyam, Sakri and Lohat Sugar Mills, Madhubani

4020. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is proposed to modernise Raiyam, Sakri and Lohat Sugar Mills in Madhubani district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): No proposal to modernise these three sugar factories is pending with the Government.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

4021. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent power shortage has affected the production of agricultural implements;

(b) if so, what has been the production of these during the past six months; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the production of these implements?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Production of agricultural implements in the country is adequate to meet the demand.

Drinking Water

4022. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether regions where Brakish, Saline, Nitrite, Floride content are found under groundwater have since been identified in the country; and

(b) if so, the method adopted to provide drinking water to these regions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In the survey conducted in 1972, 24778 villages were indentified as problem villages on the basis of health problems due to prefence of excess salinity, iron, fluorides etc.

(b) Wherever feasible, the water is treated to conform to permissible levels before supply is effected. In case treatment is not possible, alternate sources are tapped and water of potable quality supplied to the community.

Sugar offered and lifted by States

4023. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what was the quota of sugar offered by his Ministry to various States, Statewise, and what was the quantity the States (Statewise) had lifted during the last four months of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas allotted to various States during the last 4 months from March to June, 1980 are shown in statement at Appendix I. The quantity actually lifted from the factories by the Food Corporation of India during those 4 months for the States for which the Corporation is doing the lifting is shown in Appendix II. In all the other States, the State agency itself lifts the suger from the factories. As per information available, the unlifted balance of levy sugar in the case of these States as on 30-6-1980 is about 32,000 tonnes; the Statewise breakup of this balance is not available since complete information upto 30-6-1980 from all the direct allottee States has not so far been received.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing State-wise monthly levy sugar quota allotted in the last four months from March to June, 1980

(tonnes)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Monthly quota
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20882
2.	Assam	7541
3.	Bihar	26929
4.	Kerala	10495
5.	Madhya Pradesh	20825
6.	Meghalaya	493
7.	Mizoram	171
8.	Orissa	10723
9.	Uttar Pradesh	41761
10.	West Bengal	21994
11.	Chandigarh	243
12.	Delhi	5304
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	2250
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	228
15.	Andamans	190
16.	Lakshadweep	65
17.	Gujarat	14031
18.	Haryana	4916
19.	Tamil Nadu	19783
20.	Maharashtra	24743
21.	Karnataka	14215
22.	Punjab	6564
23.	Rajasthan	12757
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	470
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36
26.	Himachal Pradesh	1588
27.	Manipur	524
28.	Nagaland.	340
29.	Pondicherry etc.	230
30.	Tripura	759
31.	Sikkim	107·5

Note : Some State Governments are also being allotted small quantities of levy sugar for BSF, CRPF., and ITBP in addition to the above monthly quotas.

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the quantities of levy sugar lifted by Food Corporation of India from the factories during March to June 1980 for the States handled by the Corporation

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Quantities Lifted (Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	20428·6
2.	Bihar	134407·4

1	2	3
3.	Orissa	38670·7
4.	West Bengal . . .	96825·8
5.	Mizoram . . .	827·9
6.	Mehgalaya . . .	1980·8
7.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	196824·0
8.	Jammu & Kashmir . .	11250·1
9.	Delhi	19380·7
10.	Chandigarh . . .	988·5
11.	Madhya Pradesh . .	100007·1
12.	Arunachal Pradesh .	875.1
13.	Andamans . . .	762·8
14.	Lakshdweep . . .	260·0

Note: Above quantities were lifted by F.C.I. against the quotas for the four months in question as well as against the unlifted backlog against the sugar allocations made in previous months.

Foodgrains with F.C.I.

4024. SHRI SHANTARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 30th June, 1980 grain-wise and quality-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that several items of grains are lying with F.C.I. in the godowns as marked Grade B, C and D qualities and if so, what is the total quantity of such each type of grains and what are the names of such godowns where such B, C and D qualities are lying and since when they are lying; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to dispose of such quality grains and if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The total quantity of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 30th June, 1980 has not been computed as yet. However, the total stock position of foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 31st May, 1980 was 13.0 million tonnes. The grain-wise and quality-wise position of the stocks is given in the Annexure-I.

(b) The godown-wise and commodity-wise position of B, C and D categories of foodgrains and their period of storage are not readily available with the Food Corporation of India because there are more than 2000 storage depots in the country and it will take considerable time to collect this information, However, the category-wise position of foodgrains in different States is given in Annexure-II.

(c) 'A' and 'B' categories of wheat stocks are issued through Public Distribution System. 'C' and 'D' category stocks are issued to Roller Flour Mills in the ratio of 2/3rd in the form of 'C' and 'D' categories and 1/3rd in the form of 'A' and 'B' categories. In the case of rice, 'A,' 'B' and 'C' categories stocks are issued as such through Public Distribution System whereas 'D' category stocks are issued after cleaning. Lower category stocks not considered fit for issue through Public Distribution System are auctioned whenever required.

ANNEXURE-I

Statement showing the stock position of foodgrain categorywise as on 31-5-80.

(Metric tonnes)

Commodity	Category A	B	C	D	Total
Wheat	34,09,949	11,48,863	1,75,970	42,370	4777152
Rice	27,96,269	22,85,550	1,84,265	84,182	5350266
Paddy	25,90,117	2,17,824	4,854	522	2813317
Maize	83	29	281	71	464
Pulses	19,825	1,910	9,112	7,187	38034
Milo	..	2	844	118	964
Barley	3,292	839	385	33	4549
Bajra	115	8,004	173	8	8300
Jowar	19,281	414	5	79	19779
G. Total	88,38,931	36,63,435	3,75,889	1.34.570	130,12.825

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing categorywise stocks position of Wheat as on 31-5-1980.

(Figs. in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	A	B	C	D	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	73548	9508	389	5	83450
2.	Haryana	419882	8709	..	9	428600
3.	Himachal Pradesh	8234	..	..	366	8600
4.	J & K	2660	1796	..	..	4456
5.	Punjab	947968	51827	4972	3733	1008500
6.	Rajasthan	464793	270383	12616	602	748394
7.	U.P.	740808	82965	6899	2228	832900
	Total	2657893	425188	24876	6943	3114900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Gujarat	91312	56330	566	..	148208
9.	Kandla (PO)	730	2698	46	..	3474
10.	Maharashtra	112726	60199	101770	17805	292500
11.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	301596	372857	16316	1929	692698
	Total -	506364	492084	118698	19734	1136880
12.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	32136	21247	2458	678	56519
13.	Karnataka	27697	2933	604	..	31234
14.	Madras (PO)	144	766	26	..	936
15.	Kerala	6846	1657	..	40	8543
16.	T. Nadu	39899	19967	1415	1019	62300
	Total	106722	46570	4503	1737	159532
17.	Assam	8314	11784	2	..	20100
18.	Bihar	64668	116818	18149	9965	209600
19.	Calcutta (PO)	7871	2207	5119	2403	17600
20.	NEF	2368	832	..	..	3200
21.	Orissa	18406	1932	204	807	21340
22.	West Bengal	37343	51457	4419	781	94000
	Total	138970	185021	27893	13956	365840
Grand Total-		3409949	1148863	175970	42370	4777152

Category-wise stock position of rice as on 31-5-80.

(Figs. in Tonnes)

Name of Region	A	B	C	D	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Delhi	14813	256	25	325	15419
2. Himachal Pradesh	807	..	..	..	807
3. Haryana	211647	169901	967	3	382518

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. J & K	5193	1761	640	345	7939
5. Punjab	917267	1177052	17534	3245	2115098
6. Rajasthan	34725	42850	500	321	78396
7. U.P.	151926	220409	4893	1016	387344
Total	1336378	1612229	24559	14355	2987521
8. Gujarat	12650	10792	..	..	23442
9. Kandla (PO)	650	..	..	..	650
10. Maharashtra	176186	195311	14736	79	386312
11. Madhya Pradesh	469478	24371	348	2553	496750
Total	658964	230474	15084	2632	907154
12. Andhra Pradesh	442911	192332	64236	5347	704826
13. Karnataka	792	2461	89	260	3602
14. Madras (PO)	2250	99	..	..	2349
15. Kerala	80991	36759	17680	3737	139167
16. Tamilnadu	81689	117122	380338	26344	263193
Total	608633	348773	120043	35688	1113137
17. Assam	3341	1033	27	481	4882
18. Bihar	906	5328	4355	1053	11642
19. Calcutta (P.O.)	18603	30417	6547	22638	78205
20. NEF	3151	2609	122	19	5901
21. Orissa	35744	3733	182	4619	44278
22. West Bengal	130549	50954	13346	2697	197546
Total	192294	94074	24579	31507	342454
Grand Total	2796269	2285550	184265	84182	5350266

Categorywise stock position of paddy as on 31-5-80

(Figs. in Tonnes)

Name of Region	A	B	C	D	Total
1. Haryana	173543	12057	..	..	185600
2. Punjab	1713100	..	..	..	1713100
3. Rajasthan	6507	23	8	..	6534
4. U.P.	35146	654	..	..	35800
5. M.P.	34200	..	..	..	34200
6. Andhra Pradesh	534833	156520	3219	78	694650
7. Kerala	4390	5229	..	..	9619
8. Tamilnadu	39370	5974	948	8	46300
9. Assam	6032	2882	..	76	8990
10. Bihar	1343	15710	643	..	17696
11. Calcutta (PO)	10337	3063	..	..	13400
12. NEF	1037	23	40	..	1100
13. Orissa	10290	78	..	360	10728
14. West Bengal	17089	15611	..	..	32700
15. J & K	2900	..	..	..	2900
Total	2590117	217824	4854	522	2813317

Stock position of other Foodgrains as on 31-5-80

(Figs. in Tonnes)

Name of Region	A	B	C	D	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maize				
1. Haryana	29	..	..	..	29
2. Punjab	54	18	160	4	236
3. Rajasthan	..	2	..	..	2
4. NFF	..	9	121	67	197
	83	29	281	71	464

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Pulses			
1. Haryana	6315	19	237	123	6699
2. Rajasthan	13496	233	1	..	13730
3. Punjab	..	166	..	..	166
4. M.P.	14	1162	3097	2888	7161
5. U.P.	..	37	3122	3883	7042
6. Maharashtra		293	2655	288	3236
	19825	1910	9112	7187	38034
		Milo			
1. Rajasthan	..	2	435	118	555
2. Karnataka	..	..	409	..	409
	..	2	844	118	964
		Barley			
1. Haryana	3275	6	..	..	3281
2. Punjab	..	5	..	21	26
3. U.P.	..	828	385	4	1217
4. Delhi	17	..	..	8	25
	3292	839	385	33	4549
		Bajra			
1. Haryana	34	..	..	..	34
2. Punjab	43	4	8	8	63
3. Rajasthan	..	..	2	..	2
4. U.P.	..	30	153	..	183
5. Gujarat	..	166	..	..	166
6. A.P.	38	7804	10	..	7852
	115	8004	173	8	8300
		Jowar			
1. Rajasthan	131	6	5	..	142
2. U.P.	..	..	..	79	79
3. A.P.	18725	275	..	..	19000
4. Madras (PO)	..	24	..	..	24
5. Gujarat	425	109	..	..	534
	19281	414	5	79	19779

Subsidy for Cotton Production

4025. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been giving any subsidy to protect the cotton production;

(b) if so, how much subsidies given during the last five years for the protection of cotton production (year-wise);

(c) whether Government are considering to increase or decrease the subsidy;

(d) if so, facts thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The amount of subsidy provided for protection of cotton production during the five years (1976-77 to 1980-81) is as under:—

	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in lakhs)	
1976-77	72·83	Actual amount spent.
1977-78	81·61	
1978-79	85·41	
1979-80	117·65	Budget allocation
1980-81	152·15	

(c) and (d). The subsidies to protect cotton production are under review in the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave Regarding Ban on Cow Slaughter

4026. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave in which he has reiterated his earlier demand for an immediate ban on cow slaughter all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Government is not aware of any recent statement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave in which he might have reiterated his earlier demand for an immediate ban on cow slaughter all over the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Requests from State Governments to Create Food Zones

4027. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments are insisting the Central Government to create food zones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Admission in B.A. Course for Students Securing less than 40 Marks

4028. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

SHRI KRISHAN DATT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has decided not to admit in 1st year (B.A. Pass) whose percentage of marks in 12th class under 10 plus 2 is below 40, as regular students in the Colleges;

(b) whether such students having less than 40 percent marks belonging

to poor and harijan families who cannot afford private tuition with a view to improve divisions will be denied admission in regular colleges;

(c) whether such candidates are proposed to be admitted as private candidates in the examinations under correspondence courses of University;

(d) justification of declaring as passed candidates having less than 40 percent marks when they are denied opportunity of higher education; and

(e) whether Government will ask the University authorities to admit all those declared passed in Senior Secondary Certificate examination without assigning any condition of percentage of marks etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The minimum requirement of 40 per cent marks for seeking admission is not a new decision but a decision of the Academic Council in vogue for the past one decade. However, in the case of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, there is a relaxation to the extent of 5 per cent in the minimum marks.

(c) and (d). In the case of candidates seeking admission to the School of Correspondence Courses, the minimum eligibility requirement is 40 per cent with relaxation of 5 per cent marks in the case of students belonging to SC/ST. Those with lesser percentage are eligible to appear as external candidates. As such, there is no denial of opportunity of higher education to those who have secured less than 40 per cent marks in the Senior Secondary Certificate examination. Moreover, minimum pass percentage prescribed for higher secondary examination is not related to admission to higher education institutions.

(e) No, Sir. It is for the University to determine its admission policy.

दिल्ली में बेघरों को घर

4029. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बेघर लोगों को निशुल्क मकान प्रदान करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) गन्दी बस्तियों (झुग्गी झोंपडी) के विकास के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गन्दी बस्तियों (झुग्गी झोंपड़ी) मे निवासियों की हालत बहुत खराब है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : झुग्गी झोपडी पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत गन्दी बस्ती की समस्याओं का सरकार को पता है । झग्गियो में रहने वाले गन्दी बस्ती निवासियो को मूल सुविधाओं से युक्त विकसित प्लाट दिए जाते हैं ।

Posts Reserved for SC/ST Lying Vacant in the Ministry

4030. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry proper which remained vacant on the 1st June, 1980; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up of these posts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Forty six vacancies. Seventeen reserved for Scheduled Castes and twenty nine reserved for Scheduled Tribes, were lying vacant in the Ministry of Agriculture (proper) in the 1st June, 1980.

(b) Out of forty six vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, thirty three remained unfilled as candidates of the category for which they were reserved were not available. In regard to three vacancies, recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission have been received and action to appoint candidate of appropriate category is in progress. In another three cases, UPSC/SSC have recommended the general candidates due to non-availability of SC/ST candidates. Recommendations of the UPSC/SSC are awaited in five cases. The candidate selected by UPSC to fill up one vacancy was not found medically fit. The claim of a Scheduled Tribe candidate recommended by the UPSC for another vacancy was found to be wrong, and the Commission has been requested to recommend another candidate.

Application for Telephone Connections in Buvanshwar Area

4031. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for New Telephone connections on waiting list in Bhuvaneshwar, Cuttack, Puri, in the State of Orissa; and

(b) when it is proposed to liquidate the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The number of applications for new connections on the waiting list at the three exchanges as on 1-7-80 and the likely period by which the connections may be provided are indicated below:

	Waiting list as on 1-7-80	Likely date of clearance
Bhuvaneshwer	663	June, 1981.
Cuttack	436	December, 1981.
Puri	10	October, 1980.

Revision of Food Policy

4032. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the present food policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The food policy is kept under constant review. The price and procurement policy for kharif cereals for 1980-81 is under consideration of the Government at present.

Shortage of Staff in P&T Deptt. in Bhuvanshwar Area

4033. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post and Telegraph department is facing the problem of staff shortage which varies from 5 to 11 percent;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are being taken for the immediate recruitment of sufficient staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of shortage in the various cadres is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. This shortage is partly due to the rapid and all round expansion of the various activities of the department and also partly due to certain time-lag between the sanction of posts and filling up the posts caused by certain procedural formalities of recuitment.

(c) The recruitment procedures have been recently streamlined to cut down delays. Recruitment to Clerical & Allied Cadres has been further decentralised to the Divisional level to

ensure finalisation of recruitment formalities quickly. The filling up of vacancies is being monitored at the headquarters and all possible steps are taken to have expeditious recruitment of the sanctioned posts.

Sale of spoiled Rice and Sugar at F.C.I. Godown, Mancherial, A.P.

4034. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Godown at Mancherial in Andhra Pradesh has certified that certain quantity of rice and sugar is spoiled and recently sold more than 200 quintals of rice at Rs. 6/- per quintal to certain merchants in Tamilnadu, while the cost of the Gunny Bag which contained rice is more than Rs. 7 and sold sugar at Rs. 120 per quintal while the market price is about Rs. 600 per quintal; and

(b) if so, what is the total quantity of rice and sugar certified as spoiled during last one year in Food Corporation of India godowns and at what price these were sold and what is the procedure followed in their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) There are six bags of wet/sweated sugar available at F.C.I. godown at Mancherial and have not yet been disposed of. Only 8 bags of rice categorised as cattlefeed were issued at Rs. 32 to 36 per quintal.

(b) The specific quantities of damaged sugar/foodgrains in the last one year are not readily available. However, the total damaged sugar and foodgrains stocks with F.C.I. at present are: Sugar: 8046 tonnes and Foodgrains: 88,615 tonnes—Out of this 57 tonnes are damaged rice. Damaged sugar is disposed of by inviting tenders or by auction. The damaged foodgrains are first categorised into different lots as cattlefeed, poultryfeed and manure purpose etc. These stocks are offered to State Governments. If they do not accept such stocks, they are sold to approved/registered parties by inviting ten or through auction.

Sugar, Wheat, Rice and Coarse grains Demanded, Allocated and Supplied to Uttar Pradesh

4035. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of levy sugar, wheat, rice and coarse grains allocated and actually supplied to Uttar Pradesh from January, 1980 to-date, month-wise, as also from January, 1979 to May, 1979, month-wise; and

(b) the month-wise quantity of each of the above mentioned items demanded by Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. During the period January, 1979 to May, 1979, no levy sugar was allotted as there was no control.

Statement

Demand, Allotment and Supply of Sugar, Wheat (Public Distribution and R.F. Mills) Rice and Coarsegrains to Uttar Pradesh Government from Central Pool from January, 1979 to May, 1979 and January, 1980 to July, 1980.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	DEMAND				ALLOTMENT				*SUPPLIES						
	Levy Sugar	Wheat (PD & Mills)	Rice	C.G.	Levy Sugar	Wheat (PD & Mills)	Rice	C.G.	Leavy Sugar	Wheat (PD & Mills)	Rice	C.G.	Stocks in U. P. as on 1st of the month Wheat	Rice	Total
1979															
January	..	70.0	..	..	..	70.0	..	..	..	40..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	70.0	..	..	..	70.0	..	..	..	50..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	70.0	..	..	..	70.0	..	..	..	59.3	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	70.0	..	..	..	70.0	..	..	..	42.0	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	70.0	..	..	..	70.0	..	..	..	30.0	..	..	..	..	..
1980															
January	50.0	116.0	70.0	..	41.77	116.0	70.0	3.4	25.58	116.0	22.4	..	1325.7	614.5	1940.2
February	50.0	125.0	80.0	..	41.77	125.0	80.0	..	46.76	161.9	32.5	..	1110.2	589.2	1699.4
March	50.0	191.0	54.0	..	41.47	150.0	54.0	..	34.36	111.8	32.4	..	854.4	529.0	1383.4
April	50.0	175.0	50.0	4	41.83	150.0	50.0	..	41.95	69.4	24.8	..	677.0	468.7	1145.7
May	50.0	168.0	50.0	..	41.77	150.0	50.0	..	60.43	63.9	34.2	..	646.0	449.6	1095.6
June	50.0	168.0	75.0	..	41.77	150.0	50.0	..	42.19	53.2	28.5	..	832.9	410.6	1243.5
July	50.0	215.0	75.0	..	41.77	150.00	75.0	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*As intimated by the State Govt.

N.A. =Not available.

Agreement between India and German Democratic Republic in the Field of Sports and Physical Culture

4036. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the German Democratic Republic had recently concluded an agreement for providing wider cooperation and exchange between the two countries in the field of sports and physical culture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The German Democratic Republic authorities and we discussed a draft protocol on sports and have broadly agreed on the provisions to be included in it.

(b) The draft Protocol provides for scholarships for Indian students for the international coaches' courses of eight months duration, sixteenth months courses of post-graduate studies and also post-graduate studies to obtain doctorate in different disciplines in G.D.R. The protocol also envisages deputation of trained coaches from G.D.R. to India in various disciplines to assist the training of Indian teams and deputation of experts to assist in the coaching and physical education programmes organised in India by the National Institute of Sports and Laxamibai National College of Physical Education. It also covers deputation of experts from India to study the system of physical culture and sports in G.D.R. and supply of G.D.R. sports literature and films.

Representation of AIFUCTO on Central Advisory Board of Secondary Education etc.

4037. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation (AIFUCTO) has been pleading for its representation on Central Advisory Board of Education, University Grants Commission and Education Board of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are not taking decision on their submission?

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

(b) The Central Adisory Board of Education is an Advisory Body constituted by the Government consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, and a number of ex-officio members. The Government also nominates educationists, representing different interests in education, on the Board. No representation is envisaged for organisations of teachers or any other category of employees in the educational sector on the Central Advisory Board of Education. The University Grants Commission is a statutory body and the composition of the Commission, as prescribed in the U.G.C. Act does not provide for any representation of any teachers' organisations. The Planning Commission has not set up any Education Board.

Introduction of Regional set up in P & T Deptt.

4038. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P & T Board has not consulted the staff unions before introducing the regional set up in the P&T department (decentralisation of Circle Offices);

(b) whether it is a fact that the recognised Federation of the P & T employees are opposing even now; and

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering to scrap the decentralisation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Some of the Unions were informally consulted before orders introducing the same were issued.

(b) While some Unions are opposed to the set-up, some are in favour.

(c) The scheme is under review.

भागलपुर में केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोला जाना

4039. **श्री सूरज भान** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर जैसे डिवीजनल मुख्यालय में अब तक कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नही खोला गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह कब तक खोल दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय न केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के निर्माण हेतु 10 एकड़ भूमि देने का निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भागलपुर में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्रारम्भ किए जाने पर केवल तब ही विचार किया जा सकता है जब उचित प्रायोजित प्राधिकारी से निर्धारित रूप में एक ठोस प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Hutments on Central Government Land in Bombay

4040. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lacs of hutment-dwellers are living in inhuman conditions in Bombay on lands belonging to the Government of India and if so, whether Government will give details of the hutments situated on Central Government lands in Bombay;

(b) whether Government are aware that the hutment-dwellers residing *inter alia* in Geeta Nagar, Azad Nagar Sudan Zopadi and Koliwadi Zopadpattis in Colaba area in Bombay have been living there since last many years without having basic amenities like watersupply, sanitary convenience, electricity, roads etc., and that the Government has so far not been able to meet their demands and/or provide them with basic amenities of life; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to alleviate their sufferings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Government are aware that a large number of unauthorised hutment colonies have come up on lands in Bombay belonging to the Central Government and no basic amenities have been provided in these colonies so far.

(c) Discussions have been held with the officers of the Government of Maharashtra and the representatives of the land owning Central Government Departments on the proposals put forward by the Government of Maharashtra for clearance/improvement of slums that have come up unauthorisedly on Central Government lands. The proposals are under further consideration of the Central Government.

Cost of Production of Crops Per Quintal in State Farms

4041. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) cost of production per quintal of all principal crops raised in the Central Farms for 1979-80; and

(b) whether the Government propose to extend State Farming for starting a Public Sector in Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Since the Accounts of the Corporation for the financial Year

1979-80 (year ending 30-6-1980) are still under finalisation, the cost of production of principal crops would be worked out only after the Accounts are finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

Scheme to reorganise marketing facilities to save Cultivators from Middlemen

4042. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to reorganise marketing facilities to save the rural cultivators from the influence of the middlemen and the brokers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps which have so far been taken by Government to implement the scheme?

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

(b) The development and regulation of markets is a State subject. The Government of India, however, encourages and guides the State Governments to regulate the markets. Most of the State Governments have enacted legislation to regulate the markets. These Acts provide for the regulation of trade practices like method of sale, weighment, delivery, payment etc. with a view to safeguarding the interests of the cultivators.

The Government of India also provides central assistance to State Governments for creating and improving infrastructure facilities in their markets under the following schemes:—

(i) development of selected regulated markets.

(ii) development of rural markets.

(iii) establishment of grading centres at producers' level.

(c) All the States and Union Territories except States of J. & K., Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and U.Ts. of Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Lakshdweep and Mizoram have enacted legislation to regulate their markets. These States are also being persuaded to enact regulatory legislation suitable to their requirements.

Under these schemes to assist the infrastructure development of the markets, an amount of Rs. 1631.93 lakhs has been sanctioned upto 1979-80, for 289 regulated markets, 712 rural markets and 21 grading centres.

Welfare Schemes for Fishermen

4043. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen all over the country live in dire poverty and abject misery although their labour contribute substantially to the health and well being of our people;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to institute for them a Comprehensive Welfare Scheme providing for unemployment allowance, old age pension and an insurance benefit including coverage for accidents; and

(c) whether it is also under consideration to set up of a fishermen's Welfare fund to be raised from a costs levied on all export marine products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Inland fishing is only a part time occupation. But for marine fishermen it is generally a full time occupation. The earnings of fishermen especially marine, using traditional boats and gears, are quite modest.

(b) Matters connected with welfare, old age pension and unemployment allowance fall under the jurisdiction of State Governments.

(c) The feasibility of starting a Fishermen's Welfare Fund is being examined.

Educated Unemployed Persons Registered with Universities

4044. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed persons on the register of the Universities has increased during the past two years;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has given any specific grants to the universities for assessing the usefulness of the education to students in the matter of gaining employment after their completion of education (University); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The number of job-seekers with University degree (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country increased from 11.80 lakhs on 31.12.1977 to 13 19 lakhs on 31.12.1978, and 14.19 lakhs on 31.12.1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan to Aman, Aush Paddy Crop etc. in Tripura

4045. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss and damage done to Aman, Aush paddy crops jhum cultivation and jute plantation due to a week long carnage in Tripura; and

(b) progress of rehabilitation programme and work for the restoration of agrarian economy of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Agriculture has not received any report from the State Government regarding damage caused to paddy and jute crops and jhum cultivation due to carnage in Tripura.

However, the Government of India has constituted a team to make an assessment of the needs of the Government of Tripura towards providing relief to the victims of the recent disturbances.

Combining of Raghunathjang and Jangipur Exchange in Bengal

4046. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been achieved with regard to the question of combining the areas of two Telephone Exchanges, namely Raghunathjang and Jangipur in West Bengal into a single local area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Raghunathganj and Jangipur are separated by river Bhagirathi and in the absence of a bridge in between, it is not feasible to combine the local areas of these telephone exchanges.

लगातार जुताई करने से भूमि की उर्वरता पर प्रभाव

4047. **श्री बैजल राम जाखड़** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि की लगातार जुताई करने से भूमि की उर्वरता नष्ट होती है और अत्याधिक जुताई करने से भूमि का पानी और हवा से क्षरण होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीजन में केवल एक बार जुताई करने अच्छी फसलें प्राप्त करने की तकनीक क्या है जिससे भूमि की चार से आठ बार जुताई करने में लगने वाले समय, धन और श्रम की बचत हो सके ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) जुताई की आवश्यकता प्रमुख रूप से बीज बोने के लिए खेत की सही तैयारी करने, खर-पतवार पर काबू पाने, मिट्टी में फसल अवशिष्टों के समावेशन और मिट्टी की पानी को सोख लेने की क्षमता बढ़ाने हेतु मिट्टी की कड़ी पपड़ी सतह तोडने के लिए है। भूमि की लगातार अत्यधिक जुताई में न केवल समय, धन और शक्ति लगती है बल्कि इससे मिट्टी का ढांचा नष्ट हो जाता है जिससे पानी और हवा के द्वारा होने वाले कटाव के अधिक प्रखर होने के परिणामस्वरूप मिट्टी की उर्वरता नष्ट हो जाती है। इससे महसूस करते हुए, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के संस्थानों में जुताई की सही जरूरत पर, जो विभिन्न मिट्टियों और फसलों के लिए बेजोड़ हो, अध्ययन शुरू किये गये हैं। न्यूनतम जुताई का विचार गहन बहु-फसली खेती के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रासंगिक है जहां की मिट्टी की नमी की क्षति को घटाने और अगली फसल को तत्काल बोने के लिए खेत की जुताई में समय का महत्व हो।

(ख) न्यूनतम जुताई करके अच्छी फसल लेने की तकनीक है :—खरीफ की फसल के लिए तैयारी हेतु उपयुक्त जुताई करना और खरीफ की फसल की कटाई के तुरन्त बाद बिना जुताई की तैयारी के रबी की फसल की बुवाई करना, यहां तक कि खेत की खूंटी गिना निकाले भी सीड ड्रिल अथवा बीज व उर्वरक ड्रिल या देशी हल से बुवाई करना। फसल की बुवाई के पश्चात् खर-पतवार की उपज पर या तो मेहनतियों के द्वारा या फसल के लिए जिन झाड़ी नाशकों की सिफारिश की गयी है उनका प्रयोग करके नियन्त्रण करने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ स्थानों पर, जहां कि रेतीली दुमट या रेतीली मिट्टी है, खरीफ की फसल के लिए भी तैयारी की जुताई की आवश्यकता नही है। अनेक अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि एक अच्छी जुताई से उतनी ही उपज प्राप्त हुई है जितनी की 3 से 4 जुताई से प्राप्त होती है। चावल के मामले में पटरा लगाने की संख्या को भी उपयुक्त तरीके से पटरा लगाकर, जिसमें अधिक छेदव की क्षमता हो, कम किया जा सकता है।

Central Aid for Forestry in Goa

4048. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa has large uncultivable land suitable for forestry; and

(b) if so, the assistance the Centre propose to provide to that Union Terory for forest development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from Union Territory of Goa and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, when received.

Pollution of Ground Water

4049. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the ground water around the Mettur Industrial Areas in Tamil Nadu is polluted by chemicals that is mixed with waste water that flows from the Industries in that areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent the water pollution as well as Air Pollution in these areas?

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

Self-sufficiency in Fish production in West Bengal

4050. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view to achieve self-sufficiency in fish production, any financial assistance has been provided by the Central Government to the West Bengal State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) West Bengal so far has been given Rs. 285.75 lakhs for the fishing harbour at Roychowk and Rs. 32.58 lakhs has been released for providing

shore facilities there. A sum of Rs. 11.07 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a fishing harbour at Namkhana.

Five Fish Farmers' Development Agencies covering five districts have been sanctioned for West Bengal. The World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Project would cover 11 districts of West Bengal (including the five FFDA districts). The Central Government will provide Rs. 2.91 crores for the project and the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation Rs. 5.59 crores.

Functioning of Mandsaur Telephone Exchange (MP)

4051. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mandsaur Exchange in Madhya Pradesh is not functioning well and the equipment of the Exchange goes out of order most of the time;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government or the Department to remove the defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The Mandsaur exchange is functioning satisfactorily. However, there were a few cable break downs in June, 1980 resulting in increased complaints.

(c) The cable faults have since been rectified.

Admission in 11th Class to Students passing Prathama Examination

4052. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons who have passed the Prathama Examination of Hindi Sahitya Samelan with Mathematic and English are not being given admission in Delhi Schools in 11th Class; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

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

(b) The Prathama Examination of the Hindi Sahitya Samelan Prayag has been recognised as equivalent to Matriculation standard in Hindi alone and not the full Secondary (Matriculation) examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education which includes study of two languages, mathematics, science, social sciences, socially useful productive work, physical and health education.

Friends Central Govt. Employees Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

4053. SHRI CHANDRADEO PARSHAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bonafides of the members of the Friends Central Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society were verified by the Co-operative Department, Delhi in 1971;

(b) if so, the number of such verified members;

(c) the total number of the plots the Society has developed and the number of plots remaining unallotted so far;

(d) whether the Society has sent a list of seventy four members for holding the second draw of lots for allotting plots including those verified in 1971 and 1978;

(e) if so, the date on which the draw is proposed to be held;

(f) whether the Society has made representations for holding second draw of lots at the earliest since 1978 in view of rising cost of construction and superannuation of its members; and

(g) if so, dates of each of such representations?

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

Import of Cocoa Beans

4054. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import a large quantity of cocoa beans for the benefit of Chocolate manufacturers like Cadburys;

(b) whether this will seriously affect the indigenous growers of cocoa beans;

(c) if so, whether the import proposal will be reconsidered; and

(d) whether it is a fact that synthetic cocoa butter from the seeds of the "sal" tree has proved to be an excellent substitute?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Import of Cocoa Beans currently is permitted to the actual users under open general licence.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined.

(d) Sal fat with further processing may give a product having similar properties of cocoa butter.

Expected Production of Jute

4055. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a prospects of good new crop of jute in the coming jute season; and

(b) if so, the expected production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) an (b). The pre-monsoon rainfall (March—May, 1980) as also the rainfall during June, 1980 has been normal or in excess thereof in the main jute producing States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. This has been extremely conducive for large scale sowings of jute which are still in progress. While it is too early to indicate the expected level of production in 1980-81, it should be possible to achieve a level higher than the level of 61.2 lakh bales (of 180 Kgs. each) in 1979-80 provided the rainfall during the rest of the South-west monsoon is normal in these States.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के नाम की डाक टिकट का मुद्रण

4056. श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महान क्रांतिकारी देशभक्त राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के जन्म दिन 1 दिसम्बर, 1979 को डाक टिकट जारी किए गए थे और यदि हां, तो उसकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) कुल कितनी डाक टिकटों के मुद्रण का निर्णय लिया गया था और कम डाक टिकटें मुद्रित किए जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) शेष डाक टिकटों के मुद्रण कब तक हो जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार मुद्रित डाक टिकटों में से कितने टिकटों की अब तक बिक्री हो गई है, और कितने शेष हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख). राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट 15 अगस्त, 1979 को जारी किया गया था। उस समय 30 पैसे वर्गमूल्य के 30 लाख डाक टिकट मुद्रित करने का आदेश दिया गया था जो स्मारक डाक टिकट मुद्रित करने का सामान्य आदेश था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से यह पता लगा पाना संभव नहीं है कि किसी निश्चित समय में देश भर के डाकघरों में बिक्री के लिए कितने डाक टिकट बिक्री के लिए पड़े हुए हैं।

Use of fish finders and Echo Sounders in Marine fisheries

4057. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the beneficial uses of fish finders and Echo Sounders in Marine fisheries;

(b) whether the Marine Product Export Development Authority has any scheme in hand or in contemplation to supply the above instruments at subsidised rates to actual fishing Vessels; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अजमेर, राजस्थान में स्विटजरलैण्ड की सहायता से बकरी पालन केन्द्र

4058. **श्री भगवान देव** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के अजमेर जिले मे स्विटजरलैण्ड की सहायता से एक बकरी पालन केन्द्र खोले जाने की कोई योजना मंजूर की है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना पर केन्द्र सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा कितना-कितना अनुमानित व्यय किया जाएगा ;

(ग) यह केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा; और

(घ) केन्द्र में कितनी बकरियों के पाले जाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और इस केन्द्र से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार इस योजना पर विचार कर रही है।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न ही नही होता।

उल्हास नगर, महाराष्ट्र स्थित मानव चालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र का कार्यकरण

4059 **श्री भगवान देव** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उल्लास नगर, जिला थाना महाराष्ट्र के निवासियों से मानव चालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र के कार्यकरण के बारे में शिकायत मिल रही हैं और क्या उनकी मांग है कि वहां इसके स्थान पर स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र के स्थान पर स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस टेलीफोन की स्थापना कब और कहां की जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नही, तो इसकी स्थापना मे क्या बाधाएं हैं और किसने नगर में ऐसा टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का मापदण्ड क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग). स्वचल एक्सचेंज द्वारा हस्तचालित एक्सचेज के प्रतिस्थापन का प्रस्ताव सिद्धांत रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। हालांकि उल्लास नगर में टेलीफोन प्रणाली कार्यकरण ठीक है, फिर भी महाप्रबंधक दूरसंचार की सेवा और अविलम्ब निराकरण उपायों को प्रारम्भ करने के सभी मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के निदेश दे दिये गए है।

(घ) इस उद्देश्य से महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा स्थानातरित भूखण्ड संख्या 705, भाग 7 बी०, कैम्प सख्या 2 के भूखण्ड मे इस एक्सचेज को 1984 तक सेवा योग्य बनाए जाने की संभावना है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

सिंधी भाषा का विकास प्रचार

4060. **श्री भगवान देव** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सिंधी भाषा के विकास प्रचार के लिए कुल कितनी राशि नियत की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) सिंधी भाषा के विकास के लिए अब तक क्रियान्वित की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सिंधी भाषा विकास बोर्ड में ऐसे कितने पदाधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं जो सिंधी भाषी हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जो गैर-सिंधी भाषी हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सिंधी भाषा के विकास के लिए 3.50 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है। सिंधी-पुस्तक निर्माण का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत शैक्षणिक साहित्य और सामान्य पुस्तकें तथा संदर्भ कृतियां प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है। दो संदर्भ कृतियां प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं और बच्चों की पांच पुस्तकें छप रही हैं। अनुवाद के लिए कई पुस्तकें तथा पुनर्मुद्रण के लिए दुर्लभ पुस्तकें चुनी गई है। एक सिंधी शब्द-कोश को तैयार किया जा रहा है। सिंधी लेखकों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु उत्कृष्ट सिंधी पुस्तकों के लिए एक वार्षिक पुरस्कार योजना और नये सिंधी लेखकों के लिए कार्यशालाओं के आयोजन तथा साहित्यिक महत्व की चुनी हुई सिंधी पुस्तकों को काफी मात्रा में खरीदने की एक योजना शुरू की गई है।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई सिंधी भाषा विकास बोर्ड नहीं है। तथापि, सिन्धी पुस्तक निर्माण योजना को एक सिन्धी अध्येता सलाहकार समिति की देखरेख में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जिसमें दो सरकारी सदस्य तथा 10 गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हैं। सभी गैर-सरकारी सदस्य सिन्धी भाषी हैं। यह योजना वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जहां दो अधिकारी इस कार्यक्रम के प्रभारी हैं जिसमें एक सिन्धी है तथा दूसरा गैर-सिन्धी है।

Violation of building law in East of Kailash Community Shopping Centre

4061. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some plot-holders of multi-storeyed buildings in the East of Kailash Community Shopping Centre of Delhi Development Authority put up mezzanine floors in violation of the approved plan of the Delhi Development Authority thus resulting in increased covered area and extra rental income;

(b) if so, their particulars and the circumstances under which Completion Certificates were issued to them;

(c) the manner in which this violation has been regularised and how the penalty levied keeping in view the permanent rental income accruing from such unauthorised additions; and

(d) the amount of penalty levied in each case before issuing the completion certificates?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The DDA has intimated that plot owners in the multi-storyed buildings in the East of Kailash Community Shopping Centre of DDA have constructed mezzanine floors in excess of the permissible limits.

(b) A recent survey conducted by the DDA has revealed that in 32 cases, violations have come to light. Completion Certificates have not been issued to them.

(c) and (d). These violations have not been regularised. Show cause notices have been issued to the defaulters.

Death of Staff in service in Bihar Postal Circle

4062. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of death of staff of all categories while in service during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 in Bihar Postal Circle;

(b) total number of applications received for appointment in relaxation of normal rules during the aforesaid period;

(c) total number of appointments made in relaxation of normal rules during the aforesaid period;

(d) total number of cases in which such applications have been rejected during the above period;

(e) total number of pending cases; and

(f) reasons for heavy left over of such cases and measures proposed to be taken for their early finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised construction in Delhi

4063. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to assess unauthorised construction and encroachment of Government land in Delhi; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey to assess unauthorised construction and encroachment of Government land in Delhi has been conducted.

However, the concerned agencies are taking action in the matter when such cases come to their notice.

Allotment of land at Pritampura to House Building Cooperative Society

4064. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the House Building Cooperative Societies which have been allotted land in Pritampura have not been given permission to construct houses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and names of such societies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The D.D.A. has reported that permission has not been accorded to construct houses in the following 10 cases, as the development work and other formalities for release of building activity are not complete in their cases:

1. Delhi Union Cooperative House Building Society.

2. C.W.P.C House Building Society.

3. Supply Audit & A/C Organisation Coop. House Bldg. Society.

4. Kohat Coop. House Bldg. Society.

5. Shiva House Bldg. Society.

6. Pahari Dhiraj House Bldg. Society.

7. U.P. Samaj House Bldg. Society.

8. Ministry of Commerce & Industry Coop. House Bldg. Society.

9. Dera Gazi Khan Coop. House Bldg. Society.

10. CPWD Coop. House Bldg. Society.

Correspondence of M.P. with the Ministry

4065. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sizeable number of higher officers of the Deptt. neither issue acknowledgements nor reply for the communications of Members of Parliament;

(b) whether such an action is against the standing Orders of the Government on the subject; and

(c) whether the Government would ensure strict compliance of the Standing Orders on the subject and severely dealt with the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are standing instructions to the effect that communications received from Members of

Parliament should initially be acknowledged by the addressee and thereafter, attended to promptly. All the concerned officers have been directed to strictly follow these instructions.

Criteria for providing Telegraph & Telephone facilities in remote areas

4066. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any new criteria for providing telegraph and telephone facilities to remote areas which do not have them at present; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The criteria for providing telegraph and telephone facilities to remote areas as being followed by the Government for the past few years are given below:

A. *Telegraph facilities*

(i) Such areas should be beyond 20 km. (radial distance) from an existing telegraph office;

(ii) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure in backward areas, and 10 per cent of Annual Recurring Expenditure in hilly areas; and

(iii) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- per annum in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- per annum in backward/hilly areas.

B. *Telephone facilities*

(i) Such area should be beyond 40 kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange; and

(ii) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure in backward areas, and 10 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure in hilly areas.

Guidelines for issue of commemorative Stamps

4067. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines, if any, laid down for the issue of commemorative stamps in honour of great persons, living and dead; and

(b) the manner in which the issue of such stamps is determined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A copy of the guidelines for the issue of commemorative/special postage stamps is placed at annexure.

(b) Proposals received for the issue of commemorative stamps are placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee which advises the Government in this respect.

ANNEXURE

Guidelines for the issue of commemorative/special postage stamps

1. Proposals may preferably be taken up well in advance, say about a year before the proposed date of issue to enable proper examination, designing, approval, announcement, printing and supply of stamps at part of a planned programme.

2. A commemorative stamps may not be issued honouring a living personality.

3. The eminent persons on whom commemorative stamps are issued may be of national or international importance and the occasion may ordinarily be the birth centenary or the 10th/25th/50th/100th death anniversary. Commemorative stamps may be issued on the first death anniversary of a person only in very exceptional cases.

4. No stamp may ordinarily be issued commemorating an institution unless the occasion is its centenary.

5. Events of very important national or international character may only be considered for issue of stamps, occasions of lesser importance may be commemorated by providing special cancellations.

6. Commemorative/Special stamps issued in a year may be about 40 and of these the stamps on eminent persons may be about 10.

State Plan programme for Welfare of Children during International Year of the Child

4068. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain directions were issued by the Central Government to the State Governments to prepare the State Plan for the programme oriented for Welfare of Children during the International Year of the Child; and

(b) if so, what is the number of Children who were provided with the facility, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The State Governments were furnished with copies of the document "National Plan of Action for International Year of the Child, 1979", drawn up by the Government of India to observe the International Year of the Child, and they were requested to take up concrete programmes on the lines of these delineated in the document, covering the fields of child health, nutrition, social welfare, education, legislation, publicity etc. The State Governments were also requested to incorporate such programmes in State annual plans and make necessary budget provisions therefor.

(b) The number of children covered and the extent of coverage varied from programme to programme and also from State to State. However, the coverage of some of the important programmes for 1979-80 for the country as a whole is estimated to be of the order as follows:—

Special Nutrition Programme	the coverage was about 7 million children and nursing and expectant mothers.
Balwadi Nutrition Programme	the coverage was 230,000 children.
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	Fifty additional projects were sanctioned to bring the total number of projects to 150.
Institutional and non-institutional services to children of the age-group upto 18 years in need of care and protection.	40,400 children
Creches for children of working and ailing women	49,275 children
Additional enrolment of children in Primary and middle grades in the programme of universalisation of elementary education.	3·97 million
Tetanus immunization of pregnent mothers.	6·00 million.
Smallpox vaccination .	32 00 million.
BCG vaccination .	13·00 million
Triple immunization (DPT)	12·00 million
Bivalent immunisation (DT)	20·00 million
Prophylaxis against blindness among children caused by Vitamin A deficiency diseases.	25·00 million
Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia :—	
(i) Mothers .	11·00 million
(ii) Children .	11·00 million

Sanitary Unit of Central Public Works Department

4069. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department have presently a Public Health Unit to look after the sanitary and hygienic conditions and catering establishments of all the buildings of Central Government Offices in New Delhi and also of the buildings of Parliament House and Rastrapati Bhavan;

(b) if so, what is the strength of this unit and the duties assigned to them;

(c) whether Government is now contemplating to wind up the said public health unit; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor, indicating alternative arrangements if any, proposed to be made to look after the aforementioned sanitary and hygienic conditions of such buildings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There was a medical/Public Health Unit headed by a Medical Officer functioning under C.P.W.D. The Unit has been closed on 6th May, 1980. The Medical Officer attached to this Unit has been relieved with the directions to report to the Ministry of Health.

(b) The strength of this Unit was as under:—

1. Medical Officer of Health	1
2. Senior Sanitary Inspector	1
3. Sanitary Inspectors	3
4. Pharmacist/Compounder	1
5. Sweeper	2

(c) In view of reply to (a), question does not arise.

(d) C.P.W.D. is responsible only for the maintenance and sanitation of Central Government buildings which is being looked after by the Caretakers appointed for the purpose. Cleanliness of common areas is the responsibility of local bodies. Matters relating to checking of food adulteration in canteens, clubs and hostels in Government buildings are looked after by Food Inspectors of Delhi Administration.

Linking of block headquarter with Sub-divisional and District headqarters in Orissa

4070. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some block headquarters of the Koraput district of Orissa are yet to be connected by telephone/telegraph lines due to power inductions;

(b) if so, the names of the blocks and areas;

(c) the alternative system proposed by the Orissa Circle to provide the link of these blocks with Sub-divisional and District headquarter to the Ministry for the consideration;

(d) the reasons for the delay in making proposals; and

(e) how many Financial years are needed to provide the finance for these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The block headquarters are:

(i) Bandhugaon (Koraput Sub-division).

(ii) Dasmanthpur (Koraput Sub-division).

(iii) Govindapalli (Khoirput) (Malkingir Sub-division).

(iv) Kudumulugumma (Khoirput) (Malkingir Sub-division).

(v) Ramnagada (Gunupur Sub-division).

(c) Orissa circle has proposed single channel VHF links for providing the facilities at these places.

(d) Equipment for the alternative system is under field trial.

(e) Finance will be provided for the schemes after they are approved.

Drinking water problem in Rajasthan

4071. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before the construction of Lunkaransar lift project, hundreds of villages had no drinking water problem whereas after it has come up thousands of villages are facing drinking water problem;

(b) the number of villages in the Bikaner and Nagaur districts facing water crisis;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the supply of drinking water by tractors this year; and

(d) the proposal of Government to solve the drinking water problem of the areas on a permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the information available with the Central Government Lunkaransar Lift Irrigation Scheme consists of lift channel of nearly 20 cusecs capacity for the Lunkaransar-Bikaner area for providing drinking and industrial water for habitations along its length of 150 kms. and pumped irrigation to an area of 50,000 ha.

(b) According to the State Government, 538 villages in Bikaner district and 125 in Nagaur district are problem villages where the position of availability of drinking water is more acute.

(c) Information has not been received from the State Government.

(d) Provisions of drinking water is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government is giving financial assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide drinking water to problem villages. The present target is to cover all problem villages during the period 1980—85 with the resources to be provided in the Revised Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector supplemented by the resources to be provided in the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Move towards villages for distribution of modern equipment etc.

4072. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to move towards the villages for the distribution of modern agricultural equipments for villagers, to encourage them to have modern recreation facilities such as Radio, T.V. and films on agriculture and more facilities for health and healthy environments;

(b) if so, the detail of the schemes; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to start such movement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) There is a plan scheme for production of short Agricultural Instructional/Research films. These films not only cover crops but also all the allied fields of Agriculture such as Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Piggery, Irrigation, Manures, Pest Control, Land Reforms, Credit needs of Farmers etc. etc.

As regards more facilities for health, the following are the schemes being implemented in the rural areas by the

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

(i) Community Health Volunteer Scheme

(ii) Multipurpose Workers Scheme

(iii) Dais Training Scheme

(iv) Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme.

(b) Details are given in Annexure I and II.

(c) Does not arise.

Annexure I

Brief details of the Scheme

Title of the Scheme 'Film Unit for production of Agricultural Films.'

The I.C.A.R. set up a Film Production Unit in 1967 for the specific purpose of producing agricultural research/instructional films. This Unit used to produce on an average 3 to 4 instructional or research films in a year. Its capacity was expanded during the Fourth Five Year plan to enable it to take up the production of required number of films to be used as educational media. The prints of the films are supplied to the following agencies all over the country:—

1. Farmers Training Centres
2. Agricultural Information Units
3. I.A.D.P. Units
4. Extension Education Institute
5. Agricultural Universities
6. Commodity Directorates
7. Regional Home Economists
8. Films Library, Directorate of Extension
9. I.C.A.R.
10. Tractor Training Centres.

In addition to that the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation in collaboration with the Films Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting prepares agricultural research and instructional films. So far 340 reels of such films have been produced.

Annexure II

In a Block there are nearly 80 to 100 villages which receive health service at the primary health centres. Steps are being taken to increase the number of such institutions within a block to provide intensive health care service to the rural population. 5437 Primary Health Centres have already been established.

2. Following schemes have also been launched by the Government of India to provide extensive health service in the rural areas:—

(i) **Community Health Workers Scheme:** 1,37,078 community health workers have been trained till 31-3-1980 and 1,533 workers are under training. Trained workers have already gone back to the villages to serve the community.

(ii) **Multi-purpose workers scheme:** The scheme provides for professional trained workers at sub-centre level. Under this scheme reorientation training is being conducted by the 46 health and family welfare training centres and 7 central training institute with a view to training uni-purpose workers in the technical concept and skills of the multi-purpose workers at all levels.

(iii) **Dais Training:** Objective is to train the indigenous mid-wifes in the rural areas to provide one skilled dai for every village. The Government have decided to cover the entire country under this scheme by 1982-83.

(iv) **Reorientation of Medical Education:** Objective is to improve health services in the rural areas. As a part of this programme every medical college will be responsible for 3 PHCS and it will be provided with 3 mobile clinics fully equipped to render on the spot services to the people in the rural areas.

Reduction in sugar production

4073. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in 1977-78 season when there was bumper crop of sugarcane and record production of sugar, the then Agriculture Minister advised the cane growers to curtail sugarcane production which resulted in such a decline in the sugarcane and sugar production that it necesitated import of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Consequent on the bumper crop of sugarcane and record production of sugar during the season 1977-78, the cane growers had run into some difficulty in getting their entire cane crushed in view of the limited installed capacity of the units producing the sweetening agents. In the context of this situation the then Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development had advised the cane growers to reduce acreage of cane and start crop planning and crop diversification. The decline in cane area during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, and the consequent decline in sugar production this year, is largely attributable to the fall in actual cane prices paid in view of the low sugar prices.

राजस्थान में चीनी का वितरण

4074. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा**: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है, वहां कितनी चीनी का वितरण किया जा रहा है और उसके क्या आधार हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को चीनी के वितरण के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शन सिद्धांत बताए हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नगरों में दी जा रही चीनी गांव में दी जा रही चीनी से भिन्न है और यदि हां, तो किस हद तक और तत्संबन्धी कारण क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) : राजस्थान की मध्य 1977 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या 3.05 करोड़ है। राज्य में 1-4-1978 को 30017000 की प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की उपलब्धता के आधार पर राजस्थान को 12,757 मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा प्राप्त हो रहा है।

(ख) : 17-12-1979 से आंशिक नियंत्रण को पुनः लागू करने के तुरन्त बाद राज्य सरकार को जारी किए गए अनुदेशों में राज्य सरकार को साथ-साथ यह परामर्श दिया गया था कि या तो वे स्वयं अथवा अपने नामितों के माध्यम से लेवी चीनी की सुपुर्दगी लें और उसके वितरण, बिक्री की ऐसे ढंग से व्यवस्था करें जैसाकि राज्य सरकार उचित समझे। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया था कि अतीत की पद्धति के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार को दिए गये लेवी चीनी के कोटे का वितरण उनके द्वारा राज्य में लागू सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन उचित दर की दुकानों/ राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से किया जाएगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में दी गई सूचनानुसार, राजस्थान में लेवी चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा दोनों ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माम है। तथापि, कलक्टर स्टाक के जमा हो जाने के कारण उपलब्धता के अनुसार इस मात्रा में वृद्धि भी कर देते है और इसलिए कुछेक जिलों में कभी-कभी 425 ग्राम से भी अधिक मात्रा में चीनी वितरित की जाती है।

रसायनों के बहाये जाने से कृषि भूमि को नुकसान पहुंचना

4075. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा**: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस समय चालू उद्योगों से गंदा पानी और रसायन युक्त पानी के बहाये जाने से कृषि-भूमि को नुकशान पहुंचता है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, गत पांच वर्षों में इन उद्योगों से बहाये गये गन्दे और रसायन-युक्त पानी के कारण कितनी भमि क्षेत्र को नुकसान पहुंचा है और सरकार ने इसकी रोक थाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) तथा (ख) राज्य सरकारों से आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार में पेय जल

4076. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में पेय जल के भारी संकट को दूर करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

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

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) । (क) से (ग) : पेय जल पूर्ति योजनाओं को बनाने और उनके निष्पादन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को पेय जल पूर्ति की विकट समस्या वाले ग्रामों में त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायक अनुदान देकर उनकी सहायता कर रही है।

फिलहाल, लक्ष्य छठी योजना (1980-85) में सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने का है।

Evening Law Colleges

4077. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the evening classes in law all over country will be discontinued from June, 1982;

(b) whether the Government are aware that this will cause a stir as there are no less than half a dozen evening law colleges in every State in the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Bar Council of India had in August, 1979, brought to the notice of all universities imparting legal education, a resolution of the Council according to which universities should convert the existing morning and evening colleges and departments into whole-time day colleges and department latest by June, 1982. According to the Bar Council, a Law College will be considered to be a whole-time day college if, among other things, its working period is spread over 6½ hours every working day comprising of classroom lectures, contact hours with teachers, library work and other curricular and co-curricular work.

(b) and (c). The Government have not so far received any representation against the recommendations made by the Bar Council of India.

Fertilizers at Reasonable Prices to Small Farmers

4078. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide fertilizers at reasonable prices to small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken alongwith the machinery for distribution in each one of the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a). It is the policy of the Government to supply fertilisers at reasonable prices. The maximum retail prices of fertilisers are same for all category of farmers, but for small and marginal farmers, the following subsidies are given by the Government of India:—

(i) Under Centrally Sponsored Special Programmes, like, SFDA IR, subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers is given to the small farmers and 33 1/3 per cent to marginal farmers. The rate of subsidy for the small/marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 50 per cent of the cost of fertilisers.

(ii) The existing subsidy in the drought affected areas to the small and marginal farmers will continue upto 31-3-1981.

The Administration of subsidies is arranged through appropriate agencies like SFDA and IRD agencies.

(b) and (c). Fertiliser is distributed by institutional agencies and private dealers. There are about One lakh sale points all over the country. Fertiliser is supplied to the farmers, including small and marginal farmers through these sale points. The distribution of fertilisers in a State, however, is the function of the State Government.

Abandonment of "Miltone" Project

4079. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored 'Miltone' project has been abandoned by Kerala;

(b) what was the total cost of the project and the employment potential; and

(c) what are reasons for the State Government rejecting this project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a). The State Government has informed that they have decided to wind up this project.

(b). The Central Government had provided equipments for this project to the extent of about Rs. 3.41 lakhs. In addition a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned to the State Government for meeting expenditure on working capital, installation charges, staff salaries and other contingencies. The project provided only 5 aditional posts for operation of this unit.

(c). The State Government has considered that the project is not finaancially viable.

Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

4080. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand that the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 should be repealed to help the people in general and businessmen and industrialists in particular;

(b) whether due to the Act the growth of industry has been halted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There are suggestions for repealing the Act.

(b) and (c). Section 20 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and the quidelines issued by the Government of India thereon already empower the State Governments to exempt in deserving cases excess vacant lands to be used for indstrial purposes.

Theft in Red Fort Museum

4081. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether precious priceless Mughal pieces were stolen from the Red Fort Museum in early January, 1980;

(b) if so, the estimated value of the stolen articles; and

(c) the special efforts made by Government to recover the stolen articles and the results thereof?

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

(b) The estimated value of the stolen articles is Rs. 1,55,000/-.

(c) The matter was reported to the Criminal Investigation Department, Crime Branch, Delhi. No clues have come to light so far. The case is still under investigation.

Dead Animal Houses in Shahdara

4082. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether two dead animal houses are running for the last more than 15 years just a few yards away from the localities known as East Arjun Nagar and Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32 and they have not stopped to function despite written complaints to the health authorities of Shahdara Zone;

(b) whether now for the last three years a Government Boys Higher Secondary School has also been started there just nearby to that place yet dead animal houses run as usual; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate action against the callous attitude of the concerned health authorities and thus save the population of more than 10,000 from the extreme hardship of bad smell and also from electric failures in the area again and again and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no dead animal houses are running at these site. However, there are two sites where bones of dead animals are collected for transportation outside Shahdara.

(b) It is a fact that a Government Boys Higher Secondery School is functioning near these bone collection centres.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have launched prosecutions against the persons concerned. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has also taken steps against electric failures.

Universities imparting Education in Maithili

4083. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state which universities impart education in Maithili language upto degree course and at post-gradute stage?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): According to the information available, Bhagalpur Mithila, Patna and Ranchi Universities in Bihar offer Maithili language as a subject of study at the first degree level. Facilities for post-graduate studies in Maithili language are available in the Mithila and Patna Universities.

रिहायशी क्षेत्रों से कारखानों और दुकानों का स्थानान्तरण

4084. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिहायशी क्षेत्र से कारखानों और लकड़ी का सामान बनाने वाली दुकानों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में दिल्ली के उपराज्य पाल द्वारा किए गए निर्णय की घोषणा 6, जून 1980 को की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे रिहायशी क्षेत्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें कारखाने और लकड़ी के सामन वाली दुकानें चल रही हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थानन्तरण किया जायेगा ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 23-5-80 को अपनी बठक में दिल्ली में फ्लाइवुड टिम्बर व्यापार आदि को पहाड गंज, व लाल कुंआ तेलीवाडा तथा भीडभाड के अन्य इलाकों से स्थानान्तरण करने का फैसला किया है ।

कोई समय सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है कि इनको कब तक हटाये जाने की संभावना है ।

राजस्थान में श्रमिकों के लिए क्वार्टर

4085. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार व पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में महाराजा उमेद मिल के सामने श्रमिकों के लिए क्वाटर बनाये थे ; और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ख) क्या इन क्वाटरों में श्रमिकगण अनेक वर्षों से रह रहे हैं और उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है क्योंकि उन मकानों की कोई मरम्मत नहीं कराई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन क्वाटरों की मरम्मत कराई जायेगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके अधीन इन क्वाटरों में रहने वाले श्रमिकों को जो इन मकानों को खरीदने के इच्छुक हों, उन्हें खरीदने की अनुमति दी जाए ताकि वे अपनी सुविधा से उनकी मरम्मत करा सकें; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्रसेठी) : (क से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार (और न कि केन्द्रीय सरकार) ने इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिये सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत तृतीय योजनावधि में पाली में 600 क्वाटरों का निर्माण किया। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1966-67 से इन क्वाटरों में मजदूर रह रहे है और समय समय पर इनकी मरम्मत की जा रही है। बशर्ते की बजट प्रावधान हो।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फरवरी, 1978 में राज्य सरकारों को इनके द्वारा उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाए गए मकानों को उनके वर्तमान दखलकारो को बेचने का निर्णय किया है। देय मूल्य मूल लागत का 80 प्रतिशत होगा और किराया खरीद सुविधायें उपलब्ध होगी। इस सुविधा के अन्तर्गत एक टनामेन्ट को बेचने से पहले दखलकार को सभी बकाया किया तथा अन्य देयतायें चुकता करनी होगी। उसको क्रय की तीथि से 10 वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर टनामेन्ट को पुन. विक्रय करने की अनुमति नही होगी। टनामेन्टों के करों तथा मरम्मत और रख रखाव के भुगतान की देयतायें विक्रय की तारीख से खरीददार की होंगी।

Pouring out of Ash from Chimneys of Bokaro Thermal Plant

4086. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the high fly ash pouring out day and night from the chimneys of the Bokaro Thermal Plant and carried by air-currents to residential complexes and the local tribal villages, is polluting the entire area and causing serious health hazards;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to bring down its harmful effect to the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government is aware that some Fly ash escapes through mechanical precipitators of Bokaro Thermal Plant but the extent of pollution caused is not known.

(b) M/s. Kuljian Corporation had conducted a survey of windflow for the whole year before designing the thermal plant so as to minimise harm from fly ash to surrounding habitations and plant life. No survey of air pollution was conducted after commissioning of Bokaro Thermal Plant.

(c) Proposal for installation of electostatic precipitators at this plant is under consideration.

भगवान बुद्ध का 25,00 वां निर्वाण दिवस

4087. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1956 में भगवान बुद्ध का 2500 वां निर्वाण दिवस मनाया था और यदि हा, तो इनमें किन-किन देशों ने भाग लिया था और 1958 मे प्रदर्शनी की समाप्ती पर उन्होंने कितनी कितनी कलाकृतियां कितने-कितने मूल्य की भेंट की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये सभी कलाकृतियां वर्ष 1958 के बाद सारनाथ महाबौद्ध सोसायटी को सौप दी गई थी जो बाद मे राष्ट्रद्रोही तत्वों द्वारा चोरी कर ली गई थी, और क्या कुछ सासदों ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में 11 अप्रैल, 1979 को पत्र लिखे थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच करवाई थी और इस सम्बन्ध मे कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गए ; और

(घ) क्या इस मे कुछ विदेशी लोग भी शामिल थे और अब कितनी कलाकृतिया उपलब्ध हैं तथा कितनी चोरी चली गई थी ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी हां, । भगवान बुद्ध के 2500वें निर्वाण दिवस के समारोह के एक भाग के रूप में बौद्ध कला की प्रदर्शनी आयोजित की गई थी जिसमें भारतके एक अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित देशों ने भाग लिया : बर्मा, मिलोन (अब श्री लंका), फ्रांस, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, हंगरी, इटली,

यू० के०, नेपाल, कम्बोडिया, जापान, कोरिया, अफगानिस्तान, वियतनाम, भूटान, तथा चीन। प्रदर्शित किए गए प्रदर्शन तथा उनके मूल्य के ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं –।

(ख) तत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्री भूतपूर्व संसद्, सदस्य श्री सोगत राय, से दिनांक 11 अप्रेल, 1979 को एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था परन्तु यह सारनाथ के एक बौद्ध भिक्षु, स्वर्गीय डा० भीक्षुक धर्म रक्षित के उनके अपने संग्रह से सम्बन्धित कला वस्तुओं के नुकसान के सम्बन्ध में था। वाराणसी के दिनांक 5–11 जनवरी, 1980 के हिन्दी साप्ताहिक "वेदना" में महाबोद्धी सोसायटी सारनाथ, में कुछ वस्तुओं के कथित अवैद्ध रूप हटाये जाने तथा बिक्री से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट को छोडकर किसी कला संग्रह की चोरी के संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) समाचार में दी गई कहानी की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Support Prices for Crops like traditional and non-traditional Oilseeds

4088. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what support prices were fixed for crops like traditional and non-traditional oil seeds and other essential commodity crops in 1979-80 and what quantities of the same were purchased when the market rates crashed;

(b) how much area was increased under irrigation for such crops in 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) what amount of subsidy was given or is to be given to growers in 1980-81 for such crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a). Support prices of groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflowerseed and mustard seed in 1979-80 are given below:—

	(Rs. per qtl.)
Groundnut-in-shell	190·00
Soyabean . . .	175·00
Sunflower seed	175·00
Mustard seed	245·00 (for 1978-79 crop to be marketed in 1979-80).

In the case of soyabean, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) made purchases in 1979-80 to the extent of 18,291 tonnes. In case of other oilseeds, as their prices were higher than the support prices announced by the Government, State Governments felt no need to undertake purchase operations for supporting the price. When the prices were low, NAFED purchased a quantity of 1,82,406 tonnes of onions in Maharashtra and 14,830 tonnes in Gujarat during 1979-80 (upto 26 June, 1980) under price support operation.

(b). According to provisional estimates of area benefited by irrigation, there has been an increase of about 6.4 per cent in irrigated area under oilseeds in 1978-79 over the level in 1977-78. In 1979-80, there has been no increase over the level in 1978-79.

(c). A statement showing amount of subsidy provided under different schemes of crop development for oilseeds during the year 1980-81 is given below:

Schemes	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in lakhs)
Minikit	20 00
Demostrations	54·86
Plant protection	162·50
Certified seeds	151·02

Crop Insurance in Orissa

4089. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any suggestion from the Centre to Orissa Government for introducing Crop Insurance in the State;

(b) if so, the suggestion; and

(c) what was the response of the State Government?

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

(b) The Government of India suggested to the Government of Orissa to consider implementing the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme based on homogenous area approach evolved by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

(c) There has been no response from the Government of Orissa in this regard.

बिहार में चीनी की मांग की कमी

4090. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के सम्बन्ध मे गत दो वर्षों की चीनी की मांग और सप्लाई के आंकडे क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार मे लोगों को चीनी प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड रहा है, और क्या वहा पर इसका मूल्य भी 5 रुपए से बढ कर 6 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम हो गया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार को उसकी मागों के अनसार चीनी सप्लाई करने का है और यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) जनवरी, 1978 से जून, 1980 तक (16 अगस्त से 16 दिसम्बर, 1979 के बीच की अवधि, जबकि चीनी पर से नियंत्रण उठा लिया गया था, को छोडकर) बिहार को सप्लाई की गई लैवी चीनी की कुल मात्रा 3,21,877 मीटरी टन थी। बिहार सरकार ने जनवरी, 1978 में अपने मासिक कोटे को 26,929 मीटरी टन से बढ़कर 30,000 मीटरी टन करने और मार्च, 1980 में इसे बढ़ाकर 40,000 मीटरी टन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था।

(ख) उपर्युक्त सप्लाई स्थिति को देखते हुए बिहार में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए लेवी चीनी की उपलब्धता की स्थिति संतोषजनक मालूम पडती है। बताया गया है कि बिहार में 4 जुलाई को चीनी का थोक मूल्य 585 रुपए प्रति क्विन्टल और खुदरा मूल्य 6.00 रुपये प्रति किलो के आस-पास था।

(ग) 1980 मौसम में चीनी के उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आई और उसके फलस्वरूप लेवी चीनी की अत्यन्त कम उपलब्धता को देखते हुए मांग के अनुसार, बिहार समेत किसी भी राज्य के कोटे में वृद्धि करना सम्भव नही पाया गया है।

Good Education to Weaker Sections of Society

4091. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at present a large section of the society particularly the weaker sections are not getting benefit of the public school system of education; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to evolve a scheme through which the weaker sections of the community—backward classes, adivasi and other poor communities may get the benefits of good education for their children?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government already have a Scheme of scholarships in the Approved Residential Secondary Schools under which educational facilities are provided to meritorious children of lower income groups who are otherwise unable to avail themselves of the opportunities of studying in good residential secondary schools. Under the scheme, 500 scholarships are awarded every year to students whose parents/guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- per annum. Selections of awardees are made on the basis of an all-India competition.

For the benefit of the children belonging to weaker sections of society in rural areas, there is a Scheme of Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from the Rural Areas. During the current year, 22,500 scholarsips are proposed to be distributed @ 4 scholarships per Community Development Bloc 2 additional scholarships per Tribal Community Development Bloc and one scholarships each to a talented

Scheduled Caste child in each Community Development Bloc with 20 per cent and above Scheduled Caste population.

In addition, the State Governments have a pre-matric scholarship scheme exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Tribes children.

Training for Telephone Operators

4092. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether training is imparted to the candidates for Telephone Operators for one month course by charging certain amounts in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of such Telephone Operators who have undergone this training and secured jobs;

(c) the number of daily wages employees who are engaged in different Telephone Exchanges together with the period of their services; and

(d) whether there is any restriction regarding the age in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of candidates who have undergone non-departmental Telephone Operator's training in the course of one month duration during the last three years is:—

1977-78—462
1978-79—592
1979-80—358

candidates so trained, are not offered jobs in the Department. Hence, the number who have secured jobs is not known.

(c) 158 casual short-duty Telephone Operators are engaged in Trunk Exchanges and special services Exchanges. They were engaged between May, 1978 and January, 1979 and are continuing since then.

(d) Yes, Sir

Vice Chairmen in DDA

4093. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 7th May, 1980 that the Delhi Development Authority has only one Vice-Chairman but there are three Vice-Chairmen on its pay roll;

(b) if so, the details regarding their salary and the time by when salary are being drawn and how much; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has not been able to solve this problem?

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

(b) and (c). Shri M. N. Buch handed over charge as VC, DDA to Shri M. A. K. Tayab on 20-11-1979 and took charge as Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, with effect from 21-11-1979. Formal orders posting Shri Buch as Director, NIUA, issued on 2-5-1980. As per rules, the DDA continued to pay his salary upto 30th April, 1980 and has claimed for reimbursement from his present employers for the period 21-11-1979 to 30-4-1980.

Shri M. A. K. Tayab handed over charge as VC, DDA on 3.4.1980 to the present incumbent, Shri V. S. Ailawadi, and was posted as a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, on 12-6-1980. His salary has been adjusted against a vacant post from 30-4-1980 to 12-6-1980. Meanwhile, the DDA who had paid his salary upto 31-5-1980, has claimed re-imbursement from the present employers for the salary it has paid for May 1980.

The intervening period from 3-4-1980 to 30-4-1980 in Shri Tayab's case has been treated as 'Compulsory Waiting' and DDA has paid Shri Tayab his salary for this period as per rules.

School of Correspondence Courses, Delhi University

4094. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that School of Correspondence Courses, Delhi University is not functioning effectively as per report of the Managing Committee;

(b) what are findings of the Chairman Managing Committee; and

(c) how it is proposed to improve the functioning of the School?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A note submitted by the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of Correspondence Courses on the functioning of the School is yet to be considered by the Executive Council of the Delhi University. The Executive Council will consider the finding and decide on measures necessary for improving the functioning of the School.

मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन सर्कल के अन्तर्गत आलोत आदि में टेलीफोनों का कार्यकरण

4095. **श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन सर्कल के अन्तर्गत आलोत, महीदपुर और खचरौड़ में टेलीफोनों के कार्यकरण को सुधारने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां टेलीफोन के कार्यकरणों को सुधारने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां बेहतर टेलीफोन सेवा के लिए आत्मनिर्भर टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) जी हां । आलोत और खचरोड़ में स्वतंत्र ट्रंक एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को बेहतर सेवाएं मिल सकें और मौजूदा सुविधाओं में सुधार हो सके ।

(ख) ट्रंक कार्यकरण मे सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से निम्न भागों पर कैरियर प्रणालियों की संस्थापना की योजना हैं :—

(1) आलोत—नागदा ।

(2) महीदपुर—उज्जैन ।

(3) खचरोड़—नागदा ।

आलोत और नागदा के बीच खुले तार युग्मों में से एक के स्थान पर एल्यूमिनियम तार लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) यातायात के कम परिमाण को ध्यान में रखते हुए फिलहाल स्वतंत्र टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

शाजापुर और देवास, मध्य प्रदेश में दुग्ध संयंत्र

4096. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के घनी आबादी वाले शाजापुर और देवास जिलों के नगरीय क्षेत्रों में दूध की सप्लाई करने के लिए बड़ी क्षमता वाले दुग्ध संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां दूध की कमी को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर क्रियान्वित करने का है, और

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

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) से (ग). 1,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन की क्षमता का एक दुग्ध प्रशीतन संयंत्र शाजापुर जिले में कार्य कर रहा है । 20,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन की क्षमता वाला एक प्रशीतन संयंत्र देवास जिले में स्थापित किया जा रहा है । इनको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोशिएशन से सहायता प्राप्त डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत शुरू किया गया है ।

दोनों जिले आपरेशन फ्लड —2 में भी शामिल हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी है कि 50,000 से अधिक जन संख्या वाले शाजापुर तथा देवास के शहरी क्षेत्रों में दूध की सप्लाई की जाए । राज्य सरकार उपरोक्त योजनाओं को पर्याप्त प्राथमिकता दे रही है ।

Population of Wild Life outside Sanctuaries

4097. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wild life population in the country, particularly outside the national park and sanctuaries is facing danger of extinction and is being reduced; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government have proposed to preserve wild life outside the national parks and sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) There has been some reduction in wild life population outside the National Parks and Sanctuaries, but no definite figures can be given, since census of such animals has not been carried out so far.

(b) Important measures taken to protect and conserve wild life are given below:

1. Adoption and enforcement of the wild life (Protection) Act, 1972, which provides the legal framework and statutory basis for the protection and conservation of wild life and their habitat as well as stringent penalities for them who violate the law.

2. Trade and commerce in wild animals, as well as the trophies thereof, has also been controlled under the above mentioned enactment, specially in regard to endangered species. Besides, the Export Policy now followed has more or less succeeded in controlling export of all endangered species. Further, India has become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora since 1976, and this has also been very helpful in controlling commercial exploitation of endangered species with the cooperation of other countries who are also parties to the Convention.

3. At the instance of the Central Government, wild life Wings have been set up in most States to give whole hearted attention to work concerning wild life convention.

4. The State Forest Department have been made fully responsible for work of wild life conservation outside the National Parks and Sanctuaries and the State Government have been requested to give this matter the fullest attention.

5. Special efforts have been made to increase the areas under National Parks and Sanctuaries, as a result of which now there are as many as 19 National Parks and 202 Sanctuaries with a total area of about 75,700 sq. kms., which works out to about 10 per cent of the total forest area of the country.

6. The Central Government has been giving financial assistance for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for which plans are submitted by the States.

7. In case of critically endangered species, special projects have been formulated for rehabilitating them in their natural habitat. In case of tiger, 11 special reserves have been created in ten States under "Project Tiger" for which substantial financial assistance has been provided by the Central Government. Similarly a special UNDP assisted project for rehabilitation of crocodiles is in operation in different States.

8. Recently again the State Governments have been asked to devote special care and attention to work concerning wild life protection and to take strong deterrant action in cases of poaching, etc. In addition, it has been emphasised that staff with the right attitude should be posted in such areas.

World Bank Aid for Plantations, Crops and Horticulture

4098. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has extended its cooperation in the development of plantations, crops and horticulture;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with the World Bank in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTON (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Agreements have been signed with the World Bank for providing Bank assistance to a number of projects in these and other related fields in the agriculture sector. Details of these projects are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of Agricultural Projects Aided by World Bank.

Sl. No.	Loan/ Credit No.	Project	Effective Date	Closing Date	Loan/Cr. Amount US $ M
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lo. 1011	Chambal—Rajasthan	12—74	6—81	52.0
2	Lo. 1251	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation	9—76	12—82	145.0
3	Lo. 1273	National Seeds	10—76	6—81	25.0
4	Lo. 1394	Gujarat Fisheries	7—77	6—.63	14.0
5	Cr. 695	Gujarat Fisheries	7—77	6—83	4.0
6	Cr. 342	Agricultural Universities	6—73	12—81	12.0
7	Cr. 378	Karnataka Mkts.	9—73	12—81	8.0
8	Cr. 450	Himachal Pradesh - Apples.	9—74	12—80	13.0
9	Cr. 482	Karnataka Dairy	12—74	9—82	30.0
10	Cr. 502	Rajasthan Canal	12—74	6—81	83.0
11	Cr. 521	Rajasthan Dairy	8—75	12—82	27.7
12	Cr. 522	Madhya Pradesh Dairy	7—75	6—82	16.4
13	Cr. 526	DPAP	6—75	6—80	35.0
14	Cr. 532	Godavari	6—75	6—80	45.0
15	Cr. 541	West Bengal Agr. Development	8—75	3—80	34.0
16	Cr. 562	Chambal—Madhya Pradesh	9—75	6—81	24.0
17	Cr. 609	Madhya Pradesh Forestry	5—76	12—81	4.0
18	Cr. 610	Integ. Cotton.	11—76	12—81	18.0
19	Cr. 680	Kerala Agr. Devt.	6—77	3—85	30.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Cr. 682	Orissa Agri. Devt.	6—77	12—83	20.0
21	Cr. 690	West Bengal Extension	8—77	9—82	12.0
22	Cr. 712	Madhya Pradesh Extension	9—77	9—83	10.0
23	Cr. 720	Tamil Nadu Irr.	9—77	3—83	23.0
24	Cr. 728	Assam Extension	9—77	3—83	8.0
25	Cr. 736	Maharashtra Irrig.	1—78	3—83	70.0
26	Cr. 737	Rajasthan Extension	2—78	6—83	13.0
27	Cr. 740	Orissa Irrigation	1—78	10—83	58.0
28	Cr. 747	Grain Storage II	5—78	6—82	107.0
29	Cr. 761	Bihar Extension	5—78	10—83	8.0
30	Cr. 788	Karnataka Irrig.	8—78	3—84	126.0*
31	Cr. 806	Jammu & Kashmir Horticulture	12—78	6—84	14.0
32	Cr. 808	Gujarat Med. Irr.	10—78	6—84	85.0
33	Cr. 815	Andhra Pradesh Fisheries	10—78	9—84	17.5
34	Cr. 816	National Seeds II	12—78	12—84	16.0
35	Cr. 824	National Dairy	12—78	12—85	150.0
36	Cr. 843	Haryana Irrig.	12—78	8—83	111.0
37	Cr. 855	NARP	1—79	9—83	27.0
38	Cr. 862	Comp. Extension	12—79	12—84	25.0
39	Cr. 871	N.C.D.C.	5—79	7—84	30.0
40	Cr. 889	Punjab Irrigation.	6—79	6—85	129.00
41	Cr. 925	Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry	1—80	12—84	25.0
42	Cr. 947	ARDC III	2—80	6—82	250.0
43	Cr.	Gujarat Comm. Forestry	4—80	12—85	37.0
44	Cr. 963	Inland Fisheries	—	9—85	20.0
45	Cr.	Maharashtra Comp. Irrigation	—	9—84	210.0
46	Cr.	Uttar Pradesh Tubewells	—	12—82	18.0
47	Cr.	Multi State Cashew (Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh)	—	—	22.0
48	Cr.	Gujarat Irrigation	—	—	175.0

*Provisional.

(—) means period of operation is yet to be decided.

जहाजपुर और ग्रसिन्द को टेलीफोन द्वारा भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान से जोड़ा जाना

4099. **श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जहाजपुर और ग्रसिन्द का भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) के साथ सीधा टेलीफोन संबंध नहीं है जिसके कारण भीलवाड़ा से इन स्थानों के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करने में कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) जहाजपुर और ग्रसिन्द का भीलवाड़ा के साथ सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से संबंध कब तक जोड़ दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) एवं (ख). जहाजपुर एवं ग्रसिन्द क्रमशः देवली एवं ब्यावर ट्रंक एक्सचेंजो से जुड़े हुए है । इन एक्सचेंजों से उदगमित कम ट्रंक परियात, इन एक्सचेंजों तथा भीलवाडा के मध्य लाइने एव तार बिछाने पर होने वाली बड़ी लागतों के कारण इस समय इन्हे भीलवाड़ा से जोड़ने के मामले पर विचार नही किया जा सकता । एक्सचेंजों तथा परियात का इतना विस्तार होने पर कि यह मार्ग आर्थिक तौर पर व्यवहार्य हो जाए तभी इस प्रणाली पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Eradication of Slums

4100. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme on national level has been formulated to provide facilities in slum areas in various States and to develop them and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the places in Rajasthan where slum areas are located and whether Pali city is also included therein and if so, whether Government have given any financial assistance for their development during the year 1978-79, 1979-80;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give financial assistance now and if so, for what purposes and how it will be utilised; and

(d) whether Government have taken any preventive measures to ensure that slum areas do not come into existence in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums, which is applicable to all urban areas, seeks to provide basic amenities and facilities in slum areas which are not earmarked for clearance for at least 10 years. The items of improvement which are provided under the Scheme are the following:—

(i) Provision of water supply, including drinking water taps;

(ii) Sewers;

(iii) Storm water drains;

(iv) Community baths and latrines;

(v) Widening and paving of existing lanes; and

(vi) Street lighting.

This Scheme is operated by the State Governments as part of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme out of allocations made for State Plan Schemes.

(b) and (c). The Government has no complete information about the urban areas in Rajasthan where slums are in existence. However, according to the information given in the Annual Plan documents of Rajasthan for 1980-81, environmental improvement schemes under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme have been taken up in the slum areas in the cities of Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for Development of Small and Medim Towns, loan assistance of Rs. 3.15 lakhs has been given to the Government of Rajasthan during 1979-80 for implementing schemes of land acquisition and development as part of an integrated project for development of Pali town. This project has a component of slum improvement to be financed by the State Government.

(d) Besides utilising the powers available to the local bodies to prevent unauthorised encroachment on vacant public lands, it is expected that greater attention would be paid to meet

the housing requirements of the economically weaker sections of society through low cost schemes like sites and services under the housing sector, which is also operated as part of State Plan schemes.

Promotion to post of Professional Assistants/Proof Readers

4101. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University, while promoting/giving senior scale to the departmental candidates to the post of Professional Assistants/Proof Readers, has not adhered to the guidelines/directions laid down in this respect by the University Grants Commission and give relaxation thereto; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and what steps the Government propose to take to give similar relaxations to the Professional Assistants/Proof Readers in other Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University has, in relaxation of the conditions prescribed by the University Grants Commission, placed some Professional Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 550—900 in view of their long and meritorious service and the fact that they had already been promoted to the post of Profesional Assistant in relaxation of the prescribed qualifications. Similarly the University has, without approval of the University Grants Commission, revised the pay scale of the post of Proof Reader to Rs. 425—700 and the Selection Grade thereof to Rs. 550—900 in view of the representations made by the incumbent of the post, his record of service and the fact that the post was earlier equated with Senior Assistants for the purpose of promotion.

The University Grants Commission has addressed the Jawaharlal Nehru University on the subject and will take further action on receipt of the University's reply. It is for the Commission to consider the question of relaxation of the conditions earlier prescribed by it.

Reduction in capacity of foodgrain storage project financed by World Bank

4102. 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 the capacity of foodgrains storage project financed by World Bank in India has been scaled down;

(b) whether the mid-term review by the Bank has reduced the capacity of the scheme;

(c) if so, to what extent this has been reduced;

(d) what were the main causes of this reduction; and

(e) whether India badly need to improve the storage capacity in North and South in view of the proposed bumper crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (d). The World Bank assisted project for building foodgrains storage capacity of 35.75 lakh tonnes by Food Corporation of India is being reviewed, in view of the difficulties in the availability of land, non-availability of railway sidings, cost escalation etc. The proposal of the Food Corporation of India in regard to scaling down of the capacity will be firmed up only after consultation with the World Bank and consideration and approval of Government of India.

(e) The storage position is kept constantly under review. Pressure on owned capacity by the Food Corporation of India is being felt and proposals are being formulated for the Sixth Plan requirements of storage keeping this in view. The approach is to reduce dependence on sub-standard private storage as also cover and plinth storage.

Population Education Scheme

4103. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has provided 4.26 crores for population education scheme to be introduced at various levels in the education system for the next three years;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has agreed to provide more funds also for the purpose;

(c) whether the Union Ministry had proposed the scheme in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; and

(d) whether this will be introduced during the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government have formulated a National Population Education Programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.26 crores during three years (1980-83).

(c) The United Nations Fund for Population Activities has offered financial assistance to the Government for the purpose.

(d) The programme envisages development of curricula, preparation of instructional material, training of key personnel and research and evaluation which will be undertaken in a phased manner during the operation of the programme. Implementation of the programme has commenced in 10 States/UTs in 1980-81.

Advice for efficient service by P & T to common man

4104. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has initiated many proposals and has advised the Post Masters General all over the country to create a mechanism at the circle level for effective and efficient service by Posts and Telegraphs to the common man;

(b) if so, what are the schemes suggested by him to improve the efficiency of the department;

(c) how many of them have been introduced; and

(d) to what extent the working of the P. & T. has been improving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Postmasters-General have been directed to strengthen the monitoring mechanism and to effectively monitor the quality of postal service and effect improvements. The availability of postage stamps, postal stationery, forms and essential equipment in Post Offices and R.M.S. Offices will also be continuously monitored. Divisional Superintendents and the Sub-Divisional Inspectors have been asked to make frequent and surprise visits to Post Offices and pay particular attention to the counter services and collection, sorting, transmission and delivery of mail.

Grabbing of DDA Land

4105. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether 10,000 acres of D.D.A. Land has been grabbed up;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered or conducted;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) action taken against those held responsible?

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

Government Accommodation

4106. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees who have completed 15 years of service in Category 'A', 20 years in Category 'B', 23 years in Category 'C' and 25 years in Category 'D' but have not yet been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) priority dates likely to be covered in each category;

(c) the total number of Government servants whose priority dates are upto December, 1954 in Type 'A', 1957 in Type 'B', 1956 in Type 'C' and 1955 in Type 'D'; and

(d) the priority date upto which Government will be able to provide Government accommodation to the Government servants mentioned in part (c) above category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of such employees awaiting General Pool in Delhi is as under:

Those with 15 years of service for category 'A' . . .	882
Those with 20 years of service awaiting allotment for type 'B'	1861
Those with 23 years of service awaiting allotment of type 'C'	1791
Those with 25 years of service— awaiting allotment of type D.	None.

(c) The number of employees who are awaiting allotment in the General Pool at Delhi is as under :

Type	Date of priority	Number
A	21-12-64 . . .	550
B	31-12-1957 . .	408
C	31-12-1956 . .	1304
D	31-12-1955 . .	None

(b) and (c). As no specific date in this regard has been indicated, it is not possible to furnish the information.

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा कानून के अन्तर्गत आवंटित भूमि के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

4107. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आवंटित भूमि के विकास के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्रों के संबंध में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना को लघु किसान विकास क्षेत्रों सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता 1 जनवरी 1975 के पश्चात वितरित किए गए क्षेत्रों के बारे में सभी राज्यों को उपलब्ध हैं। तथापि, इसमें वे क्षेत्र शामिल नहीं हैं, जहां लघु

कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास आदि जैसी अन्य केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आबंटियों को ऐसी केन्द्रीय सहायता सुलभ की जाती है, क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आबंटियों से यह प्रत्याशा की जाती है कि वे इन योजनाओं के अधीन लाभ उठाएंगे । आई० टी० डी० पी० क्षेत्रों जहां इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आबंटी सहायता के लिए पात्र होंगे, के संबध में अपवाद रखा गया है ।

(ग) व (घ). चूंकि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध निधियां सीमित हैं, अत इस योजना के कार्यक्षेत्र का उन क्षेत्रों में विस्तार किया जाना संभव नही हो सका है , जहां लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास जैसी अन्य केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा, समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अभी परिकल्पित नवीकृत प्रयासों के साथ यह आशा की जाती है कि उन क्षेत्रों जो इस योजना के कार्यक्षेत्र से बाहर हैं में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फालतू भूमि के आबंटियों को आवश्यक सहायता सुलभ की जा सकेगी । योजना के कार्य-क्षेत्र का अन्य क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करने से इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियां बहुत कम प्राप्त हो सकेंगी ।

Functioning of Regional Committees and Achievement Audit Committees under ICAR

4108. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many high-level bodies constituted for guiding agricultural research and education have been dormant for the past one year or so and that the Eight Regional Committees set up in 1975 have not met at all and that the Achievement Audit Committees are not functioning;

(b) whether the recommendations made in 1978 by the Review Committee on Agricultural Universities headed by Dr. M. S. Randhawa have not been implemented as yet;

(c) whether as a result of dereliction of the aforesaid duties by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, several scientists working in the I.C.A.R. started leaving the institution causing thereby an erosion of scientific knowledge and experience in the institution; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. None of the high-level bodies constituted for guiding agricultural research and education had been dormant for the past one year or so.

The eight Regional Committees set up in 1975 have met 25 times till June, 1980. Ten Achievement Audit Committees are functioning. Three more Achievement Audit Committees have been constituted.

(b) Immediately on receipt of the report of the Review Committee of Agricultural Universities headed by Dr. M. S. Randhawa, it was forwarded to the Universities by the ICAR and by Minister (Agriculture and Irrigation) to all Chief Ministers. Recommendations of a financial nature which exclusively concerned ICAR were incorporated in the Sixth Plan proposals. Other recommendations have been regularly reviewed in the Vice Chancellors' meetings held twice a year and also in the regional committee meetings. Some of the recommendations which would require approval of the State Governments and involve amendment of Acts and Statutes have been communicated to the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In the light of the new personnal policy enunciated below, there is no reason for scientists working in ICAR to leave the organisation causing any erosion of scientific knowledge and experience in the institution.

I.C.A.R. has developed a new personnel system and the Agricultural Research Service was started from 1-10-1975. Three of the most significant features of the new personnel policies are:—

(i) No scientist needs to move hereafter from his/her field of specialisation just for the sake of an

improvement in salary; a scientist doing his/her job with dedication and distinction can hope to get the highest salary possible within the organisation without recurring application and competition with professional colleagues and without having to shift to a research management position;

(ii) Every scientist may have to help for some time during his/her career to solve the problems of neglected and tribal areas; and

(iii) All research management and coordinating positions will be filled up on a tenurial basis, so that no scientist needs to give up his/her active research career for too long.

Central aid for bamboo plantation in Konkan region of Maharashtra

4109. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that there is a possibility of large scale bamboo plantation in the Konkan region of Maharashtra with Central assistance so as to help the manufacture of paper; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the matter expeditiously and give central assistance for bamboo plantation in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI DIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Locust Threat

4110. SHRI SHANTARAM:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received report that Locusts are threatening to stage a come-back less than a year after the reported abetement of the winged menace and are likely to reach India from African deserts through the Indian coastal States; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to meet the situation arising out of the likely invasion of Locusts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. There is no such report from any authentic source.

(b) During the breeding season, the locust Warning Orgn. of the Government of India is kept in a state of alert Some of the important steps taken to guard against damage by any possible invasion in the current season are:

(i) The Locust Warning and Control Organisation has been alerted to intensify the surveillance along Indo-Pakistan border.

(ii) A meeting was held by the Plant Protection Adviser and Director Locust Control, on 29-4-1980, with Locust Officers, FAO Regional Locust Officer, Director of Agricultural Aviation, State and Central Plant Protection Officers, of the Scheduled Areas to review the preparedness of the Organisation and to take appropriate measures in areas of possible breeding;

(iii) Control equipment, vehicles and insecticides in the Locust Warning Organisation have been kept in readiness;

(iv) Staff have been recalled from leave;

(v) An FAO Sponsored Training course in handling Wireless Communication equipment was recently arranged for field officers of the Locust Warning Organisation; and

(vi) Border meetings are being regularly held by our Locust officers with their counterpart Pakistani officials.

Production and Prices of Cotton and Onion in Gujarat

4111. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cotton and onion in Gujarat last season and what were the prices prevalent in the market when the crops were ready to be sold; and

(b) if the prices were quite low, what steps were taken by Government to save the cotton and onion growers from vagaries of free market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) In Gujarat the production of cotton was 21.01 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and that of onion was about 3.12 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. A statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of cotton and onion prevalent in the centres of Gujarat during the peak marketing periods of these commodities is enclosed.

(b) In the case of cotton, market prices in 1978-79 were generally ruling above the support prices. As regards onions, NAFED entered into the market in Gujarat last year in collaboration with Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad and purchased a quantity of about 15,000 tonnes at the rate of Rs. 35 per qtl. loose.

Month-end wholesale prices of Cotton (Kapas) and Onions in important Centres of Gujarat during the marketing season.

Cotton (Kapas)

(Rs. per qtl.)

Centre	Variety	Year	December	January	February	March	April
Broach . .	Digvijay	1978-79	400	410	425	450	425
		1979-80	400	380	440	445	420

Onions

Centre	Variety	Year	December	January	February	March	April	May
Jamnagar	Red	1978-79	70	80	45	60	35	40
		1979-80	110	50	30	60	60	30

NOTE—The State of Gujarat produces two crops of onions—

(i) from December to January ; and

(ii) from March to June.

News Item 'Letter by satellite'

4112. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Letter by satellite' appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 20th June, 1980; and

(b) whether Government will consider the extension of the service as an experimental measure so far as foreign mail is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Flats for Members of Parliament

4113. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan to utilise new international hostel built behind Lodhi Hotel, whether rooms in that hostel were offered to MPs and refused by them and if so, what was the ground for such refusal;

(b) whether there is any scheme to build out houses in large number of bungalows now occupied by Ministers, Officers, Secretaries and MPs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Soon after election of the 7th Lok Sabha some Members of Parliament were offered accommodation in Pragati Vihar Hostel for a temporary period until they could be offered regular MPs accommodation. These M.Ps. declined to go there because of the long distance. However, one M.P. wanted of this accommodation for two days. The accommodation in the Hostel is now being utilised for allotment to the eligible Central Government officers.

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

Supply of list of verified members to Land and Building Department by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi

4114. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the simplified procedure, the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, is required to forward a verified list of members falling in category one of a society to the Land & Building Department within a period of seven days;

(b) whether in respect of category one members' verification is required to be done without any field enquiry and based on documents authenticated by the office bearers of a Cooperative Society;

(c) if so, whether list of category one members of the Friends Central Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society was cleared by the Registrar within the stipulated period of seven days; and

(d) if not, the date of application of society for verification and date of final clearance by the Registrar with reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, is required to verify the membership of this category within one week of receipt of the list of members provided this list was despatched by the Society within 15 days of receipt of the simplified procedure from the Registrar, Cooperative Societies. A copy of this verified list is sent to L & B Department by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. As the society did not send the list of its members within the stipulated period in the prescribed proforma, nor did it supply certified copy of the 'freezed' list as required under the procedure to the

Registrar Cooperative Societies, the list was not cleared within the stipulated period.

(d) The society submitted the list on 28-3-78. As this was not in the form prescribed in the simplified procedure, the society was asked to submit the list as prescribed and on receipt of the same with due verification and required affidavits of the members, membership of 135 members were cleared by the Registrar Coop. Societies and forwarded to L & B Department, on 4-5-1979.

Fishing grounds within territorial waters and catch by Non-Indian enterprises

4115. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main fishing grounds within India's territorial waters;

(b) whether foreign countries do a good lot of fishing in these grounds; and

(c) the estimated catches, if any by non-Indian enterprises from within India's territorial waters?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Under Section 3(2) of the Exclusive Economic Zone Act (80 of 76) territorial waters of India are defined as those extending upto 12 nautical miles from the baseline. Under Section 7(1) the Exclusive Economic Zone extends upto 200 nautical miles.

The fishing grounds are spread all along the coastal line of India's territorial waters.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dredging Operation in Fishing Harbour on Western Coast

4116. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing trawlers are faced with much difficulty in entering into all the fishing harbours on Western coast due to heavy storing of sand; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to make available dredgers for removing the excess sand from the said harbours?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Several fishing harbours at minor ports along the West coast are faced with the problem of sand accretion, making it difficult for small mechanised fishing boats to enter.

(b) Maintenance of fishing harbours at minor Ports, including dredging is the responsibility of the State Governments. Some State Governments have their own dredgers Besides, dredgers are available for hire with the Dredging Corporation of India and private firms.

Secondary School Examination

4117. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of unaided recognised public schools in Delhi who are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference and names of centres of examination against each where students of those schools appeared for the Secondary Schools Examination, 1980;

(b) names of Central Schools in Delhi and names of centres of examination against each where students of those schools appeared;

(c) the rates of fee for X Class being charged per student by unaided

recognised public schools as per the information received under Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 framed under the Act, as given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9069 dated the 30th April 1979 and the rates of fee being charged per student in the aided and Government schools in Delhi; and

(d) what are the reasons that result of All India Examination held in March, 1980 was 74 per cent while that of Delhi Secondary Examination, 1980 it was only 61 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of the Public Schools and the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Delhi and the names of centres of examination against each where students of those schools appeared for their Secondary School Examination, 1980, is attached.

(c) The rates of fee for Class X being charged by the Public Schools in Delhi are as follows:

Name of the School	Rate of fee Rs per month
1. Air Force Central School	115/-
2. Modern School	115/- ,,
3. Delhi Public School	105/- ,,
4. Sawan Public School	1,100/- per annum

The rates of tuition fee charged by aided and Government schools in Delhi for Class X are as follows:

	Grade I* Rs. per month	Grade II* Rs. per month
Boys Schools	9/-	7/-
Girls Schools	5/-	3 50

*Note : Grade I fee is to be charged from students whose parents' income is not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum. Grade II fee is to be charged from students whose parents income is less than Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education, the pass percentages of the All India Secondary School Examination and of the Delhi Secondary School Examination held in 1980 were 90.1 and 55.9, respectively. The results are based on the actual performance of the candidates at the examinations.

Statement

S.No.	Name of School	Name of the Centre of Examination
	(A) PUBLIC SCHOOLS WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONFERENCE	
1.	Air Force Central School, Delhi Cantt.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt.
2.	Modern School, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	Bal Bharati Public School, Poorvi Marg, New Delhi.
3.	Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Andrews Ganj, New Delhi.
4.	Sawan Public School, Chhattarpur Road, New Delhi	Kendriya Vidyalaya, I. I. T. Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
	(B) Kendriya Vidhyalayas	
1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt.	Kendriya Vidalaya, Janakpuri, New Delhi
2.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jharodakalan, New Delhi.	Happy Model School, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
3.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri New Delhi.	Army Public School Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.

1	2	3
4.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden, New Delhi	Hans Raj Model School, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.
5.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New Delhi	Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Delhi Public School, Sector XII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
7.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrews Ganj, New Delhi	Summer Fields School, Kailash Colony, New D'elhi.
9.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Colony, New Delhi	N. D. M. C. Navyug School, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi
10.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.I.T., Hauz Khas, New Delhi	Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Coolony, New Delhi
11.	Vishesh, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri, New Delhi	Happy Model School, Janakpuri, New Delhi

Excavation at Balirajgarh

3118. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that articles belonging to the second century B. C. were excavated from the initial excavations undertaken at Balirajgarh under Babu Barahi Block of Madhubani District in Bihar;

(b) if so, details about the articles recovered and steps being taken to further continue the excavation, if necessary by pumping out water etc.;

(c) whether the Dak Bungalow built at the site is also incomplete; and

(d) if so, steps for completing the same?

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

(b) The excavated finds obtained from the site included beads, coins, Sunga terracotta plaques, bone objects besides a few fragments of the Northern Black Polished Ware, belonging to *circa* second century B. C.

At present the Survey has no proposal to take up further excavation at the site.

(c) No Dak bungalow has been built within the protected area.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial and other Assistance to Mithila University

4119. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, by now, Mithila University, Darbhanga, is getting grants and other assistance at par with Patna and other Universities keeping in view the large area and huge population it has to cater to;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Mithila University, Darbhanga has been declared fit by the U.G.C. for financial assistance. However, payment of any development grant to the University will be considered by the Commission only after the State Government has fulfilled the assurance on the basis of which the University was declared fit by the Commission and after the development proposals of the University are assessed.

Separate Postal Division for Madhubani District

4120. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to create a separate postal division for Madhubani District taking into account the population of the district alongwith that of Nirmali Aloe of Saharsa district, the specific riverine topography of the district bordering Nepal and other factors;

(b) if so, details thereabout and exact time schedule for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The proposal for the creation of a separate Postal Division for Madhubani district recently received from the Postmaster General, Bihar Circle, through bifurcation of existing Darbhanga Postal Division, is under examination.

नालन्दा बिहार में आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र

4121. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार नालन्दा जिले में अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का है जो कि देश में एक प्रमुख आलू उत्पादक केन्द्र है और जहां मिट्टी का परीक्षण किया जा सके और आलू के अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों पर अनुसंधान किया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । केन्द्रीय सरकार का नालन्दा जिले में कोई अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि बिहार में, राज्य के उगाने वाले सभी सभी प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की जिनमें नालन्दा भी सम्मिलित है, क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए बहुशाखीय अनुसंधान कार्य चलाने हेतु भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान और अखिल भारतीय सन्वित आलू अनुसंधान प्रायोजना के अधीन पहले से ही पटना, रांची और दानापुर में तीन अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही होता ।

Automatic Telephone Exchange in Bihar during 1980-81

4122. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Government for laying automatic telephone exchange lines in Bihar in 1980-81;

(b) whether, Government will also lay automatic telephone exchange lines in Bihar Sharif in district Nalanda (Bihar) during the aforesaid period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 1100 lines of automatic telephone exchange equipment is expected to be commissioned in Bihar during 1980-81, in expansion of existing automatic exchanges.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Drinking Water

4123. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure supply of drinking water on permanent basis in the scarcity-affected areas; and

(b) what are the schemes proposed by the Maharashtra Government for water supply and what action has been taken thereon, indicating the details of the pending schemes with the Central Government mentioning reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Provision of drinking water is a State subject. However, under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Central Government gives financial assistance as grants-in-aid to the State Governments to provide drinking water to villages where the problem of drinking water is relatively more acute.

The present target is to cover all the problem village with potable water during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) through appropriate measures like bore-wells, piped water supply schemes, construction of storage tanks, deepening of wells etc.

(b) The Government of India have approved 1448 schemes for 1694 villages under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated rural water supply programme (ARWSP) since its inception in 1977-78. At present 309 schemes submitted by the State Government for 370 villages (337 problem villages plus 33 adjoining villages) in 23 Districts with total estimated cost of Rs. 1852.70 lakhs have been scrutinised technically and Government of India are awaiting the list of priority schemes out of these from the State Government before according approval to the schemes.

Population of Gir Lion

4124. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Gir Lion has gone down since 1960 when a total ban on lion shooting was imposed;

(b) if so, the total population of lions in the Gir forest at present;

(c) the steps Government are taking to increase the population; and

(d) the number of tourists who visited the Gir Lion sanctuary during the last season?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the census conducted in 1979 the population of lions is 205.

(c) the following measures have been adopted to increase the population:—

(i) Lion is included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing total protection and stringent penalty against hunting of this specie.

(ii) Export of lion skins is completely banned since India became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in 1976.

(iii) Construction of a 1 metre high wall all along the outer periphery of Gir Sanctuary to keep cattle grazing out of Gir Sanctuary.

(iv) Habitat improvement by complete control on normal falling operations inside the Sanctuary as well as by having human settlements outside the Sanctuary.

(v) Strict control of all human interference inside the Sanctuary.

(d) The member of tourists who visited the Gir Sanctuary during the last season (October 1979 to June 1980) is 28, 420.

Removal of Complaint/Suggestion Books from Post Offices in Ghaziabad

4125. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and some Members of Parliament complained to Minister for the removal of Complaint|Suggestion Books from some Post Offices in Ghaziabad Division of U.P. Circle;

(b) under whose orders the said Complaint|Suggestion Books were removed;

(c) whether the Superintendent of Post Offices did not make available the Complaint/Suggestion Books even after the repeated written protests from the public, till Minister intervened;

(d) whether such written public protests were not acknowledged even; and

(e) what action is proposed to prevent recurrence of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) One complaint dated 21-3-80 regarding non-availability of Complaints and Suggestions book at the Ghaziabad City Night Post Office was received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament himself and this was replied to on 18-4-1980.

(b) The Complaints and Suggestions book, though available at the Ghaziabad City Post Office, was not available at the counters during the extended working hours as it was kept with the Sub Postmaster who remained off duty during that period. The Sub Postmaster was instructed suitably and the book was made available during the entire working hours of the Post Office including the extended working hours.

(c) Only one complaint dated 30-3-80 from a member of public was received by the Superintendent of Post Offices, i.e. after the Minister of Communications received the complaint and intervened.

(d) The public complaint was acknowledged by the Superintendent of Post Offices.

(e) Instructions already exist that Complaints and Suggestions book should be available and a signboard to that effect should be displayed in all Post Offices. This is checked by the visiting and inspecting officers. also. Any complaint in this regard is promtly attended to.

Telephone Connections for Social Workers in M.P.

4126. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections given in categories of social worker etc., in Madhya Pradesh during last 3 years; and

(b) whether in view of the demand for telephone connections in Madhya Pradesh, it is proposed to restrict the number of telephones being allotted to the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Three telephones have been given under 'Social Worker' category in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

(b) No, Sir. The rules regarding the eligibility under 'Publicmen' category have, however, been made more stringent. According to the latest orders only eminent publicmen who are well known in public life and are of outstanding reputation will be eligible to register under this category.

Productivity of Live-stock

4127. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to raise the productivity of live-stock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Livestock is a State subject and action from State to State may differ but basically the approach to raise productivity of livestock is as follows:—

(i) *Cattle Development.*

Cross-breeding has been taken up on a large scale to increase the productivity of indigenous cattle. In order to increase the efficiency, frozen semen technology has been introduced and is adopted on a wider scale. Cross-bred calf (female) rearing scheme has been introduced in 99 districts of the country for supplementing the income of the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Blocks are being strengthened and new projects are being established. The Government of India have set up 7 Central Cattle/Buffalo Breeding Farms in the country to produce and supply Pedigree and proven bulls for improving the productivity of bovine

population. Programmes for progeny testing of breeding bulls has been taken up. Gaushalas also play a part in the development of cattle.

(ii) *Poultry Development.*

Government of India has set up four Central Poultry Breeding Farms for development, production and supply of superior quality chicks to increase the egg and poultry production. The Department of Agriculture has also set up a Central Duck Breeding Farm for taking up multiplication of superior quality ducks in order to upgrade the indigenous ducks through cross-breeding. Various State Governments and Union Territories have set up Poultry Breeding Farms for supply of quality chicks to poultry farmers. Many such farms have also been set up under private sector. The productivity of the birds of such farms are many times more than the indigenous birds. A Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management has been set up to impart training to extension workers. A scheme of special poultry production programme has been taken up in 68 districts of the country to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. According to this scheme 3000 rural farmer families per district are expected to be benefited by rearing a poultry unit of about 50 layers.

(iii) *Sheep Development*

Exotic breeds of sheep both wool and mutton types have been introduced in the country to produce crossbred rams. One large Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar under the Central Sector and seven similar farms in the States have been established to produce crossbred rams. The crossbred rams are provided to the private flock owners to upgrade their stock. Three Wool Boards one each in Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat have been established to promote collection, grading and marketing of wool.

(iv) *Piggery Development.*

Programmes have been taken up for improving the production potential of indigenous pigs by crossing them with improved varieties of exotic pigs. For this purpose State Governments have imported good quality exatic breeds of pigs and have established breeding farms to meet the requirement of good quality boars.

(v) *Fodder Development*

In order to achieve quick transfer of fodder production technology, the Government of India has established seven Regional Stations for forage production and development in the different agro-ecological zones of the country. These stations also produce seeds of high yielding varieties of fodder crops and assist the State agencies in their further multiplication and distribution. New and effective agro-technology has been introduced in the temperate zone for growing berseem. In order to ensure supply of foundation seeds of fodder crops, one large fodder seed production farm has been established in Karnataka and another is proposed to be established in Assam under Central sector Besides this, the National Seeds Corporation and the State Government Farms also produce seeds of high yielding variety to meet the requirement of farmers.

(vi) *Animal Health*

Health cover of livestock is one of the inputs which indirectly contribute to productivity by preventing losses from diseases Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being executed in all States and Union Territories The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme envisages vaccination of susceptible population and surveillance of disease. Under the Food and Mouth disease control programme subsidised polyvalent vaccine is provided to weaker sections of the society. States biological Production Centres are being strengthened to meet the increasing demands of vaccine, and disease diagnostic laboratories have been established in almost all States beside day to day treatment being provided to livestock through Veterinary Hospitals.

Houses built at Turkman Gate by Delhi Development Authority

4128. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built or being built at Turkman Gate by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the cost of construction as well as sale price of these houses, and

(c) to whom it is proposed to allot these houses and also the mode of allotment or sale thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Construction of 414 houses at Turkman Gate has almost been completed. The construction of another 54 houses is yet to be taken up.

(b) and (c). These have not been finalised so far.

Quarters at Minto Road, New Delhi

4129. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Government Houses/quarters in Minto Road and its adjoining areas have been illegally or forcibly occupied by persons who are not Government employees;

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken by the Government against such persons to get these quarters evicted;

(c) whether it is proposed to allot these quarters to Government employees; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In May, 1977, in order to accommodate temporarily the families affected by the clearance operations undertaken in Turkman Gate area during 1976, until completion of the Housing Programme for their resettlement, 94 old quarters of types III, IV and V in the general pool lying vacant in the Minto Road area were placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority. Portions of some of these quarters were unauthorisedly occupied by persons other than the *bona fide* persons to whom the quarters were allotted by the D.D.A.

(b) The Central Public Works Department have taken up the matter with the Police authorities to get the quarters vacated. The Delhi Development Authority is also taking necessary action for vacation of the unauthorised persons and for recovery of penalty, etc.

(c) and (d). These quarters, except those which are required for demolition in the Redevelopment Programme, after vacation by the unauthorised occupants, will be allotted to the eligible Government servants.

Evictees of Turkman Gate area, Delhi

4130. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether evictees of Turkman Gate Area have been allotted Government quarters in Minto Road and adjoining areas;

(b) if so, the number of such Government Quarters;

(c) the amount of rent being charged from these persons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 94 C.P.W.D. Quarters;

(c) and (d). Rent to be charged from the allottees of these quarters has not yet been finalised but an *ad-hoc* rent ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per month is being charged from these allottees.

Reservation of Posts for SC & ST in the Ministry

4131. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry which remained vacant on the 1st June, 1980; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up of these posts and when these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The posts in the Ministry of Education & Culture fall in the under-mentioned two categories:—

(i) Posts in respect of which recruitment is made through the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(ii) Posts in respect of which recruitment is made by the Ministry.

In so far as (i) above is concerned, these normally cover the posts to be filled by officers from I.A.S. and other Central services including C.S.S. etc. The number of vacancies in these posts/grades is intimated to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time. That department keeps in view the reservation orders at the time of actual recruitment.

As regards category (ii) above, 12 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and 5 posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes were lying vacant on 1st June, 1980.

Requisitions have been sent to the selecting agencies, *viz.*, U.P.S.C, Staff Selection Commission, etc., for filling these vacancies.

Fishing Harbour at Gopalpur, Orissa

4132. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to locating a fishing harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa is under examination of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from the State Government in July, 1979 for development of a commercial-*cum*-fishing harbour at Gopalpur. The proposal was referred to Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours Project for technical clearance. Their comments have been forwarded to State Government for modifying the proposal. It is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में कृषि विज्ञान संस्थान का खोला जाना

4138. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के एक दल ने वर्ष 1972 में यह सिफारिश की थी कि चौथी योजना में बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में एक कृषि विज्ञान संस्थान खोली जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय में अब तक कृषि विज्ञान संस्थान न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस संस्थान को कब तक खोलेगी?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । तथापि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के एक निरीक्षक दल (1972) ने, जिसने कि बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि संकाय का निरीक्षण किया था, यह परामर्श दिया था कि इस संकाय के भावी विकास की योजना कृषि विश्व वद्यालय की प्रणाली पर बनायी जाय जिससे कि यह संस्थान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकताओं की

पूर्ति के लिए एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की भूमिका अदा कर सके ।

(ख) यद्यपि हिन्दू बनारस विश्वविद्यालय उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव पर सहमत हो गया था तो भी वर्ष 1976 तक इस संबंध में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । इसी बीच, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की शिक्षा और अनुसंधान की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए वर्ष 1975 में फैजाबाद में नरेन्द्र देव कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित कर दिया था । वर्ष 1977 में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने इस विश्वद्यालय के कृषि संकाय को कृषि विज्ञान संस्थान में परिणित करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया । तदनुसार, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग दल ने सितम्बर, 1977 में विश्वविद्यालय का निरीक्षण किया और कृषि सकाय को कृषि विज्ञान के एक संस्थान के रूप में प्रोन्नत करने की सिफारिश की । भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् इस सिफारिश पर सिद्धान्त रूप से सहमत हो गयी है बशर्ते कि कुछ शर्तें पूरी की जायं।

(ग) यह संस्थान किस समय तक खुलेगा, यह कुछ औपचारिकताओं के पूरा होने पर निर्भर करेगा जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारतीय कृषि अनुसधान परिषद और स्वयं बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के परामर्श से पूरी होगी । इन्हे शीघ्र पूरा किया जा रहा है।

Complaints against Buddhist Monk of Sarnath

4134. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that antiques and ancient gold and silver coins worth Rs. 50 lakhs were not handed over by Buddhist Monk of Sarnath, Varanasi to his successor and whether these have disappeared with the help of the Manager of Mahabodhi Inter College of Sarnath;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard; and

(c) if the answers to the parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, whether Government have instituted any enquiry in this regard and the names of the persons found guilty therefor and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to the information available with the Archaeological Survey of India Dr. Bhikshu Dharmarakshit, a Buddhist monk of Sarnath, had a collection of antiquities. After his death on 23.5.1977 a dispute arose regarding the succession of his property. Later on due to a reported theft in the house of Late Bhikshu Dharmarakshit the police seized the belongings of the Bhikshu, including alleged antiquities and kept them under the *superdgi* of Shri Ramoo Singh, acting Principal of the Mahabodhi Inter College.

(b) Yes, Sir. Shri Saugata Roy, Ex. M.P., addressed in April, 1979 the then Education Minister indicating that many antiquities have been swindled and requesting the latter to look into the matter. Shri Saugata Roy also enclosed a copy of the judgement of the Court of the Commissioner, Varanasi, relating to this case.

(c) The matter was referred to the District Magistrate, Varanasi and to Antique Cell of Central Bureau of Investigation. The District Magistrate, while sending his report to the Home Secretary, U.P. Government, had recommended that the matter may be referred to the State CID. The Central Bureau of Investigation on the other hand referred the case to the Inspector General, Police, U.P. for appropriate enquiry through the Crime Branch of the CID.

Alleged Maladministration in Implementation of Adult Education Programme in Delhi

4135. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item captioned 'Delhi me Proud Shiksha fund ke lakhon rupai ka durupyog' appeared in the Daily *Januug* dated the 28th December, 1979 and 28th March, 1980 and also news item 'Delhi has more illiterates than

before' appeared in the *Indian Express* dated 21st February, 1980 and 22nd February, 1980;

(b) whether Secondary School Teachers Association, Delhi has submitted a memorandum dated the 3rd April, 1980 to the Lt. Governor, Delhi regarding maladministration, bungling in implementation of Adult Education Programme;

(c) the amount allocated to the Adult Education Programme and amount spent centre-wise in Delhi from August, 1979 to January, 1980;

(d) whether some of employees were harassed for not submitting inflated data about its so-called successful implementation; and

(e) the reaction of Government and what action Government proposes against officials responsible thereof?

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

(c) The Delhi Administration was given a budget allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs for this programme in 1979-80. They have reported an expenditure of about Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the period in reference. In addition a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs was released by the Government of India under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The details relating to expenditure under these schemes are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Delhi Administration have reported that they have looked into the newspaper reports and the Memorandum referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the question and have found no truth in the allegations made therein. That being so, the question of taking action against anyone does not arise.

राउरकेला में डाक और तार कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

4136. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई के अन्तिम सप्ताह से 7 जून 1980 तक राउरकेला के डाक और तार कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर रहे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके हड़ताल करने के कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां। राउरकेला के डाक तार कर्मचारियों ने तारीख 23-5-80 से 6 जून, 1980 तक हड़ताल की थी ।

(ख) डाक तार कर्मचारियों ने राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट से सस्ती दरों पर कोयला लेने तथा डाक तार विभाग द्वारा आवासीय क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की अपनी मांगे पूरी कराने हेतु हड़ताल की थी ।

(ग) सस्ती दरों पर कोयला दिलाने के मामले पर स्टील प्राधिकरण भारत के अध्यक्ष से बातचीत की गई थी । उन्होंने बताया कि सामान्यत: कोक बिस्केट राउरकेला स्टील प्लाट टाउनशिप में 30 रु० प्रति क्विंटल उपलब्ध है । डाक तार कर्मचारियों को अपनी जरूरतें स्थानीय तौर पर पूरी करने मे कोई कठिनाई नही होनी चाहिए । जहां तक क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का सबंध है अक्तूबर, 79 में 24.80 लाख रु० के संशोधित परियोजना प्राक्कलन की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । निर्माण-कार्य की कार्रवाइयों को और अधिक सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु 27-6-80 को निर्माण लागत मे वृद्धि को देखते हुए 3.53 लाख रुपयों की अतिरिक्त निधि की व्यवस्था हेतु भी आश्वासन दिया गया ।

प्याज की खेती करने वालों के लिए योजना

4137. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष महाराष्ट्र के नासिक जिले, बिहार तथा अन्य प्याज उत्पादक राज्यों में प्याज के उत्पादन में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्याज की अच्छी फसल होने के बावजूद इसके मूल्यों में भारी गिरावट के परिणामस्वरूप इसकी खेती करने वालों की आर्थिक दशा और खराब हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने किसानों को महाराष्ट्र की तरह प्याज का उचित मूल्य अथवा समर्थन मूल्य देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष (1979-80) में महाराष्ट्र के नासिक जिले में और कुछ अन्य उत्पादक राज्यों में प्याज के उत्पादन में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). सरकार ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) को महाराष्ट्र में खरीद करने के अतिरिक्त, गुजरात में मूल्य समर्थन कार्यों के अन्तर्गत प्याज खरीदने के लिये निर्देश दिया है । अन्य क्षेत्रों में मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अंतर्गत प्याज खरीदने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Employment Generated and Durable Assets Created in West Bengal under Food for Work Programme

4138. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3, dated 9th June, 1980 regarding 'Study Team on Food for Work Programme in West Bengal' and state:

(a) the details of the observations made by the study team on the performance of West Bengal, with particular reference to the employment generation in terms of man-days, creation of durable assets, etc.;

(b) is he aware of the fact that the Panchayats in West Bengal have been given necessary administrative power to execute the Food for Work Programme; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, will the Government collect relevent facts from the West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) A statement indicating the main observations of the study team on implementation of Food for Work Programme in West Bengal including creation of durable community assets is enclosed. The study team did not make any observation in regard to employment generated under the programme in the State except that the team members could not be shown even one work under progress during their visit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information in regard to employment generated under the programme as reported by the State Government is as under:

Year	Mandays (In lakhs)
1977-78	218 43
1978-79	533 44
1979-80	286 24 (Upto December, 1979)

Statement

Main points in the Report of Study Team after visit to West Bengal

1. The Food for Work Programme was being run in three different names, namely, Rural Works Programme, Rural Reconstruction Programme and Food for Work Programme. While nodal responsibility of Rural Works Programme was of the Development Department, of the Food for Work Programme and Rural Reconstruction Programme it was that of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. The State Government was making sufficient provision of cash funds for rural Works Programme, but for the Food for Work Programme and Rural Reconstruction Programme hardly any such provision was made.

2. The works executed under the Rural Works Programme were to be of a durable nature. However, for

works under the Food for Work Programme durability was not considered necessary. This impression was widespread particularly at the field levels.

3. Tanks owned by individuals were taken up for improvement under the Food for Work Programme, contrary to the Guidelines on the subject which lay down in the most unequivocal terms that only the projects of community benefit can be taken up under this programme.

4. Foodgrains allocated under the Food for Work Programme were utilised for the reconstruction of individual houses washed away during the floods. Also, sand deposits on the fields of individual farmers were removed with the help of foodgrains given under the Food for Work Programme. Both these were contrary to the existing instructions.

5. The majority of works inspected by the team did not conform to the technical specifications and prescribed standards. The link roads in district Howrah were mostly very narrow measuring 4' to 7' at the top. Many of these roads looked like village pathways. In this respect guidelines issued even by the State Government have been defied.

6. According to the Guidelines on Food for Work Programme, Steering Committee headed by district Magistrates/Collectors have to be set up at the district-level. Apart from district officers concerned representatives of the Zila Parishad or district Panchayats, all local members of Parliament and State Legislatures are members of this committee. The Committee is required to plan and approve the works to be taken up under this programme and watch the progress of its implementation. But these Committees have not been constituted so far in any district. The result is that there is no supervision, technical or administrative, over the works executed by the Panchayats. For this reason works executed are of low quality and substandard type.

7. Neither the district level officers nor the blocks level officers have been assigned any responsibility for the supervision and monitoring of the works executed under the Food for Work Programme.

8. In the system being followed in West Bengal at present, the entire responsibility is left to the Gram Pradhan for the execution of works as well as the distribution of foodgrains without providing him necessary administrative & technical support. Distribution is through the coupon system. A novel institution of job workers has been created for the distribution of coupons and execution of works.

9. A number of specific suggestions have been given in the tour note of the Study Team to rectify the various defects pointed out above for consideration by the State Government. Tour Note laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1083/80].

Central Aid for Drought Effected West Bengal during 1980-81

4139. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total area and population in West Bengal affected by drought in 1980-81; and

(b) total quantity of foodgrains and financial assistance asked for by the West Bengal Government from the Centre to cope with drought in 1980-81, and total quantity of foodgrains and financial assistance allotted and actually disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Government of West Bengal have so far reported that the districts of Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore, Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, Malda, and 24-Parganas have been affected by drought in varying degrees during the current year and

that against the normal rabi cropped area of 63,12,900 acres, an area of 38,74,823 acres has been sown upto 31-3-1980. A total population of 1,49,36,000 (excluding Malda and 24-Parganas) is reported to have been affected.

(b) During 1980-81 Government of West Bengal (Department of Health and Family Welfare) have forwarded a proposal on 28-6-1980 for drinking water supply in the drought affected rural areas and sought funds of Rs. 481.2 lakhs under Drought Relief Programme. This is being considered. No request for Advance Plan Assistance for drought has so far been received from the State Government.

The requirement of foodgrains, received from West Bengal under the Food for Work Programme for the year 1980-81 amount to 2.10 lakh M.T. As per the reports received from the State Government, they have an unutilised balance quantity of 95,400 MT from the year 1979-80. In addition, the State Government have been allocated a quantity of 70,000 MT (20,000 MT under normal and 50,000 MT under special Food for Work Programme). Out of this, a quantity of 20,000 MT of rice has been released already.

Apart from this, the Government of West Bengal have requested for Rs. 7.69 crores for disbursement as short-term loan for agricultural inputs for the kharif season. The Government of India have sanctioned in the beginning of the current finacial year a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores as short-term loan for agricultural inputs during khariff 1980. A further amount of Rs. 2 crores of short-term loan is being sanctioned to the State Government for kharif 1980.

Drinking water problem in rural Orissa

4140. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) which of the villages in the State of Orissa have been identified as Problem Villages covered under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme; and

(b) to how many of them water has already been supplied?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 4619 villages in the State were indentified as problem villages, according to a Survey conducted in 1972 for the purpose of Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The State Govt. however, indicated subsequently that the identification of problem villages was not complete. The number of problem villages identified is 26,093 as on 31-3-80.

(b) As on 31-3-1980, the number of villages fully covered is 3,526 and the number of villages which have been partly covered or where work is in progress is 8,184.

Public Call Telephones

4141. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many and where proposals for opening of Public Call Telephones are under consideration in the State of Orissa;

(b) how many and where Public Call Telephones have been opened in Orissa in the year 1979-80; and

(c) whether Government have considered any proposal to open Public Call Telephones in chronic flood affected areas on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) & (b). As per Annexure.

(c) No, Sir.

Annexure I

List of Long Distance Public Telephones proposals Which are under consideration in Orissa.

Sl. No	Name of Place	District.
1	2	3
1.	Krushnaprasad (H/Q Nuapada)	Puri
2.	Krushaprasad(HQ Krushna parsad)	Puri
3.	Kotagarh	Phulbani
4.	Bandhugar	Koraput
5.	Dasmanthapur	,,
6.	Kboirput	,,
7.	Kudumuluguma	,,
8.	Bandhugaon	,,
9.	Srikona	,,
10.	Gobarghata	Balasore
11.	Baradiha	,,
12.	Sankrishnapur	,,
13.	Radhanathpur	,,
14.	Belana	,,
15.	Matiali	,,
16.	Angarua	Dhenkanal
17.	Badapaduda	Kalahangi
18.	Kukumta.	Koraput
19.	Laing	Sundargarh
20.	Kutunia	,,
21.	Jhirpani	,,
22.	Khatra	Balasore
23.	Sindhol	Behrampur Ganjan
24.	Kanpur	Cuttack
25.	Motanga	Dhenkanal
26.	Fertilizer P.S.	Dhenkanal
27.	Purunakota	,,
28.	Joroda	Ganjam
29.	Labanyaguda	,,
30.	Kogaon	Kalahandi
31.	Lanjigarh	,,
32.	Kanjipani	Keonjhar
33.	Venkatapalam	Koraput
34.	Padua	,,
35.	Ambadola	,,
36.	Putasing	,,
37.	Mudulipara	,,
38.	Sarat	Mayurbhanj
39.	Ljimate	,,
40.	Belgarh	Phulbani
41.	Bamunigam	,,
42.	Malchhamunda	Sambalpur
43.	Mahulpada	Sundargarh
44.	Banki	,,
45.	Tikayatpali	,,
46.	Raiboga	,,
47.	Raghunathpali	,,
48.	Khuntagaon	,,
49.	Ruguda	,,
50.	Sarsara	,,
51.	Sole	,,
52.	Bimalgarh	,,
53.	Bilda	,,
54.	Jamdih	,,
55.	Birbira	,,
56.	Majhapada	,,
57.	Mangeshpur	,,
58.	Gudiahidi	,,
59.	Sargipolli	,,
60.	Gopalpur	,,
61.	Garjanjore	,,
62.	Rajpur	,,

1	2	3
63.	Karmadihi	Sundargarh
64.	Bandega	,,
65.	Kinjirikela	,,
66.	Sahajbahal	,,
67.	Biringatoli	,,
68.	Panchara	,,
69.	Kukuda	,,
70.	Raibega	Sundaragarh
71.	Hatibari	,,
72.	Kumdabai	,,
73.	Khaldi	,,
74.	Salehua	Mayurbhanj
75.	Jamdihi	,,
76.	Basipitha	,,
77.	Bahanga	,,
78	Brundabanchandrapur	,,
79.	Kusalda	,,
80.	Pasuda	,,
81.	Patbil	,,
82.	Sukurlo	,,
83.	Mahuldiha	,,
84.	Padagarh	,,
85.	Guhaldangri	,,
86.	Badadundu	,,
87.	Dhangiriluta	Mayurbhanj
88.	Hatbadra	,,
89.	Badamtalia	,,
90.	Manada	,,
91.	Bankisole	,,
92.	Bhuasuni	,,
93.	Sankerko	,,
94.	Mangovindapur	,,
95.	Chhatna	Mayurbhanj
96.	Palasmundali	,,
97.	Kantisahi	,,
98.	Deuli	,,
99.	Merda	,,
100.	Keliahata	Keonjhar
101.	Sirigida	,,
102.	Nayakota	,,
103.	Gonasika	,,
104.	Dimbo	,,
105.	Palasapanaga	,,
106.	Bhanda	,,
107.	Ukhunda	,,
108.	Paracadi	Sambalpur
109.	Kusumi	,,
110.	Garhposh	,,
111.	Keshibahal	,,
112.	Kulundi	,,
113.	Fasimal	,,
114.	Jubarajpur	Kalahandi
115.	Karlapat	,,
116.	Sikarkupa	,,
117.	Nuapadar	Phulbani
118.	Gochhapara	,,
119.	Dutipada	,,
120.	Sarangada	,,
121.	Kanjamandi	Phulbani
122.	Gunjihadi	,,
123.	Sudra	,,
124.	Brahamangigam	,,
125.	Lingada	,,
126.	Indragarh	,,

1	2	3
127.	Godaguda	"
128.	Umeri	Koraput
129.	Kumuliput	,,
130.	Kanta	,,
131.	Khoirput	,,
132.	Sikapalli	,,
133.	Dumuriput	,,
134.	Kundli	,,
135.	Sunki	,,
136.	Guneipada	,,
137.	Kakiriguma	,,
138.	Padagoda	,,
139.	Bndhugam-Almanda	,,
140.	Nandalpur	,,
141.	Ahehulguma	,,
142.	Tikiri	,,
143.	Dungasuda	,,

ANNEXURE II

List of LD PT/COs Opened in Orissa during **1979-80**

Sl.No.	Name of the LD PT	District
1	2	3
1.	Birtung	Puri
2.	Gumma	Ganjam
3.	Thakurgarh	Dhenkanal
4.	Rampur	Bolangir
5.	Subalaya	,,
6.	Sindheikela	,,
7.	Panchupalli	Keonjhar
8.	Karlamunda	Kalahandi
9.	Harabhanga	Phulbani
10.	Tarasingha	Gonjam
11.	Menda	Bolangir
12.	Khanua	Mayurbhanj
13.	Badajoda	,,
14.	Bhauriabad	Balasore
15.	Kantiokateni	Dhenkanal
16.	Khamar	,,
17.	Kamarcharisahi	,,
18.	Darlipali	Sundergarh
19.	Jaminikera	Sambalpur
20.	Kosegummda	Koraput
21.	Jharigumma	"
22.	Badagaon	"
23.	Talsara	Sundargarh
24.	Tubey	Dhenkanal
25.	Madanpur-Rampur	Kalahandi
26.	Sridamchandrapur	Mayurbhanj
27.	Kakhara	Balasore
28.	Mangalapur	Dhenkanal
29.	Kesadurapalli	Keonjhar
30.	Dhama	Sambalpur
31.	Chandrasekharprasad	Dhen Kanal
32.	Jagadalpur	Sambalpur
33.	Niandigaon	Balasore
34.	Guamal	,,
35.	Barihapur	Dhenkanal
36.	Baideswar	Cuttack
37.	Seranga	Ganjam
38.	Chatuahandi	Koraput
39.	Kantamal	Phulbani
40.	Kundra	Koraput
41.	Kiralaga	Sundragarh

1	2	3
42. Kantipal	.	Keonjhar
43. Hardoli	.	Koraput
44. Saragaon	.	Balasore
45. Derbis	.	Cuttack
46. Kolar	.	,,
47. Bainisiria	.	,,
48. Meradakatiachhak	.	,,
49. Taragaon	.	Koraput
50. Gondala	.	Ganjam
51. Brahabarad	.	Cuttack
52. Hatibadi	.	Cuttack
53. Machhadiha	.	Balasore
54. Dhusuri	.	,,
55. Kacabahal	.	Sambalpur
56. Padampur	.	Ganjam

Report Fishing Harbour at Paradeep Orissa

4142. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission and Evaluation Team have submitted their report regarding location of a fishing harbour at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) whether Government is impressed with the urgency of immediate location of fishing harbour in view of growing marine fishing gathering momentum there; and

(c) steps taken to clear the project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The required field studies on five completed fishing harbours have been conducted by the Programme Evalution Organisation of the Planning Commission and their Report is expected in July, 1980. On receipt of their Report further steps will be taken to process the proposal including the proposal on Paradeep Harbour.

Demand of Milk Powder in Metropolitan cities

4143. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the demand of milk powder in the metropolitan cities in the country and the quantity supplied to these cities during the last 5 months. month-wise?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The metropolitan dairies of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras place their demands for skin milk powder from the pooled buffer stock maintained by the Indian Dairy Corporation from time to time and these demand are met by the Indian Dairy Corporation. The figures of skim milk powder supplied to the dairies in the metropolitan cities in the five months from January to May, 1980 (month-wise figures not readily available) are as follows:—

1. Calcutta	2,186	tonnes.
2 Delhi	2,184	tonnes.
3. Madras	1,237	tonnes.
4. Bombay	9	tonnes.

Rise in Price of Foodgrains

4144. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps so far taken to check further price rise in foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Some seasonal rise in the prices of foodgrains during the lean season is a normal feature every year. With the widespread drought conditions prevailing in most parts of the country during 1979-80 the production of both

kharif and rabi foodgrains has suffered. There is, therefore, a natural tendency for the prices of foodgrains to rise because of fall in production. The following steps have, however, been taken to prevent undue rise in the prices of foodgrains:

(i) allotment of foodgrains to the State Governments from the Central pool have been stepped up so that the reasonable requirements of a larger number of people can be met through the public distribution system at fixed prices;

(ii) the Public Distribution System has been enlarged and strengthened. It has now a network of 2.55 lakhs of fair price shops covering 61.05 crore persons;

(iii) free and unrestricted movement of foodgrains from one part of the country to another has been allowed to continue so that foodgrains from surplus areas can freely move to deficit and high priced areas and a balance is maintained in the inter-regional prices; and

(iv) substantial increase of supplies of foodgrains under the Food-for-Work Programme. A total quantity of about 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were supplied under this programme during April 1979 to May 1980. These stocks are supplied to the working force in the rural areas at highly subsidised rates and have thus helped the poorer sections of the community.

Occupation of Post Office Building at Budaun

4145. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR-AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the newly constructed Head Post Office Building at Badaun (Distt. Budaun), Uttar Pradesh is lying without occupation for the last over a year and expenditure incurred on both the buildings;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it will be occupied for service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Civil works in respect of Head Post Office Building at Budaun were completed and the building taken over in August 1979. The Head Post Office and the Divisional Office have not yet been shifted to the newly constructed building. The rent being paid for the two buildings presently housing the two offices is Rs. 1040 per month. The expenditure incurred for constructing the new departmental was Rs. 8,91,168.62.

(b) The Head Post Office and Divisional Office could not be shifted to the new building due to inadequate supply of water because of low pressure in the Municipal Water Supply and improper functioning of the electric points, arising from fault in the local power station cable. Necessary steps are being taken to strengthen the arrangements for the supply of water and proper functioning of electric points and installations.

(c) The two offices will be shifted as early as possible.

Centenary Celebration by Marathi Natya Parishad

4146. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marathi Natya Parishad is contemplating centenary celebrations to mark the beginning of the Marathi Musical Plays hundred years ago; and

(b) if so, in what manner the various cultural agencies like the Sangeet Natak Academy, National School of Drama, the Songs and Drama Division and the All India Radio propose to participate in this event and thereby enrich the cultural heritage of our country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Radio Stations in the West zone *i.e.* Bombay, Pune, Jalgaon have drawn up a special programme of celebrations which are to start on 31st October, 1980 and will conclude on the same date in 1981. The other institutions have not drawn up any programme to mark the celebrations, so far.

Telecommunication facilities in industrial centres of Ahmedabad, Jalgaon etc. in Maharashtra

4147. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the pending proposals regarding improvements in tele-communications facilities at the new industrial centres in Maharashtra *viz.*, Ahmednagar, Roha, Jalgaon and Chiplun;

(b) the steps being taken to expedite work thereon; and

(c) the amount earmarked and the amount spent so far and amount likely to be released in the year 1980-81 for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house in due course.

डीजल और उर्वरको के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का कृषि उत्पादों की लागत पर प्रभाव

4148. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिस से कमजोर वर्गों के 60 प्रतिशत उन उपभोक्ताओं को कुछ राहत मिलेगी जो डीजल और उर्वरकों के मूल्य में की गई वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि सहित सामान्य वृद्धि से प्रभावित हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है, लघु कृषक विकास ऐजेन्सी, सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा समेकित ग्राम विकास जैसे विशेष कार्यक्रमों के तहत दी जाने वाली राज-सहायता की मौजूदा सुविधा जारी रखी जाएगी । उर्वरकों की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी हो जाने से दी जाने वाली राज-सहायता भी उसी अनुपात में बढ़ जाएगी । इन बातों के अलावा, सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को हर किस्म के उर्वरकों पर दी जाने वाली राज-सहायता भी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान जारी रहेगी । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह किसानों के लिये पर्याप्त ऋण सुनिश्चित करे । डीजल और उर्वरकों की कीमतों में हुई बढ़ोतरी का असर समाप्त करने के लिये कृषि मूल्य आयोग से कहा गया है कि वह खरीफ, 1980 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली फसलों का समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इन बातों को ध्यान में रखे ।

दिल्ली में अस्थाई कनेक्शन के लिए मानदंड

4149. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आवंटित करने के लिये कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां , तो पूरे तथ्यों सहित तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख). अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अस्थायी आवश्यकता के लिए उस क्षेत्र के एक्सचेंज में अतिरिक्त क्षमता तथा केबुल युग्म उपलब्ध होने पर ही मंजूर किए जाते हैं । यह नीति दिल्ली समेत सभी स्थानों पर समान रूप से लागू है ।

सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सेवा

4150. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले के विभिन्न नगरों, कस्बों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं लेकिन टेलीफोन कर्मचारियों के उपेक्षापूर्ण और निष्क्रिय व्यवहार से न तो टेलीफोन ही ठीक काम करता है और न ही टेलीफोन आपरेटर ड्यूटी पर उपलब्ध होते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं की इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) सीतापुर जिले के 14 शहरों में स्वचल एक्सचेंज प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, इस जिले में 64 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर और 23 स्थानीय ग्रामीण सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर भी प्रदान किए जा चुके है । इन एक्सचेंजों का कार्य निष्पादन सामान्यत: संतोषप्रद है । पर्याप्त संख्या में टेलीफोन आपरेटर नियुक्त किए गए हैं परन्तु टेलीफोन

आपरेटरों को अत्यधिक अनुपस्थितियों के कारण कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं ।

(ख) विभाग और अधिक अवकाश सुरक्षित आपरेटरों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है । सेवा के प्रति लापरवाही बरतने वाले दोषी आपरेटरों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाई की जा रही है ।

सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में वास्तविक से अधिक राशि के टेलीफोन बिल

4151. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन पद्धति के बारे में कुछ तकनीकी खामी अथवा लापरवाही के कारण सीतापुर जिले में टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं को असुविधा हो रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वास्तविक से अधिक राशि के बिल प्राप्त होते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर टेलीफोन कार्य नहीं करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख) सीतापुर जिले में स्वचल एक्सचेंजों का कार्यकरण सामान्यत: संतोषजनक है । 1979–80 के दौरान सीतापुर एक्सचेंज में बिलों की शिकायतों की संख्या जारी किए गए बिलों के 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम थी । टेलीफोन बिलों का हाथ से संकलन करते समय मानवीय त्रुटि सम्भव है । बिलों की शिकायतों में और कमी करव के लिए सभी उपभोक्ताओं के मीटरों की नियमित जाच की जाती है । बिलों से संबंधित सभी शिकायतों को जांच की जाती है और जायज मामलों में उपयुक्त छूट दी जाती है ।

Demand for Reconstitution of Sugar Zones

4152. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received demand from the sugar industry for reconstituting the sugar zones;

(b) if so, what decision the Government have taken in regard thereto;

(c) whether Government have received any demand from Maharashtra to split the present Maharashtra Zone on account of wide variation in the recovery from sugarcane; and

(d) whether Government have accepted the demand and, if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a), (b), (c) & (d). A representation demanding re-constitution of sugar zones particularly with reference to Maharashtra has been received by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which is presently servicing the investigation into the cost structure of the sugar industry by a High Level Committee appointed by the Government headed by the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. As the terms of reference of the said Committee include determination of cost of production of sugar and estimated cost for future as well as the fair ex-factory prices of levy sugar to be paid to the industry for different geographical zones, taking into account all relevent factors, such representations for re-constitution of sugar zones would be duly considered by the High Level Committee before submitting its recommendations to the Government.

Applications for Telephone Connections pending in Jamnagar and Expansion of Telephone Exchange

4153. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in Jamnagar city of Gujarat State as on 31st May, 1980;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand the existing telephone exchange to meet the requirement or open a new exchange; and

(c) if so, by how much lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of applications for new telephone connections on the waiting list as on 31-5-1980 at Jamnagar telephone exchange was 521.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. It is proposed to expand the existing Jamnagar telephone exchange by 300 lines during 1981 and another 600 lines during 1982.

Scheme for Channelisation of Swan Stream for Reclamation of Land for Cultivation in H.P.

4154. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have sent a proposal to the Central Government for the channelization of Swan Stream so as to reclaim fertile land for cultivation in Una District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the scheme has been approved;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme alongwith the likely date by which the work would be started and the total acreage of land likely to be reclaimed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the scheme would approved and the work started on its construction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes Sir. The scheme was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for being posed for assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The scheme did not meet the criteria laid down for seeking assistance from international agencies.

Water Development Board for Drinking Water

4155. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would set up Water Development Boards at the Centre and in all the States Union Territories for the provision of drinking water to all villages with the additional advantage that these Boards may seek financial loans/assistance as autonomous Bodies; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Water Development Boards at the Centre and all the Union Territories. As regards the States, it is for the State Governments to take a decision in this regard.

Request for Central aid for Afforestation in Drought Affected Orissa

4156. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the 12-point Drought Management Programme announced by the Prime Minister the Government of Orissa propose to undertake afforestation in a big way in severely drought affected areas of Sundergarh Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Koraput;

(b) whether the State Government have sought any Central assistance for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1739.88 lakhs which includes a provision of Rs. 1.76 lakhs

for afforestation and tree plantation in the drought affected areas as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Earthwork for development of Gram Panchayat Orchards	50.00
(ii) Rehabilitaion of degraded forests	15.00
(iii) Tree plantation in catchment areas for cheking soil erosion	50.00
(iv) Game Tank . . .	1.00
(v) Tree Plantation in backward and tribal areas . .	50.00
(iv) Road side tree plantation .	10.00
	176.00

Input Subsidy Scheme in Orissa

4157. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre had sanctioned an input subsidy scheme which was available to the farmers of Orissa till March, 1980;

(b) whether the State Government have urged that the scheme may be extended for the current kharif season also; and

(c) if so, whether Centre has accorded sanction and if not, by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). A scheme for subsidising agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, micro-nutrients etc. was introduced for the benefit of drought affected areas in the whole country where the last year's Kharif loss was 50 per cent or more. Subsidy is admissible under the scheme to small farmers, marginal farmers and tribal participants at the rate of 25 per cent, 33-1/3 per cent and 50 per cent respectively worked out with reference to cost of inputs subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250 per hectare. Originally, this facility was sanctioned upto 31st December, 1979 and was subsequently extended upto 31st March, 1980. This facility has been extended to single crop areas where rabi could not be grown, upto the end of the current financial year i.e. 31st March, 1981.

Cross Bar Telephone Factory at Bhubaneshwar

4158. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre had informed the State Government in February, 1979 that after careful consideration Centre had decided to set up a cross bar factory at Bhubaneshwar; and

(b) whether subsequently the Centre are contemplating to abandon the project and instead proposing to set up an electronic system of telephone equipment industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Bhubaneshwar in Orissa was recommended as one of the five possible locations by the Site Selection Committee for setting up of a unit of Indian Telephone Industries for manufacture of electro-mechanical (Cross-bar) switching equipment. Government of Orissa was informed accordingly and to await confirmation regarding the final decision in the matter.

(b) The question of setting up additional capacity for indigenous production of switching equipment (probably of electronic variety) beyond the earlier approved capacity of 3 lakh lines at Rae Bareli factory, is under consideration.

Universities without Senate and Syndicate

4159. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state names of Universities in India working without elected governing authorities like, Senate, Syndicate etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The composition of various authorities like Senate, Syndicate etc. of each university is prescribed in the Act and Statutes governing its establishment. No university legislation in the country provides for an exclusively elected governing authority. However, university legislations normally provide for election of representatives on the Senate or Syndicate by certain specified categories like teachers, registered graduates, etc.

Common Cadre of Teachers for + 2 and + 3 Stages

4160. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education has resulted in (i) large scale demotion of college teachers (ii) a large number of teachers being declared surplus and (iii) serious fall in enrolment of students at the collegiate level;

(b) if so, how Government propose to resolve these problems; and

(c) whether Government consider the proposal of All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations to create a common cadre of teachers for both +2 and +3 stages?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The introduction of the 10 + 2 + 3 pattern in some States may result in the conversion of the existing pre-University or Intermediate classes, which formed part of the University courses, into the + 2 stage of the school system This conversion may also require apportionment of the existing teaching staff between the two stages. However, the introduction of the new pattern is not expected to lead to a large number of teachers being rendered surplus. As the introduction of the new pattern involves the addition of one year to the school stage, enrolment in the university level courses may show only a temporary decline, till the process of transition to the new pattern is completed.

(c) As the + 2 stage does not form part of the university system, the question of a common cadre of teachers for the + 2 and + 3 stages does not arise.

Pay Scale for College/University Teachers in Central and State Universities

4161. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of uniform U.G.C. scales of pay for college and university teachers there exists considerable difference of emoluments between a teacher in a Central University and another in a State University; and

(b) whether Government propose to eliminate such differences?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir. Such differences in emoluments are due to the variations between the rates of dearness and other allowances sanctioned by the Central and State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

Production and Import of Cocoa

4162. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Cocoa necessary in the country;

(b) the total quantity of Cocoa proposed to be imported during the year 1980-81 and the total amount of money necessary in terms of foreign exchange to effect the said import;

(c) whether the country is capable of producing the requisite quantity of Cocoa; and

(d) if not, the steps the Union Government are contemplating to take to make the country self sufficient in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The requirement of cocoa for the organised sector industry is estimated to be around 1,700 tonnes annually at present.

(b) Since import of cocoa is made by private sector manufacturing units under Open Gloval Licence (actual users) no estimate of imports likely to be made during 1980-81 is available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Promotion of Group 'C' and 'D' Employees in P and T Deptt.

4163. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of group 'C' & 'D' employees in the P & T Department do not get automatic promotion even after putting 25 years of service, in order to give them a scope of promotion, two promotional scheme was evolved and it was agreed by the management of P & T department as also approved by the Ministry of Communication; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). There is no automatic prmotion in Group 'C' and Group 'D' cadres in P&T on the basis of length of service. The promotion is dependent upon the availability of vacancies in the higher cadres A scheme for providing two promotions in one's career has been formulated after discussion with the Staff side in the P&T Departmental Council and it is presently under consideration of the Government.

Development of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

4164. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news under caption "Anadhikrit Bastio Ko Bijali Pani Do" in Hindustan dated the 12th June, 1980; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that water to unauthorised colonies can be provided by the Undertaking on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries, subject to availability of trunk services in the vicinity of the colonies concerned.

The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has informed that Delhi Administration has since withdrawn its earlier instructions imposing restrictions in giving of domestic electricity connections in unauthorised constructions/ areas. Accordingly, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has started giving domestic connections in such areas on request and completion of usual commercial formalities.

Regularisation or Colonies in Trans-Jamuna

4165. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of those unauthorised colonies of Trans-Jamuna area of Delhi which have so far been approved for regularisation;

(b) the number and names of those colonies which are likely to be approved in the next group thereof;

(c) whethr Blocks 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar which was approved by notified area in 1953 and about 25 years old is likely to be regularised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Help from German Democratic Republic for 1982 Asian Games

4166. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Democratic Republic propose to help India for the 1982 Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The G.D.R. authorities propose to depute coaches in Gymnastics and Swimming.

Houses built by HUDCO for weaker sections in Bihar

4167. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of houses built in Bihar by HUDCO and other Central Government agencies for State and Central Government Employees, minority communities, Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Adivasi Communities as well as for weaker section of the society, Community-wise and districtwise, during the last three years; and

(b) the details regarding the amount spent and the number of houses under construction at preseent; and

(c) the details of loans sanctioned and other incentives given to lower communities or weaker sections of the Society, if any, for constructing the houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Housing is a State subject. Central Financial assistance is released to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State sector programmes including Housing according to their requirements and priorities. The role of Central Government is limited to issuing of guidelines and giving such financial assistance as may be available from available resources. Similarly, HUDCO Ltd., a public sector undertaking sanctions loans for schemes undertaken by the construction agencies all over the country. No direct involvement of the Centre is there in the construction of houses in the various States. The houses are constructed by the State authorities, and the details of houses constructed for different categories of persons for the specific periods are not available.

(b) and (c). This Ministry allocates LIC and GIC loans to the States for implementing various social housing schemes. The Government of Bihar was allocated LIC and GIC loans during the last 3 years (yearwise) for implementing the housing schemes as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	LIC	GIC*
1977-78 . . .	100.00	..
1978-79 . . .	120.00	100.00
1979-80 . . .	345.00	100.00

(*GIC started giving loans from the financial year 1978-79).

Regarding the utilisation of LIC, the State Governments have been asked to utilise 65 per cent of such loans for construction of houses for EWS and LIG. The GIC loans are to be utilised exclusively for construction of houses for EWS and village Housing Project Schemes.

The Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines to all Scheduled/Commercial Banks for providing finance for housing schemes. The banks will give direct loans to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups upto 80 per cent of the total cost of the house whereas for the general public this limit is 50 per cent. The rate of interest on direct loans to SC/ST would be 4 per cent provided the housing loan given to an individual does not exceed Rs 2500. The rate of interest for the general public is 12 per cent with ½ per cent rebate for regular payment of instalments.

HUDCO has granted loans to the various, agencies for construction of houses for various categories in Bihar during the last 3 years as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loan sanctioned	dwellings sanctioned
1977-78 . . .	5.91	1700
1978-79 . . .	2.16	1146
1979-80 . . .	2.07	1197

During the last 3 years, 73.25 per cent of the houses scanctioned by HUDCO in Bihar were meant for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups families with monthly family income not exceeding Rs. 600.

Several steps have been taken by HUDCO Ltd. to encourage the formulation of schemes by the borrowing agencies for the benefit of the EWS and LIG families. A few of such steps are given below:

(i) Fixing of cost all inclusive ceilings so that the cost of the houses is within the paying capacity of the people, e.g. for EWS all inclusive ceiling cost is Rs. 8,000 and for LIG it is Rs 18,000.

(ii) A differential rates structures has been adopted with a lower rate of interest for EWS and LIG houses.

(iii) Larger repaying period of loan has been prescribed for EWS and LIG families.

(iv) The siding scale of loan assistance has been introduced under which 100 per cent loan assistance is given where the cost of the house is not more than Rs. 5,000.

(v) Prizes are awarded for low cost urban and rural houses and new building schemes and technique in rotation each yar.

Assessment about number of Handicapped persons

4168. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of physically handicapped persons in the country has been increasing substantially;

(b) whether any assessment has been made by Government about the number of such persons in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any scheme has been introduced by Government for the rehabilitation of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Since no definite data about the number of physically Handicapped persons in the country is available, it is not possible to say if the numbr of such persons is substantially increaing.

(b) No, Sir. Registrar General has now agreed to enumerate/handicapped persons in the 1981 census. This will give information only in regard to 'totally blind', 'totally dumb' and 'totally disabled.'

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Various Sschemes introduced by the Government of India, for rehabilitation of handicapped persons are given in annexure enclosed.

ANNEXURE

(1) Financial assistance up to 90 per cent of the estimated cost (limited to maximum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for building) is given to voluntary organisations for taking up the projects for education and/or training of the handicapped for their socio-economic rehabilitation. A provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81.

(2) Scholarships are awarded to the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped for pursuing academic education from Class IX onwards. Stipend is given for in-plant training. A provision of Rs. 49 lakhs has been made for it during 1980-81.

(3) To provide greater mobility to the handicapped, 50 per cent of the cost of petrol/diesel purchased by handicapped, having vehicles exempted from the road tax, is reimbursed by this Ministry.

(4) 3 per cent of vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' services posts in the Central Government and in the comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings, have been reserved for the physically handicapped, (1 per cent each for the blind, the deaf and the Orthopaedically Handicapped).

(5) 18 Special Employment Exchanges for placing handicapped persons into jobs are functioning in various part of the country.

(6) Conveyance Allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of the pay subject to maximum of Rs. 50/- per month is paid to the handicapped employees.

(7) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped and for Orthopaedically Handicapped have been established at Dehradun and Calcutta respectively. The two other National Institutes one for Hearing Handicapped and the other for Mentally Retarded are envisaged at Bombay and Hyderabad respectively.

(8) With UNICEF Assistance short term training courses for the teachers of the handicapped children are being organised.

(9) Ministry of Social Welfare has drawn up a Scheme wherein 100 per cent of the cost of project for sponsoring the Research in the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped persons, is met by the Government of India.

(10) Integrated Education for the Handicapped Children aim at placing handicapped children in normal schools. Grants for implementation of the Scheme have been given to twelve States/Union Territories viz., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. The cost on salary of a resource teacher and his special pay, transportation charges at Rs. 25/- p.m. per child for 10 months, cost of books and stationery subject to maximum of Rs. 150/- per child per annum, actual expenditure or Rs. 500/- whichever is less, for initial purchase of equipment, salary of attendants and assessment charges are met by the Government of India and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis.

Supply of power for rural reconstruction

4169. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made representation to the Energy Ministry to provide adequate power supply to the programmes and plans for the rural reconstruction;

(b) whether the Government's decision not to permit manufacture of small sized generators affect the rural reconstruction plans; and

(c) if so, what other avenues have been searched by the Government to carry out the rural reconstruction plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The supply of power for schemes like minor irrigation etc., which are taken up under programmes like IRD, SFDA and DPAP is arranged by the State Governments/Union Territories. There has been no occasion for this Ministry to take up the matter with the Ministry of Energy and Coal.

(c) Does not arise.

Vocationalisation of Education

4170. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the vocationalisation of education as per the education policy approved by the previous Government;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard;

(c) if not, whether Government have different views on the subject; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The policy regarding vocationalisation of education has been evolved over the years. The Education Commission (1966) recommended it as an integral part of the new pattern of school education. The National Policy on Education (1968) approved it accordingly.

A centrally sponsored scheme for vocationalisation of higher secondary education was also launched in February, 1977, to promote country-wide acceptance of the concept of vocationalisation. The scheme was meant to encourage State Governments to initiate programmes of vocationalisation of higher secondary stage and to expand and consolidate it on a regular basis as State scheme in future. However, in accordance with a general decision of the National Development Council to reduce the number of centrally sponsored schemes, this scheme was discontinued from April, 1979.

Vocationalisation of education was reviewed by a National Review Committee (1978) and by the Working Group on Vocationalisation (1978). Their recommendations were approved by a Conference of Ministers of Education of States and Union Territories in July, 1978. Thereafter, in September 1978, the Conference of the Boards of Secondary Education in India adopted them for implementation.

Backward Areas in P & T Facilities, State-wise

4171 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts and areas indentified as backward district in postal and tele-communication facilities by his Ministry State-wise;

(b) the names of the district, subdivision, Tehsil and blocks are still

backward in postal and telephone facilities in tribal sub-plan areas of the States;

(c) whether his Ministry issued guidelines and instructed to the circles to give priority in chalking out the programmes and proposals and in implementation of the same;

(d) what are the criteria, facilities and liberal policies adopted for tribal areas by his Ministry to fill up the gap in development; and

(e) money earmarked for tribal sub-plan areas in Fifth Plan and Annual plan 1980-81 and released to the circles, circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The names of the districts and areas identified as backward in postal and telecommunication facilities are given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1084/80]. This statement also includes certain tribal areas. Apart from this, the tribal sub-plan areas and hilly areas are also treated as backward for the purpose of postal development.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Whereas in the normal rural areas a village should have a minimum population of 2,000 to be eligible for a post office in tribal areas the minimum population required is 1,000 only. A group of villages within a radius of 1½ Kms. can also be taken together to make up the population of 1,000. Further, while in the normal rural areas the minimum income expected of a new post office is 25 per cent of its cost, income equal to 10 per cent of the cost is sufficient in tribal areas. The effort is to open 50 to 55 per cent of the total number of new rural post offices sanctioned annually in hilly, backward and tribal areas. In so far as telecommunications facilities are concerned, information is combined in Statement II laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/80].

(e) No separate amount has been earmarked for opening of post offices in tribal areas. The related expenditure will be met from the general provision of Rs. 5.38 crores for rural postal facilities, under Annual Plan 1980-81. The allocation for telecommunication facilities for tribal areas is Rs. 7.5 crores. This amount is included in the consolidated funds allotted to the Circles scheme-wise. The Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85 is under preparation.

Credit from I. D. A. for Water and Sewerage Project

4172. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has extended a credit assistance of 80 million Dollars to Rajasthan Government to implement a water and sewerage project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The credit is for Rural Water Supply Schemes in about 2000 villages, improvement and extension of urban water supply in the cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner and extension of the sewerage system for collection and disposal of sewage in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Reservation of SC/ST in the Ministry

4173. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation of jobs for SC/ST persons in various departments and public sectors units—unit-wise falling under his Ministry; and

(b) whether there are proposals at present to raise this quota and make it uniform under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Percentages of reservations now in force in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in filling vacancies in posts and services under the Central Government including the Ministry of Communications and offices under its administrative control, are given in the "Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services (Fifth Edition: 1978)", a copy of which is available in the Parliament House Library.

In so far as reservation for S.C. and S.T. in posts and services in the public sector undertakings viz. Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, and Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, under the administrative control of this Ministry are concerned, a statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts of services in the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications

Name of the Undertaking	Group of Posts	Percentage of reservations		
		SC	ST	
1. *Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.*				
(i) Posts filled by direct recruitment	A & B	16⅔	7½	For all units
		13	5	for Karnataka & (Bangalore Unit)
	C & D	21	5	(for U.P. Naini & Rae Bareli Unit)
		9	5	for Kerala (Palghat Unit).
		8	5	for Janmmu & Kashmir (Srinagar Unit).
(ii) Posts filled by promotion	A,B,C & D	15	7½	
2. *Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras*				
(i) Posts filled by direct recruitment	A & B	16⅔	7½	
	C &D	18	5	
(ii) Posts filled by Promotion	A,B,C & D	15	7½	
3 *Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi.*				
(i) Posts filled by direct recruitment	A,B,C &D	16⅔	7½	
(ii) Posts filled by promotion	A,B,C,& D	16⅔	7½	

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Deptts. and Institutions

4174. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of reservation of jobs for people of S.C. and S.T. in departments and public institutions under his Ministry; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make such reservation of jobs and seats uniform in all places under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The percentage of reservation for S.C. and S.T. for services in the Ministry, its departments and subordinate offices is the same as prescribed *i.e.* 15 per cent and 7½ per cent respectively. The autonomous organisations, including universities and higher education institutions, who have their own rules, have also been advised to adopt and follow the prescribed percentage of reservation in respect of non-teaching posts. In regard to recruitment of teaching staff in universities and other institutions of higher education, reservation has been provided at lecturers level.

Regarding Survey of Konarak Temple

4175. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether latest surveys were undertaken by monument experts regarding the present condition of Konarak Temple in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any extra amount was provided in 1979-80 and 1980-81 for preservation of Konarak Temple and to save it from crumbling down; and

(c) if so, the amount spent and measures taken?

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

(b) and (c). For special repairs of Konarak temple an amount of Rs. 1,10,000|- was provided during 1979-80 against which Rs. 76,712|- was spent. A provision of Rs. 90,000|- has been made for 1980-81.

Certain measures of preservation suggested by the Experts Committee have already been implemented while others are being implemented.

Separate Archaeological Survey for Orissa

4176. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have a separate archaeological survey circle for Orissa;

(b) if so, when this separate circle is going to be constituted; and

(c) the reasons why it is being delayed?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Surplus in Foodgrains

4177. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is surplus in foodgrains especially in rice; and

(b) if so, what is per capita per head domestic consumption of foodgrains and criteria of abundance in economic terms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). India has not imported any

foodgrain since 1978 and has, on the other hand exported certain limited quantities of foograins to the neighbouring countries. Because of bumper harvests during 1977-78 and 1978-79 of foodgrains in general and of rice in particular, the stocks of foodgrains reached a record level of 21.44 million tonnes in the month of June 1979. This helped, to a great extent, to tide over the problem of relatively lower production during 1979-80 due to adverse weather conditions, without making any recourse to imports from outside.

The levels of net availability of foodgrains exclusive of government stocks per year for the last five years have been as under:—

(Kgs. per year)

Year	Per capita net availability of	
	Foodgrains	Rice
1975	148.4	58.2
1976	165.7	68.8
1977	158.7	62.1
1978	172.2	72.5
1979	174.6	74.3

In the recent past, the levels of net availability have been relatively more comfortable.

The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, has prepared the normative requirement of the food articles on per capita basis. According to their standard the normative per capita requirement of foodgrains comes to 157 kgs. per year. The Institute has also laid down the minimum requirement for other articles like vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, fats and oil, flesh food, sugar and jaggery etc. In other words, the requirement of foodgrains should be 157 kgs. per year if the other food articles are also available for consumption at the recommended level. Considering the availability of foodgrains alone, the availability figures given above indicate comfortable postition with respect to foodgrains in general.

O.T.A. Paid to Employees of Posts and Telecommunication

4178. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the overtime bills paid to the Posts and Telecommunication employees during the last three years, separately;

(b) the reason for unusual rise in the overtime bills of the employees; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring down or abolish the same?

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

	Rs. crores
1977-78	14.03
1978-79	20.39
1979-80	26.64

(b) The increase in the overtime expenditure is mainly attributable to the following reasons:

(i) Increase in the number of holidays from 9 to 16 to the operative staff.

(ii) Increase in rates of overtime allawance with every increase in the rates of dearness allowance.

(iii) Shortage of staff.

(c) The P&T being a public utility Department, it has to provide essential services to the public. The nature

of work performed in the operative offices is such that it cannot be postponed till the next working day in the public interest. Grant of overtime to the staff, therefore, becomes inevitable. The control on this expenditure is exercised by fixing every year certain limits of overtime expenditure for every unit and the performance of the units is watched through periodical expenditure statements prescribed in this behalf. Instructions are also issued to the units from time to time for exercising strict economy while ordering the staff for overtime duty.

Review Committee of Post Graduate Education and Research Engineering and Technology

4179. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on Post Graduate Education and Research Engineering and Technology had submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures had been taken by Government to give effect to the recommendations contained therein?

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

(b) The summary and recommendations of the Report are attached. Copies of the full Report have been made available to the Parliament library.

(c) Action to give effect to the recommendations will be taken after the Government have considered them.

Report of the Review Committee on Post Graduate Education and Research in Engineering and Technology.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In June 1978 the Government of India appointed the Committee to review the progress so far made by the country in the area of post-grauate education and research in engineering and technology and to report on all aspects of its further development. In order to fulfil the task assigned to it, the Committee collected relevant information from almost all institutions offering post-graduate programmes held extensive discussions with students, teachers, academicians, industrialists, researchers, administrators etc. in various parts of India, consulted a large number of documents and reports and also looked into the trends and practices in other parts of the world. This report is based on all these discussions and exercises. While bringing to focus the major issues, problems and suggestions relating to post-graduate education and research, the report also points out some of the limitations the Committee had. The main findings and recommendations are briefly summarised below for quick reference:

(1) While there has been considerable expansion of the system of post-graduate education and research in the country during the past three decades, and it has done quite a lot of good to national development, the shortcomings in the implementation of the recommendations made by the earlier reviews have been responsible for many of its ills today. Post-graduate education and research is a matter of national concern and therefore should get continuous and serious attention on a priority basis.

(2) Today the S&T content in the Indian society and the extent of India's ivolvement in R&D are very low. The capacity for generating and sustaining technological growth within the country has to be strengthened considerably and vigorous steps taken for the continual imporvement of that capacity.

This means that the Indian national investment in scientific and technological education and research should increase many fold to meet the growing needs of the changing social system.

(3) The performance of about half-a-dozen institutions in the area of post-graduate education and research has been quite good mainly because of the deliberate efforts and liberal investments in promoting them. In spite of the considerably lower inputs, about 20 other institutions have also done creditably well. The performance of the remaining 50 or so institutions is poor, even though they also have succeeded in developing certain areas|disciplines well. The physical facilities in many of these institutions are inadequate.

(4) For a variety of reasons, it has not been possible to attract sufficiently large number of bright people for post-graduate education. To ensure that only bright and motivated people are admitted to post-graduate courses, admission to these programmes should be restricted to only those who come through the GATE, as detailed in this report. The Government should impose requirements on industry and Government departments to sponsor their engineers and technologists for post-graduate education and research in the respective areas of their interest.

(5) Post-graduate scholarships for ME/M Tech should be enacted from the present value of Rs. 400/- p.m. to Rs. 600|- p.m. and should be given to all those who are admitted through the GATE. However, sponsored candidates who are paid by their employers would be eligible to get only 75 per cent of the value of the scholarship.

Fellowships for doctoral aspirants should be raised from the present value of Rs. 500/- p.m. to Rs. 700/- p.m.; second year Rs. 800|- p.m. and third year Rs. 900|- p.m. The fellowship should be enhanced by Rs. 50|- after submission of the thesis and should be continued for 3 more months or till the 'viva' is over, whichever is earlier. Values of all scholarships/fellowships should be reviewed once every 3 years.

(6) The one-year post-graduate diploma courses have not been found to be popular and successful. They need not to be offered as regular programmes unless they are specifically asked for and paid for by interested agencies.

All existing post-graduate degree programmes which are out-dated, stereotyped and unpopular should be wound up. Wherever possible they should be redesigned to include relevant and emerging areas.

All ME/M Tech programmes should be of three semesters duration consisting of two semesters course work (including core and elective subjects) and one semester dissertation work. The concept of joint guides for supervising project|dissertation work should be encouraged. These programmes should be offered in suitable modules with credit system. Post-graduate Curriculum Development Centres should be set up to revise, redesign and update the curricula of post-graduate programmes on a continuing basis. The curricula should be dynamically designed and should have flexibility to include new ideas and developments as and when necessary.

The minimum duration for doctorate after ME/M Tech degree should be two years of full-time study and research. In exceptional cases when BEs/B Techs are admitted directly for doctoral programmes, the minimum duration of the course should be 3 years. All aspirants for doctorate should invariably go through some advanced

course relevant to the specific area of research. 'Candidate-based Doctoral Committees' should assess the candidate's competence and identify his deficiencies.

In many emerging areas which are science based, but heavily technology oriented, there is need to train scientist technologists who can handle the twin responsibilities of scientific research and innovative application. A separate stream of post-graduate courses of 3 semesters duration after M Sc in science should be developed on the pattern of ME/M Tech programmes.

Under no circumstances should further proliferation of existing programmes in conventional or irrelevant areas be permitted. Neighbouring academic and research institutions should be encouraged not only to conduct post-graduate programmes jointly, but also to share jointly the facilities such as faculty, library, equipment etc.

(7) Introduction of part-time post-graduate programmes especially in industrialised areas should be encouraged. New techniques and arrangements should be deviced for extending high quality post-graduate education to engineers/technologists employed at locations remote from established campuses.

(8) It is necessary to recognise publicly and to publicise widely that in today's world post-graduate studies at master's degree level are a normal part of basic engineering education. The unreasonably restrictive conception that a bachelor's degree is sufficient preparation for most engineering work should not be perpetuated.

It should be made mandatory to prescribe post-graduate degree as the minimum qualifications for recruitment to many positions in the engineering profession in industry, R&D organisations, electricity Boards, PWDs, Posts and Telegraphs, Railways etc. The present policy and practice of recruiting graduate engineers at the lowest levels (single point entry) to many services should be discontinued. As an incentive and mark of recognition it should be mandatory to give not less than 2 advance increments whenever post-graduate degree holders are recruited.

The Government should take effective measures to link up all developmental projects and industrial expansion with the requirement of induction of competent post-graduate engineers and technologists into the respective projects. Industrial establishments should be asked to institute regular 'engineering manpower audits' to ensure that they make the best use of these personnel as their key assets. Proper utilisation and deployment of scientific and technical manpower are important.

A reliable national information system for the storage, updating, retrieval and analysis of manpower information should be established to assist technical education planning.

It is necessary to study the employment pattern of post-graduates in industry, Government, education etc. and also to make inter-comparisons regarding their characteristics, attitudes and performance.

(9) Next to the student body, the faculty is the most important factor in assuring success of any engineering education programme. Possession of a doctorate degree or equivalent qualification representing an advanced level of intellectual attainment and creative endeavour should be made a pre-requisite for post-graduate teaching. Industrial experience should be prescribed as an essential qualification for recruitment to teaching positions at post-graduate level. All recruitments to teaching positions should

be made only on all-India basis. Mobility and exchange of faculty between academic institutions, R & D organisations and industrial establishments should be encouraged to prevent in-breeding.

A rigorous 'staff appraisal scheme' to assess teachers annually should be introduced in every post-graduate institution. Such staff appraisal records should be looked into at every stage of promotion. Suitable merit promotion schemes should be introduced in all institutions.

(10) It is necessary to create in some of the higher technological institutions an infra-structure for training in the instrumentation area with particular reference to repairs and maintenance of sophisticated equipment. Institutions like IITs should ensure that they are capable of maintaining and repairing their own equipment and those of others in their region. A specialist cadre of maintenance technicians/engineers with proper status and attractive scales of pay should be built up atleast on a regional basis.

(11) Government should impose requirements on industry as well as on post-graduate institutions to collaborate with each other on the basis of the various suggestions made in this report. The tendency on the part of industry to look to the advanced countries for technical know-how should be discouraged. Tax should be levied on any know-how imported from outside. A research cess should be levied (if necessary through legislative action) on each industry. A 133 per cent tax deduction should be allowed on all payments/contributions/ investments made by industry to promote post-graduate education and research.

(12) There is urgent need to take deliberate action to prevent enormous wastage of resources on repetitive and irrelevant research projects. Academic research at all levels should emphasise work done in the context of socio-economic development. The culture of sponsored research projects should be further developed.

Institutional consultancy should be encouraged and individual consultancy permitted on the basis of predetermined norms. The money earned from sponsored and consultancy projects should be utilised for further developing the resarch capability of the institutions.

Multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary and transorganisational research with emphasis on design and development should be encouraged at all levels. Problems of industry should be documented and distributed to post-graduate institutions on a continuing basis It is recommended that a national level R & D Newsletter should be published regularly giving information on all research projects for the benefit of post-graduate institutions, R & D organisations and industry. It would be good to organise atleast once every two years an all-India Conference on post-graduate projects and to document them area/ discipline-wise.

Those institutions which have competence to undertake sponsored research projects on a large scale should be permitted to recruit a core of competent scientific staff on permanent basis with all service benefits.

(13) Immediate action should be taken to revise the norms of funding to provide physical and other facilities in post-graduate institutions on the basis of guidelines suggested in this report. The recommendation of grants for new post-graduate programmes should be based on the overall post-graduate activities of the departments concerned and not on a narrow truncated basis of specific post-graduate courses proposed by an institution.

While it is necessary to undertake in a phased manner the need-based consolidation of all institutions (including modernisation of laboratories and replacement of obsolete equipment), it is strongly recommended that such consolidation be undertaken on a priority basis in those institutions which—despite poor funding—have proved their merit by their past performance. These institutions should serve as nuclei for technological development in their respective regions. A provision of about Rs. 20 crores may be made available for this purpose during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85).

It is imperative that funding post-graduate education and research in engineering and technology in all engineering institutions including University Departments should be a 100 per cent Central Government responsibility and that the existing dichotomies/disparities in funding should be eliminated as suggested in this report.

In the case of institutions of national importance which are to be maintained and further developed as pace-setters, funding should be based on integrated infra-structural development as at present. However, even in their cases assistance to various departments should be performance based.

Since non-Plan provisions have been approved from 1979-80 for meeting the recurring liability in respect of ongoing post-graduate programmes, the Central Government should advise the State Governments to extend retirement and other service benefits to post-graduate staff in institutions which are governed by the State Government grant-in-aid rules.

(14) One of the biggest stumbling blocks in the path of scientific and technological research and development in India is the lack of proper data banks/information services. There is immediate need to educate and train information users by introducing user education/training programmes in the post-graduate institutions and Research Centres.

India is importing bibliographical data bases along with appropriate software to develop computerised information retrieval system in the country. It is necessary to absorb this imported 'information technology' and develop it further to suit local needs.

It is strongly recommended that a couple of National Data Centres with all the major data bases of S & T in the form of computer readable magnetic tapes should be established in India as a matter of urgency.

(15) This Committee's most important single recommendation linked to many other proposals in various sections in this report is that the Government should make the AICTE/Post-graduate Board a new statutory organisation—a National Authority—with powers granted to it by Parliament to advance and promote the technological development of this country by maintaining high standards of engineering and technological education and research. The proposed Authority should optimise the utilisation of all available resources and provide impetus to all the centres engaged in post-graduate programmes and research. Evaluation and accreditation of post-graduate courses should be done atleast once in five years by a suitable national agency.

Methods should be developed for the performance-based audit of post-graduate institutions with a view to facilitate comprehensive reviews of their various programmes. The present system of financial expenditure audit should be replaced.

(16) India has a leading role to play in the new concept of TCDC.

In her own interest India should formulate a coherent 'country training policy' for training overseas students in emerging areas of engineering and technology.

H.R.A. to P & T Employees Serving in Panchayat

4180. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees in the P & T Department serving in the Major or Minor Panchayat are not given House Rent Allowance; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) House Rent Allowance is ordinarily admissible to Central Government employees including P&T employees serving at places where the population is 50,000 or more as per the Census held in 1971 and under some other conditions prescribed by the Government. Merely being a Panchayat may not make a place eligible for this allowance unless other conditions are satisfied.

(b) P&T employees are governed by the general orders issued by the Government for all Central Government employees in matter of House Rent Allowance as also other similar allowances. No separate policy is laid down in this regard by the P&T Department.

SC & ST in grip of money lenders

4181. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any survey has been conducted to assess the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country who could not get rid of from the traditional money lenders?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): No, Sir. No specific survey has been made in this regard. However, based on the findings of All India Debt and Investment Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in 1971-72, the Government of India issued guidelines in 1975 to States/Union Territories to undertake legislative measures to give relief to the rural poor, which would cover Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by discharging or scaling down of their debts. According to the guidelines, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having an annual income upto Rs. 2,400/- were to be given complete discharge of their non-institutional debts and the debts of small farmers were to be scaled down. It was also suggested that considering the relative backwardness of the tribal population amongst the weaker sections, the State Governments may consider adopting more liberal norms, say, doubling the land holding norms suggested in the guidelines for non-tribal categories of debtors in respect of the land held by the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Most of the States have undertaken debt relief legislation on these lines. The next All India Debt and Investment Survey is due in 1981-82.

राजस्थान में हैण्डपम्पों की हानि के बारे में शिकायतें

4182. श्री भोखा भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में अकाल राहत कार्य में लगे मजदूरों द्वारा पेय जल के लिए हैण्डपम्प लगाये जाने और उन्हें मजदूरी का भुगतान न किये जाने के बारे मे शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या जिन समस्याओं के बारे में शिकायत की गई है वह वैसी ही स्थिति में पडी है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को अनुदेश दिये हैं, यदि नही तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अनुदेश कब जारी किये गये अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) से (ङ). राजस्थान सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है । रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

तथापि भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को 5 मई, 1980 को सामान्य अनुदेश जारी किए हैं, जिस में काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में कदाचारों को रोकने तथा कूपन प्रणाली शुरू करने सहित प्रक्रिया को कारगर बनाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया था । इस के अतिरिक्त प्रधान मंत्री, का सूखा व्यवस्था संबंधी 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम सूखा ग्रस्त राज्यों को भेजा गया, जिस में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ मजदूरों को मजदूरी का तत्काल भुगतान करने पर बल दिया गया है ।

"Demand Day" by All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation

4183. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at the call of All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations a "Demand Day' was observed on 7th April, 1980 and it received petitions from different parts of the country pledging support to AIFUCTO's charter of demands; and

(b) whether Government in recent past have made it a practice not to reply to letters/petitions from teachers' organisations including those from AIFUCTO?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Some letters have been received from the Associations of College Teachers in different States stating that at the instance of the AIFUCTO, they were observing April 7, 1980 as 'Demands Day'.

(b). No, Sir. However, the representatives of AIFUCTO have been meeting the Union Ministers of Education during the last two or three years at frequent intervals. The views and decisions of the Central Government on the Demands made by them have been explained to them from time to time.

Drinking Water in Bihar

4184. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Bihar has failed to provide drinking water to the minorities of Chhotanagpur in general and the minorities of Hind Pighi and Kalal Toli of Ranchi in particular;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of State Governments. Central assistance is provided to State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to accelerate the coverage of villages where the problem of drinking water is relatively more acute. So far 1572 schemes covering 1778 villages with a population of approximately 24.77 lakhs (1971 census) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1169.172 lakhs has been approved by the Centre under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme since its inception in 1977-78 for the Bihar State.

The position in respect of Scheme under the Chhotanagpur Division is as below:

Sl. No.	District	No. of ARP Schemes approved	No. of villages	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs).
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kazaribagh	8	53	108.749
2	Dhanbad	4	24	77.160

1	2	3	4	5
3	Ranchi	3	13	15.167
4	Palamau	5	13	28.586
5	Singbhum	1	2	0.500
6	Giridih	4	8	23.480
		25	113	253.642

The present target is to cover all the problem villages with potable water during the Sixth Plan (1980—85).

Service Rules or Non-Teaching Staff of Jawaharlal Nehru University

4185. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the service rules being followed by the Jawaharlal Nehru University for its non-teaching staff members;

(b) whether the rules have been approved by the Ministry of Education|Home Affairs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if approved, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru Univresity, pending formulation of its own Statutes, the University has adopted the Model Rules framed by the University Grants Commission in respect of conduct and terms and conditions of service of whole-time non-teaching employees.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, the University is competent to frame Statutes on conditions of service of staff. The question of Government's approval does not arise.

Opening of Coal Depots

4186. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal depots were opened by Delhi Administration during last two years in Delhi to meet urgent public demand of coal;

(b) criteria laid down for giving licences by Delhi Administration to applicants;

(c) how many people had applied for coal depot licence in 1979 for Paschimpuri, New Delhi with details thereof;

(d) whether this coal depot was allotted to a lady whose application was rejected by Officers and Committee which was appointed for the purpose in initial stage and the Committee and Officers had suggested another applicant's name for the licence but the then Executive Councillor had sanctioned licence to rejected applicants;

(e) if so, reasons therefor;

(f) whether complaints have been received by Government against such allotment of depot and if so, number and nature of complaints;

(g) whether Government will make an enquiry through C.B.I.; and

(h) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) 62 and 63 licences for opening coal depots were issued in 1978 and 1979 respectively.

(b) Besides the number of existing coal depots, the population of the locality and the fact that card holders should not have to go far to draw their soft coke are kept in view whilst issuing licence to deal in coal.

(c) 6 persons viz. S|Shri Kasturi Lal, Kewal Kishan, Balkrishan, Chatter Sain and Smts. Ratna Devi and

Muli Devi had applied for a licence for a coal depot in Paschimpuri, New Delhi in 1979.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Licence was granted on the basis of the recommendation by the Chairman, Advisory Committee, Metropolitan Council as well due to the fact the applicant belonged to the Scheduled Caste.

(f) No, Sir. The Deptt. of coal has not received any complaints regarding allotment of coal depots.

(g) and (h). Does not arise.

सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान में उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाया जाना

4187. श्री **राम कुमार मीना** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में एक उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने के लिये 1979 में कोई केन्द्रीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया था; और

(ख) क्या वहां संयंत्र लगाया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं । केन्द्र सरकार ने सवाई माधोपुर में उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है ।

(ख) भविष्य में लगाये जाने वाले गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों के सही स्थल की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा गठित कार्यकारी दल ने निदिष्ट किया था कि सवाई माधोपुर सही स्थल नहीं हो सकता । तथा उर्वरक संयंत्र के सही स्थल का निर्णय इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की उपलब्धता, कच्चे माल और तैयार उर्वरकों के परिवहन के संभारतंत्र और अन्य युक्ति संगत तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओं जैसे मुद्दों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है । वैसे यह तभी संभव है जब विस्तृत तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन पूरे हो गये हों कि भविष्य के उर्वरक संयंत्रों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सही स्थल के लिए किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचना संभव होगा ।

शरणार्थियों के दावों का निपटान

4188. **श्री भगवान देव** : क्या **पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभाजन के समय देश में आने वाले ऐसे सिंधी, पंजाबी और बंगाली शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन के दावों का निपटान अब तक किया जा चुका है और ऐसे शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन के दावों का निपटान अभी किया जाना है ;

(ख) शेष दावों का निपटान अब तक न किये जाने के क्या कारण है और इन दावों का निपटान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ;

(ग) कितने सिंधी शरणार्थियों ने विभाजन के बाद भारत सरकार से लिये गये ऋण का भुगतान कर दिया है और उन्होंने कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और ऐसे शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने अभी ऋण का भुगतान करना है और उन के द्वारा कितनी राशि लौटायी जानी है ;

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार उन शरणार्थियों के ऋण माफ करने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिन्होंने 5000 रुपये से कम राशि लौटाई है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस पर अब विचार करने को तैयार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे): (क) और (ख). मुआवजे के लिये दायर किये गये आवेदन पत्रों की कुल संख्या 5,07,133 थी । इन सभी आवेदन पत्रों का निपटान कर दिया गया है । तथापि, न्यायिक आदेशों आदि के परिणामस्वरूप 1785 आवेदन पत्रों पर पुनः कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है । इन मामलों को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) पुनर्वास विभाग में इस प्रकार का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । क्योंकि ऋण राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से वितरित किये गये थे ।

(घ) यह पहले ही निर्णय किया जा चुका है कि कुछ निर्धारित शर्तों के अधीन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋण बट्टे खाते डाल दिये जाये । प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत मामले में 2000 रुपये के ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को शक्तियां सौंप दी गई है । ऐसे मामलों पर, जिन में 2000 रु० से अधिक राशि हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाता है ।

(ङ) उक्त (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

4189. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are irrigation projects, schemes and progarmmes prepared by the Government of Orissa and

submitted to his Ministry for World Bank assistance;

(b) programme-wise the World Bank assistance received so far by that State;

(c) is there any scheme under preparation for World Bank assistance by that State;

(d) whether the World Bank agreed to sanction the assistance and provided so far; and

(e) progress made and money utilised by that State and asked for further funds for the schemes for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (c). The International Development assistance of US $ 58 million, as per Bank has agreed to provide credit assistance of US 58 million, as per agreement signed in October, 1977, for medium irrigation projects of Orissa. Besides, the following three major projects of the State are under consideration for seeking credit assistance from the World Bank:

(i) Mahanadi Birupa Barrage.

(ii) Rengail Irrigation Project.

(iii) Subernarekha (Orissa) Project.

(b) The credit assistance of $ 58 million is for a group of medium irrigation projects. Those medium projects which satisfy the economic and technical criteria evolved in consultation with the Bank would be eligible for credit assistance after they are approved by an appraisal committee set up for this purpose in the Central Water Commission. The Government of Orissa have identified a number of medium projects for utilising the credit. Out of these, 11 projects as per details given in the Annexure have so far been cleared by the Appraisal Committee of the Government of India/ IDA for assistance. A reimbursement of US $ 13.69 million has been received from the World Bank upto May, 1980. Final decision of the World Bank for giving credit assistance to the three other major projects referre to in (a) and (c) above will depend on the provision of adequate resources for these projects by the State in their plans, State's implementation capacity and the techno-economic viability of the projects.

(d) Out of the total credit of US $ 58 million mentioned at (a) and (c) above, the reimbursement received from the World Bank is US $ 13.69 million upto May, 1980.

(e) Details of the projects included in the line of credit for Orissa Medium Irrigation Projects and projects proposed to be included in the line of credit by the State, indicating estimated cost, expenditure upto 1979-80 and proposed outlays for 1980-81 and irrigation benefits are given in Annexure.

Outlays proposed by State Government for 1980-81, for the other three major projects under consideration for World Bank assistance are as below:—

(i) Mahanadi Birupa Barrage Project....Rs. 3.00

(ii) Rengali Irrigation Project....Rs. 11.60

(iii) Subernarekha (Orissa) Project....Nil

Annexure

Orissa Medium irrigation Project (Credit No. 740-IN)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	C.C.A. (ha.)	Estimated Cost	*Expenditure upto 1979-80	Balance cost	Proposed outlays 1980-81
A.	*Ongoing Projects*					
1	Ramiala Irrigation Project	9600	1104	695·18	444·22	170
2	Remal Irrigation Project	3900	521	298·47	222·53	200
3	Daha Irrigation Project	4580	724	482·18	241·82	200
4	Dumerbahal Irrigation Project	2800	349	222·43	126·57	50
5	Sunei Irrigation Prioject	10000	1138	340·82	797·18	220
6	Gohira Irrigation Project	8100	1087	486·51	600·49	200
7	Kuanria Irrigation Project	3600	653	346·97	306·03	220
8	Pilasalki Irrigation Project	2388	376	300·89	75·11	100
9	Jharband Irrigation Project	2043	206	93·61	112·39	60
10	Sarapgarh Irrigation Project	2238	341	129·79	211·21	100
11	Talsara Irrigation Project	3036	465	190·09	274·91	120
12	Harbangi Irrigation Project	9650	1522	34·81	1487·19	200
13	Kanjhari Irrigation Project	9823	1269	62·81	1206·19	180
14	Hariharjore Irrigation Project	9950	1497	69·47	1427·53	180
15	Badanala Irrigation Project	9800	1337	..	1337·00	50
	SUB-TOTAL	91508	12589	3718·63	8870·37	2250
B.	*New Projects*					
16	Upper Jonk	9000	798	3·09	794·91	10
17	Bankabal	7200	960	3·00	957·00	35
18	Kansabahal	6790	415	1·50	413·50	10
19	Barsaun	3000	330	1·50	328·50	10
	SUB-TOTAL	25990	2503	9·09	2493·91	65
	GRAND TOTAL :	117498	15092	3727·72	11364·28	2315

Projects at Sl. Nos. 1 to 11 are approved by the Appraisal Committee/World Bank.
*Includes the expenditure of Rs. 570 lakhs incurred before October, 1977 when the agreemedt with IDA became effective.

Papers from West Bengal refused Newsprint

4190. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of small papers published from West Bengal have been refused newsprint quota in 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the detailed reason thereof, paper-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Out of 72 applications which were received during the year 1978-79, for small newspapers published from West Bengal, for allotment of newsprint, action in respect of 64 applications was completed and newsprint was allocated. In the case of remaining 8 applications, 3 were received after the last date prescribed for receipt of applications. Necessary formalities were not completed by the other 5 newspapers. As such no newsprint could be allotted to them. The concerned newspapers were informed accordingly.

दिल्ली की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता में गिरावट

4191 **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की विद्युत् उत्पादन-क्षमता में रोजाना हो रही कमी का कोई हल ढूंढा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली की बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता में कितने मेगावाट की वृद्धि होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली की बिजली की मांग बदरपुर तथा इन्द्रप्रस्थ ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से पूरी की जाती है। कुल उपलब्ध उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 810 मेगावाट है तथा व्यस्ततम मांग लगभग 520 मेगावाट है। सामान्यतया व्यस्ततम मांग को पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। तथापि बदरपुर या दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान की उत्पादन यूनिटों में अधिक बन्दियां होने की परिस्थितियों में यदि ग्रिड से सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं होती तो लोड शेडिंग करनी पड़ती है। दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 210 मेगावाट की एक और यूनिट बदरपुर में स्थापित की जा रही है ।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को लाने-ले-जाने में कठिनाई

4192. **श्री जैनुल बशर** . क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सड़क परिवहन से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के लाने ले जाने में कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या इस संदर्भ में सरकार एक तेल परिवहन निगम की स्थापना करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। वास्तव में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को सड़क यातायात द्वारा लाने-ले-जाने को काफी बढ़ाया गया है जिस से कि जहां तक हो सके रेल टैंक वैगनों की कमी को पूरा किया जा सके।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Steal of explosive from ONGC, Agartala

4193. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a large quantity of high grade explosive was stolen from ONGC complex near Agartala;

(b) if so, the quantity stolen; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantities found missing from the ONGC explosive magazine at Baramura are: (i) 125 kg. special gelatin—80 per cent (ii) 1057 electrical detonators and (iii) 50 metres prima cord.

(c) and (d). An FIR has been lodged by the project authorities with the Jerania police station.

कोरबा में उर्वरक संयंत्र का निर्माण

4194. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा में उर्वरक कारखाने के निर्माण में कोई बाधा है और क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर प्राप्त हुए उपकरणों को क्षति पहुंच रही है अथवा वे अन्यत्र भेजे जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) कोरबा में उर्वरक संयंत्र के निर्माण के लिए कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और वहां पर उत्पादन कब शुरू होने की संभावना है;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). संसाधनों की समस्याओं के कारण कोरबा उर्वरक परियोजना का कार्यान्वियन 1974 में धीमा कर दिया गया था । यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि परियोजना के आगामी कार्यान्वियन पर, तालचर और रामगुण्डम में चालू किये जा रहे कोयले पर आधारित दो संयंत्रों के संचालन से प्राप्त अनुभवों के आधार पर ही विचार किया जायेगा ।

कोरबा में प्राप्त उपकरण/सामग्री को ठीक से सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है । तालचर और रामागुण्डम संयंत्रों की तत्काल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ मदें उधार पर दी गई है ; ।

Press conference of C.Ms. of West Bengal and Tripura covered by AIR and TV.

4195. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the Press Conference of Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Tripura covered by the AIR Calcutta and Agartala and T.V. Calcutta during the last two years; date-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Press Conferences of Chief Ministers are covered both by AIR and Doordarshan as a matter of established practice from the point of view of newsworthiness. The Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta covered the Press Conference of the Chief Minister, West Bengal on film on four occasions between June, 1978 to June, 1980.

The Press Conference of Tripura Chief Minister held at Calcutta on 14-1-1980 was covered on film by the Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta. On other ten occasions, dry coverage was extended to his Press Conferences. The dates are: 29.3.79, 18.6.79, 5.11.79, 10.11.79, 13.11.79, 23.11.79, 28.11.79, 3.12.79, 15.6.80 and 1-7-80,

Violation of Companies Act by M|s Brooke Bond India

4196. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how M/s Brooke Bond India is acting as sole selling agents of M/s Centron Industrial Alliance in respect of razor blades without approval of the Company Law Board under section 294AA of Companies Act, 1956;

(b) whether Government are aware that M|s Books Bond are indulging in restricted trade practices by offering Centron Blades as inducement to customers to buy their other products like Brooke Bond Tea packets; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against Brooke Bond for violation of Companies Act and for indulging in unfair restricted trade practices when the violations are continuing for the last over one year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). According to information available with the Department of Company Affairs, M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., have appointed M|s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., as their selling agents for the sale and distribution of safety razor blades and associated items manufactured by the former company with effect from 1-1-1979. M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., have contended that the appointment of M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., to market its products does not amount to sole selling agency, and the former company has not made any application under Section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 seeking approval of the Central Government.

Neither the Department of Company Affairs nor the Monopolies and

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received any complaint that M/s Brooke Bond India Limited are indulging in restrictive trade practices by offering Centron blades with tea packets as inducement to its customers.

The appointment of M/s Brooke Bond India Limited as sole selling agents for distribution of safety razor blades could involve violation of Section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 by M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited but not by M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited. The question whether the former company has contravened the provisions of Section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 and whether prosecution should be launched against this company is under examination.

The question of taking any action against M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited under the Companies Act or under the MRTP Act, 1969 does not arise.

Building for Calcutta T.V. Centre

4197. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the action taken and amount sanctioned for Calcutta TV. new building at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): For the permanent TV Studio building at Calcutta an amount of Rs. 174.54 lakhs has been sanctioned. The design work has already been completed. Tenders for pile foundation have been received and are under consideration. The work is expected to be taken up shortly.

Manufacture of safety Razors by M|s Sharpedge Ltd.

4198. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Sharpedge Ltd., a large house and a multi-national company has taken prior approval from the Government under M.R.T.P. Act for commencing its new activity for the manufacture of safety razors; and

(b) if not, what action Government propose to take against the Company for violating the M.R.T.P. Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Messrs Sharpedge Limited was registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 on 31st March, 1975 as an undertaking to which the provisions of Section 20(a) (ii) of the Act are applicable. The undertaking was issued a default notice for registrability under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act on 7th December, 1974.

Messrs Sharpedge Limited obtained registration with the D.G.T.D. on 12th February, 1971 for the manufacture of safety razors at its existing undertaking at Okhla, New Delhi. Since the undertaking was neither under default notice nor registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act at that point of time, the proposal did not come up for prior approval of the Government under the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Villages Electrified in Goa, Daman and Diu

4199. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) the programme for electrification of villages during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There are 409 villages in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu as per 1971 Census. Out of these, 355 vil-

lages have been electrified up to 31st March, 1980.

(b) 6 (Six) new villages are proposed to be electrified in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the year 1980-81.

News papers and weeklies from West Bengal

4200. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) names of the news papers, dailies, weeklies and fortnightlies published from West Bengal at present, district-wise with the date of first publication of each newspaper;

(b) the names of the newspapers dailies, weeklies and fortnightlies getting the PIB's materials out of these papers just like in Delhi; and

(c) the details of the sending materials of PIB to these papers; paper-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1085/80]

(b) Names of newspapers and periodicals (weeklies and fort-nightlies) borne on the mailing list of PIB, Calcutta for supply of publicity material are given in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1085/80].

(c) Generally dailies, weeklies and fortnightlies get the entire set of PBI releases in the respective lauguages. However specialised journals dealing with a particular subject such as Agriculture, Science, Sports are placed on restricted list.

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले के लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं

4202. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले के लिए सिंचाई योजनायें तैयार की गई हैं अथवा विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और प्रत्येक योजना का परिव्यय क्या है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक योजना के अधीन कितनी-कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डे) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान के झालावाड जिले में निम्नलिखित सिंचाई स्कीमें निर्माणाधीन हैं । उनका अनुमानित लागत, अन्ततः सिंचाई शक्ता तथा उन पर मार्च, 1980 के अन्त तक हुआ व्यय नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	अन्तत. सिंचाई शाक्यता (हैक्टेयर में)	3 80 तक हुआ व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4	5
1	संशोधित भीम सागर . . .	747.10	9986	274
2	संशोधित हरीशचन्द्र सागर . .	282.72	10787	119
3	छप्पी	590.60	6437	इस स्कीम का कार्य 1980–81 में हाथ में लिया जाना संभावित है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में चार अन्य मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों को भी शामिल कर दिया गया है । उनका विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	परियोजना शक्यता (हजार हैक्टेयर में)	प्रारम्भ होने का सम्भावित वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5
1	परवान लिफ्ट स्कीम . .	349	8	1981–82
2	पिपलेट	400	3.5	1982–83
3	गुलेंदी	400	3	1982–83
4	बंदी सेंदरा	450	4	1982–83

Digging up of Wells for Oil and Gas in U.P., Bihar and Kutch

4203. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experimental wells have been dug up in the potential areas in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Kutch; and

(b) what is the quantum of loss due to not filling in areas where oil and natural gas have been found?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

4 exploratory wells in U.P. and 2 each in Bihar and Kutch onshore area were drilled by ONGC. Besides, 1 well was got drilled on contract in the offshore area in the Gulf of Kutch.

(b) No oil/gas was found in any of these wells. Therefore, the question of quantum of loss due to not drilling in area, where oil and natural gas have been found, does not arise.

टेलीविजन केन्द्र और आकाशवाणी में ड्राफ्ट्समैनों के रिक्त पद

4204. **श्री उत्तम राव पाटिल** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में टेलीविजन केन्द्र और आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में ड्राफ्टसमैनों, ट्रेसरों और फेरो प्रिंटरों के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) उनको न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इन रिक्त पदों को भरने में विलम्ब जानबूझ कर किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में सूचना "शून्य" है I जहां तक दूरदर्शन का सम्बन्ध है, ड्राफ्ट्समैन ग्रेड–I का एक पद दो वर्ष से अधिक समय से रिक्त पड़ा है । यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि किफायत के कारणों से इस पद को न भरा जाए ।

(ग) और (घ). केवल एक ही शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

LPG Indian Distributors on Partnership Basis

4205. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) number of LPG (INDANE) Distributors running on partnership basis;

(b) is there any representation from LPG Distributors for bifurcation and trifurcation of these distributorship; and

(c) if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A total of 102 Indane distributorships were running on partnership basis as on 31-3-1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations received are examined on merit.

Recruitment of Staff by Madras T.V. Station

4206. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure adopted by the T.V. Station at Madras to recruit (1) Administrative Assistants, (2) Staff for the programmes, (3) Announcers, and (4) other categories; and

(b) whether the Employment Exchanges at Madras are consulted in the matter of recruitment for these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There are two categories of Administrative Assistants ,namely Clerk Grade-II and Copyist/General Assistants. Recruitment of CG-II is done through the Staff Selection Commission and that of Copyist/General Assistants normally through open advertisement. However, recently vacancies of Copyist/General Assistants have been filled from among the casual artists who had become eligible for regularisation under the Regularisation scheme for long term casual Staff Artists. (2) The recruitment of programme staff, namely, Programme Executives is done by the UPSC as well as by departmental promotion. The Transmission Executives are recruited by All India Radio through open advertisement both for Doordarshan and AIR (3) and (4) Recruitment to the other categories of programme staff viz. Producers and Announcers (contract posts) is also done through advertisement in accordance with the Recruitment Rules. In respect of the remaining categories of Staff Artists, the recruitment is generally made through advertisement in accordance with the Recruitment Rules for each category.

(b) The Employment Exchange is consulted for recruitment to posts like Drivers (Grade 'C' posts) and Grade 'D' posts like Peons, Khalasi, Helper etc. For these posts the requisitions are sent to the Employment Exchanges who in turn sponsor suitable candidates, from amongsts whom, selections are made.

Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni

4207. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up Petro-Chemicals Industry at Barauni in Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERNDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government are considering setting up of various Petrochemical Complexes in the country. Site Selection Committees have been set up for the setting up of plants for the production of petrochemicals. A decision on the location of these plants

will be taken after the reports of the Committees are received.

बिहार विधान सभा के चुनावों में बड़े पैमाने पर बूथों पर कब्जा करना

4208. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री सूर्यनारायण सिंह

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत बिहार विधान सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान बड़े पैमाने पर बूथों पर कब्जा किया गया था ,

(ख) किन किन पार्टियो के कार्यकर्ताओं ने बूथो पर कब्जा किया था और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसके बारे मे सूचना मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त को दी गई थी , और

(घ) इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) एक विवरण लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न स० 340 के, जिसका उत्तर 1 जुलाई, 1980 का दिया गया था, उत्तर के साथ सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया था । इस विवरण मे अन्य बातों के साथ बिहार विधान सभा के पिछले मध्यावधि निर्वाचनो के दौरान बूथो पर कब्जा करन की घटनाओ से प्रभावित मतदान केन्द्रों के बारे में जानकारी दी गई थी । इस विवरण से पता चलेगा कि राज्य में मतदान केन्द्रों की कुल सख्या को देखते हुए बूथो पर कब्जा करने की घटनाओ मे जो मतदान केन्द्र प्रभावित हुए थे उनकी प्रतिशतता थोडी ही थी ।

(ख) और (ग). इस निमित्त कुछ शिकायतो को छोड़ कर, निर्वाचन आयोग के पास कोई अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है ।

(घ) निर्वाचन आयोग ने शिकायते अन्वेषण के लिए भेज दी हैं और अन्वेषण अभी पूरा नही हुआ है ।

त्रुटियों को रोकने के लिए चुनाव कानूनों में संशोधन

4209. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव प्रणाली मे त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिए चुनाव कानूनों में संशोधन करने के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने संशोधनो की जांच कर ली है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध मे कब तक कानून अधिनियमित करने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) (क) से (घ) सरकार को अभी निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी सुधारो के बारे मे विभिन्न प्रस्तावो पर विचार करना है । इन प्रस्तावो के दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे तथा इन प्रस्तावो पर सावधानीपूर्वक गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । अत इस विषय पर सरकार का अपना विचार बनाने से पूर्व इसमे कुछ समय लगेगा ।

News Collecting Pools for A.I.R. and T.V.

4210. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news collecting by A.I.R. and T.V. have separate pools; and

(b) whether there is any coordination in the news broadcasts over T.V. and Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Doordarshan does not have a separate news-gathering network of its own, and depends almost entirely on the news services of AIR and the four national news agencies. The News Services Division of AIR prepares a master copy of news, called the 'Pool', which contains material for inclusion in the news bulletins. To a great extent, Doordarshan draws its news items from this 'Pool'. However, the news bulletins telecast from Doordarshan Kendras are compiled and prepared independently by Doordarshan's own Editorial Staff, keeping in view the needs of a visual medium with a localised audience.

Deterioration of Navigability of the Hooghly

4211. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly recently adopted a resolution unanimously expressing concern at the deterioration of the navigability of the Hooghly and urging Government to ensure an adequate flow of fresh water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the dry season there is not enough water in the Ganga to meet the full requirements of India and Bangladesh. The Ganga Waters Agreement of November 1977 between India and Bangladesh, therefore provides for the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to carry out investigation and study of schemes relating to the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga, proposed or to be proposed by either Government with a view to finding a solution which is economical and feasible. The proposals of the two countries in this connection are before the Commission. The efforts of the Government of India have been to expedite reaching an understanding on the long-term scheme for augmentation.

The Agreement also provides for reviews the first one becoming due in November 1980 and another in May 1982. The deterioration of the navigability of the Hooghly and provision of adequate headwater supply in the river are important factors which would be raised by the Government of India during the reviews.

The Government of India are pursuing all possibilities to ensure adequate flow of water in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly.

Production of Streptomycin

4212. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity and actual production of streptomycin, an anti-TB drug in the public sector units and private sector companies, separately;

(b) what is the estimated requirement of this drug in the country; and

(c) how do Government propose to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a): The installed capacity and actual production of Streptomycin in the Public Sector units and Private Sector companies is as follows:—

S. No.	Unit	Installed Capacity (in tonnes)	Production in 1979-80 (in tonnes)
	Public Sector Units		
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)	85	91.06
2.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutials Limited (IDPL) .	85	34.27
	Private Sector Units		
3.	Synbiotics .	80	92.00
4	Alembic . .	20	2.83
		270	220.16

(b) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Planning Commission estimated the requirement of Streptomycin for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 as 460 tonnes and 500 tonnes respectively.

(c) Expansion in capacities has been approved in the case of HAL, IDPL and Synbiotics. Demand in the

country will be met by increased production and by imports, if necessary.

Branches and Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies Registered under M.R.T.P. Act

4213. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies are registered under the M.R.T.P. Act as on December 31, 1979;

(b) the names and assets thereof;

(c) how many of them have been found guilty of violating M.R.T.P. Act; and

(d) their names and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Statement showing the names of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as on 31-12-1979 and the value of their assets in 1978 is annexed.

(c) and (d). The following three subsidiaries of foreign companies are under default notice for their failure to register under section 26 of the MRTP Act:—

(i) Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd.

(iii) Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd.

Prosecution proceedings which were initiated in the case of Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd. have been stayed by the Supreme Court, pending disposal of an appeal made by the company against the default notice. In the other two cases, the representations made by the companies denying registrability are under consideration.

Statement

Names of Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies and branches of foreign companies registered under section 25 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as on 31-12-1979 and the value of their assets in 1978

A. *Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies*

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	Assets (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1.	Indian Alumining Co., Ltd.	96.65
2.	Pieco Electronics & Electricals Ltd. (Formarly Philips India Ltd.)	55.6
3.	Pfizer Ltd.	26.86
4	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.	20.40
5	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	20.72
6	Alkali & Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd.	47.70
7	All India Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Negligible
8	Asbestos Cement Ltd.	21.81
9	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	73.59
10	Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd.	25.87
11	Chloride India Ltd.	21.88
12	Dunlop India Ltd.	104.05
13	English Electric Co. of India Ltd.	12.16
14	Ennore Foundries Ltd.	9.48
15	General Electric Co. of India Ltd.	34.55
16	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	46.82
17	Guest Keen Williams Ltd.	72.41
18	Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.	11.78
19	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	136.46
20	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	5.65
21	Holman Climax Mfg. Ltd.	1.64

1	2	3
22	India Trading (Holding) Pvt. Ltd.	0.01
23	India Explosives Ltd.	76.92
24	India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.81
25	Lipton Tea (India) Ltd.	18.55
26	Lucas T.V.S. Ltd.	19.06
27	Majuli Tea Co. (India) Ltd.	4.59
28	Makum Tea Co. (India) Ltd.	4.12
29	Mcleod Russel (India) Ltd.	13.98
30	Metal Box Company of India Ltd.	41.29
31	Namdang Tea Co. (India) Ltd.	4.06
32	R. H. Windsor (India) Ltd.	4.04
33	Tea Estates (India) Pvt. Ltd.	6.67
34	Waldies Ltd.	4.06
35	Warren Tea Ltd.	19.73
36	Whiffens (India) Ltd.	0.24
37	Cynamid India Ltd.	14.23
38	Goodyear India Ltd.	26.21
39	Indofil Chemicals Ltd.	5.68
40	Otis Elevator Co. India Ltd.	12.83
41	Union Carbide India Ltd.	75.05
42	Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	43.22
43	Siemens India Ltd.	44.7
	B. *Branches of foreign companies*	
1	Achabam Tea Co. Ltd.	*
2	Amalgamated Tea Estate Co. Ltd.	*
3	Anglo American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ltd.	*
4	Assam Co. Ltd.	£
5	Assam Estates Ltd.-	£
6	Assam Oil Co. Ltd.	18.80
7	Attareekhat Tea Co. Ltd.	@
8	Bargang Tea Co. Ltd.	@
9	Barnagore Jute Factory Co Ltd.	4.93
10	Bombay Gas Co. Ltd.	10.25
11	Bordubi Tea Co. Ltd.	@
12	Borelli Tea Co. Ltd.	@
13	Borhat Tea Co. Ltd.	*
14	Boroi Tea Co. Ltd.	@
15	Brae & Chingoor Tea Estate Ltd.	0·57
16	British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0·46
17	Burmah Oil Co. (India) Trading Ltd.	0·21
18	Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn. (India) Ltd. –	91 15
19	Castrol Ltd.	6·23
20	Chubwa Tea Co. Ltd.	*
21	Consolidated Tea & Lands Co. (India) Ltd.	*
22	Corramore Tea Co. Ltd.	@
23	Dhoolia Tea Co. Ltd.	0·04
24	Doom Dooma Tea Co. Ltd.	8·85
25	English Electric Co. Ltd.	12·16
26	Greenwood Tea Co. Ltd.	£
27	India Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Ltd.	Amalgamated with I.T.C. Ltd.
28	Itakhooli Tea Co. Ltd.	@
29	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	*
30	Kanan Davan Hill Produce Co. Ltd.	*
31	Koomsong Tea Co. Ltd.	@
32	Lipton (India) Ltd.	Amalgamated with Lipton Tea (India) Ltd.

1	2	3
33	Moabund Tea Co. Ltd.	@
34	Pritchett and Gold Batteries (Eastern) Ltd.	N.A.
35	Rajmai Tea Co. Ltd. .	@
36	Rupajuli Tea Co. Ltd. .	@
37	Salonah Tea Co. Ltd. .	£
38	Thanai Tea Co. Ltd. .	£
39	Tingri Tea Co. Ltd. .	@
40	Upper Assam Tea Co. Ltd.	£
41	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	N.A.

NOTES : *Assets taken over by Tata Finlay Ltd.

@Assets taken over by George Williamsons (Assam) Ltd.

£These companies have merged with Assam (India) Ltd.

N.A Information not available

Investment of Multinational Corporations in India

4214. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of multinational corporations operating through their subsidiaries in India and total investment in India on 31-3-1980; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to curb their activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The latest information available in this regard is as of 31-3-1979. On that date there were 125 subsidiaries of miltinational corporations operating in India, with a total paid up capital of Rs. 360.05 crores. The investment held by the foreign (holding) companies in the total paid-up capital was Rs. 215.96 crores. The details of the names of the foreign companies and the amount of paid-up capital held by them in their Indian subsidiaries are published in the factsheets on Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31-3-1979. Copies of these factsheets are available in Parliament Library for reference.

(b) The activities of Indian subsidiaries of multinational corporations are controlled and regulated under the provisions of the Companies Act, MRTP Act, Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Capital Issues Control Act, as may, be relevant.

New Board of National Film Development Corporation

4215. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed formation of Board of National Film Development Corporation; if so, the names of members appointed and names of those who refused to join; and

(b) whether Satyajit Ray was approached to make him Chairman of this body as per demand raised by some film makers; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में बाढ़ से प्रभावित गांव

4216. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन** क्या **सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाडमेर जिले में पिछले वर्ष लूना नदी की बाढ़ का कितने गावों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और उन में से कितने गांव ऐसे है जिन के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना के अन्तर्गत तटबन्धन तथा 'स्पर्स' का निर्माण किया गया है तथा क्या योजना की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार को उपरोक्त योजना के पूरे खर्चे को वहन करने की क्षमता नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी राशि की सहायता देने को तैयार है और ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार इस योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से पूरा कर देगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री कंवार पाण्डे) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1979 के दौरान लूनी नदी की बाढ़ों से बाड़मेर जिले के 150 ग्राम प्रभावित हुए थे । लूनी बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए एक मास्टर योजना राज्य सरकार के साथ तैयार की जा रही है जिस में महत्वपूर्ण नगरों और ग्रामों के लिए स्थानीय बाढ़ सुरक्षा कार्य शामिल होंगे । अभी तक किसी तटबंध और ठोकर (स्पर्स) का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) मास्टर योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने और राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत का अनुमान तैयार कर लेने के पश्चात ही स्थिति का पता चलेगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि लूनी बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए मास्टर योजना में शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यों के पूरा करने में, धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, 5 से 6 वर्ष लगने की संभावना है ।

Cloud Seeding Operation

4217. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Electricity Board has proposed to launch a 'cloud seeding operation' to produce artificial rains in area of Lingamanakki reservoir in the main feeder Sharavathi hydel project for the State;

(b) whether some assistance has also been sought from the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In view of the critical power position prevailing in the State, the Karnataka Electricity Board has proposed to undertake cloud exceding operations in the Linganamakki reservoir catchment area. The actual operation of cloud seeding has not yet started. The estimated cost of this operation is approximately Rs. 22 lakhs.

In this connection, State Authorities have approached the Central Government for clearances for aviation facilities and release of required aviation fuel. The clearances have been given.

Requirement and domestic production of Crude Oil and High Speed Diesel

4218. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual requirement and domestic production of crude oil and H.S.D.; and

(b) what steps are being taken to meet the shortage of crude and H.S.D.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a): Probably Light Diesel Oil (LDO) is being referred to as crude oil. It is not possible to say what the actual requirement of these products is. However, the actual consumption of Light Diesel Oil and High Speed Diesel Oil in the country during 1979-80 was about 1.25 million tonnes and 9.75 million tonnes respectively. The production of these two petroleum products in the refineries in the country during 1979-80 was as under: —

(Figures Provisional)

High Speed Diesel Oil	7.97 million tonnes
Light Diesel Oil	1.23 million tonnes

(b) The production of middle distillates which include the above mentioned two products, is being maximised in the refineries. Imports are also being arranged to the extent necessary for meeting the demand fully.

Decision at Power Ministers Conference

4219. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held Power Ministers conference in New Delhi had decided to step up generation at the existing power plants, to speed up the commissioning of projects under construction and to build a national powergrid in the next two years; and

(b) if so, what are the concrete follow up action being taken to implement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b): One of the most important objectives in holding the Conference of Power Ministers of States was to give new direction to State Electricity Boards to reorganise their operations on modern management concepts. In the Conference, consensus was arrived at to introduce certain new ideas such as setting up of betterment-*cum*-renovation teams for each of the Power Stations, comprehensive implementation schedules and cash flow projections for each of the new or 'on-going' projects, development of a long term power plan for the country, professionalisation of various desciplines, and adoption of commercial approach in financial management and dealings with suppliers etc. The progress of on-going projects was reviewed at the Conference with a view to solving problems impending speedy implementation.

No specific period for building a national grid was decided in the Conference, as the construction and evolution of such a grid is a gradual and continuous process. However, the role of the Central Government in transmission was recognised in the general acceptance of all the States of the concept of a centrally-owned National Grid. It was accepted that the Centre will evolve suitable institutional arrangements in this regard.

Reserve of Coal in Talcher

4220. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total proved reserves of coal in Talcher and IB river coal fields in Orissa; and

(b) what are the plans for expansion of annual production from these coal fields by 1985?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total proved reserves of coal in Talcher and Ib river coalfields in Orissa are 912.95 and 82 79 million tonnes respectively for seams 0.5 metre and above in thickness and upto a maximum depth of 1200 metres.

(b) As per the latest assessment of demand of coal on Talcher and IB valley coalfields, it is proposed to develop these coalfields for an annual production capacity from 2 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 3.45 million tonnes in 1984-85 and 0.72 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 1.53 million tonnes in 1984-85 respectively.

Power Generation since May 1980

4221. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state the latest position of power generation in the country since May, 1980 and to-date power station-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): A statement showing station-wise energy generation during the months of May and June, 1980 is attached.

Statement

Region/State	Name of Station	Capacity (MW)	Generating Capacity (MW)	Gross Gen. (MU) May 80	Gross Gen. (MU) June 80
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. THERMAL					
Northern Region					
Delhi	Badarpur	510·0	510·0	198	173
	I.P. Station	284·1	282·5	106	98
	Rajghat . .	59·6	28·0	9	9
Haryana . . .	Faridabad (Extn.)	120·0	120·0	6	3
	Panipat	220·0	220·0	32	55
	Faridabad	15·0	15·0	—	3
	Surajpur	6·8	5·0	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir . .	Kalakote	22·5	22·5	—	—
Punjab	Bhatinda	440·0	440·0	124	127
Uttar Pradesh . .	Obra (Thermal)	250·0	250·0	83	68
	Obra (Extn. 1–3)	300·0	300·0	95	108
	Obra (Extn. 4–6)	600·0	600·0	204	146
	Harduaganj 'B.	220·0	220·0	69	51
	Harduaganj 'A.	90·0	90·0	—	—
	Harduaganj 'C.	60·0	60·0	26	30
	Harduaganj St. V–1	110·0	110·0	46	28
	Renusagar	125·0	125·0	90	86
	Panki Extn.	220·0	220·0	74	80
	Panki	64·0	61·0	32	30
	RPH (Kanpur)	75·0	65·0	14	13
	Others	146·6	131·0	22	22
	Total for the Region	3938·6	3875·0	1230	1130
Western Region					
Gujarat	Dhuvaran (Th.)	534·0	534·0	277	234
	Ahmedabad Elec. Co.	217·0	192·5	78	73
	Ukai 1–2	240·0	240·0	95	82
	Ukai 3–4	400·0	400·0	130	103
	Gandhinagar	240·0	240·0	98	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sabarmati Extn.	110·0	110·0	38	—
	Utran	67·5	61 0	29	27
	Others	142 0	116 5	9	2
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura 1–5	312·5	312·5	141	127
	Satpura–6	200·0	200 0	38	53
	Korba–II	200·0	200·0	73	71
	Korba–III	120 0	120·0	61	49
	Korba–I	100 0	100·0	40	38
	Amarkantak Extn.	240 0	240·0	129	76
	Amarkantak	60 0	60·0	36	28
	Others	32	20·0	—	—
Maharashtra . . .	Koradi 1–4	480 0	480·0	216	240
	Koradi–5	200·0	200·0	82	44
	Trombay	337·5	330·0	154	159
	Nasik 1–2	280 0	280·0	127	127
	Nasik–3	210·0	210·0	76	60
	Khaparkheda	90·0	90 0	32	33
	Paras	92·5	92·5	43	43
	Bhusawal	62·5	62·5	38	35
	Bhusaval Extn.	210 0	210·0	43	38
	Chola	96·0	40 0	17	18
	Parli	60·0	60·0	42	42
	Ballarshah	22·5	18·0	7	8
	Total for the Region :	5356·5	5219·5	2149	1867
Southern Region					
Andhra Pradesh . .	Kothagudem 'A'	240·0	240·0	78	64
	Kothagudem 'B'	220·0	220·0	27	29
	Kothagudem 'C'	220·0	220·0	55	64
	Vijayawada	210 0	210·0	—	—
	Ramagundam 'B'	62·5	62·5	28	33
	Ramagundam 'A'	37·5	20·0	4	5
	Nellore	30·0	30·0	7	—
	Hussain Sagar	12·5	10·0	2	1
	Others	20·0	20.0	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu .	Neyveli	600.0	600·0	332	249
	Ennore	450·0	450 0	128	123
	Tuticorin	210·0	210·0	55	22
	BasinBridge	90·0	90·0	41	36
	Total for the Region	2402·5	2382·5	757	626
Eastern Region					
Bihar	Patratu	620 0	620·0	147	127
	Barauni	145·0	145·0	25	25
D.V.C.	Chandrapura	780·0	780·0	201	220
	Durgapur	290·0	250·0	50	32
	Bokaro	247 5	227·5	64	59
Orissa	Talcher	250·0	250·0	74	65
West Bengal . . .	CESC	412 5	328·0	140	115
	Bandel	330 0	320·0	134	132
	D.P.L.	285 0	280·0	47	53
	Santaldih	360 0	360·0	102	91
	Others	135·0	128·0	13	15
	Total for the Region :	3855 0	3688·5	997	954
North-Eastern Region					
Assam	Namrup	111·5	111·5	33	34
	Chandrapur	30·0	30·0	—	10
	Total for the Region :	141·5	141·5	33	44
	Total for the Thermal :	15694·1	15307·0	5166	4621
B. NUCLEAR	Tarapur	420·0	420·0	203	165
	R.A.P.S.	220·0	220·0	91	76
	Total for Nuclear	640·0	640·0	294	241
A+B Thermal+ Nuclear	All India Total :	16334 1	15947·0	5460	4862

1	2	3	4	5	6
C. HYDEL					
Northern Region					
Bhakra Management Board	Bhakra Right	600 0	600 0	294	350
	Bhakra Left	450 0	450 0		
	Gangiwal	77 5	77 5	105	06
	Kotla	77 5	77 5		
Beas Construction Board	Dehar	660 0	660 0	312	302
	Pong	240 0	240 0	108	86
Himachal Pradesh	Giri Bata	60 0	60 0	5	7
	Bassi	45 0	45 0	16	15
	Bana Siul	120 0	120 0	4	4
Jammu & Kashmir	Lower Jhelum	105 0	105 0	46	48
	Small Hydel	71 4	70 0	25	26
Rajasthan	Rana Pratap Sagar	172 0	172 0	11	15
	Jawahar Sagar	99 0	99 0	8	13
Punjab	Shanan	51 0	43 0	27	26
	UBDC	45 0	45 0	33	27
Uttar Pradesh	Rihand	300 0	300 0	15	14
	Yamuna Stage–II	240 0	240 0	65	79
	Yamuna Stage I & IV	114 8	114 8	42	53
	Obra	99 0	99 0	7	9
	Ganga Canal	45 2	45 2	19	16
	Khatima	41·4	41 4	18	19
	Matatila	30 0	30 0	—	6
	Ramganga	198 0	198 0	5	—
	Total for the Region :	3941 8	3932 4	1165	1211
Western Region					
Gujarat	Ukai	300 0	300 0	24	53
Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Sagar	115 0	115·0	2	7
Maharashtra	Koyna	880 0	880 0	429	352
	Tata	276 0	276 0	101	118
	Vaitarna	60 0	60 0	14	15
	Others	47 5	47 5	10	2
	Total for the Region :	1678 5	1678 5	580	547

1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Region					
Andhra Pradesh . .	Lower Sileru	400·0	400·0	64	46
	Upper Sileru	120·0	120·0	29	22
	Machkund	114·7	114·7	70	51
	Nagarjuna Sagar	210·0	210·0	113	107
	T.B. Dam	72·0	72·0	2	12
	Nizam Sagar	10·0	10·0	2	—
Karnataka . . .	Sharavathy	891·0	891·0	261	201
	Kalinadi	135·0	135·0	—	—
	Jog	120·0	120·0	4	13
	Bhadra	3·2	33·2	2	—
	Shivasmudram	42·0	30·0	18	18
	Shimshapura	17·2	16·0	12	12
	Munirabad	27·0	27·0	—	2
	Linganamakki	55·0	55·0	3	1
Kerala	Iddikki	390·0	390·0	274	
	Sabargiri	300·0	300·0	138	
	Kuttiady	75·0	75·0	5	
	Sholayar	54·0	54·0	11	
	Sengulam	48·0	48·0	9	461
	Neriamanglam	45·0	45·0	12	
	Pallivasal	37·5	37·5	16	
	Poringal	32·0	32·0	5	
	Panniar	30·0	30·0	4	
Tamil Nadu . . .	Kundah-1 to V	535·0	535·0	146	
	Mettur	240·0	240·0	6	
	Periyar	140·0	140·0	5	
	Kodayar 1 & 2	100·0	100·0	1	
	Sholayar 1 & 2	95·0	95·0	4	
	Pykara	70·0	70·0	33	321
	Aliyar	60·0	60·0	—	
	Sarkarpathy	30·0	30·0	14	
	Moyar	36·0	36·0	13	
	Suruliyar	35·0	35·0	—	
	Papanasam	28·0	28·0	—	
	Total for the Region :	4627·6	4614·4	1276	1267

1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Region					
Bihar	Kosi	15·0	15·0	—	1
	Subernarekha	65 0	65 0	4	6
D.V.C.	Maithon	60 0	60 0	—	15
	Panchet	40 0	40·0	2	16
	Tilaiya	4·0	4·0	—	1
Orissa	Balimela	360·0	360·0	44	70
	Hirakud	270·0	270·0	13	38
West Bengal	Small Stations	33·0	33·0	2	2
Sikkim	Loger Lagg yap	12·0	12 0	N.A.	N.A.
	Total for the Re ion	859 0	859 0	65	149
North-Eastern Region					
Meghalaya	Kyrdemkuali	60 0	60 0	9	8
	Small Stations	65 2	65 2	12	11
Tripura & Nagaland	Small Stations	11 5	11 5	3	3
	Total for the Region :	136 7	136 7	24	22
	All India Total: Hydel :	11243 6	11221 0	3110	3196
	All India Total (Thermal + Nuclear + Hydel)	27577·7	27168 0	Th. 5166 Nuc. 294 Hy. 3110	4621 241 3196
			Total:	8570	8058

*Gross Generation in Gwh for the month of June 1980 is tentative.

Proposal to abolish use of foreign brand names on drugs

4222. DR. KRUPASINDHU BOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of the Hathi Committee recommendation Government have proposed to abolish the use of foreign brand names on some drugs:

(b) if so, the names of the drugs which are required to use generic names instead of foreign brand names; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in implementing the proposal and when it is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a part of Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (Popularly known as Hathi Committee), has been decided that brand names (including foreign brand names) shall be

abolished in the first instance in respect of single ingredient dosage forms of the following 5 drugs:

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin
3. Chlorpramazine
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts such as adipate, citrate and phosphate.

Government have also decided that Drug Controller should not, while granting permission, give recognition to brand names of new single-ingredient drugs, nor should such drugs be allowed to be marketed under the brand names when first introduced in this country.

(c) Instructions have already been issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies to the Registrar of Trade Marks effective 16th March, 1979 not to register any trade marks for single-ingredient dosage forms of the drugs mentioned in reply to part (a) and new single-ingredient drugs when first introduced in India. These instructions are not, however, applicable to drugs meant for export.

Dudhsagar Power Project

4223. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Administration had approached the Centre for assistance for the implementation of Dudhsagar Project on a priority basis in view of the power shortage in Goa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Central Water Commission had investigated the possibilities of power generation of the Dudhsagar Project in Goa and on the basis of these investigations, a project report was prepared by them. This was to be a multipurpose project envisaging power generation, irrigation and supply of drinking water. The revised estimate of the project was prepared in October 1979. This was examined in the Central Electricity Authority who pointed out the need to include data regarding hydrological observations, pattern of irrigation withdrawals, drinking water requirements, etc. before any techno-economic appraisal could be undertaken. The revised project report has not been received so far.

Conserving and utilising flood waters

4224. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to conserve and utilise monsoon flood waters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Out of the total flow of about 1440 million acre feet carried annually by the rivers of India, 80—90 per cent occurs during the monsoon season, and much of it is in the form of flood flows. The present assessment is that only about one-third of this can be beneficially used for consumptive uses. A number of storage reservoirs with a total capacity of about 130 million acre feet have already been created in various rivers in the country to store surplus waters for multipurpose benefits. Several additional storage reservoirs on the major river systems for harnessing the flood flows to the extent possible are at various stages of investigations, planning and construction.

Power generation through non-conventional sources

4225. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far by India in its search for power-generation through non-conventional sources such as tidal waves;

(b) what are the coastal States of India which undertook this search in their own spheres and to what extent these State activities have been coordinated by the Government of India;

(c) what is the present feasibility of power-generation through tidal waves; and

(d) in view of the present shortage of power do Government propose to undertake immediately power generation project on the West coast near Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Of the non-conventional sources of energy which are expected to have any significant potential to meet the country's energy needs, are solar energy and energy through bio-conversion (biogas, etc.). Of the various ocean energy sources, usable in electric power generation like tidal power, wave power, ocean thermal energy conversion and sea currents, tidal power is capable of exploitation on the basis of developed technology. Some preliminary studies were first carried in 1966 by the Gujarat authorities in consultation with the then Central Water and Power Commission to examine the possibilities of tidal power generation in the Gulf of Cambay. The West Bengal Government had also got a preliminary study done a long time back by a firm of consultants. A UNDP expert also visited the country in 1975 to advise in the matter. To take a firm view on the potential of the schemes for tidal energy development, and to establish their technical feasibility and economic justification, detailed studies and investigations are required, necessitating an inter-disciplinary approach involving participation by several organisations. A Coordination Committee was set up in May, 1979 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to consider the further course of action and to formulate a programme of investigation and studies relating to tidal power development in the country.

The Committee has since submitted a report for carrying out investigations for tidal power development in the Gulf of Kutch at an estimated cost of Rs. 207.11 lakhs exclusive of the foreign exchange component of the order of US $ 200,000 to be spread over a period of 5 years. The Committee has recommended (i) short-term field investigations, (ii) laboratory studies, and (iii) long-term field investigations.

The investigations have not yet been taken up.

Rivers which Flood heavily During Rains

4226. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rivers in the country flood heavily during rains;

(b) which are such rivers;

(c) what is the estimated loss to life, property and crops in every State during the last three years;

(d) what preventive steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The major flood-prone rivers in the country are the Ganga and its tributaries, the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, the Barak, the Narmada, the Tapi and the coastal rivers of Orissa.

(c) A tabulation showing the estimated loss of life, property and crops as reported by the State Governments during the last three years is at Annexure-I.

(d) The flood control measures that are generally adopted on flood prone rivers are: (i) flood protection embankments, (ii) river training and anti-erosion works, (iii) town protection works, (iv) raising of villages, (v) drainage channels. There has been a

progressively increasing emphasis in recent years on carrying out such flood control works. This is illustrated by the fact that the outlay for the current financial year at Rs. 168 crores, whereas in the five-year period 1969—74 it was Rs. 162 crores, and from 1951—69 it was only Rs. 185.32 crores. The outlay on flood control for the five years of the Sixth Plan (1980—85) is likely to exceed the total amount of Rs. 945 crores spent in almost 30 years, to the end of March, 1980, by about 50 per cent.

ANNEXURE—I

Estimated loss to crops, property and life during last three years in different States/Union Territories

Name of State /UT	1977			1978			1979		
	Damagex to Crops (Rs. lakhs)	Damage to houses (Rs. lakhs)	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to Corps (Rs. lakhs)	Damange to houses (Rs. lakhs)	Humanx lives lost Nos.	Damage to Corps (Rs. lakhs)	Damage to houses (Rs. lakhs)	Human lives lost Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	35226·4	8423·8	9974	5402·8	157·7	57	2164	12000·0	706
Assam	2653·7	158·7	76	392·5	29·4	2	43·6	0·3	26
Bihar	1178·8	45 4	16	9460·3	912·2	177	1901·5	103·4	14
Gujarat	2368·6	75·1	80	609·1	15·2	55	1655·0	2488·7	1548
Haryana	5600·0	1500·0	50	4297·6	732·7	42	0·6	N.R.	N.R.
Himachal Pradesh	948·7	12·6	12	2400·0	568·2	279	0·5	5·6	5
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	4·2	1·3	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Karnataka	3·6	10·7	NIL	25·5	1·2	5	14·9	2·0	N.R.
Kerala	646·4	396·6	142	2335·8	2105·7	66	17·9	25·3	37
Madhya Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	340·4	223·4	28	2·2	0·5	9
Maharashtra	3·6	0·7	11	348·8	83·1	51	504·0	290·0	51
Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Orissa	750 8	57 8	44	1117 0	117 9	21	49·7	8·8	16
Punjab	69 2	6 3	11	2205 0	252 2	17	44·4	NIL	NIL
Rajasthan	5875 7	442 4	105	2175 0	2215 0	109	2362 9	4700 0	478
Sikkim	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	24 9	N.R.	2	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Tamilnadu	4714·0	3388 0	586	0 1	0·6	125	431 2	1 34 0	203
Tripura	92 0	8·5	1	61 1	6 0	1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Uttar Pradesh	7500 0	500 0	157	38200 0	9000 0	739	5177 0	172 0	77
West Bengal	3947·2	N.R.	25	20735 0	9 1	1596	N.R.	N.R.	1
Andaman & Nicobar	NIL	NIL	NIL	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Arunachal Pradesh	3·5	NIL	NIL	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 02	NIL	NIL
Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Delhi	355 0	18 6	18	932 4	318 0	18	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Goa, Daman & Diu	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Lakshadweep	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8 8	1 50	NIL	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Mizoram	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Pondicherry	125 4	19 6	8	32 0	7·1	3	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

NOTE : N.R. Stands for ' NOT REPORTED'

Loktak Multipurpose Hydel Project

4227. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when was the actual work of the Loktak Multipurpose Hydel Project started;

(b) what was the original date for commissioning the project; and

(c) if delayed, the reasons therefor and the date now fixed for commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Although work on the Loktak Multipurpose Hydel Project formally started in October, 1970 the construction on major works started during 1971-72 only.

(b) and (c). Due to serious geotechnical problems, major changes were required in the designs, thus causing delay. Quite unexpectedly, Methane gas was encountered in the tunnel, and the resolution of this problem also caused further delay in the construction A change of scope in the project by the addition of a 35 MW unit, was also one of the major reasons for the delay. In these circumstances, the original schedule of commissioning in March 1974, had to be postponed to March, 1982.

Thermal power station at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh

4228. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh State Government for a 1000 Mega Watts Thermal Power Station at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Project Report for installation of 2×210 MW in the first stage (with further scope for expansion upto 1000 MW) at Badrachalam was submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board to the Central Electricity Authority in December 1976. The Project Report was examined and additional information/clarifications were called for which have been received from the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board in part, in December 1979. The techno-economic appraisal of this Project Report has not been completed as the coal linkage for this Project has not yet been established.

पन बिजली, तापीय बिजली तथा परमाणु बिजली के द्वारा बिजली का उत्पादन

4229. **श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया :** क्या **ऊर्जा और कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, 1979 से मई, 1980 तक की अवधि मे पन-बिजली ताप, बिजली और परमाणु बिजली के उत्पादन के आकड़े क्या-क्या है ;

(ख) देश में विद्युत उत्पादन की कुल अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) पन-बिजली, तापीय बिजली और परमाणु बिजली घरो में मई, 1980 से मई, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितना-कितना विद्युत उत्पादन होने की आशा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मई, 1979 से मई, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान देश मे वास्तविक ऊर्जा उत्पादन 113631 मिलियन यूनिट हुआ था । इसमे 62,761 मिलियन यूनिट ताप विद्युत तथा 3225 मिलियन यूनिट न्यूक्लीय और 47,645 मिलियन यूनिट जल विद्युत उत्पादन था ।

(ख) 31-3-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश मे कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 31024.71 मेगावाट थी ।

(ग) बिजली उत्पादन के लिए कार्यक्रम वर्ष के आधार पर (अप्रेल से मार्च) तैयार किया जाता है । वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन कार्यक्रम 115000 मिलियन यूनिट निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें 66495 मिलियन यूनिट ताप

विद्युत, 3011 मिलियन यूनिट न्यूक्लीय तथा 45494 मिलियन यूनिट जल विद्युत है ।

Discrimination in pay scale of teachers in Model English High School run by the Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

4230. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the difference in the pay scale of the Principal and teachers of the Model English High School compared to that of other high schools run by the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I.;

(b) whether any representation has been received on this in the last three months; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Model English High School, Sindri which got recognition from the Central Board of Secondary Education on 1-5-1976, was earlier a K.G. school with classes upto the 7th standard. Classes 8th, 9th and 10th were added to this school only in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively. The pay scale of the head of this school who is called headmistress is lower than the scales of the heads of the older Higher Secondary Schools whose heads are designated as principals.

(b) and (c). No formal representation regarding pay scales has been received from the headmistress or the teachers of the Model English High School during the last 3 months. However, in March, 1980 a reference from the Sindri Unit was received by the Head Office of FCI in respect of pay scale of postgraduate trained teachers and an oral representation was also made by the headmistress. The FCI management, after examining the matter will take further appropriate action.

Production of Coal

4231. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of coal during the last three years State-wise and what are the prospects of availability of coal in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether the Government of India is sanctioning establishment of thermal projects in Madhya Pradesh so as to avoid power scarcity in Madhya Pradesh and give impetus to the industrial development of the backward State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The coal production State-wise, during the last three years is indicated below:

(m. tonnes)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
West Bengal	23 02	19·96	18·60
Bihar	42·11	42·22	42·50
M.P.	20·30	22·56	24·30
Orissa	2·16	2·66	2·60
Maharashtra	3·81	4·32	4·80
U.P.	0·05	0·60	1·20
Andhra Pradesh	8·90	9·01	9·40
Assam	0·62	0·62	0·55
TOTAL	100·97	101·95	103·95

The total coal reserves in Madhya Pradesh is estimated at about 17685 m.t. in Seams above 0.5 m in thickness and upto a depth of 1200 m.

(b) Techno economics clearance for the 1st stage of Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station, comprising of 2x210 MW sets has been accorded. Techno-economic appraisal for Vindhyachal TPS, 2x500 MW and Pench TPS, 2x210 MW is being carried out.

मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा, अमरावती और जल-गांव जिले के लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं

4232. **श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों से उन राज्यों के खंडवा, अमरावती तथा जल-गांव जिलों के संबंध में ताप्ती नदी पर संयुक्त सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार का इस बारे में क्या योगदान है ; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक पूरा किया जाना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडेय) : (क) से (ग): मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम नामशः अपर तापी परियोजना चरण-दो की रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से फरवरी, 1974 में प्राप्त हुई थी । परियोजना पर 87.93 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसमें मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिले और महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले के क्षेत्रों को सिंचित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । परियोजना की जांच केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में की गई थी और आयोग ने अपनी टिप्पणियां मार्च, 1975 और जुलाई 1976 में राज्य सरकार को भेजी थी । चूंकि उक्त टिप्पणियों के उत्तर राज्य सरकार से जून, 1979 तक प्राप्त नही हुए थे, इसलिए राज्य सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया गया कि वे एक नई रिपोर्ट तैयार करे और उसे केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेज दे। राज्य सरकार से अभी तक यह रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही हुई है।

Facilities to Drug Industry for making available cheap medicines

4233. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to drug industry to make available cheap medicines for poor people in rural areas; and

(b) if so, what facilities have been extended by Government to the drug Industry to achieve this aim?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, which is based on the Drug Policy of 1978, however, provides for (i) a scheme of selective price control and (ii) graded mark-ups for various categories of drug formulations (40 per cent for Category I, 55 per cent for Cat. II and upto 100 per cent for Cat. III formulations). This is aimed at making drug formulations of mass consumption and of essential nature available to the people including those in the rural areas at cheaper prices.

(b) The Statement on Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978 sets out the measures proposed to be taken to rationalise the price structure of drugs.

As indicated in the reply to part (a) above, the pricing policy is designed, on the one hand, to make essential drugs available at comparatively cheaper prices and on the other, to ensure that the formulation activity on the whole is viable for the manufacturers. Moreover, in order to boost the production of the bulk drugs required for the manufacture of Cat. I & II formulations, a higher rate of return, namely, 14 per cent on net worth post tax has been provided for in respect of such drugs as compared to 12 per cent on net worth post tax in respect of bulk drugs going into Cat. III formulations.

विदेशी कम्पनियों की सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा स्वदेश भेजी जाने वाली राशि

4234. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भारत में चल रही विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय

सहायक कम्पनियों को विदेशों में भेजे गये तकनीकी शुल्क, रायल्टी, लाभांश, आयात निर्यात ब्याज आदि की जानकारी सहित लाभ और हानि के वार्षिक लेखों की रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करना होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट रिजर्व बैंक की जानकारी हेतु दिये गये लाभ और हानि लेख के अनुसार उपरोक्त विभिन्न मदों के अन्तर्गत गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में इन कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों में भेजी गई राशि का कम्पनी वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् जी।

(ख) विदेशी कम्पनियों की सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा उनके लाभ-हानि लेखाओं के अनुसार गत तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के मध्य विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत बाहर भेजी गई कुल राशि अनुलग्नक-I में दी गई है । (1974-75 और 1975-76 के इसी प्रकार के आंकड़े शीघ्रतः सुलभ नहीं हैं)

देश-अनुसार 1978-79 के ब्यौरे—जो निरूपक समझे जा सकते हैं—आयातों, लाभांशों अधिशुल्क, तकनीकी शुल्क, ब्याज तथा अन्य अदायगियों, सहित—कुल बाहर भेजी गई राशि तथा निर्यात अर्जन, अनुलग्नक-II में दिये गये हैं।

अनुलग्नक—I

1976–77, 1977–78 और 1978–79 की अवधि में विदेशी कम्पनियों की सहायकों द्वारा आयातों, लाभांश, रायल्टी और अन्यों तथा निर्यात उपार्जनों के रूप में विदेश में भेजा गया धन

(करोड़ रु० में)

वर्ष	विदेश में भेजा गया धन					
	आयात	लाभांश	रायल्टी	तकनीकी शुल्क तथा ब्याज को सम्मिलित करते हुए अन्य	कुल अदायगियां	निर्यात उपार्जन
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1976–77 .	90.92	28.76	0.87	6.10	128.85	202.40
1977–78 .	108.53	30.21	0.69	6.52	145.95	205.91
1978–79 .	115.19	25.48	0.33	6.90	147.90	151.65

टिप्पणी .—1976–77 की अवधि में कार्य कर रही 161 भारतीय सहायकों में से, ब्यौरा 148 सहायकों के लिए दिया गया है । शेष 13 कम्पनियों में से, एक परिसमापित होने जा रही थी और 12 कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1976–77 के तुलन-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किये ।

2. 1977–78 की अवधि में कार्य कर रही 146 में से 137 सहायकों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । शेष 9 कम्पनियों में से, तीन परिसमापन में चली गईं, एक कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण में किये जाने की कार्यवाही चल रही थी तथा 5 कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1977–78 के अपने तुलन-पत्रों को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है ।

3. 1978–79 की अवधि में कार्य कर रही 125 सहायकों में से, 113 सहायकों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । शेष 12 कम्पनियों में से, 3 ने समापन का संकल्प पारित किया, 1 कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण किये जाने की कार्यवाही चल रही थी, एक कम्पनी नई कम्पनी थी, जिसका प्रथम तुलन-पत्र देय नहीं था तथा 1 कम्पनी ने अपना लेखा वर्ष मार्च से सितम्बर बदल दिया, 6 सहायक कम्पनियों ने 1978–79 का अपना तुलन-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया ।

विवरण पत्र–2

1978–79 के मध्य, विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय शाखाओं के आयात, लाभांश, अधिशुल्क तथा अन्य व निर्यातों के माध्यम से बाहर भेजी गई राशियां

(लाख रु० में)

क्रम सं०	धारिता कम्पनी के विनिगमन के देश सहित, भारतीय सहायक कम्पनी का नाम	के माध्यम से बाहर भेजी गई राशियां				
		आयात	लाभांश	अधिशुल्क	तकनीकी शुल्क व ब्याज सहित अन्य योग	निर्यात
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	कनाडा						
1.	इण्डियन अल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०	152.26	198.08	—	16.62	366.96	261.85
2.	के०एस०बी० पम्प्स लिमिटेड	107.50	11.33	—	3.65	122.48	42.12
	डेनमार्क						
3.	पीअरलेस फैब्रीक्करने इण्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड		उ० ल०				
	इटली						
4.	मीगोग्रा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10 79	26 81	—	5.89	43.49	585.64
5.	सेसागोग्रा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13.63	23.63	—	8.70	45.96	173.01
	नेदरलैंड						
6.	फीको, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (पहले फिलिप्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड थी)	388.69	132 01	—	55.68	576.38	509.58
	पानामा						
7.	फिजर लिमिटेड	52.15	87.88	—	0.91	140.94	58.80
	स्वीडन						
8.	एसोसियेटिड बीयरिंग कम्पनी लि०	457.62	45.00	—	17.03	519.65	12.38
9.	एस०एफ० इण्डिया लिमिटेड	13.45	4.95	—	3.37	21.77	16.43
10.	सैंडविक एशिया लिमिटेड	387.37	16.01	—	1.78	405.16	94.71
	स्वीटजरलैण्ड						
11.	ऐंग्लो फ्रैंच ड्रग कम्पनी (ईस्टर्न) लि०	11.68	2.88	—	0.14	14.70	5.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	सीबा गेग्रजी आफ इण्डिया लि०	376.34	54.19	—	18.63	449.16	61.82
13.	जनरल सुप्रिटेंडेन्स कम्पनी (आई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	--	--	—	0.59	0.59	58.12
14.	ग्रोज बैकार्ट साबू लिमिटेड	45.47	2.47	—	2.95	50.89	31.77
15.	रोचे प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	177.72	40.04	—	0.84	218.60	42.63
16.	सैंडोज इण्डिया लिमिटेड	563.73	11.81	—	19.82	595.36	115.25
	यूनाइटेड किंगडम						
17.	अल्कली एण्ड केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड	356.95	—	—	12.49	369.44	14.76
18.	अल्युमीनियम हिन्दुस्तान प्रा० लि०	उ० न०					
19.	आल इण्डिया टोबाको कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	अम्मूरी इण्डिया लिमिटेड	उ० न०					
21.	एसबेस्टोज सीमेंट लिमिटेड	455.58	27.38	—	3.92	486.88	74.60
22.	अशोक लेलैण्ड लिमिटेड	571.77	75.16	—	6.67	653.60	935.86
23.	एवेरी इण्डिया लिमिटड	9.26	32.06	—	0.60	41.92	—
24.	भूलनबरारी कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	ब्लैक वुड होज (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	उ० न०					
26.	बूट्स कम्पनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	185.62	12.15	2.22	3.77	203.76	47.44
27.	ब्रिटिश स्टील पिलकिंग कम्पनी (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	उ० न०					
28.	बुरापस वैलकम एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) प्रा० लिमिटेड	158.52	13.75	—	0.32	172.59	54.56
29.	बक्सा डुअर्स टी कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	4.04	--	—	—	4.04	--
30.	सी०एफ० फुलफोर्ड (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड :	72.94	3.12	—	0.37	75.43	24.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	कैडबरी इण्डिया लिमिटेड	254.07	68.67	--	2.54	325.28	515.26
32.	सेम इण्डिया लिमिटेड	--	--	--	--	--	--
33.	केमिकल्स एण्ड फाइबर्स आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	42.28	22.05	--	0.84	65.17	35.02
34.	क्लेवलैण्ड कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड		उ0 न0				
35.	क्लोराइड इण्डिया लिमिटेड	164.28	55.46	8.11	6.62	234.47	419.29
36.	क्लाइव स्ट्रीट नोमीनीज प्राइवेट लि0	--	--	--	--	--	--
37.	कोलम्बिया ग्राफोफोन कम्पनी आफ इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	--	--	--	--	--	--
38.	कन्सोलीडेटेड न्यूमैटिक टूल्स कम्पनी (आई) लिमिटेड	21.09	16.62	--	0.64	38.35	69.47
39.	साइकल एण्ड आटोमोबाइल कम्पोनेण्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड		उ0 न0				
40.	दार्जलिंग प्लांटेशन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	--	6.33	--	1.01	7.34	11.98
41.	डोवसन एण्ड बार्लो(रेयन प्लांट्स) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	--	--	--	--	--	--
42.	डनलप इण्डिया लिमिटेड	451.39	--	--	34.87	486.26	673.84
43.	ई0हिल एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	--	--	--	0.05	0.05	372.11
44.	इस्टर्न बैंक ट्रस्टी एक्जीक्यूटर कम्पनी (आई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	--	--	--	--	--	--
45.	इम्पाग्रर प्लांटेशन्स(इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	--	--	--	6.67	6.67	155.62
46.	इंगलिश इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटड	108.88	36.00	5.65	--	150.53	91.50
47.	इनार फाउंड्रीज लिमिटेड	20.10	25.07	--	0.08	45.25	4.40
48.	आयर समैल्टिंग प्राइवट लिमिटेड	12.58	--	--	0.17	12.75	--
49.	फाइबरग्लास पिलकिंगटन लिमिटेड	43.94	11.67	--	0.60	56.21	25.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड	84.07	--	7.39	1.93	93.21	81.83
51.	जार्ज स्पेंसर मौल्टन एण्ड कम्पनी (आई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	--	--	--	--	--	--
52.	ग्लेक्सो लेबोरेटरीज (इंडिया) लि0	106.20	130.79	—	2.45	239.44	176.34
53.	गुडलास नैरोलक पेंट्स लि0	50.25	14.18	—	2.11	66.54	98.51
54.	गोर्डन वुडरोफ एंड कम्पनी (मद्रास) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	23.54	8.76	—	6.75	39.05	300.16
55.	ग्रेशम्स ऋेवन आफ इण्डिया प्रा0 लि0		उ0 न0				
56.	गेस्ट कीन विलियम्स लि0	153.52	60.20	—	11.53	225.25	121.06
57.	हिन्दुस्तान फेरोडो लि0	261.20	55.00	—	4.00	320.20	52.19
58.	हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड	887.27	225.77	--	60.13	1173.17	1703.35
59.	हिन्दुस्तान पिलकिंगटन ग्लास वर्क्स लि0	12.81	—	--	7.61	20.42	256.02
60.	होलमन क्लाइमैक्स मन्यु0 लि0	—	—	—	—	—	1.63
61.	होलमन क्लाइमैक्स रोक ड्रिल्स (आई) लिमिटेड	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.	हुगली इंक कम्पनी लि0		उ0 न0				
63.	इण्डिया फोयल्स लिमिटेड	34.14	4.20	—	2.89	41.23	65.32
64.	इण्डिया ट्रेडिंग (होल्डिंग) प्रा0 लि0	—	—	—	—	—	—
65.	इण्डियन कार्ड क्लोथिंग कं0 लि0	20.92	58.94	—	0.31	80.17	0.04
66.	इण्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लि0	148.89	243.74	—	41.31	433.94	86.37
67.	इंडियन सैनरिंग लिमिटेड	46.53	11.22	—	0.04	57.79	1.63
68.	इण्डियन टेक्सटाइल इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	--	—	—	—	—	—
69.	इण्डियन टैक्सटाइल पेपर ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड	0.01	0.01	—	0.14	1.16	1.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70.	इंडिया टायर्स एण्ड रब्बर कम्पनी (आई) प्राइवेट लि०	—	—	—	—	—	—
71.	इण्टरनेशनल कम्बुस्शन इंडिया लिमिटेड	0.21	3.96	—	0.36	4.53	4.93
72.	इण्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स (आई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	5 68	8.25	—	12.28	26.21	--
73.	जे० सी० डफस एण्ड कम्पनी प्रा० लि०		उ० न०				
74.	जोकाई इंडिया लि०	9.43	45.79	--	35.39	90.61	432.64
75.	लिपटन टी (इं०) लि०	4.34	—	—	4.08	8.42	199.02
76	लूकास टी०वी०एस०लि०	86.82	—	—	3.79	90.64	87.31
77.	मैकमीलन कम्पनी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	2.22	—	2.93	1.10	6.25	40.16
78.	मजूली टी कम्पनी इं० लि०	—	—	—	2.53	2.53	119.33
79.	मार्शल्स (डाइरेक्शन) प्रा० लि०		उ० न०				
80.	मैथर एण्ड प्लांट इंडिया लि०	2.62	5.75	—	0.13	8.50	—
81.	मैएण्ड बैकर (आई) प्रा० लि०	109.21	—	—	—	109.20	34.88
82.	मर्केण्टाइल बैंक एजेन्सी प्रा० लि०	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.	माकम टी कं० इंडिया लि०	—	11.22	—	6.91	18.13	127.67
84.	मेकलेओड रसल (इंडिया) लि०	—	—	—	6.25	6.25	195.40
85.	मैटल बाक्स कम्पनी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड		उ० न०				
86.	मोलिन्स आफ इंडिया लि०	9.97	3.81	—	0.83	14.61	62.94
87.	नामडांग टी कम्पनी (इंडिया) लि०	—	13.25	—	7.42	20.67	109.36
88.	पोरिट्स एण्ड स्पेन्सर (एशिया) लिमिटेड	20.72	6.97	—	0.20	27.89	0.31
89.	आर० एच० विण्डसर (इंडिया) लि०	28.88	1.90	—	0.22	31.00	59.04
90.	आर०के०ओ०रेडियो पिक्चर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91.	सिंगलो (इंडिया)टी कं0लि0	—	1.46	—	4.13	5.59	143.12
92.	सर लिण्डसी पार्किन्सन इंडिया प्रा0 लि0	—	—	—	—	—	—
93.	स्पाइरेक्स मार्शल लि0	4.26	1.39	—	0.11	5.76	—
94.	स्टोन प्लैट इलैक्ट्रिकल (इंडिया) लि0	2.15	—	—	0.90	3.05	24.42
95.	टी एस्टेट्स(आई) प्रा0लि0	—	—	—	—	—	1.60
96.	थामस माउगेट एण्ड कं0 इंडिया लि0	—	—	—	0.19	0.19	—
97.	त्रिवेणी टिशूज लि0	114.70	34.04	—	10.31	159.05	205.93
98.	वीकर्स इंडिया प्रा0लि0	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—
99.	वाल्डाईज लिमिटेड	0.55	7.01	—	—	7.56	0.47
100.	वारेन टी लिमिटेड	—	—	—	24.81	24.81	1184.37
101.	वट्टुल (इंडिया) लि0	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.	व्हीफैन्स इंडिया लि0	0.42	0.09	—	—	0.51	13.68
	यू0 एस0 ए0						
103.	एबट लेबोरेटरीज इंडिया प्रा0 लि0	14.21	19.50	—	2.63	36.34	37.10
104.	एमेक्सको नौमीनीज प्रा0 लि0	—	—	—	—	—	—
105.	साइनामाइड इंडिया लि0	115.16	47.88	—	0.57	163.61	27.28
106.	बम्बई टायर्स इन्टरनेशनल प्रा0 लि0	122.50	—	—	4.91	127.41	85.06
107.	फरिक इंडिया लि0	16.48	—	—	2.83	19.31	113.57
108.	गुडईयर इंडिया लि0	234.32	24.02	—	2.52	260.86	214.56
109.	इण्डोफिल कैमीकल्स लि0	107.68	—	—	1.37	109.05	4.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110.	इन्गरसोल रण्ड (इंडिया) लि०	84.03	39.86	—	0.85	124.74	113.46
111	जानसन एण्ड जानसन लि०	73 83	1154	—	1.70	87.07	61.19
112.	मर्क शार्प एण्ड धूमे आफ इंडिया लि०	92.55	8.51	—	0 34	101.80	0.78
113.	ओटिस एलीवेटर कम्पनी इंडिया लि०	10.58	11.91	—	10.00	32.49	102.67
114.	पार्के डेविस (इंडिया) लि०	48.25	34.13	--	2 93	85.31	27.57
115	रीडर्स डाइजेस्ट एसोसिऐशन प्रा० लि०	--	—	—	—	—	—
116	रिचर्डसन हिन्दुस्तान लि०	7 63	14.20	—	4.04	25.87	35.56
117	20थ सैन्चुरी फाक्स कार-पोरेशन (आई) प्रा० लि०	---	—	--	—	--	—
118	यूनियन कार्बाइड इं० लि०	1174.72	132.68	—	22.88	1330.28	537.01
119.	यूनीवर्सल पिक्चर्स (आई) प्रा० लि०	21.93	—	—	--	21.93	—
120.	वेइथ (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	--	2.10	—	—	2.10	—
121.	वेइथ लेबोरेटरीज लि०	57.59	10.89	—	0.11	68.69	0.85
	पश्चिमी जर्मनी						
122	बायर इंडिया लि०	804.80	46.54	—	3.32	854.66	47.20
123.	मोटर इण्डस्ट्रीज कं० लि०	510.48	72.77	—	166.63	699.88	1462.14
124.	सीमेन्स इंडिया लि०	100.50	49.32	6.27	10.57	166.66	706 07
125.	ऊबे इंडिया लि०	—	—	—	—	—	—

टिप्पणी :—उ० नं० का तात्पर्य है कि वर्ष 1978-79 का तुलन-पत्र उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए पेन्शन

4235. **श्री रामायण राय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन देने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी घोषणा कब तक कर दी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस सबंध में सरकार के सम्मुख क्या अड़चन आ रही है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के सभी संघों ने पेंशन के लिए मांग की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ). आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के विभिन्न संघों/संस्थाओं ने पेंशन देने की मांग की है ? आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन के उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को, संविदा कर्मचारी हैं। पेंशन देने का एक प्रस्ताव नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (पेंशन) नियम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है और उसको वित्त मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को उनकी सहमति के लिए भेजा गया है।

Broadcasts Manned by Employees of Gauhati and Dibrugarh A.I.R. Station

4236. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of A.I.R. belonging to Gauhati and Dibrugarh Stations under terrible strain and facing continuous picketting at their doors had kept up broadcasts from these two stations uninterruptedly;

(b) whether Government propose to acknowledge the services of such employees in a suitable manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)and (c). Government have conveyed theeir appreciation to the employees concerned. Commendation letters have been issued to them, and copies of the same have also been placed on their personal files.

Per capita installed capacity, availability and consumption of electricity

4237. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest per capita installed capacity, availability and consumption of electricity for the country as a whole, for the whole of Bihar, for North Bihar and the rest of Bihar respectively and what steps are being taken to end the abnormal imbalance; and

(b) whether Barahkshetra and other dams over river Koshi can alone generate 7000 megawatts of hydel power making Bihar self sufficient in abundant and cheap power supply for generations to come, if so, reasons for not undertaking the execution of the project soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) The latest per capita figures for installed capacity, availability and consumption of electricity for the country as a whole and for the Bihar are enclosed in the statement. The imbalances in the per capita consumption of electricity are due to variations in the installed capacity and/or the level of capacity utilisation. However, in certain cases like karnataka, where power availability is less than requirements and in case of Bihar, lower capacity utilisation, are causes for lower per capita consumption. Lower per capita consumption for electricity is also atributed to combined factors of industrial backwardness of the state and the higher population density in the State.

(b) The Government is aware of the importance of constructing multi-purpose high dams such as Barahkshetra (Kosi High Dam) and a scheme consisting of 7 stages is now under considera tion in consultation with the Royal Government of Nepal. While the Kosi

Project remained in discussion stage. in 1953, a barrage near Hanuman Nagar, to provide protection against the flood damages for reasonable period was taken up in 1958 and completed in 1963. The question of construction of Kosi High Dam was discussed by the Indian delegation led by the then Secretary, Irrigation, in December, 1979. The investigations done so far was reviewed recently (January, 1980) by the Chairman, Central Water Commission to chalk out the programme for further investingations required to be done to firm up the proposals and to prepare a formal feasibility report. During these discussions, it was suggested that the topographical surveys should be extended upto RL 1200 ft. to enable alternative study for maximising the benefits. The estimates of cost for further investigations have been assessed as Rs. 2.42 crores and are being dealt by Central Water Commission. These additional investigations are now to be taken up. The Kosi Project involves very huge outlay. The 1950 report indicated that the cost would be Rs. 550 to 600 million and cost of transmission another Rs. 600 million. The Government of Bihar who have recently made an appraisal of this scheme have arrived at a tentative figure of Rs. 3,850 million for Dams and Rs. 4,200 million for transmission system. This appraisal made by the State Government is being studied by the Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority.

Statement

Per Capita installed capacity, availability and consumption for the year 1978-79.

(Provisional)

	Per Capita Installed Capacity (Kw Per thousand population) utilities only	Per Capita Availability (Kwh) Utilities only	Per Capita Consumption (Kwh)		
			Utilities	Non-Utilities	Utilities Non-Utilities
All India	41·59	150·61	120·71	10·63	131·34
Bihar	13·65*	86·63@	66·50@	21·63	88 13

*Excluding capacity of D.V.C.

@Includes Electricity available from D.V.C. & other sources.

Large Numbers of Officers of Coal India Charge Sheeted

4238. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have charge-sheeted a large number of officers of the Coal India recently for failure to keep proper stock and accounts;

(b) whether some officers have been transferred to various places also on this charge;

(c) is it a fact that there has been no audit in Coal India for a long time; and

(d) when did the last audit take place and for what financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In April and May, 1980 some officers have been charge-sheeted for coal stock shortage and inflated production record, among other reasons.

(b) 44 officers in Eastern Coalfields Limited, have been transferred within

the company on account of promotion and other administrative grounds.

(c) and (d). Accounts of Coal India Limited, have been audited upto the year 1976-77.

भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान में गैस कनैक्शन

4239. **श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा शहर एक जिला मुख्यालय है जिसकी जनसंख्या करीबन एक लाख से ऊपर है ;

(ख) क्या इस शहर के अधिकांश लोग गैस कनेक्शन लेना चाहते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस शहर के लिए गैस उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार राजस्थान में एक जिला मुख्यालय भीलवाड़ा नगर की जनसंख्या 82,000 के आस पास थी ।

(ख) चूंकि तेल आयोग द्वारा भीलवाड़ा नगर में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का विपणन नहीं किया जाता है अतः ऐसे व्यक्तियों की जनसंख्या की जानकारी नहीं है जो तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस लेना चाहते हैं ।

(ग) आशा है कि 1981 के आरम्भ से बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध गैस से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के निकालने की सुविधाओं के चालू होने और उसके बाद मथुरा और कोयाली शोधनशालाओं से इस उत्पादन की अतिरिक्त उपलब्धता होने पर बड़े पैमाने पर नये गैस कनैक्शन दिये जायेंगे । सारे देश में इस उत्पाद के समान वितरण के निम्न आधार पर एक योजना तैयार की जायेगी :--

(i) आने वाले वर्षों में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता

(ii) [सप्लाई का स्रोत]

(iii) विभिन्न राज्यों में संभव मांग

(iv) प्रक्रियाओं की व्यवहार्यता

(v) सप्लाई का सम्भार तंत्र

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to SC/ST

4240. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the consumer petrol pumps allotted so far to the SC/ST people in the country State-wise figures; and

(b) the proposed allotment of consumer petrol pumps in the near future for these people—State-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Consumer pumps are provided on the basis of actual requirements for individual bulk consumers like State Transport Undertakings, Government projects, private transporters, etc. Since consumer pumps are not business enterprises or dealerships, there is no reservation for SC/ST in allotment of these pumps.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision regarding Garland Canal Project

4241. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Garland Canal Project suggested under the Dastoor Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what urgent steps are planned to provide drinking water and irrigation facilities to drought prone areas and steps taken to avoid cyclic floods in many rivers?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The proposals of Dastur while conceptually interesting are considered to be technically unsound and economically prohibitive.

(c) The Government have recently formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development in the country which will provide Irrigation facilities to drought prone areas and will also help in control of floods to some extent. It may also help in providing drinking water in some areas.

India's Technical Know-how in Oil Exploration to Foreign Countries

4242. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where Indian technical know-how in oil exploration is assisting; and

(b) the terms and conditions regarding the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Iraq.

(b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission is having a drilling contract in Iraq for a period of 2 years w.e.f. 29-1-1979 ONGC receives payment on the basis of metreage drilled.

Studio for A.I.R. Station at Visakhapatnam

4243. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. Station at Visakhapatnam has not been equipped with the necessary studio facilities; and

(b) why the construction of the necessary buildings for A.I.R. at Visakhapatnam has been delayed even after getting the required site from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Interim studio facilities in a rented building are available at A.I.R., Visakhapatnam, but these are inadequate.

(b) The delay in the construction of permanent studios has, occurred because the site for the studios, selected in 1971 and taken over in 1973, was taken back by the State Government before the work could be commenced. The alternative site was taken over in May 1979 after protracted correspondence with the State Government. On account of escalation of cost since 1971, when the project was approved, revised sanction for the project has become necessary, which is being obtained. The construction work will be taken up as soon as this sanction is received.

Setting up of Kerosene Pumps by Indian Oil Corporation

4244. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation has decided to set up kerosene pumps on the pattern of petrol pumps; and

(b) if so, places chosen, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas

4245. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that kerosene oil is rarely available in rural areas throughout the country for the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quota of kerosene oil for domestic consumption for each State; and

(d) what is the control price of kerosene and whether it is being sold in the black market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Due to the agitation in Assam and consequent closure of the three refineries in that State, and the Barauni refinery in Bihar, the overall availability position of kerosene in the country had become tight since January, 1980. Even then, the allocations of kerosene to the States and Union Territories between March and May, 1980 were higher than the actual sales of this product in the corresponding months of the previous year. While the oil companies make supplies of kerosene to their dealers and wholesale agents, the retail distribution of this products is entirely the responsibility of the State Government and Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments etc. have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of kerosene within the State by streamlining the distribution system.

(c) The State-wise allocations of kerosene for the months of April, May, and June 1980 are given in the statement attached. Bulk of kerosene allotted is being consumed in the domestic sector.

(d) The basic ceiling selling price of kerosene ex-Bombay is Rs. 1294.93/Kl. To this, other charges such as transportation octroi, sales tax, local taxes, and dealer's commission are added when kerosene is sold in retail. As already stated in reply to (a) and (b) above, retail distribution of kerosene is the responsibility of State Governments etc. who have been advised to take effective steps to curb malpractices like blackmarketing, hoarding etc, which are usually experienced in time of shortages.

Statement

Kerosene allocations

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

States/Union Territories	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	22395	25000	23290
Arunachal Pradesh	142	100	250
Andaman & Nicobar	79	100	80
Assam	10025	10700	11170
Bihar	23000	23000	18910
Chandigarh	800	800	620
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55	100	50
Delhi	9900	9900	7400
Gujarat	32820	32900	29780
Goa, Daman & Diu	1262	1100	1240
Haryana	4687	5200	5020

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1210	1210	1140
Jammu & Kashmir	1935	1935	1830
Karnataka	20000	19400	17450
Kerala	10826	10700	10530
Madhya Pradesh	15889	16500	16490
Maharashtra	66029	64500	62270
Manipur	604	600	580
Meghalaya	715	600	700
Mizoram	199	100	110
Nagaland	440	400	360
Orissa	8500	8500	5490
Punjab	9300	12500	12590
Pondicherry	564	600	500
Rajasthan	11291	9800	9180
Sikkim	398	400	400
Tamil Nadu	26959	27900	24820
Tripura	932	600	740
Uttar Pradesh	32270	34000	30870
West Bengal	34456	34500	28790

Payment of Commission for L.P. Gas to Agents of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

4246. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-agents and Agents of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation are getting a commission of only Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2.75 per cylinder respectively as against Rs. 3.37 to other agents of the same company;

(b) if so, whether there is any representation from the Sub-Agents and Agents for their upgradation on par with full fledged Agets; and

(c) if so, what is the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have initiated a review of the sub-dealership system of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation with a view to frame proposals for streamlining the present arrangement.

Proposal for Development of National Films Archives of India

4247. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals for proper functioning and development of the National Films

Archives of India, Pune, have received low priority from the Ministry for the past several years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor,, what steps are being taken or proposed by Government to improve the working of the institution to enable it to serve the purpose for which it was established several years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The National Film Archive of India established in 1964 at Pune has been given due priority in allocation of funds etc. However, there has been lack of adequate support from private film industry as regards free deposit of prints/negative material so far. Government have proposed an allocation of Rs. 403 lakhs during the Sixth Plan in respect of various schemes of the Archive including provision for a suitable building for the Archive and acquisition of archival films, books, journals, shooting scripts and other ancillary material.

Irrigation Potential Benefit from Narmada Scheme

4248. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the irrigation potential benefit district-wise in Gujarat, from Narmada scheme as mentioned in revised report of Gujarat Government sent to Water Commission;

(b). has this Commission submitted its report; and

(c) if so, what time it proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The project report as submitted by the State Government proposes an annual irrigation of 15.26 lakh ha. (37.7 lakh acres) in the districts of Bharuch, Vadodra, Panchamahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Bansakantha, Kutch, Bhavnagar, Surendra Nagar and Rajkot.

(b) and (c). The project report was received in Central Water Commission only in February, 1980 and is under examination by different specialised agencies/Directorates. Comments on aspects pertaining to dam, canals, gates and hydel civil designs have been sent to the State Government on 5th July, 1980.

The time by which the project can be cleared depends upon the extent to which the details incorporated in the project report conform to the guidelines prescribed by the Central Water Commission, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Science and Technology, and also the response from the State Government in replying to the observations made by the various agencies and the promptness with which the project officers discuss the outstanding points with the concerned agencies. In case of this particular project, the State Government have to obtain the concurrence of the other party States, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, in regard to planning and sharing of cost and benefits before the project can be considered for clearance.

Electrification of Harijan Basties in Orissa

4249. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.E.C. have sanctioned for Orissa proposals for electrifications of Harijan basties in the State in 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) if so, for how many and the names of the Basties sanctioned and electrified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., has, in 1979-80, sanctioned 3

schemes for a loan assistance of Rs. 5.822 lakhs, for electrification of Harijan basties in the State of Orissa. During the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, no scheme for electrification of Harijan basties in Orissa was sanctioned by the Corporation. In 1980-81 also the Corporation has not sanctioned any such proposal so far.

(b) 139 Harijan basties adjoining already electrified villages in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Ganjam districts are covered under the schemes sanctioned by the REC in 1979-80. The names of these Harijan basties are given in the statement attached.

Rural electrification schemes, including electrification of Harijan basties, are implemented by the Orissa State Electricity Board. The names of the Harijan basties electrified under the schemes mentioned above are not available.

Statement

NAMES OF 139 HARIJAN BASTIES ADJOINING ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES INCLUDED FOR ELECTRIFICATION IN THE SCHEMES SANCTIONED IN KALAHANDI, BOLANGIR AND GANJAM DISTRICTS IN ORISSA BY REC

1. Names of 33 Harijan Basties covered under the scheme Kalahandi district:

1. Pastikudi
2. Bargaon
3. Artol
4. Fafsi
5. Ghantasala
6. Kusurpada
7. Kundabandha
8. Beneikala
9. Nunmath
10. Kenrikela
11. Amath
12. Kokodamal
13. Lanjigarh Road
14. M. Rampur
15. Narla
16. Narla Road
17. Chicheguda
18. Pilikia
19. Kaliakunda
20. Baldiamal
21. Nandol
22. Palas
23. Kendupati
24. Faranga
25. Dasapur
26. Chichia
27. Atigaon
28. Nawapara
29. Pipaliguda
30. Jaipatna
31. Dulkibandha
32. Bijimura
33. Tukula

2. Names of 36 Harijan Basties covered under the schemes in Bolangir district:

34. Bhusabahali
35. Leparsingha
36. Malmunda
37. Balpur
38. Motiapali
39. Aachipur
40. Asurmanda
41. Dablong
42. Ullunda
43. Baghapali
44. Kudador
45. Kumunda
46. Sikara
47. Sagarghat
48. Mahulpara
49. Mahimunda
50. Chanchara
51. Karamlata
52. Goudakatarpali
53. Dharpgarda
54. Sainiala

55. Kusuli
56. Chapananka
57. Kukurhara
58. Fhubuda
59. Phundalpadar
60. Bangamunda
61. Deegaon
62. Chatuanlea
63. Kurlai
64. Kukudahad
65. Sanamula
66. Binka
67. Kantaleanjhi I
68. Kantaleanjhi II
69. Titilargarh

3. Names of 70 Harijan Basties covered under the scheme in Ganjam District:

70. Basudevpur
71. Jaganathpalli
72. Raisingipur
73. Mamudiha
74. Gahanjapatna
75. Kendupadar
76. Tarsingi
77. Khakandi
78. Dakibaj
79. Puta
80. Gurudhi
81. G. Chhandipadar
82. Jugudi Nuasahi
83. C. Nuasahi
84. Jenapur
85. Balichai
86. Dayakana
87. Soduks
88. Baduasahi
89. Dimiria
90. Manasela
91. Dhukapada
92. Kahanipali
93. Biripur
94. Chirikipada sasan
95. Maha Tentulia
96. Bhabarada
97. Narasinghpali
98. Dabar
99. Birasankhapur
100. B. S. I N Pur
101. Pati Govindpur
102. K. Nuagaon
103. Chiladi
104. Maisanpur
105. Badabarango
106. Kathingi
107. Khasabadia Gopinathpur
108. Jhagada
109. Madhabandha
110. Kamakulamanipur
111. Subarnapur
112. Jhatipadar
113. Badapalanka
114. Badakelajhai
115. Lalmenta Laxminarayanpur
116. S. Gopalpur
117. Pratapgiri
118. Ramohendrapur
119. Guntari
120. Dayanidhipur
121. Nastipur
122. Kankarada
123. Kaudia
124. Adapada
125. Kailhabeda
126. Patapur
127. Radhadeipur
128. Pathiguda
129. Sahaspur
130. Mohanala
131. Palaspur
132. Chanamer
133. Pudameri
134. New Mulabhanja
135. Singipur
136. Kansameri
137. Khalingi
138. Basudevpur sasan
139. J. Blabharapur

Power Generation by Public and Private Sector Thermal Power Stations

4250. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that public sector thermal power projects average efficiency is 45 p.c. whereas the efficiency in the private sector thermal projects is about 95 p.c.;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this low efficiency in the working of the public sector thermal projects;

(c) what steps are being considered by the Union Government to raise the efficiency of these public sector thermal projects;

(d) to what extent the steps introduced by the Ministry to raise or to compete with the efficiency of the private sector projects have been successful; and

(e) whether the Union Government has also decided to conduct any enquiry about the low efficiency of the public sector projects in comparison to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Plant Load Factor for the better thermal power statiodns in the public and private sector for 1979-80 were as follows:—

Public Sector		Private Sector	
Parli	85%	Renusagar	100%
Korba III	76%	Trombay Power Station	74%
Amarkantak	76%	Ahmedabad Electric Co.	60%
Ramagundumb	74%	Calcutta Electric Supply Co.	56%

(c) and (d). A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve thermal power plant availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) Formation of task forces to evolve and implement Betterment Programmes and streamline maintenance management to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector. The State Governments are also being assisted to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(ii) Identification of deficiencies and taking up a project renovation programme for rectification at identified power stations.

(iii) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(iv) Training of engineers for operation and maintenance of power stations.

As a result of these measures, the performance of some identified thermal stations has shown signs of improvement.

(e) No, Sir.

Uri and Dul Hasti Hydel Projects in Kishtwar

4251. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any final decision on the J. & K. Government's demand for the implementation of the 480 MW Uri Hydel project in the central sector;

(b) if not, when the same is likely to be taken;

(c) whether Centre has agreed to fully implement this project;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have also taken final decision to start work on 390 MW Dul Hasti Project in the Kishtwar area of Jammu;

(e) whether Union Government have also taken the decision on the State Government's request for more power from the said hydel project in Jammu; and

(f) to what extent the power shortage of the State Government has been removed by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The final clearance of the Uri Hydroelectric Project for enabling an investment decision is under active consideration.

(c) A decision in this has not yet been taken.

(d) and (e). At a meeting convened on 5th February, 1979, at which the Chief Minister of J. & K. participated, it was agreed that Dul Hasti Project be taken up in the central sector for execution. Following this a decision has been taken to execute it in the Central Sector. The question of determining J. & K.'s share of power from the project will be settled shortly.

(f) Efforts are being made to assist the State to the maximum extent possible.

Cooking Gas Connection in Kerala

4252. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cooking gas connections in each district of Kerala as on 31st March, 1980; and

(b) steps being taken for adequate coverage of the area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) District-wise position of number of gas connection in Kerala as on 31-3-1980 is as under:

Name of District	IOC
Kottayam	2864
Cannanore/Tellicherry	3586
Calicut	5221
Trivandrum	14008
Cochin/Ernakulam/Alwaye	19795
Palghat	3027
Trichur	4961
Quilon	3178
Alleppey	1772
TOTAL	58412

(b) New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas. Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availabilty of the product at Mathura and Koyali Refineries. A plan for equitable distribution of the products throughout the country would be drawn up on the following considerations:—

(i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas availability throughout the years;

(ii) Source of supply;

(iii) Potential demand in various States;

(iv) Logistic of supply; and

(v) Viability of operations.

Setting up of Petrochemical Complex at Hazira, Gujarat

4253. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has made a request for setting up a Petrochemicals Complex at

Hazira near Surat based on Bombay High Gas;

(b) if so, when is the final decision likely to be taken;

(c) the amount of capital outlay involved therein; and

(d) when is the proposed Complex likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government of Gujarat have applied for an industrial licence for setting up a Petrochemical Complex for the manufacture of various petrochemicals in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Government has yet to take a decision on the ownership of this complex.

(c) The total investment, including interest during construction is estimated at about Rs. 780 crores.

(d) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when this complex will start functioning.

Indo-Nepal Hydro-Electric Projects

4254. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indo-Nepal Hydro-electric projects under construction and consideration;

(b) the total expenditure thereon and the share of the Government of India; and

(c) their generation capacity and power available for Indian consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The only project now under construction as an Indo-Nepal Hydro Electric Project is Devighat Project.

Other multi-purpose Projects under consideration of the Government are Pancheswar, Poornagiri, Karnali, Bagmati, Kosi, Kankai and Western Rapti.

(b) For Devighat the estimated cost of project as per project report is Rs. 25.2 crore (Rs. 29.07 crores Nepal currency). This expenditure as per terms of agreement will be provided as grant by the Government of India. The estimates in respect of Projects under consideration have not yet been finalised.

(c) The generation capacity of Devighat is 3×4.7 MW, whereas the details of generation capacity of projects under consideration and the power that would be available for India have not been finalised as yet.

Import of Generators for Idukki Hydro-Electric Project

4255. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government refused permission to import three generators for the second stage for expansion of Idukki Hydro-electric power station;

(b) if so, what was the reason;

(c) did the Government of Canada offer any grant or aid to buy these generators; and

(d) were the Canadian generators cheaper than the generators made by BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The question of importing the generating equipment for Idukki Stage-II from Canada is under active consideration.

Technological Transfer from Norway

4256. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be be pleased to state what are the details of the large scale technological transfer from Norway to India in the field of off shore oil exploration and its production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): There is no such transfer of technology from

Norway to India nor any proposals are in view. A contract has, however, been signed between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and OILDECO of Norway for a limited study in formulating field development concepts for deep water oil fields.

Norms for Setting up of a Radio Station

4257. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: the norms and criteria for selecting the location for setting up a Radio Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The location for a new radio station is decided upon keeping in view, inter alia the need for providing coverage to the uncovered pockets, the particular needs of tribal and border areas, the density of population, linguistic and cultural considerations, technical feasibility and the availability of resources.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों को कोयले का आवंटन

4258. **श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से जून, 1980 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को कितना कोयला आवंटित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को अन्य राज्यों को सप्लाई किये गये कोयले की तुलना में कम कोयला सप्लाई किया गया है; यदि हां तो कितना कम और इसके क्या कारण है और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों को तत्काल कोयला सप्लाई करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि0, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि0 तथा सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि0 नामक जो कोयला कम्पनियां उत्तर प्रदेश की जरूरतों के लिये कोयला सप्लाई करती है वह रेलवे के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए रेल से अधिकतम कोयला भेजा जा सके। कोयला कम्पनियां प्रायोजित मात्रा का जो कोयला रेल संचालन से बच जाता है उसे सड़क द्वारा ले जाने के लिए भी देती है। रेल द्वारा कोयले के संचालन की निगरानी उद्योगों के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति भी उच्चतम स्तर पर कर रही है।

Production of Antibiotics by Public Sector Undertakings

4259. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and location of each public sector undertaking that produces antibiotics or other kinds of drugs; and

(b) the amount of investment, annual turn over, and profit or loss accounts of each of these undertakings during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The names of the Public Sector Undertakings producing antibiotics and other drugs and the location of their factories are as follows:—

Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Antibiotics Plant	..	Rishikesh
Synthetic Drugs Plant	..	Hyderabad
Surgical Instruments Plant	..	Madras
Formulation Plant	..	Gurgaon
Nicotinamide Plant	..	Muzaffarpur

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited Pimpri
Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Calcutta

(b) The capital employed, annual

turnover and profits/loss for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are given below:

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Capital employed	Annual turnover	Profit (+) Loss (—)
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited			
1974-75	5786 54	4584	+249
1975-76	6969 84	5852 40	+354 57
1976-77	7866 18	7314 24	+411 46
1977-78	9356 98	7915 15	+766 26
1978-79	9785 87	7313 39	+1 33
Hindustan Antibiotics Limited			
1974-75	817·04	663 36	—327 96
1975-76	814 66	944 82	—291 65
1976-77	1011 31	1376 63	—67 74
1977-78	1055 81	1397 10	—222 25
1978-79	1321 27	1616 55	—157 16

Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited

This company was nationalised on 1.10.1977 and investment as on 31-3-1979 was Rs. 330.74 lakhs. The turnover and net profit during the period 1-10-1977 to 31-3-1979 were Rs. 671.91 lakhs and Rs. 8.5 lakhs (approx.) respectively.

टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

4260. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले में अब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है ;

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1980 तक कितने अतिरिक्त गांवों का विद्युतिकरण किया जाना है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पूर्ण लक्ष्य क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले में 1,958 गांव हैं । इनमें 31 मार्च, 1980 तक 261 गांव विद्युतीकरण कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लि० द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले मे दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 24 और नए गावों को विद्युतिकरण किए जाने की सभावना है । इस जिले के और गावो को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विद्युतीकरण किए जाने की सभावना है ।

(ग) 10-7-1980 तक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 430 50 लाख रुपये की कुल वित्तीय सहायता को 6 स्कीमो टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले के लिए स्वीकृत की है । इन स्कीमो के पूरा होने पर 895 गावो का विद्युतीकरण हो जाने के परिकल्पना है । इसमे वे 24 गाव भी शामिल हैं जिनको 1980-81 मे विद्युतीकरण किए जाने की सभावना है ।

Opening of New High Courts to clear pending Cases

4261. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, taking into account the huge number of pending cases, are considering the need to

open new High Courts in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these are to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of the title 'Herald of Freedom'

4262. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether title 'Heralds of Freedom' brought out by the Publications Division is out of stock;

(b) if so, whether steps would be taken to ensure the long reprint of this title; and

(c) the likely date by which this would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At present there is no proposal to bring out a reprint of this title.

(c) Does not arise.

Selected speeches of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4263. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the title 'Selected Speeches of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose' has been published by the Publications Division;

(b) if so, the languages in which the title has been published;

(c) whether the publication is proposed to be brought out in all the other Indian languages included in Eighth Schedule;

(d) if so, the likely date by which the publications would be available to the public in these languages; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) English.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The question of publishing the Speches in other Indian languages has not been considered because (i) a biography of Netaji under Builders of Modern India series has already been brought out in English and Hindi and is proposed to be published in some regional languages and a proposal is under examination to publish in Hindi and (ii) Collected Works of Netaji brought out by the Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta in English and Bengali.

Magazine published by Publications Division

4264. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the magazines with their periodicity which are published by the Publications Division in various Indian languages;

(b) the total circulation of each one of these journals as on 31st March, 1980;

(c) the names of such among them as are multi-lingual alongwith the languages in which they are published;

(d) whether it is proposed to make more unilingual periodicals as multilingual;

(e) whether the periodicals with the largest circulation would be brought out in more languages than those in which they are being published; and

(f) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The

names of the magazines, their periodicity and total circulation and the language in which these are being published is given in Annexure-I.

(c) At present only Yojna (fortnightly) is a multi-lingual magazine. it is being published in 9 languages name ly, Hindi, English, Assamese, Bangali, Gujarati, Marathi, Malyalam, Tamil and Telugu.

(d) There is no proposal at present to make any unilingual periodical a multi-lingual.

(e) and (f). 'Yojna' is proposed to be brought out in Oriya, Kannada, Punjabi and Urdu (in addition to 9 languages in which it is already being published) during the 1980-85 Plan period.

Statement

Details of the Journal Published by Publications Division and their circulation as on 31st March, 1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Journal	Periodicity	Languages in which published	Selling Price	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ajkal . .	Monthly	Hindi	0.75	49,059	
2.	Ajkal . . .	Do.	Urdu	1.00	60,769	
3.	Bal Baharti . .	Do.	Hindi	0.80	4,72,654	
4.	Yojana . .	Fortnightly	Hindi	0.60	1,15,181	
5.	Yojana . .	Do.	Assamese	0.50	42,956	
6.	Yojana . .	Do.	Bengali	0.50	48,421	
7.	Yojana . .	Do.	Gujarati	0.50	47,177	
8.	Yojana . .	Do.	Marathi	0.50	55,398	
9.	Yojana . .	Do.	Malayalam	0.50	55,777	
10.	Yojana . .	Do.	Tamil	0.50	1,04,400	
11.	Yojana . .	Do.	Telugu	0.50	52,610	
12.	Kurukshetra .	Monthly	Hindi	0.50	55,264	Published on behalf of Min. of Agriculture Deptt. of CDC.
13.	Bhagirath .. .	Quarterly	Hindi	1.00	8,842	Min. of Irrigation & Power.
14.	Yojana . .	Fortnightly	English	0.80	1,93,213	
15.	Indian & Foreign Review	Do.	English	1.00	4,22,835	Published on behalf of Min. of External Affairs.
16.	Kurukshetra .	Do.	English	0.40	2,36,910	Published on behalf of Min. of Agriculture, Deptt. of CDC.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Bhagirath . .	Quarterly	English	2.00	12,297	Published on Behalf of Min. of Irrigation and power.
18.	Employment News	Weekly	English	0.25	1,77,200	
19.	Rozgar Samachar .	Do.	Hindi	0.25	0,53,050	
20.	Rozgar Samachar	Do.	Urdu	0.25	3,540	

Less production of Raw Petroleum Coke

4265. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Budge Budge Unit of Indian Carbon Unit had to be shut down due to non supply of Raw Petroleum Coke;

(b) whether the Raw Petroleum Coke production shortfall amounts to about 27,000 tonnes; and

(c) if so, how do Government propose to compensate the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Total production of Raw Petroleum Coke from Indian Oil corporation, Gauhati Refinery and Assam Oil Company Digboi Refinery is made available to the India Carbon Limited. It is for India Carbon Limited to decide the apportionment of available Raw Petroleum Coke between their Gauhati and Budge Budge Units.

(b) and (c). All India shortfall of Raw Petroleum Coke for 1980-81 is presently estimated to be about 40,000 tonnes. Import of Raw Petroleum Coke is being planned.

Ad-hoc Release of Canalised Raw Materials to Canalising Agencies

4266. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ad-hoc releases of canalised raw materials recommended by his Ministry to the canalising agency during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the companies and the items involved; and

(c) the details of the recommendations/clarifications issued to canalising agency in respect of each drug, company-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date on which ad-hoc allocation authorised	Name of the party	Name of the canalised drug item	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	29-8-1979	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	Chloramphenicol Powder	50 kgs.
	13-9-1979		Tetracycline Hcl.	500 kgs.
	7-11-1979		Dapsone	5 MTs

1	2	3	4	5
2.	14-11-1979	Bengal Immunity	Thiamine Mononitrate	450 kgs.
			Thiamine Hcl	75 kgs.
			Riboflavin	150 kgs.
			Vitamin B6	60 kgs.
3.	8-6-1979	Cadila Laboratories	Ampicillin Anhydrous	2.12 Mts
4.	30-12-1977	Day's Medical Stores Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Streptomcycin Sulphate	250 kgs.
5.	12-9-1977	Gluconate Ltd., Calcutta	Tettracyline	400 kgs.
			Chloramphenicol	200 kgs.
			Straptomycin	50 kgs.
			Ampicillin	175 kgs.
			Oxytatracycline	122 kgs.
			Erythromycin	50 kgts.
			Doxycycline	50 kgs.
6.	19-9-1978	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Erythromycin Stearate	1.5 Mts
	7-10-1978		Chloramphenicol Powder	1.5 Mts
	12-9-1979		6—APA	4.0 Mts
7.	26-2-1979	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Sulphamethoxazole	5 Mts
			Trimethoprim	1 Mts
	1-6-1979		Methyl Dopa	2 Mts
	24-7-1979		Doxycycline	600 kgs.
	15-9-1979		Methyl Dopa	3 Mts
	17-1-1980		Ampicillin Anhydrous	30 kgs.
	5-2-1980		Methyl Dopa	1.5 Mts
8.	29-6-1979	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical Ltd.	Chloramphenicol Powder	500 kgs.

D.A.V.P. Advertisements and Newsprint for Newspapers from West Bengal

4267. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) names of the newspapers, dailies, weeklies and fortnightlies published from West Bengal at present getting DAVP advertisement and R.N.I. newsprint quota out of this paper, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the newspapers of West Bengal published from districts are not getting either DAVP advertisement or RNI newsprint quota; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, district-wise and paper-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A language-wise list of Dailies weeklies and fortnightlies published from West Bengal which are borne on the media list of D.A.V.P. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1086/80.]. Similarly, a list of newspapers of above periodicities published from West Bengal which have been allotted newsprint quota during the year 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1086/80.]

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No paper is refused advertisement provided it fulfils the criteria of minimum circulation, print area and regularity of publication laid down in the advertising Policy keeping in view publicity requirements and availability of funds. Similarly in the matter of allocation of newsprint, the applications of newspapers which satisfy the conditions laid down in the Newsprint Allocation Policy are considered for allotment of newsprint irrespective of State/Place of Publication.

Non-Muslim Evacuees from NWFP, Pakistan

4268. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 33 years of partition, Government has not been able to get transferred to India the deposits of the non-Muslim evacuees from NWFP (Pakistan) stuck in various branches of the Frontier Bank;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such cases pending with the Government of India and whether Government has made efforts with the Government of Pakistan in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Government of Pakistan had declared some Banks, including Frontier Bank Limited, as evacuee in 1952 and took possession of their assets. This was not in order as according to the agreement between two countries, the Banks were not to be treated as evacuee concerns. The matter was accordingly, taken up with the Pakistan Government and pursued in the meetings held between India and Pakistan. No positive results could, however, be achieved.

Licensed Capacity for manufacture of Filament Yarns

4269. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present licensed capacity for the manufacture of various types of filament yarns for the use of man-made fibre industry in the country;

(b) how far it is being fully utilised;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase this capacity; and if so, the broad details thereof and to what extent; and

(d) the consideration weighing with Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The present licensed capacity for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn and nylon filament yarn is 8181 tonnes/year and 31392 tonnes/year respectively;

(b) The Polyester Filament Yarn licensed capacity is being fully utilised; the production of nylon filament yarn is approximately 56 per cent of the licensed capacity.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

India's participation in Film Festival at Tashkent

4270. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the recent Film Festival held at Tashkent in U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, its experience; and

(c) how the experience gained is going to be utilised in future participation in such Film Festivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tashkent Film Festival provided to the Indian participants a unique opportunity for keeping abreast of the latest trends in the Cinemas of Asian, African and Latin-American countries as also for making contacts with film producers of those countries. About 35 feature films representing major Indian languages were screened in the Festival. Indian films were quite popular among the audience and these were also shown in six Republics of the Soviet Union after the Festival. Indian film producers and distributors negotiated sale of Indian films with the Soviet authorities.

(c) Since each International Film Festival has its own character and special features, efforts will continue to be made to participate in such festivals with Indian films of different languages and genre to meet the specific requirements of each festival, with a view to promoting Indian cinema. Possibilities of expoliting Indian films commercially in the U.S.S.R. and other countries will also be explored by participation in the Market Section of different festivals.

Pillow tanks for oil

4271. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to acquire some pillow tanks and other equipment to combat oil spillage from sea accidents;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and estimated expenditure involved in the deal;

(c) whether the United Nations Development Programme has suggested that India may go in for steel tanks which it can manufacture cheaply; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government after taking this United Nations Development Programme suggestion into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal aims at providing the ONGC with capability to deal with moderate oil releases from the Bombay High field during production and transportation operations, with possibility of extending these capabilities later to include similar operations in the Bassein field. It cover appropriate training to the ONGC personnel and also provides for procurement of equipment and materials needed.

The expenditure involved under the proposal is estimated at about Rs. 60 lakhs (US $ 5,31,950 being the UNDP contribution and Rs. 16,13,000 being Government contribution in kind).

(c) Yes, Sir. The UNDP had asked for techincal justification for the ONGC's preference for pillow tanks which has been provided by the ONGC to the UNDP.

(d) A final decision is yet to be taken.

किशनगंज, शाहबाद तथा छतरा राजस्थान के लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं

4272. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में किशनगंज, शाहबाद तथा छतरा के लिये कुछ सिंचाई योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं के नाम एवं रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इन योजनाओं को आरम्भ करने संबंधी आरम्भिक कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इनको कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और प्रत्येक योजना पर क्या व्यय किया जाना है ; और

(घ) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी तथा इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय): (क) से (घ). राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के लिए निम्नलिखित चार सिंचाई स्कीमें प्रस्तावित की गई हैं :—

क्रम सं0	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	वार्षिक सिंचाई (हेक्टेयर में)	कृषि कमान क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)
1.	लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम (चम्बल घाटी विकास)	1136	52247	39283
2.	बिलास स्कीम	275.20	2547	4813
3.	सावन भादो	418.88	4908	6962
4.	हिन्दलाट स्कीम	196.75	2227	2968

वार्षिक योजना (1980-81) पर हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान यह बताया गया था कि चम्बल लिफ्ट सिंचाई और बिलास सिंचाई स्कीम पर प्रारंभिक कार्य आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार की पंच वर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के प्रारूप के अनुसार सावन-भादो और हिन्दलाट स्कीमों पर क्रमश. 1981-82 और 1982-83 में काम प्रारम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है।

राजस्थान में झालावाड़ तक 132 किलोवाट बिजली की लाइन डालना

4273. **श्री चतुर्भुज**: क्या **ऊर्जा और कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) के मुख्यालय तक 132 के० वी० बिजली की लाइन डालने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक डाली जायेगी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि 132 के० वी० सिंगल सर्किट कोटा-मोदक झालावाड़ लाइन निर्माणाधीन है। वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार लाइन का कोटा-मोदक भाग 15 अगस्त, 1980 तक तथा मोदक-झालावाड़ भाग जून, 1981 तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

कोटा जिले में 132 किलोवाट की लाइन स्थापित करना

4274. **श्री चतुर्भुज** क्या **ऊर्जा और कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) में बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार करने हेतु वहां पर 132 किलोवाट बिजली की एक लाइन बिछाई जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे किन-किन क्षेत्रों को बिजली मिलेगी और यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) : निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों को बिजली दी जाएगी :—

(1) कोटा
(2) सांगोद
(3) बारन
(4) अंटा
(5) कानवास, और
(6) रामगंज मंडी।

राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में निम्नलिखित 132 के० वी० पारेषण लाइनें निर्मित की जा रही हैं :—

(1) कोटा-बूंदी

(2) कोटा-मोदक-झालावाड़

(3) सांगोद-बारन

उपर्युक्त तीन 132 के० वी० पारेषण लाइनों में से कोटा-बूंदी लाइन पूरी हो चुकी है । वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार अन्य दो लाइनें जून, 1981 तक पूरी हो जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

Daily Newspapers and Periodicals

4275. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily newspapers and periodicals published in the country in Indian languages including the English—language wise;

(b) the measures taken by his Ministry to increase the publication of daily and periodical newspapers in Indian languages, if any;

(c) the policy adopted by his Ministry for the newspapers published in rural areas; and

(d) advertisement policy adopted for different categories of the papers?

THE MINISTER OF INFOMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A detailed statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Government have been extending certain facilities/concessions to small and medium newspapers under which category majority of Indian language papers fall. Most of the small and medium newspapers are published in rural areas of the country and enjoy the benefit/services offered by the Government. Under the current Newsprint Allocation Policy, the small and medium newspapers get an increase of 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in their initial newsprint entitlement. Government have also been providing weightage to above categories of newspapers in the matter of release of advertisements. In addition to the above, a number of services to Hindi Newspapers, such as Saptahik Samachar, Samjkash, Gram-in Patra Sewa (weekly), Krishi Patrika, Vigyan Patrika and Sanchar Patrika are being offered by the Press Information Bureau. The above measures/concessions will help encouraging the growth of newspapers in Indian laguages particularly in the rural areas.

(d) Advertisement Policy is being reviewed by the Government.

ANNEXURE-I

Number of Newspaper (language and Periodicity Wise), 1979

Language	Dailies	Tri-Weeklies.	Weeklies	Fortnightlies.	Monthlies	Qtr.	Other Periodicities.	Annuals.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
English .	98	7	371	274	1,362	731	361	84	3,288
Hindi .	333	26	2,112	704	1,149	203	65	13	4,610
Assamese .	3	1	18	12	11	9	4	..	58
Bangali .	32	7	340	179	104	214	77	6	1,259
Gujarati .	33	3	163	86	316	40	21	7	674
Kannada .	67	3	145	100	204	27	7	2	555

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kashmiri .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malayalam .	94	..	106	91	374	19	8	5	697
Marathi .	110	13	309	80	328	65	28	51	984
Oriya .	10	..	30	19	112	27	4	3	205
Punjabi .	22	1	146	28	142	21	15	..	375
Sanskrit .	2	..	3	1	10	10	3	..	29
Sindhi .	4	..	20	4	31	3	1	..	63
Tamil .	75	3	115	138	400	16	7	1	755
Telugu . .	28	2	185	83	236	13	6	..	503
Urdu . .	114	6	579	161	282	27	10	1	1,180
Bilingual .	24	11	320	161	580	171	73	23	1,363
Multilingual .	6	1	64	32	150	50	24	7	334
Others . .	27	2	46	27	71	50	12	..	235
TOTAL .	1,087	86	5,023	2,180	6,182	1,696	726	208	17,168

राज्य सरकारों की ओर से ताप बिजली घर की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध

4276. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राज्य सरकारो की ओर से अपने अपने राज्यों में ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या हैं और किन-किन राज्यों में कब तक ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना किए जाने की सभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कुल 18438 मेगावाट क्षमता की 52 ताप विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमें जो प्रत्येक राज्य में त्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणो में हैं, दिखाने वाला विवरण-1 सलग्न है। इन स्कीमों से 1980-85 की समयावधि के दौरान लगभग 15548 मेगावाट तथा 1985-90 की समयावधि के दौरान 2890 मेगावाट लाभ प्राप्त होने की आशा है । विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई ताप विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमों की सूची विवरण-दो में संलग्न है इन स्कीमो का तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्याकन अभी पूरा नही हुआ है । कुल 3360 मेगावाट की ताप विद्युत स्कीमें जो 1985-90 के दौरान लाभ देने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दी गई हैं तथा जिन पर निवेश सम्बन्धी निर्णय अभी नही लिए गए हैं, संलग्न विवरण - तीन में दिखाई गई है ।

विवरण–एक

राज्यों में निर्माणाधीन तथा अनुमोदित ताप विद्युत् स्कीमो को तथा उन ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमों को दिखाने वाला विवरण जिनसे 1980–85 और 1985–90 की अवधि के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

राज्य	स्कीम का नाम	कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	जोड़ी जाने वाली सम्भावित क्षमता, मेगावाट में	
			1980–85 के दौरान	1985–90 के दौरान
1	2	3	4	5
उत्तरी क्षेत्र–				
हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद विस्तार	1 × 60	60	—
	पानीपत चरण—दो	2 × 110	220	—
	पानीपत चरण—तीन	2 × 110	220	—

1	2	3	4	5
	पंजाब	रोपड़	2×210	420	—
	राजस्थान	कोटा	2×110	220	—
	उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबरा विस्तार—3	2×200	400	—
		परीछा	2×110	220	—
		अनपारा 'ए'	3×210	630	—
		टाण्डा	4×110	220	220
	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	बदरपुर 5वीं यूनिट	1×210	210	—
		सिंगरौली	1×210	630	—
		सिंगरौली 2	2×210+2×500	420	1000
		उप-जोड़	5090	3870	1220
	पश्चिमी क्षेत्र				
	गुजरात	उकई 5वी यूनिट	1×210	210	—
		वानकबोरी	3×210	630	—
		वानकबोरी विस्तार	3×210	630	—
		लिगनाइट पर आधारित कच्छ	2×60	60	60
	मध्य प्रदेश	सतपुड़ा 8वी और 9वी यूनिट	2×210	420	—
		कोरबा पूर्व	1×120	120	—
		कोरबा पश्चिम	2×210	420	—
		कोरबा पश्चिम विस्तार	2×210	210	210
	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक चरण-तीन	1×210	210	—
		भुसावल	1×210	210	—
		पारली विस्तार	1×210	210	—
		चन्द्रपुर चरण—एक	2×210	420	—
		चन्द्रपुर चरण—दो	2×210	210	210
		ट्राम्बे	1×500	500	—
		करोडी छठी और 7वी यूनिट	2×210	420	—
		उरण गैस	4×60	240	—
	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	कोरबा	3×200+1×500	1130	—
		उप-जोड़	6730	6250	480
	दक्षिणी क्षेत्र				
	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	विजयवाडा	1×210	210	—
	तमिलनाडु	तूतीकोरिन तीसरी यूनिट	1×210	210	—
	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	2×210	420	—
	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	नेवेली दूसरा माइन रामागुण्डम	3×210	630	—
			3×210+1×500	630	500
		उप-जोड़	2600	2100	500

1	2	3	4	5
पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
बिहार	पतरातू 9वीं और 10वीं यूनिट	2×110	220	—
	बरौनी छठी और 7वीं यूनिट	2×110	220	—
	मुजफ्फरपुर	2×110	220	—
	तेनुघाट	2×210		420
दा0 घा0 नि0	दुर्गापुर चौथी यूनिट	1×210	210	—
	बोकारो 'डी'	1×210	210	—
उड़ीसा	तलचेर विस्तार	2×110	220	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	मथानडीह चौथी यूनिट	1×120	120	—
	बण्डेल विस्तार	1×210	210	—
	कोलाघाट	3×210	630	—
	डी0पी0एल0विस्तार	1×110	110	—
	सी0ई0एम0 सी0	4×60	240	—
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	फरक्का	3×210	420	210
	उप-जोड़	3660	3030	630
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
असम	बोंगाईगांव	2×60	120	—
	बोंगाईगांव विस्तार	2×60	60	60
	लकवा गैस	3×15	45	—
	नामरूप अवशेष ऊर्जा	1×22	22	—
	मोबाइल गैस	7×3	21	—
	चन्द्रपुर विस्तार	1×30	30	—
	उप-जोड़	358	298	60
	अखिल भारत जोड़ :	18438	15548	2890

विवरण-दो

विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत उन ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमों को दिखाने वाला विवरण जिनका केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

राज्य	स्कीम का नाम	प्रस्तावित क्षमता (चरम क्षमता) मेगावाट
1	2	3
उत्तरी क्षेत्र—		
हरियाणा	1. यमुना नगर	4×210 (1050)
पंजाब	1. भटिण्डा विस्तार चरण—तीन	2×210

	उत्तर प्रदेश	1. अनपारा 'बी'		2×500
		2. अनपारा 'सी',		3×500
		3. बोहरीघाट		2×210
				(3×210)
		4. परीछा विस्तार		2×210
				(2×110+
				4×210)
		5. रोसा		3×210
		6. जवाहरपुर (एटा)		3×210
	दिल्ली	1. डेसू गैस टरबाइन		2×30
		2. डेसू ताप विद्युत्		2×110
				(1060)
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र				
	गुजरात	1. सिक्का और काण्डला प्रतिस्थापन यूनिट	सिक्का	1×120
			काण्डला	1×60
		2. उत्राण प्रतिस्थापन यूनिट		1×120
		3. गांधीनगर		1×210
		4. गैस पर आधारित महुवा		2×210
		5. पेठापुर		1×110
	मध्य प्रदेश	1. विंध्याचल		2×500
		(सिंगरौली)		(3000)
		2. पेंच		2×210
				(2000/2400)
	महाराष्ट्र	1. उज्जैनी चरण--एक		2×500
				(2000)
		2. पारली विस्तार		1×210
		3. पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र		2×210
		(बी० एस०ई०एस०टी०)		1×500
		4. उरण गैस टरबाइन		4×60
		5. चन्द्रपुर चरण--तीन		1×500
	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	1. कोरबा चरण—दो		2×500
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र				
	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. बद्राचलम		2×210
				(1000)
पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
	बिहार	1. कहलगांव		6×500
		2. रे		2×200+
				4×500
	पश्चिम बंगाल	1. दुर्गापुर द्वितीय सोपान		2×110
		2. कोलाघाट विस्तार		3×210
		3. उत्तरी बंगाल		4×60
		4. गैस टरबाइन		1×20

1	2	3
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र		
असम	1. बोर्गोलाई	2×30 (4×30)
	2. लाकवा गैस टरबाइन	3×15
	3. लकवा गैस टरबाइन विस्तार	1×15
एन० ई० सी०	1. गारो हिल्स	4×30 (4×30+1×60)
नागालैण्ड	1. बोरजन	1×30
मिजोरम	1. गैस टरबाइन	2×2·5

विवरण--शेष

उन ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमो को दिखाने वाला विवरण जो केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दी गई हैं तथा जिन पर निवेश सम्बन्धी निर्णय लिया जाना है ।

राज्य	स्कीम का नाम		क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	2		3
उत्तरी क्षेत्र			
उत्तर प्रदेश	1. ऊचाहार		2×210
राजस्थान	1. कोटा		2×210
	2. पालना लिगनाइट		2×60
		उप-जोड	960
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र			
मध्य प्रदेश	1. बोरसिंहपुर		2×210
		उप-जोड	420
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र			
तमिलनाडु	1. मैत्तूर		2×210
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1. साउथ अण्डमान		2×5
		उप-जोड	430
पूर्वी क्षेत्र			
दा० घा० नि०	1 बोकारो 'बी' विस्तार		2×210
पश्चिम बंगाल	1. कोलाघाट विस्तार		3×210
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	1. फरक्का		1×500
		उप जोड़	1550
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र			शून्य
		जोड़ अखिल भारत	3360

टेलीविजन केन्द्र और आकाशवाणी में ड्राफ्ट्स मैनों को सिलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाना

4277. **श्री उत्तम राव पाटिल** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केन्द्र और आकाशवाणी में कितने ड्राफ्टसमनों को पहिले ही सिलेक्शन ग्रेड दिए गये हैं; और

(ख) उनको सिलेक्शन ग्रेड कब तक दिए जाएंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के ड्राफ्टमैन फिलहाल सिलैक्शन ग्रेड के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

राजस्थान में सिंचाई के लिए बाहर के राज्य से पानी की सप्लाई

4278. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान से बाहर उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जहां से राज्य को सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिलता है और प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी मात्रा में पानी मिलता है और तत्सम्बन्धी शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान को अन्तर्राज्यीय सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से समझौतों के अनुसार पानी की पूर्ण सप्लाई प्राप्त होती है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में ऐसे समझौतों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत दिये जाने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान मुख्यतः राजस्थान से बाहर स्थित दो परियोजनाओं नामतः भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना और व्यास परियोजना से जल प्राप्त करता है

अन्तर्राज्यिक परियोजनाओं से समय-समय पर उपलब्ध होने वाले जल में भागीदार राज्यों के हिस्से भाखड़ा व व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, जिनमें सभी राज्यों का बराबर-बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व होता है । बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान ने सितम्बर, 1979 से मई, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना से अपने हिस्से से लगभग 6 प्रतिशत अधिक जल लिया, तथा इसी अवधि के दौरान व्यास परियोजना से अपने हिस्से से लगभग 8 प्रतिशत कम जल लिया । चूंकि भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड का उन सभी स्थानों पर वास्तविक नियंत्रण नहीं है जहां से राजस्थान को जल की सप्लाई की जाती है, बोर्ड निम्न नदी तटीय राज्यों को उनके अपने-अपने हिस्से के अनुसार जल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ऊपरी नदी तटीय राज्यों से सहयोग का अनुरोध करता रहा है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित जल के हिस्सों की सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के महत्व पर भी बल दिया है ।

Number of Indane Distributors

4279. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Indane distributors in all the States;

(b) how many Indane distributors are selling below 1000 cylinders per month and how many are selling between 1000 to 2000 cylinders per month;

(c) is there any proposal to immediately bring them to the optimum level; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The number of Indane distributorships in the country as on 31-3-1980 was 460.

(b) The number of Indane distributors selling below 1000 refills per month is 102 and that between 1000-2000 refills per month is 136.

(c) and (d). Industry has been advised to bring up such distributorships to the optimum ceiling level by restructuring the exiting distributorships, wherever feasible. However, it will be possible to release additional new connections to these distributors only after additioal product from Uran fractionation unit and other facilities are available.

Manufacture of Nutan Kerosene Stove

4280. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nutan Kerosene stoves are being marketed in all the States;

(b) if not, the stations at which they are not being marketed;

(c) the number of companies manufacturing these stoves; and

(d) is there any request from any LPG distributors association to manufacture/or sell Nutan stoves; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to limited availability, these stoves are marketed in whole of Delhi, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and parts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal only.

(c) Presently only two companies are manufacturing these stoves. In order to maximise production to meet the demand in the country, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), New Delhi, is setting up a number of units in different locations of the country for production of stoves in the small scale sector as per the Government policy.

(d) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is not aware of any such request but the LPG distributors are, however, authorised to sell Nutan stoves in approved markets.

Ceiling on the Sale of LPG Refills

4281. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ceiling on the sale of LPG Refills by the LPG distributors and if so, the limit fixed for different cities and towns and the basis on which the same is fixed;

(b) number of distributors who have reached the ceiling limit and when the others are going to be brought to the ceiling level; and

(c) whether there is any representation about the revision of ceiling limit from the LPG distributors Federation and if so, the action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Taking into account the different working conditions and the cost of operations in different areas, the ceiling as to the maximum number of refills of cylinders that a distributor would be allowed to handle per month has been fixed as given below:

Market	Number of refills per month
Bombay	6,000
Delhi	4,000
Other cities with population over 10 lakhs	3,500
Cities with population between 2 lakhs and 10 lakhs . . .	3,000
Other places . . .	2,500

Co-operative Societies have been exempted from these ceilings.

(b) The number of LPG distributors/sub-distributors who have reached the above ceiling limit is reported to be 120. It would be possible to released additional new connections to the remaining distributors so as to bring them up to the ceiling level only after product availability position improves.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is under consideration.

Rationalisation of Areas of LPG Distributors

4282. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move by Government to rationalise the areas of

LPG distributors for an economical and efficient distribution system;

(b) is there any representation to the Oil companies by the LPG distributors in this respect;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Oil companies; and

(d) whether the IOC has allowed any distributor to operate in undefined areas to enroll customers in unrelated areas far from their show rooms?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Rationalisation of areas of LPG distributors is a continuous process. Based on appointment of new distributors, adjustment of areas is undertaken, if considered necessary, so as to ensure economic and efficient functioning of the distributorships.

(b) and (c). Representations are received and duly considered by oil companies for taking remedial action.

(d) Areas of operation of LPG distributors is defined in their appointment letted. However, in exceptional cases due to lack of potential in their original marketing areas, their area of operation is extended.

Allotment of cooking gas Agencies to cooperative societies in U.P. and Bihar

4283. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the particular agencies/cooperative Societies who were allotted Cooking Gas agencies in U.P., Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the criteria followed in sanctioning the cooking gas agencies to them; and

(c) the number of applications which were rejected for the allotment of cooking gas agencies giving the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Names of the particular agencies/co-operative societies who were allotted cooking gas agencies in U.P. and Bihar during the last three years are under:-

Uttar Pradesh

1. U.P. Upbhokta Sahakari Sangh Limited.

2. RDSO Consumers Co-operative Societies Limited.

Bihar: None.

(b) According to the policy then in force, 25 per cent of all the agencies were reserved for persons belonging to SC/ST and 2 per cent for physically handicapped. The remaining 73 per cent of the agencies were being awarded on commercial considerations, preference being given to genuine and efficient Consumers Co-operative Societies, Agro-Industries Corporation etc. All appointments are made after inviting applications by issuing advertisements in the newspapers in circulation in the area concerned and selection of candidates has to be made by a duly constituted Selection Committee set up for the purpose by respective oil companies. However, Government undertakings may be awarded agencies without advertisement procedure, if such agencies are run departmentally by them.

(c) A large number of persons apply in respect of such agencies and complete records of such applications are not readily available. After selection of the agent is completed from among the applicants, the remaining applications are deemed rejected.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पम्प नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई के बारे में केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा नियंत्रण

4284. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में पम्प नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या किसी केन्द्रीय दल ने गर्मी के मौसम में और ऐसे समय में जब नदियों में पानी न हो इन पम्प नहरों द्वारा पानी देने के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रबन्धों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) इस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसरण में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तैयार हो जाने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Issue of letter of intent for Petro-chemical Complex in Gujarat

4285. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWALA:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Gujarat State to issue letter of intent for Bombay High Gas based Petro-chemical Complex to the Gujarat State Petro-chemical Corporation Ltd. has been received;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when the final decision is expected?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has yet to take a decisions on the ownership of this complex.

इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदोन्नति नियम

4286. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए बनाये गये नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वे नियम केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बनाए गये नियमों पर आधारित हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड की अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदोन्नति नीति परस्पर वरीयता एवं गुणों पर आधारित है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये निर्देशों अनुदेशों का कम्पनी पालन करती है ।

कर्मचारियों के प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए परस्पर वरीयता एवं गुणों के आधार पर सरकार के निर्देशों अनुदेशों का पालन करते हुए विचार सीमा में आने वाले कर्मचारियों में से पदोन्नति के लिए एक चयन सूची तैयार की जाती है । जैसाकि सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार आवश्यक है, कम्पनी श्रेणी-1 के पदों के लेकिन न्यूनतम स्तर तक सभी पदों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण के लिए 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर रखती है ।

(ख) जैसा कि उपरोक्त (क) में बताया गया है पदोन्नति के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कम्पनी सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये निर्देशों अनुदेशों का पालन करती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allotment of Petrol pumps, L.P. Gas Agencies and Kerosene Depots to SC/ST

4287. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) details for the last three years of SC/ST persons allotted petrol pumps, L.P. Gas agencies and kerosene depots etc. by the various oil companies; and

(b) whether there are some self-styled committees in Oil companies who decide the above issues?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Since inception of the reservation policy i.e., from 1-1-1974 in respect of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) excluding 'B' site retail outlets and from 23-9-1977 for all oil companies], 106 retail outlets, 47 LPG distributorships

and 96 SKO/LDO agencies were awarded by the oil companies to the persons belonging to SC/ST communities upto 31st March, 1980.

(b) Selection of dealers is made by a duly constituted Selection Committee as per laid down policy and separate committee is constituted for each dealership/agency.

Coverage of Mines under Insurance Scheme

4288. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of miners in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited covered under any scheme of insurance as on 1st May, 1980;

(b) whether in view of the accidents in the mines, the lives of the miners need to be specially insured;

(c) whether the progress in this direction is still small; and

(d) if so, steps taken on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) All Wage Board employees of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, including miners are covered under Life Cover Scheme as per National Coal Wage Agreement-II which came into effect from 1-1-1979.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal to have an accident insurance scheme for miners in addition to the Life Cover Scheme already in force.

Price Equalisation policy in respect of Coal

4289. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have been repeatedly urging upon Government to introduce price-equalisation policy in respect of coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Installed capacity of production of Drugs

4290. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of production of drugs like penicillin, sulphadimidine, analgin and aspirin in the public sector and what is the actual manufacturing; and

(b) the reasons for this gap and what steps Government propose to take to remove shortfall in the output of these vital drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The installed capacity of production of Penicillin, Sulphadimidine and Analgin in the Public Sector and the production during 1979-80 are furnished below:—

Item	Installed capacity	Production 1979-80	Percentage Utilisation
Penicillin (mmu)	189	159 25	84·3
Sulphadimidine (T)	600	513·44	85·6
Analgin (T)	400	346 90	86·7

Aspirin is not being manufactured in the Public Sector.

(b) The capacity utilisation in respect of these drugs is considered satisfactory. The Public Sector Units are also expanding their capacity for Penicillin so as to be able to meet the increased demand in the country.

Manufacturing of drugs in public sector

4291. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the share of the public sector drug industry in the total manufacture of drugs in India during the last four years, viz., 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79;

(b) is it a fact that the share in production of the public sector drug industry has declined; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps have been taken to increase production of drugs by the public sector Units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The share of the public sector drug industry in the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations during the last four years were as follows:—

(Rs. Crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Bulk Drugs Production				
Public Sector	43	48	47	49
Total	130	150	164	200
Formulations Production				
Public Sector	35	47	53	60
Total	560	700	900	1050

(b) and (c). Though the production by the public sector has improved, their share in the total production has declined as Indian private sector has increased its production considerably.

Some expansion projects in the existing production units, are under implementation and are likely to be commissioned during 1980-81. The share of the Public Sector Undertakings is expected to increase thereafter.

Construction of small irrigation projects

4292. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with uncertainty in rainfall in different regions of the country there is urgent need to undertake the construction of small irrigation projects on a large scale and increase the irrigation capacity; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to increase the irrigation capacity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) There is a need to increase the irrigation coverage by various means like major, medium and minor irrigation projects, including the use of ground water.

(b) The Government propose to increase the irrigation potential to 110 m.ha. by 2000 A.D. against the potential of 57 m.ha. created by June, 1980.

Navigation in Narmada Main Canal

4293. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a project "Navigation in Narmada main Canal";

(b) whether any survey has been done to construct Narmada Main Canal; and

(c) when the work in this canal will be completed and it will open for navigation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Feasibility and viability of navigation in Narmada main canal upto Ahmedabad on techno-economic grounds is under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Main Canal upto Ahmedabad without navigation is expected to be completed in a period of seven years after the start of the work. However, the period of completion and opening it for navigation will be known after the feasibility and viability of the proposal for navigation is established.

Installed capacity of Power Plants of Gujarat

4294. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the daily requirement of power of Gujarat State;

(b) whether it is a fact that power produced daily is much less than the requirement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase its production to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total gross unrestricted requirement of Gujarat is 1300 MW and 22 million units per day (average).

(b) and (c). The availability at present including share of Gujarat from Tarapur nuclear plant is about 21 to 22 million units per day. However, if there is a reduction in generation either due to forced outage of thermal sets or due to dislocation in the supply of residual fuel oil for Dhuvaran thermal station or coal to other thermal power stations, the availability comes down and the State has to resort to restrictions in power consumption. All efforts are being made by the Cenral Government to ensure regular supply of coal and residual fuel oil to the thermal power stations of Gujarat.

सिंचाई कुओं को बिजली से चलाने के लिए गिरिडीह जिले के जमुआ डिवीजन का विद्युतीकरण

4295. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिक चौडाई वाले सिंचाई कुओं की संख्या गिरिडीह जिले के जमुआ डिवीजन में सब से अधिक है और इस डिवीजन के किसान भारी मात्रा में गेहूं और आलू उगाते हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने इस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद इस डिवीजन का विद्युतीकरण करने की सिफारिश की है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष विद्युतीकरण के लिए इस क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विद्युतीकरण योजना में इस डिवीजन के साथ अन्य कौन से डिवीजन शामिल करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ) . ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लि० को प्रायोजित की गई तकनीकी तौर पर व्यवहार्य

और वित्तीय तौर पर जीवनक्षम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए निगम द्वारा अतिरिक्त ऋण सहायता दी जाती है । गिरिडीह जिले के जमुआ प्रखंड की कोई भी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम इस समय निगम के पास वित्तीय स्वीकृति के लिए विचाराधीन नहीं पड़ी है । राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा जब भी कोई उपयुक्त स्कीम प्रोयाजित की जाएगी तब यदि वह स्कीम तकनीकी तौर पर व्यवहार्य और वित्तीय तौर पर जीवनक्षम पाई गई तो वित्तीय स्वीकृति के लिए निगम द्वारा उस पर विचार किया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो ।

उच्चतम न्यायालय में लम्बित मुकदमों के लिए गैर सरकारी अधिवक्ताओं की नियुक्ति

4296. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय मे ऐसे कुल कितने मुकदमे लम्बित है जिनके लिये सरकारी अधिवक्ताओं को छोड़कर अन्य अधिवक्ता नियुक्त किये गये है और जो इन मुकदमो मे पैरवी कर रहे है , और

(ख) मुकदमें-वार उनको कितना शुल्क दिया गया है तथा वे मुकदमे किस प्रकार के है ; और उनको अभी कितनी शुल्क राशि दी जानी है ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष मामलो के संचालन के लिए विभिन्न प्रवर्गों के अभिवक्ताओ की नियुक्ति करती है अर्थात विधि अधिकारी , वरिष्ठ स्थायी काउन्सेल, कनिष्ठ स्थायी काउन्सेल, रिटेनर देकर या उसके बिना, तथा पेनल अधिवक्ता । ऐसे 54 सरकारी अधिवक्ता है जो उच्चतम न्यायालय की समक्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए अनिवार्यत नियुक्त किए जाते है । उपलब्ध जानकारी से पता चलता है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष ऐसा कोई मामला लम्बित नही है जिसके लिए उपरोक्त सरकारी अधिवक्ताओं से भिन्न अधिवक्ता नियुक्त किए गए है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Rise in original estimates of Major Irrigation Projects

4297. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the original estimates of various major irrigation projects in the country had gone up due to rise in cost of construction materials and cost of transport in recent years; and

(b) if so, what are the ongoing projects affected by the rise in cost of construction and what were the original estimates of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Rise in cost of construction materials & transport in recent years are some of the factors responsible for increase in the cost of major Irrigation Projects.

(b) There are at present about 150 ongoing major irrigation projects. A statement indicating some of the ongoing projects in different States affected by rise in cost is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Original estimated cost	Cost as reported by the State Govt.		Remarks
		Year	1977	1980	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Rupees Crores)		
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Nagarjunasagar	163·54	312·48	533·00	
		1959			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Somasila Stage—I	17·20 1973	33·00	59·85	
3.	Vamsadhara Stage—I	8·73 1972	18·29	30·43	
	BIHAR				
4.	Gandak	36·56 I Plan	371·78	415·89	
5.	Durgavati Reservoir	25·30 1975	25·30	50·00	
6.	Kosi Barrage Eastern Canal	24·81 I Plan	127·05	191·70	
7.	Rajpur Canal	4·67 1961	15·70	20·17	
8.	Western Kosi Canal	41·97 1972	136·50	161·80	
	GUJARAT				
9.	Damanganga	24 40 1972	47·00	96·64	
10.	Sukhi	23·11 1977	23·11	34·29	
	JAMMU & KASHMIR				
11.	Ravi Canal	29 84 1973	41·40	46·00	
	KARNATAKA				
12.	Malaprabha	19·19 1963	152·68	162·09	
13.	Upper Krishna Stage—I	58·20 1963	283·65 (Scope modified)	400·00	
	KERALA				
14.	Kallada	13·28 1966	88·30	176·00	
15.	Pazhassi	14·80 1975	25·50	42·00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	MADHYA PRADESH				
16.	Hasdeo Barrage (Irrigation)	115·30 1977	135·00	245 20	
17.	Mahanadi Reservoir Phase—I	15·34 1971	40·02	45·00	
18.	Tawa	20·24 1960	91·42	93·62	
	MAHARASTRA				
19.	Bhima	37 77 1965	139·30	185·00	
20.	Jayakwadi Stage—I	38 46 1965	113·58	136 3	
21.	Krishna	27·66 1966	71 31	116·0	
22.	Kukadi	17·90 1968	120 38	185·00	
23.	Panch Irrigation	40 69 1977	40 69	83·4	
24.	Surya	19 35 1975	25 74	41·8	
25.	Upper Pengarga	84·48 1976	128 88	170·1	
	PUNJAB				
26.	Extension and improvement of Shahnehar canal	10 63 1978	10 63	22 0	
	RAJASTHAN				
27.	Jakham	11·84 1973	17 70	31 84	
28.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Dam)	22 93 1971	27·09	56·92	
29.	Rajasthan Canal Stage—I	110 30 1970	176 00	206 00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Rajasthan Canal Stage—II	155·00 (1972)	215·46	N.A.	
	TAMIL NADU				
31.	Improvement to Periyar System	14·55 (1976)	32·03	69·00	
	UTTAR PRADESH				
32.	Madhya Ganga Canal	66·01 (1976)	66·01	106·00	
33.	Sarda Sahayak	164·84 (1968)	199·87	314 85	
	WEST BENGAL				
34.	Kangsabati	25·26 (1961)	65·87	72·co	

Reasons for increase in costs of the Projects are :—

(i) Rise in prices of materials and labour.

(ii) Inadequate investigations.

(iii) Inadequate annual financial provisios.

(iv) Changes in scope of the projects.

(v) Changes in design necessitated during construction.

(vi) Increase in rates of Land Acquisition, and

(vii) Necessity of liberal Rehabilitation measures, etc.

Indian films shown in South Africa

4298. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that a number of films find their way into South Africa, some even before they are premiered in this country;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases which have been detected by Government during the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Govermnent have no authentic information whether several Indian films find their way to South Africa even before being premiered in India.

Strikes and lockout in Coal Mines

4299. SHRI CHINTAMANI JANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the coal mines in which strikes and

lockouts have taken place during the last three years, company-wise; and the number of workers involved in each case;

(b) the number of man-days lost as a result of these strikes and lockouts, year-wise and company-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The number of strikes in different coal companies for the last three years was as under.—

	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	NEC
1977	121	91	58	69	1
1978	300	139	92	92	—
1979	264	178	73	111	1

There was only one lockout at Amlabad Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, in April, 1978:—

(b) The number of mandays lost due to srikes is given below company wise:—

	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	NEC
1977	74,163	114,629	24,149	102,253	390
1978	227,685	331,573	36,249	105,675	..
1979	349,992	322,394	128,245	326,863	4282

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve the industrial relation in the coal companies:—

(i) Regular Bi-lateral Co-ordination meetings are held at the Unit, Sub-Area level and also at Company Headquarters with Trade Unions Affiliated to Central Trade Unions and Organisations.

(ii) In cases where there is deadlock in the negotiations between the Union and the Management, assistance of the Central Labour Relations Machinery is sought. In certain matters, an arbitration also is agreed to.

(iii) Strict instructions have been issued to the areas that reasonable grievances and demands of the workers and Unions should be attended to.

(iv) On the apprehensions of any dispute, efforts are made to sort out problems immediately at grass root level.

Mismanaged Companies

4300. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of companies or Industrial units whose affairs have been found to be mismanaged by

their owners during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of loss incurred by the so mismanaged industrial units each year by each unit; and

(c) action taken by Government to take over the management of the said mismanaged industrial units with a view to improving their working?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) to (c). In the last three calender years, Government nominated Directors under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 have been appointed—so as to prevent the affairs of a company being conducted in a manner oppressive to members of the company or prejudicial to the interest of the company or to public interest—in four companies in 1977 and three companies in 1979; Figures of year-wise losses incurred by these companies are not readily available.

Of the above seven companies, Government appointed Directors have been in a majority in the Board of Directors only in four companies.

The "take-over" of the management of industrial units is a matter which falls within the ambit of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, administered by the Ministry of Industry.

Cases pending in Madhya Pradesh High Court

4301. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases (criminal, civil and election writ petitions) pending in the Madhya Pradesh High Court as on 30th June, 1980 and the steps so far taken by Government to expedite the disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): According to the information furnished by the Madhya Pradesh High Court, the number of cases pending in that High Court as on 31-12-1979 is as follows:—

(1) Criminal	7899
(2) Civil (excluding election petition)	19,796
(3) Election petition	1

The requisite information as on 30th June, 1980 is not available at present.

A statement listing some steps taken over a period of time or are being taken to expedite disposal of pending cases is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken or are being taken for speedy disposal of cases and thus reducing pendency:-

(i) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 with a view to abolishing the Revisional and Letters Patent jurisdiction of the High Courts and to restrict Second Appeals to cases where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of Law.

(ii) A new Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(iii) During the last three years, i.e. since 1-4-1977, six more posts of Judges were created in the Madhya Pradesh High Court with effect from the dates they are filled up.

(iv) Efforts are being made to fill vacancies.

(v) The Madhya Pradesh High Court have also intimated that:—

(a) the High Court utilised summer vacations of 1978 and 1979 to expedite disposal of criminal appeals on a large scale;

(b) High Court Rules have been amended whereby sizable number of matters, which were earlier heard and decided by a Division Bench of two Judges, are to be

heard and decided by single Bench;

(c) cases of the same nature or involving similar points are being clubbed so that with one judgement the whole group is disposed of;

(d) the High Court is dispensing with paper books in suitable Cases to expedite disposal;

(e) Judges are being sent from principal seat to the Bench courts from time to time to dispose of old cases;

(f) the High Court is giving top priority to disposal of Jail appeals.

Cooking Gas Agencies in Madhya Pradesh

4302. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cooking gas agencies in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) how many cooking gas agencies have been allotted in Madhya Pradesh to the Scheduled Tribe persons and are proposed to be allotted to them in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The names of cooking gas distributors in Madhya Pradesh are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) None, Sir.

The policy then in force did not provide separate reservation for the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes community. However, the revised policy guidelines recently evolved provide for proportional representation to Scheduled Tribes within the 25 per cent combined reserved quota for SC/ST in the matter of award of agencies/dealerships.

List of LPG distributors in the State of Madhya Pradesh

INDIAN OIL CORPORATION (IOC)

Sl. No.	Name of Distributorships
1.	Auto House, Bhopal
2.	Dawar Bros, Bhopal
3.	J. J. Gas Service, Bhopal
4.	Langer Trading Corporation, Ujjain
5.	Basant Gas Service, Indore
6.	Gas-O-Indane, Indore
7.	Lalit Gas Service, Ratlam
8.	Jaidka Gas Service, Sagar
9.	Gas-O-Mhow, Mhow
10.	Satyasheel Gas Service, Damoh
11.	Golden Gas Service, Nagada
12.	Ajay Gas Service, Hosangabad (since terminated)
13.	Gwalior Gas Service, Gwalior
14.	Gwalior Whole Sale Con. Co-op. Stores Limited, Gwalior
15	Laxmi Gas Service, Gwalior
16.	Marut Gas Agency, Raipur
17.	Arvind Gas Agency, Bhilai
18.	D. P. Gas Service, Satna
19.	Panwar Enterprises, Rewa
20.	Choudhry Malik Enterprises, Jabalpur
21.	Vaghelas Gas Service, Jabalpur
22.	Balaji Gas Company, Bilaspur

BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION (BPC)

23.	Bhopal Gas Service, Bhopal
24.	Blue Flame Gas Service, Bhopal
25.	Modi Gas Service, Indore
26.	Anupam Gas Service, Ujjain

HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION (HPC)

27.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd. Dhamtari Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of Distributorships
28.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Raipur
29.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bhilai
30.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd:, Rajnandgaon
31.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bilaspur
32.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Jagdalpur
33.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Durg
34.	Johar Enterprises, Jepur
35.	Johar Enterprises, Katni
36.	Mahakoshal Gasoline Enterprises, Aahalpur
37.	Nahar Allid Agencies, Chhindwara
38.	Nahar Allied Agencies, Seoni
39.	B. S. and Services Pvt. Limited, Bhopal
40	Phoenix Distributors Pvt. Limited, Bhopal
41.	Barhanpur Gas Supply Company, Barhanpur
42.	Toprani Gas Agency, Dewas
43.	Dhar Gas Company, Dhar
44.	Indore Gas Company, Indore
45	Super Sales Corporation, Indore
46	Jabalpur Gas Company, Jabalpur
47.	The Natural Gas Co. Pvt. Limited, Jabalpur
48.	Ratlam Gas Company, Ratlam
49.	Phoenix Distributors Pvt. Limited, Sagar
50.	The Natural Gas Co. Pvt. Limited, Ujjain
51.	Atul Udyog Bhavan, Vidisha
52.	Parel Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Limited, Raipur (Sub-agent)
53.	Sunil General Stores, Bhopal (sub-agent)
54.	Mascharam Kotumal, Bairagarh (Sub-agent)
55.	Mehmood Hussain M. Sajad Hussain Sehore (sub-agent)
56.	Bharat Gas Service, Mhow (sub-agent)
57.	Khandwa Gas Company, Khandwa (sub-agent)

Sale of Petroleum Products in Black market in Madhya Pradesh

4303. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel, petrol, kerosene and other petroleum products in Madhya Pradesh are being adulterated and sold in the black market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No widespread incidences of adulteration or blackmarketing of petroleum products in Madhya Pradesh has come to Government's notice but some stray cases of such malpractices in the State have been reported.

(b) The State Governments including the Government of Madhya Pradesh, have been advised to regulate the supply of petroleum products in the best possible manner. They have been advised to take effective steps to curb malpractices like blackmarketing, hoarding etc. which are usually experienced in the time of shortages. The State Governments have also been advised to take action under law against those indulging in adulteration of petroleum products. The oil companies have been instructed to tighten up the supervision over their retail

outlets (petrol pumps) and to suspend supplies to those dealers against whom there is a *prima-facie* case of malpractices to be followed by termination of dealership.

कोयले के कुल निक्षेप

4304. **श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया** : क्या **ऊर्जा और कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कोयले के कुल निक्षेप क्या हैं ; और

(ख) देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये कोयले के निक्षेप कब तक पर्याप्त होंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) कोयला भण्डारों के नवीनतम निर्धारण के अनुसार 0.5 मीटर तथा उससे अधिक मोटाई के सीमों में तथा 600 मीटर की गहराई तक के कोयला भण्डारों की मात्रा 83,600 मिलियन टन है ।

(ख) ईंधन नीति समिति ने वर्ष 1974 में प्रस्तुत अपनी रिपोर्ट में आशय व्यक्त किया था कि अब तक जिन भण्डारों का वर्गीकरण किया जा चुका है वह लगभग 250 वर्षों तक चलेंगे । फिर भी कोयला सीमों की खोज लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और कोयले के अतिरिक्त भण्डारों की खोज की जा रही है ।

Scourings in Banks of Subarnarekha created havoc

4305. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the fact that the large scale scourings in both the banks of Subarnarekha river created havoc and many hundreds of people have been rendered homeless in the portion in Orissa State;

(b) if so, the action taken so far or proposed to be taken to prevent such scourings;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa have asked the Centre for any financial help for taking measures; and

(d) if so, Centre's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The Government of Orissa has reported that scouring takes place on both banks of the Subarnarekha river, but that it is not a fact that many hundreds of people have been rendered homeless in this area of the State.

(b) The State Government has completed anti-erosion works at 13 locations and work is proposed to be taken up at 10 other locations.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Orissa has not asked the Central Government for financial help specifically for such anti-erosion works.

मुगलसराय में यू० बल फिलिंग स्टेशन स्थापित करना

4306. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन मुगलसराय में एक 'दू बेल फिलिंग' स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय तेल निगम इस प्रयोजन हेतु मुगलसराय में अपनी भूमि का एक भाग देने के लिए तैयार है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस "फिलिंग स्टेशन" के कब स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ताप बिजली घर, ओपरा

4307. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या **ऊर्जा और कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ओपरा के स्थान पर 1000 मैगावाट वाले एक ताप बिजली घर की स्थापना के लिए जापान से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बोर्ड को एक जापानी फर्म से उत्तर प्रदेश में अनपारा 'बी' परियोजना के लिए टर्न की आधार पर 2 × 500 मेगावाट के एक कोल फायर्ड ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के अभिकल्प निर्माण, उत्थान तथा उसे चालू करने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। येन ऋण की व्यवस्था किए जाने के लिए कुछ सुझाव भी इस प्रस्ताव में शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ). अनपारा 'बी' परियोजना का तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। परियोजना को तकनीकी-आर्थिक तौर पर स्वीकृति किए जाने तथा उस पर निवेश संबंधी निर्णय लिये जाने के पश्चात ही तथा उस समय पर सरकार की आयात नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही जापानी फर्म के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा सकेगा।

उर्दू में समाचार प्रसारित करने के लिए आवंटित समय

4308. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्दू में समाचार प्रसारण के लिए निर्धारित किये गये समय में कमी कर दी गई है और इस प्रकार से बचाये गये समय में 'हालात हाजरा पर तब्सरा" कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उर्दू में समाचारों के लिए जो समय निर्धारित किया गया है वह अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाई समाचारों के प्रसारण के लिए दिए गये समय से कम है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं। पिछले 10 वर्षों से दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले उर्दू के बुलेटिनों और "तब्सरा" की अवधि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) जबकि उर्दू समाचारों को आवंटित समय अंग्रेजी, और हिन्दी के समाचारों को आवंटित समय की तुलना में कम हैं, यह अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समान है।

(ग) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों को अधिक लोगों द्वारा सुना जाता है।

Controversy over Film 'Lok Parlok'

4309. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any controversy over the release of film 'Lok Parlok';

(b) if so, the details regarding the remarks which are reflecting on or not creating healthy impression of the Hindu Society; and

(c) whether any memorandum has also be submitted to Government by certain organisations in this regard, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Complaints have been received against the film "Lok Parlok" (Hindi). The Central Government is *Prima facie* of the opinion that the film makes a mockery of Hindu mythology in as much as an accusation has been made in the film against Lord Indra dubbing him as a womaniser without any morals and stooping to pimp for Menaka to safeguard his throne. The epithets "debauch" and "suppliers of girls" have been used for Lord Indra who is a very well respected God in Hindu mythology. Thus the film hurts the feelings of the Hindu community at large. The Central Government has therefore suspended the exhibition of the film for a period of two months with effect from 8-7-80 pending enquiry under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

Staff of ONGC and I.O.C. sent abroad on loan service

4310. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many ONGC and IOC engineers officers, and other staff have been sent on loan service to other countries, details year-wise from 1976—80;

(b) how many of them have come back and how many chosen not to return; and

(c) steps taken to attract those who have not returned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The requisite information is as follows:

	No. of Engineers and others sent on loan by I.O.C.			
	I.O.C.		ONGC	
year	Engineers	Others	Engineers	Others
1976 . .	25	6	—	1
1977 . .	12	4	—	—
1978 . .	1	3	—	—
1979 . .	2	—	—	1
1980 . .	14	3	—	—
TOTAL . .	54	16	—	2

(b) Out of 70 employess of I.O.C., 39 employees have come back so far and the balance will return on completion of their terms of loan/extension, if any. No employee has so far chosen not to return.

Out of two officers of ONGC, one has returned. The tenure of the other officer will expire on 31st December, 1980.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementing Rs. 10,000 Crore Irrigation Scheme

4311. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to implement a Rs. 10,000 crore scheme for bringing irrigation to a 15 million hectares of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much amount will be spent by this plan on West Bengal state?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). This is still under formulation. The extent of investment and irrigation potential to be developed during the Plan have not yet been finalised.

Proposal for Delhi Power Authority

4312. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Delhi Power Authority to look after both generation and distribution of power in the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENGERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The subject matter of re-organisation of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been under consideration for some time. However at present there is no specific proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Companies Operating in India

4313. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies operating in India at present

with their capital, assets and profits (country-wise); and

(b) the amount remitted by way of profits, royalties to the parent companies during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) Foreign companies operate in India through their branches and/or subsidiaries. As on 31-3-1979 there were 358 branches and 125 subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in the country. Country-wise details about the number, assets and profits before tax of branches in 1978-79 are given in Statement I-A. (Branches of foreign companies do not have any paid-up capital in India). Similar details about the number, paid-up capital, assets and profits before tax of the subsidiaries of foreign companies in 1978-79 are given in Statement I-B.

(b) The amount remitted by the branches by way of profits and royalty to their foreign parent companies and by the subsidiaries by way of dividend and royalty to their foreign holding companies during the last five years as furnished by the Ministry of Finance are given as under:—

Amounts remitted abroad by (Rs. Crores)

Year	Branches of foreign companies		Subsidiaries of foreign companies	
	As Profits	As Royalty	As Dividend	As Royalty
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75	7 61	Negligible	11 58	0·07
1975-76	18·32	0 36	13·58	2·13
1976-77	17·02	0·16	30·97	1·14
1977-78	10 87	0 27	29·40	0·76
1978-79	14 12	0·30	28 19	0·28

Statement I—A

Number assets and profit before tax of branches of foreign companies in India for the year 1978–79: Distribution by country of incorporation of parent company.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Country of incorporation of parent company	No. of Branches	Assets in India	Profits before tax
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.K.	189	1276 90	90 70 (65)
2.	U.S.A.	64	531·21	6·47 (37)

1	2	3	4	5	
3.	Japan	17	63·57	(—)1·88	(14)
4.	France	7	50·72	0 19	(5)
5.	Canada	6	0·15	0·07	(1)
6.	Bangladesh	6	N.A.	N.A.	
7.	Pakistan	6	N.A.	N.A.	
8.	West Germany	5	2·47	(—)0 02	(2)
9.	Switzerland	5	0 72	(—)0·01	(2)
10.	Netherlands	5	74·36	0 62	(2)
11.	Italy	5	1·23	(—)0 01	(2)
12.	Hongkong	4	N.A.	N.A.	
13.	Sweden	4	0 07	(—) neg.	(3)
14.	Australia	4	0 01	(—)0 05	(2)
15.	Belgium	3	0 34	—	(1)
16.	Yugoslavia	3	4 74	(—)0 97	(3)
17.	Uganda	3	N.A.	N.A.	
18.	Singapore	2	N.A.	N.A.	
19.	Nepal	2	N.A.	N.A.	
20.	Bahma Island	2	0·14	(—)0·01	(1)
21.	Thailand	2	N.A.	N.A.	
22.	Lebanon	1	N.A.	N.A.	
23.	Panama	1	4 77	0 96	(1)
24.	Kenya	1	N.A.	N.A.	
25.	Kuwait	1	N.A.	N.A.	
26.	Liberia	1	N.A.	N.A.	
27.	Luxumburg	1	N.A.	N.A.	
28.	Tanzania	1	N.A.	N.A.	
29.	Iran	1	N.A.	N.A.	
30.	Aden	1	N.A.	N.A.	
31.	Greece	1	N.A.	N.A.	
32.	Malaysia	1	N.A.	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5	
33.	Bermuda Island	1	N.A.	N.A.	
34.	Austria	1	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	358	2011·40	15·05	(141)

NOTES : 1. N.A. indicates that balance sheets for 1978–79 are not available. Of the 358 branches of foreign companies functioning during 1978–79, balance sheets etc. of 141 branches were filed. Of the remaining 217 branches, 25 were engaged in the navigation and aviator business and were not filing separate Indian accounts, 5 were previous, engaged in the general insurance business (nationalised with effect from 1–1–73) and 2 had amalgamated with other companies and were thus not required to file any separate balance sheets etc. for that year. Most of the remaining branches were defunct / moribund or were in the process of closing down.

2. Figures in brackets under column 5 denote the number of branches for which data about assets and profits are available.

Statemet I—B

Number, Capital, Assets and profit before Tax of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies for the year 1978–79—Distribution by country of incorporation of holding company.

(Rs. in crores)

Country of origin of foreign holding company	No. of Companies at work in 1978–79	Paid up Capital of Indian subsidiaries	Assets of Indian Subsidiaries	Profit before Tax of Indian subsidiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. U.K.	86	193·50	1006·57	141·54	(75)
2. U.S.A.	19	46·93	227·79	29·08	(19)
3. Switzerland	6	15·33	60 42	16·44	(6)
4. Sweden	3	8·36	44·26	6·74	(3)
5. West Germany	4	28·14	117 91	26·76	(4)
6. Canada	2	30·63	103·89	15·28	(2)
7. Italy	2	3·13	15·57	0·89	(2)
8. Netherland	1	16·30	59·52	10·95	(1)
9. Panama	1	10·05	26·86	7·33	(1)
10. Denmark	1	——Not Available ——————			
TOTAL	125	352·37	1662·79	255·01	(113)

NOTE : Of the 125 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies operating during 1978–79, data in the foregoing table have been given for 113 subsidiaries. Of the remaining 12 companies, 3 have passed resolutions for winding up, 1 company is in the process of being taken over by the Government, 1 company is a new company whose first balance sheet etc. is not yet due and 1 company has changed its accounting year from March to September so that its 18—month annual account ended 30th September 1979 will be taken into account for the year 1979–80. 6 subsidiary companies have not yet filed their balance sheets for 1978–79.

रसायन तथा उद्योग में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव

4314. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का भारत तथा अन्य विकसित देशों के रसायन और परिष्करण (प्रोसेसिंग) उद्योग में लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने के विचार से देश मे एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान को स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संस्थान को देश के किस स्थान पर खोला जायेगा और संस्थान कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to locate Head Office of O.N.G.C. at Visakhapatnam

4315. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to locate the Eastern Headquarters of the ONGC at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion proposal from Monopoly Companies

4316. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of proposals received by Government from dominant and monopoly companies for expansion of their installed capacity to enter new fields of activity during the last six months;

(b) the details regarding the proposals considered by Government giving names of the companies, expansion in the installed capacity allowed or permission to enter new of activity granted; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government for accepting or rejecting such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). 36 proposals for substantial expansion of activities—other than those exempt under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act—and 40 proposals for establishment of new undertakings under Sections 21 and 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 respectively were received from undertakings, registered on registerable under Section 26 of the Act, during the period from 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1980. The details of these proposals are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library see No. LT—1987/80*]

Selling of Formulations of Pesticides/ Insecticides at High Price by Foreign Companies

4317. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that foreign companies are selling formulations of pesticides/insecticides at high price and have maintained their monopoly and high price under the protection of patent laws;

(b) whether there are some companies in India to manufacture and sell such formulations at cheap prices but the patents of foreign companies stand in their way; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to help Indian companies to produce these products and

offer them to consumers at cheap prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. As per one of the conditions in most of the Industrial Licences granted to Foreign Companies, they are required to supply 50 per cent of the technical material produced by them to non-associated formulators. These latter are mostly Indian Companies.

Conservation of Monsoon Flood Waters for Irrigation purpose

4318. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved schemes for conservation of monsoon flood waters now running waste into the sea for utilization in irrigation and power generation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The Government have formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development which envisages creation of optimum storages on various rivers, wherever feasible, which will help in conservation of water now running waste into the sea for utilisation in irrigation and power generation. The details of the proposal are yet to be finalised in consultation with the States.

Central Assistance sought for new Power Projects at Power Ministers Conference

4319. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the State Power Ministers Conference most of the States complained of paucity of funds and sought Central assistance for starting new power projects;

(b) whether any assessment had been made about the financial assistance needed by the States, separately; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Some of the States like West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh made a reference to the need for Central assistance for some of their existing projects and for starting new projects. Under the present pattern, Central assistance to states is not given for any particular sector but is part of overall plan assistance.

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए स्टाफ पुनरीक्षण समिति की नियुक्ति

4320. **श्री रामायण राय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए एक सवर्ग पुनरीक्षण समिति नियुक्त की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या है और सरकार उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में कितना समय लेगी ;

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को क्या लाभ मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) नियमित कर्मचारियों की भांति उन्हें लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए विचाराधीन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ). आकाशवाणी की इंजीनियरी और कार्यक्रम सेवाओं के संवर्ग ढांचे का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन-दल नियुक्त किया गया था । कार्यक्रम सेवा से सम्बन्धित अध्ययन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने के काम में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कतिपय श्रेणियों यथा प्रोडक्शन सहायक, प्रोड्यूसर, इत्यादि भी शामिल हैं । अध्ययनदल की सिफारिशें इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के प्रोडक्शन काडर के कर्मचारियों को नियमित कर्मचारी मानना

4321. **श्री रामायण राय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के प्रोडक्शन काडर के कर्मचारियों को नियमित कर्मचारियों के रूप में मानने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं और ऐसी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजनायें हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार उन्हें नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी बना कर उन पर नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के नियम लागू करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ). आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों सहित) को जो इस समय संविदा कर्मचारी हैं, नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बदलने के प्रस्ताव पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में जांच की जा रही है ।

Demand, Allotment and Supply of Petroleum Products to Rajasthan

4322. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands, allotments and supplies of kerosene oil, diesel and crude oil to Rajasthan from January, 1980 to June, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demands of Rajasthan were not met; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Probably Light Diesel Oil (LDO) is being referred to as 'Crude Oil' While there is at present a system of monthly allocation for kerosene and High Speed Diesel (HSD) being made by my Ministry, there is no such system of monthly allocation for LDO. The Rajasthan Government had indicated the demand only in respect of HSD and kerosene and these were 53,720 tonnes and 27,240 tonnes respectively per month. The details of the allocations and sales of HSD and kerosene and actual sales of LDO in Rajasthan from January to June, 1980 are as under:—

(figures in Metric Tonnes)

Month	HSD		Kerosene		LDO
	Allocation 1980	Sales 1980	Allocation 1980	Sales 1980	Sales 1980
Jan.	32300*	39180	1020)*	10570	2867
Feb.	36770	38130	9596	9440	471
March	40000	42190	11128	10760	2818
April	39000	39490	11291	9820	2449
May	39000	43250 (Prov.)	9800	8785 (Prov.)	3294
June	42000	39403 (Provisional)	9180	8557 (Provisional)	Note available

* The original allocation was reduced to this level because of shortfall in availability due to the agitation in Assam.

(b) and (c). The allocations are based on various relevant aspects including product availability, movement capacity and historical sales. The actual sales of High Speed Diesel in Rajasthan during the above period have been substantially more than the sales in the corresponding months of the previous year.

Cases Pending in Calcutta High Court

4323. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases (criminal, civil, election writ petitions) pending in the Calcutta High Court as on 31st March, 1980 and the steps so far taken by Government to expedite the disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): According to the information furnished by the Calcutta High Court, the number of cases pending in that High Court as on 31st December 1979 is as follows:

(1) Criminal—3193

(2) Civil (excluding election petition)—72082.

(3) Election petition—1.

The requisite information as on 31st March, 1980 is not available at present and will be laid on the Table of the House.

A statement listing some steps taken over a period of time or are being taken to expedite disposal of pending cases is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken or are being taken for speedy disposal of cases and thus reducing pendency:—

(i) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 with a view to abolishing the Revisional and Letters Patent jurisdiction of the High Courts and to restrict Second Appeals to cases where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.

(ii) A new Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(iii) Efforts are being made to fill vacancies.

(iv) The Calcutta High Court have also intimated that:—

(a) same type of cases have been classified and put together, so that disposal of one case disposes of the other cases of similar nature involving same point of law;

(b) the old cases are placed in the list for direction for taking expeditious steps to make the same ready;

(c) the old cases, which have become infructuous, are being weeded out regularly;

(d) the departments concerned are directed to make the old cases ready as early as possible for placing them in the General List.

As a result, the disposal in Calcutta High Court which was 47770 in 1978 Increased to 52,355 during 1979.

Cooking Gas Agencies in West Bengal

4324. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooking gas agencies in West Bengal; and

(b) how many cooking gas agencies have been allotted in West Bengal to the SC/ST people and proposed to be allotted to them in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). There are at present 50 LPG

distributors in West Bengal out of which 4 are from Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes categories According to the current policy for award of dealerships/agencies (including cooking gas), 25 per cent of all agencies (including cooking gas agencies) are to be awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities.

Production of Documentaries by Films Division

4325. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the quota of documentaries and yearly budget of Films Division;

(b) if so, please give the figures of completed documentaries and the cost of each for the last five years;

(c) whether it is a fact that several documentaries are shown 'completed' but carried forward for completion in the subsequent years;

(d) whether Government have found that old documentaries are presented anew by re-editing and additional shots to fulfill the quota;

(e) what is the number of documentaries "not completed" during each of the last five years; and

(f) what steps Government propose to take to re-organise the Films Division and the production of documentaries, news reels and special films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) The increase has been marginal.

(b) The number of documentaries produced by the Films Division during the last five years and the cost of production of these films is as follows:

Year	No. of documentary films completed	Cost of production
1975-76	129	94,27,181/-
1976-77	159	1,20,31,398/-
1977-78	128	1,15,65,932/-
1978-79	129	1,12,92,039/-
1979-80	143	Since Proforma Accounts of the Films Division for the year 1979-80 are yet to be compiled the expenditure figure is not available at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Though this happens rarely but when an old documentary film is required to be re-released, it is up-dated before re-release by doing additional shooting and editing if necessary.

(e) Some of the subjects included in the production programme by their very nature take time for completion. Factors like non-receipt of line of approach, background material, approval of scripts by other departments, etc., contribute to the delay in completion of films. This necessitates having a large number of subjects in hand for production. Therefore, on an average around 300 subjects are kept in hand on the production schedule every year. The subjects on which films are not completed during the course of the year are only carried forward to the

next year. The number of such subjects carried forward during the last five years is as under:

Year	Non-completed films carried forward from provious year
1976-77	153
1977-78	180
1978-79	239
1979-80	257
1980-81	233

(f) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for reorganisation of the Films Division.

Tibetan Refugees

4326. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees who are in the country has been completed;

(b) the number of camps, settlements and the number of Tibetan refugees in each camp—men, women and children below 10 years; and

(c) the total expenditure on the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. According to information available, out of 64,562 Tibetan refugees in India about 53,000 have been resettled.

(b) Number of camps . . Nil

Number of settlements. . 30

Number of Tibetan refugees in each camp . . . Nil

(c) Total expenditure by Government of India has been as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	33.98
1978-79	22.46
1979-80	28.82

Investigation into Irregular Collection of Funds by Companies

4327. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has referred certain cases to his Ministry for investigation into irregularities committed by some private limited companies which have violated the rates relating to collection of funds from public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against these erring companies; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). One important case of Sudarsan Chits (India) Limited—a public limited company—has been forwarded by the Reserve Bank of India to the Department of Company Affairs, where several complaints regarding failure of the company to honour its commitments to the subscribers and closure of their business in several cities has been brought to the Department's notice.

(c) and (d). The Department has ordered an inspection into the affairs of the company under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the inspection is in progress.

Constitution of Press Council

4328. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council has been duly constituted;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Press Council;

(c) whether any cases have been referred to the Council since its reconstitution; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the statement at Annexure I.

(c) and (d). Information is given in the statement at Annexure II.

Annexure I

Shri Justice A. N. Grover—Chairman

Members

1. Shri A. N. Sivaraman
2. Shri Virendra
3. Shri G. S. Talwalkar
4. Shri Chottu Karadia
*5. Shri Hiranmay Karlekar
6. Shri V. P. V. Rajan
7 Shri Sunit Ghosh
8. Shri P. R Ganguli
9. Shri Phani Talukdar
10. Shri Sharad Dwivedi
11. Shri G. N. Acharya
12. Shri Mewa Lal Shastri
13. Shri S. Viswam
14 Shri Narendra Tiwari
15. Shri C. R. Irani
16. Shri Prem Chand Verma
17. Shri Ratilal Sheth
18. Shri Moin Farooqui
19. Shri Yadunath Thatte
20. Shri G. G. Mirchandani
21. Dr. (Miss) A. Dastur
22. Shri R. B: Jethmalani
23. Shri Umashankar Joshi
**24. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
**25. Shri Amrit Nahata
**26. Shri C. M. Stephen
27. Shri Piloo Mody
28. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria

Annexure II

The Press Council of India received 125 complaints since its inception till date. Out of these 125 complaints, 59 pertain to the complaints against governments (mostly State governments) and other authorities under Section 13 of the Press Council Act, 1978 while 66 complaints were against newspapers under Section 14(1) of the said Act. 50 cases have been closed as the complainants either did not pursue their complaints or were satisfied with the amends made by the newspapers/authorities. Another 12 cases pertained to the period anterior to the establishment of the Press Council under the Press Council Act, 1978. These were not entertained in pursuance of the decision of the Council. 6 complaints have been disposed of by adjudication. 57 complaints out of 125 complaints are under various stages of inquiry.

2. Another 8 miscellaneous communications were received which could not be treated as complaints.

Projection of Image of Women in Films

4329. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain programmes on Television present a degrading picture of women

*Resigned from membership of the Council w.e.f. 11-6-1980.

**Ceased to be members of the Council with the dissolution of the last Lok Sabha on 22-8-1979.

and that certain films in effect encourage dowry, wife-beating and inferior status of women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Doordarshan is fully aware of its social responsibility in this regard. The various Doordarshan Kendras have been regularly putting out suitable programmes in various formats to create public consciousness against social evils such as atrocities on women, dowry, etc. As regards Feature Films, only those films which are certified by the Censor Board for unrestricted exhibition and which are suitable for family viewing are telecast from Doordarshan Kendras.

Proper Projection of Women in Films

4330. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Censor Board is aware that a derogatory picture of women is as harmful as violence;

(b) whether it takes any steps to ensure the projection of women as dignified human beings in our films; and

(c) if not, what do Government propose to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). One of the objectives of film censorship is to ensure that the medium of films remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of of society. In pursuance of this objective, the Board of Film Censors, while examining films for cretification ensures inter alia that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. It may be that the image of Indian women is distorted in some films. However, where such distortions come within the mischief of the Cinematograph Act 1952, like scenes contravening the provisions relating to public order decency and morality, necessary excisions are made in the films by the Board of Film Censors.

Digging of Wells in Kaveri Basin

4331. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kaveri basin even after digging 40 wells no traces of oil and gas have been found; and

(b) if so, how much amounts of money and man-power were spent there so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) 28 wells on shore and 5 wells off shore have been drilled in the Kaveri basin. Indications of oil in two wells and of gas in two wells have been obtained. No commercial discovery has however been made.

(b) Tentative expenditure figures, including depreciation, are:

(i) On shore—Rs. 960.78

(ii) Off shore—Rs. 1133.26 lakhs.

Pochampadu Project of Andhra Pradesh

4332. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of progress with regard to Pochampadu Project of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) when this scheme can be put on the ground?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The earth work in the Right

Flank of the Pochampad dam is completed and on the Left Flank, is in progress. The masonry non over-flow section and the spilway as well as the work of fabrication of gates are in advanced stage of completion. The work is scheduled to be completed by June, 1982.

The work on the Lower Maniar Dam is in varying stages of progress and is likely to be completed by June, 1983.

The first 116 kms. length of the 235 kms. long Godavari South Main Canal (Kakatiya Canal) is almost complete. Work is in progress in the remaining portion and is likely to be completed by June, 1982. Work on the branches and distributaries are scheduled to be completed by 1984-85.

पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार को कोयले की रायल्टी का भुगतान

4333. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार को कोयले पर देय रायल्टी की बड़ी राशि भारत सरकार की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो ऐसी राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार इस बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब तक कर देगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). कोयला कम्पनियों द्वारा कोयले पर स्वामित्व के रूप में बिहार सरकार को देय धनराशि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पुनपुन सिंचाई योजना

4334. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुनपुन नदी पटना, गया, औरंगाबाद और अन्य जिलों में होकर बहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई की दृष्टि से यह नदी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने पुनपुन सिंचाई योजना के बारे में उनसे कोई सिफारिश की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). पुनपुन के जल का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए करने के बारे में कोई परियोजना-रिपोर्ट जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Monthly Allotment of Petroleum Products to Bihar

4335. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government make allotment of petroleum products to each State on a monthly quota basis;

(b) if so, the details of the monthly allotment and supply of kerosene, diesel, petrol and gas cylinders made to Bihar during the period from January to June, 1980; and

(c) the monthly details of the demand made by the Bihar Government for the said products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) My Ministry makes monthly allocations of only High Speed Diesel (HSD) and kerosene to all States and Union Territories. For other petroleum products, there is no such monthly allocation.

(b) The details of allocations and sales (supplies) of HSD and kerosene

to Bihar during the period from January to June 1980 are as under:—

(figures in metric tonnes)

	HSD		Kerosene	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
January '80	30000	28372	14000	13510
February '80	34652	25810	16967	16140
March '80	36000	35836	18147	19046
April '80	40000	40249	23000	20357
May '80	43000	41442 (provisional)	23000	18213 (provisional)
June '80	40800	Not available	18910	Not available

It is not possible to give details of allocation and supply of other petroleum products in view of answer at (a) above.

(c) During my visit to Bihar in March, 1980, the Government of Bihar had tabled their monthly requirement of High Speed Diesel as 60,000 tonnes. The State Government subsequently indicated kerosene demand as 30,000 tonnes per month. The State Government also demanded a supply of 30,000 cylinders of LPG (cooking gas) per month.

Request for increase in diesel quota by Haryana State

4336. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Haryana Government to increase the diesel quota for the State; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During my visit to Haryana in March, 1980, the Government of Haryana had indicated a demand of High Speed Diesel (HSD) of 40,000 tonnes per month.

(b) The allocations of high speed diesel oil made to Haryana, for the months of March—June 1980, the actual sales of the product during these months and the sales in the corresponding months of the previous year are given below:—

(figures in metric tonnes)

Month	Allocation in 1980	Sales in 1980	Sales in 1979
March	21000	23610	18967
April	21700	22970	20689
May	26000	25125 (provisional)	24500
June	21700	22098 (provisional)	19737

As would be seen from the above figures, the allocations as well as the sales of HSD in these months in Haryana have been more than the sales in the corresponding months of the previous year.

Reframed irrigation priority schemes

4337. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reframed the present irrigation priority schemes for various States; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Power generation in West Bengal

4338. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of power generation in the State of West Bengal at present;

(b) the total power generated from the various sources; and

(c) whether there is shortfall, if so. how the shortage is to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The tatal installed power generating capacity in West Bengal is 1449 MW consisting of 1416 MW thermal and 33 MW hydro.

(b) and (c). The power generation in West Bengal including Calcutta Electric Supply Company and Durgapur Project Limited is of the order of 700 MW to 800 MW. West Bengal receives an assistance of 50 MW to 60 MW from DVC system. The total availability in the States is therefore of the order of 750 MW to 800 MW or 15.6 MU per day. The requirement of West Bengal with the restrictions in force is about 900 MW or 18.9 MU per day. In order to meet the power shortage the following steps have been taken:—

(i) curtailing the demand with imposition of restrictions and control in use of power;

(ii) resorting to load shedding; and

(iii) expediting the commissioning of new units now under erection.

Sale of petroleum products in black market in West Bengal

4339. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel petrol, kerosene and other petroleum products in West Bengal are being adulterated and sold in the black market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The State Governments, including the Government of West Bengal have been requested to regulate the supply of these petroleum products in best possible manner. They have also been advised to take effective steps to curb malpractices like black marketing, hoarding etc. which are usually experienced in times of shortages. The State Governments have further been requested to take action under law against those indulging in adulteration of petroleum products. The oil companies have been instructed to tighten up the supervision over their retail outlets (petrol pumps) and to suspend supplied to those dealers against whom there is a *prima-facie* case of malpractices, to

be followed by termination of dealership.

Commission for L.P. Gas retail distributors

4340. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the commission fixed for the L.P.G. retail distributors by Government and the basis on which the same was fixed and when;

(b) is there any representation from the LPG distributors for revision of commission on percentage basis;

(c) if so, the action taken;

(d) whether the consumer service of LPG is deteriorating due to dwindling returns and increasing operational costs of the LPG distributors; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the service to the LPG consumers by providing reasonable returns to the LPG Distributors?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The LPG distributors' commission at Rs. 3.37 per cylinder was fixed by the Government effective from 1st August, 1972 based on the recommendations of the Shanti Lal Shah Committee Report. The distributors appointed by the Oil Companies get a commission of Rs. 3.37 per cylinder. However, the sub-agents appointed by the main distributors get a different rate of commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have initiated a dialogue with the dealers organisation.

(d) No, Sir. No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Same as (c) above.

Utilisation of a transmitter lying at Visakhapatnam

4341. SHRI R. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 10 K.W. transmitter is lying idle at Visakhapatnam and used as a stand-by to 100 K.M. transmitter; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to use it for entertaining programme like Vividh Bharati or Youth Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The 10 K. W. transmitter which was operating at AIR Visakhapatnam before commissioning of the 100 K.W. transmitter has been retained there as a stand by. It would not be feasible to use this transmitter for any new regular programme because it has outlived its useful life.

A.I.R. Station at Hyderabad

4342. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. station at Hyderabad is very old and it need to be replaced by modern equipment and a modern studio complex; and

(b) steps taken to construct a new building as per the modern requirements for the A.I.R. Station at Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Hyderabad Radio Station was taken over by AIR in 1950. Proper studios were constructed in 1957, and a number of improvements have since been brought about. Equipment requiring replacement/addition is being replaced/added from time to time. Most of the equipment available at the Station does not need immediate replacement.

There is a proposal to construct a new office building at AIR Hyderabad. However, there is no proposal at present to construct a new studio building.

Jobs reservation for SC/ST in Departments and Public Undertakings of Ministry

4343. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of jobs reserved for people of SC and ST in departments and public undertakings under his Ministry, unit-wise details and whether there is any thinking to raise this quota; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make such reservation uniform in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Ministry and its Undertakings are implementing the percentage of reservation for SC and ST in the matter of appointments to various posts as prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Unit-wise details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. The Ministry is not considering any proposal to raise this quota.

(b) No, Sir.

Reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4344. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in departments and units falling under his Ministry at present and whether there is any proposal to raise their quota; and

(b) whether there is proposal to make such reservation uniform in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). This Ministry and the departments under its control are following the same percentage in reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates as has been prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and detailed in Chapter 2 and Appendix 3 of their Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services. This Ministry cannot make any deviation from these procedures.

Installed and generation capacity in Orissa

4335. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the total installed capacity of power in Orissa is 880 MW;

(b) whether only 32.8 per cent of this installed capacity is being generated; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this underutilisation of installed capacity and the measures taken to increase this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present the generation of power from Orissa power stations has considerably improved with the onset of monsoon. The State is generating now at a level of about 400 MW to 460 MW/9 MU per day. The earlier generation was low because of the failure of monsoon during the year 1979 resulting in low hydet reservoir levels and consequent reduction in hydro generation. The Talcher thermal power station with an installed capacity of 250 MW has, however, not been performing well. The energy generated at present is of the order of 60 MW to 70 MW. The State Government have been advised of the remedial measures required to be taken to improve the performance of Talcher Thermal Power Station.

Restoration of Normal Supply to Goa

4346. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Power Minister had met him and requested him to urge Karnataka to restore its normal daily supply of 0.75 million units to the Union Territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The power supply position in Karnataka has since improved with the onset of Monsoon. The Government of Karnataka has now agreed to supply 7.5 lakhs units per day to Goa with effect from 28.6.1980.

Foreign Collaboration in Petro-Chemicals Complex, Haldia

4347. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector institutions from Western Europe, United States and Japan are likely to collaborate in a big way in the proposed Petrochemical complex to be set up at Haldia;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed with these countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Banks in Germany, Japan, France, U.K. have shown great interest in providing the aids; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed petro-chemical complex at Haldia?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (c). It has been stated in the Detailed Project Report received from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation that the foreign exchange loan required for their proposed petrochemical complex is expected to be covered by the credits available from financial institutions of the countries of the respective engineering and equipment contractors. It is also assumed in the report that 20 per cent of the equity capital will be financed by foreign contractors and possibly one or more international financial institutions.

(b) and (d). No final decision has yet been taken in this regard.

Romania's Offer to set up Hydro Electric Power Station

4348. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any final decision in regard to the offer made by Romania for know-how for reducing the gestation period for the setting up of hydro power stations;

(b) if so, what are the details and condition on which offer has been made;

(c) to what extent the gestation period will be reduced; and

(d) the reasons for delay in accepting the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There has been no specific offer as yet, in this regard.

(b) to (d). Does not arise

Installed capacity of Hydro-Electric Power Station

4349. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fourteen Hydro-Electric power projects with total installed capacity of 3,507 MW are awaiting the clearance from Government;

(b) if so, how many projects have so far been cleared; and

(c) the details thereof and where these projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Presently, 12 hydro-electric schemes with total installed capacity of 3478 MV which have been cleared by Central Electricity Authority are awaiting an investment decision as some clarifications are still required. Details can be seen in the Annexe I.

ANNEXURE—I

Projects cleared by CEA but awaiting Clearance from DST/Planning Commission

Scheme	State	Installed capacity (MW)	Date of approval by CEA	Present status of technical examination
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1 Maneri Bhali St. II	U.P.	3x52—156	Aug. '77	Planning commission has been requested to accord investment decision.
2 Thein	Punjab	4x120—480	Feb. '79	Decisions regarding execution, financing and on sharing of benefits are pending.
3 UBDC St. II . . .	Punjab	3x15—45	Feb. '79	-do-
4 Dul-Hasti	J&K	3x130—390	May '79	PIB Memo is under examination.
5 Nathpa Jhakri . . .	H.P.	6x170—1020	Feb. '80	Decisions regarding execution and financing are pending after which PIB Memo will be prepared.
6 Uri	J&K	4x120—480	March '80	Decisions regarding execution and financing are pending.
Western Region				
7 Pawana	Maharashtra	1x10—10	Nov. '78	Planning Commission has been requested to accord investment decision.

1		2	3	4	5
	Southern Region				
8	Nagarjunasagar St II .	A.P.	3x100—300	Feb. '80	-do-
9	Srisailam St. II . . .	A.P.	3x110—330	March '80	Deptt. of Science and Technology's clearance has been received and project is being recommended to the Planning commission.
10	Pochampad . . .	A.P.	3x9—27	March '80	-do-
11	Silent Valley . . .	Kerala	2x60—120	Feb. '79	In view of serious reservations expressed by environmentalists & ecologists all over the world, the matter is under re-examination.
12	Lower Mettur . . .	Tamil Nadu	8x15—120	Nov. '78	Revised project report has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in May, 1980.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations

4350. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the important reasons for the poor performance of thermal power plants is that most of the plants have not been able to build up stocks to last them for three to four weeks;

(b) if so, whether in view of the above reasons, the position may become worse during the monsoon as the coal movement is subjected to unforeseen delays; and

(c) if so, what immediate measures are being initiated to build the coal stock in the plants and whether movement of coal to these plants remains in constant supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the supply of coal to thermal power station. These includes:

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-ministerial meetings are held periodically to review coal supplies to power stations.

(iii) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations for ensuring availability of coal.

(iv) The Cabinet Committee on the Industrial Infrastructure also

keeps a continual watch on the production and movement of coal, particularly to power stations.

Raichur Thermal Power Project, Karnataka

4351. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the Raichur Thermal Power Project in Karnataka is likely to be completed;

(b) what is the total costs of expenditure involved;

(c) what will be its total capacity;

(d) what are the main causes of its delay;

(e) to what extent the projects will provide electricity in the Karnataka State;

(f) whether any foreign assistance was sought in respect of project;

(g) what is the total expenditures so far involved; and

(h) whether the delay in completing the construction has increased its cost; if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The project is being executed by Mysore Power Corporation. As per information supplied by them the first unit of 210 MW capacity of Raichur Thermal Project is expected to be commissioned during 1982-83 and the second unit of 210 MW capacity by 1983-84.

(b) The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 220 crores.

(c) The total capacity of the project now sanctioned is 420 MW.

(d) The works at the project could not be commenced due to delay in handing over of the land.

(e) After the units are commissioned, additional 420 MW or 6.0 Million unit per day of electricity will be generated in Karnataka State.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) An expenditure of Rs. 21.42 crores has been incurred till the end of March, 1980.

(h) The original estimate of the project was Rs. 159.25 crores. The revised cost indicated by the project now is about Rs. 220 crores on account of escalation in the equipment cost and civil works.

Romania's Offer to set up Hydro Electric Power Stations

4352. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Romanian Government has offered India its full cooperation in regard to the setting up of a hydro power stations in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the offer and cooperation made by them; and

(c) what are the hydro power stations that are likely to be set up with the help and assistance of the Romanian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There has been no specific offer as yet, in this regard.

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

Giving Preference to Hydel Power Stations

4353. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a final decision to give more preference to hydel power stations than the thermal power stations; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Energy Policy has recommended that the share of

hydro power generation in the total energy supply may be increased in the future plan periods. The report of the Working Group on Energy Policy is under consideration of the Government.

The advantages of hydel power generation are:

(i) Low operating cost.

(ii) Utilisation of water resources, a renewable resource.

(iii) Pollution free operation.

(iv) Reduction of pressure on mining and transport of coal.

Supply of Coal from Singareni Collieries to Andhra Pradesh

4354. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to supply coal from Singareni Collieries to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity of coal to be supplied to Andhra Pradesh from the above collieries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ash content of the coal is very high;

(d) whether the Union Government are actively considering a proposal to set up washeries near the coal mines or near the thermal power projects;

(e) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(f) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Singareni collieries is already supplying coal to Andhra Pradesh. It also meets a substantial part of the coal demand of the other Southern States namely, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) Singareni collieries supplied 4.87 million tonnes of coal in 1979-80 to the consumers in Andhra Pradesh, out of a total production of 9.38 million tonnes.

(c) The Singareni coal in general has a high ash content.

(d), (e) and (f). Washeries to beneficiate cooking coal are normally established under the coalmines. The feasibility of constructing washeries to beneficiate non-coking coal for use in Thermal Power Stations is under examination. A decision regarding establishment of these washeries could only be taken after assessing the techno-economics of the proposal. The washeries would be established near the coalmines so that the transport system does not have to carry the reject material, over a long distance.

Romania's Offer to set up Hydro-electric Power Station

4355. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any final decision in regard to the offer made by the Romania for know how for reducing the gestation period for the setting up of hydro power stations;

(b) if so, what are the details and condition of which offer has been made; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in accepting the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There has been no specific offer as yet, in this regard.

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

National Power Grid

4356. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Centre in consultation with States to build a national power grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time to be taken to build it;

(d) what would be its function; and

(e) whether States also agreed to establish super thermal power stations by the Centre near pit-head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). It is considered that the optimal development and transmission of power in the country requires the construction and inter-connected operation of a high voltage transmission system. This construction and operation of a national grid system is an evolutionary process which will require inter-connection of the regional systems as well strengthening and augmentation of these systems. Recognising the need to strengthen inter-regional ties, the Central Government is already providing finances by way of 100 per cent loan to the States to construct the inter-State links. A 400 KV transmission system is being planned, the construction of which will have to be taken up in a phased manner.

(d) Through the National Grid, it would be possible to effect bulk transfers of power between States and regions as well as to optimise development of power resources and transmission.

(e) As the benefits from the super Thermal Power stations to be constructed by the Centre would accrue to the States, the State Governments are generally in favour of super thermal power stations at the pit-heads of coal.

Rural Electrification in A.P.

4357. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some districts in the country were selected to complete the extension of electricity to all the villages this year itself; and

(b) if so, the districts selected in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has in consultation with the State Electricity Boards worked out a programme to complete extension of electricity to all the villages in certain selected districts in different States.

(b) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Districts of Medak, Rangareddy and Anantpur have been selected for extension of electricity to all villages in 1980-81.

Non-availability of Aromex

4358. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kharif crop all over India will suffer a huge loss because of non-availability of Aromex from Digboi which is used by pesticide manufacturers all over India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that import of this ingredient, which is a bye-product of Aromex is also not possible because very few countries in this world manufacture it; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the stocks in Digboi are sufficient and if they are supplied all over the country the needs can be met for another three months and if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Partial availability or non-availability of Aromex effects the manufacture of pesticidal formulations and the pest control operations in Kharif. However, there are certain substitutes for aromex like Xylene, Cyclohexanone, Iomex etc. Substitute pesticides are also available as dust and wettable

powder formulations. Due to the disturbed conditions in Assam, the despatch of Digboi stocks has been seriously affected during January to March, 1980. However, Digboi Refinery are stepping up the production of aromex and are hopeful of meeting the requirements from normal production.

Financial and Technical Collaboration by Institutions for Chemical Complex, Haldia

4359. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many private sector institutions have evinced keen interest and are likely to collaborate in a big way financially and technologically in the Petrochemical complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign firms and the offers they have made; and

(c) whether Government considered them and if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) As per the Detailed Project Report received from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, the Corporation have received offers for technical and financial collaboration from a number of parties.

(b) Such details are not published until after Government have taken a view on the proposals.

(c) No final decision has yet been taken.

Outlay for oil exploration

4360. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group on policy set up by the Planning Commission has suggested bigger outlay for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what are Governments's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In December 1979, the Chairman of the Working Group on Energy Policy set up by the Planning Commission, while submitting the report of the Working Group, had stated in the covering letter that a much larger oil exploration programme is warranted.

(b) No details of stepping up of exploration programme have been given in the Report; nor any figures on investment in oil exploration indicated. However, plans for intensification of oil exploration operations are being drawn up from time to time and are under implementation.

Refinery at Mangalore

4361. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration with Government for setting up refinery at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government are looking into the recommendations of an Expert Committee, set up to examine the question of creation of additional refining capacity after 1985-86, which has, *inter alia*, suggested Mangalore also as one of the possible locations for a new refinery.

Collieries working below capacity

4362. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of collieries under the Coal India Ltd. have been working below capacity; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Some of the collieries in Coal India Ltd., particularly in the Bihar-Bengal area, have been working below capacity. The main reason for lower utilisation of capacity is the reduced coal output, due to certain constraints like inadequate power availability, uncertain law and order situation and shortage of other essential inputs.

हांडा रोटरी मशीन्स लिमिटड के कार्यकरण में अनियमितताएं

4363. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हांडा रोटेरी मशीन्स लिमिटेड में पाई गई अनियमितताये क्या है और जून, 1975 मे जाच करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारी द्वारा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत न किये जाने के क्या कारण है, और

(ख) यह जांच किस तारीख तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) तथा (ख). कम्पनी के कार्यकलापों की कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 237 (ख) के अन्तर्गत जाच की गई थी। निरीक्षक ने एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी। इस बीच कम्पनी परिसमापित हो गई, एव शासकीय समापक को कम्पनी का कार्य-भार सौप दिया गया। पुन: केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कुछ दुराचरों की बाबत जांच की थी; तथा उन्होंने कम्पनी के निदेशकों तथा कुछ अन्यों के विरुध मुकदमा दायर कर दिया था। इन हालातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए तथा इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि शासकीय समापक को उपकरणों आदि के कार्यों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं, कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड ने नर्णय किया कि जांच को आगे बढाने की आवश्यकता नही है केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये आरोप पत्र में, साथ साथ षड़यंत्र, आपराधिक धोखाधड़ी, लेखाओं के कूटकरण आदि के आरोप उल्लिखित हैं। मुकदमें में लगने वाले समय की भविष्यवाणी करना कठिन है।

हिन्दुस्तान और स्टेण्डर्ड मोटर्स द्वारा कम्पनी नियमों का उल्लंघन

4364. **श्री निहाल सिंह** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स और स्टेण्डर्ड मोटर प्रोडक्ट की स्थापना कब हुई थी और इसकी स्थापना के समय इसके कितने साझेदार थे और अब कितने साझेदार है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनियो द्वारा कम्पनी नियमो का उल्लघन किया जा रहा है और क्या सरकार को इस बारे मे उनके विरुद्ध शिकायते मिली है और यदि हा, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

विधी, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड शुरू मे 11 फरवरी 1942 को बडौदा राज्य मे पजीकृत की गई थी। मैसर्स स्टेण्डर्ड मोटर्स प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड की 2 सितम्बर 1948 को स्थापना हुई थी। चूंकि ये लिमिटेड कम्पनिया है अत: इनके साझीदार नहीं है। जहा तक हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड का सम्बन्ध है, उसके निर्माण के समय 3 निदेशक थे और वर्तमान निदेशकों की संख्या 9 है। जहा तक स्टेण्डर्ड मोटर प्रोडक्टस आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड का सम्बन्ध है, निर्माण के समय 4 निदेशक थे और इस समय 8 निदेशक है।

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 209क के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कार्य का निरीक्षण सम्पन्न किया गया था तथा इस सम्बन्ध मे रिपोर्ट माह अगस्त, 1979 मे विभाग में प्राप्त हुई थी। इस निरीक्षण से कतिपय मामूली सी अनियमितताए और कम्पनी अधिनियम के विभिन्न उपबन्धो के उल्लघन सामने आये है तथा मामलो को कम्पनी के साथ आगे बढ़ाया गया है। शेयरधारियो से कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई है, जिन पर कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार कलकत्ता से परामर्श करके कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

कुछ शिकायतें स्टैडर्ड मोटर प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड के सम्बन्ध में, सितम्बर, 1977 में सम्पन्न वार्षिक महा सभा की बैठक में कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तावित संकल्पों के विरुद्ध भी प्राप्त हुई थी। कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार और प्रादेशिक निदेशक, मद्रास से आवश्यक रिपोर्टों को मांगने के पश्चात् इन शिकायतों को समाप्त कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इनसे कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का कोई उल्लंघन प्रकट नहीं हुआ। इस मामले में भी, कम्पनी अधिनियम,

1956 की धारा 209क के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण सम्पन्न किया गया था तथा निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1975 में प्राप्त हुई थी। रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों पर कार्यवाही जो भी उचित समझी गई विधिवत की गई।

Foreign collaboration by drug manufacturing units

4365. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of each of the drug manufacturing units being run with foreign collaboration in the country;

(b) how many of them manufacture life-saving drugs and what are the different taxes these units are required to pay; and

(c) is there any proposal to remove all kinds of taxes so far as the life-saving drugs are concerned; if so, details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A Statement showing the names of drug manufacturing units operating in the country with financial participation by way of direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent is attached.

(b) All these companies except M/s. Richardson Hindustan are at present engaged in the manufacture of life-saving bulk/drugs formulations.

The taxes levied on indigenously produced drugs are (i) customs duty on imported inputs required for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations (ii) excise duty (iii) sales tax, Octroi and other local taxes.

Customs duty and excise duty are levied by the Central Government whereas sales tax is levied as per Central and State's Sales Tax Acts. Octroi is levied by the local authorities in the States.

(c) In pursuance of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, the question of abolition of sales tax, octroi and other local taxes was taken up with the State Governments. The State Governments have generally expressed reservations in regard to abolition of these taxes as it would result in loss of revenue.

As regards the levies imposed by the Central Government, the following concessions on essential drugs and medicines have been given from time to time in the recent past:--

(i) There is no customs duty on 75 essential and life-saving formulations when imported into the country.

(ii) Customs duty on 22 bulk drugs required for the production of essential and life-saving formulations has been abolished.

(iii) Customs duty on 17 drug intermediates required for the production of important and life-saving drugs has been reduced from 75 per cent/45 per cent advalorem to 25 per cent *ad valorem*, and

(iv) Excise Duty on patent or proprietary medicines based on 30 essential and life-saving drugs has been abolished in the 1980-81 budget proposals.

Statement

Sl. No. Name of the Company

1. M/s. C. E. Fulford (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

2. M/s. Abbot Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3. M/s. Smith Kline and French (I) Ltd., Bangalore.

4. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.

5. M/s. Whiffens (India) Ltd., Bombay.

6. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay.

7. M/s. May and Baker Limited, Bombay.

8. M/s. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay.

9. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd. Bombay.

10. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd., Bombay.

11. M/s. Johnson and Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay.

12. M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay.

13. M/s. Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.

14. M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

15. M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited, Bombay.

16. M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay.

17. M/s. The Boots Company (India) Ltd., Bombay.

18. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.

19. M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited, Hyderabad.

20. M/s. Organon India Limited, Calcutta.

21. M/s. Uni-Sankyo Limited, Hyderabad.

22. M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Limited, Bombay.

23. M/s. Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay.

24. M/s. Cynamid India Limited, Bombay.

25. M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.

26. M/s. Geoffrey Manners and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

4366. **श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार और सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिए गए विज्ञापनों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयास किया है कि विशेष कर हिन्दी भाषी उत्तरी भारत के मामले में कम आदमी हिन्दी समाचार-पत्र की तुलना में अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्र को क्यों खरीदता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों के विकास के लिए अनुदान देने की अथवा अन्य कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों को जो विज्ञापन जारी किए गए थे उनका स्थान और राशि इस प्रकार है —

अंग्रेजी

वर्ष	स्थान कालम सेंटीमीटर में	राशि रुपयों में
1977-78	7,88,212	95,61,256
1978-79	9,91,930	112,08,028
1979-80	9,30,349	107,90,826

हिन्दी

वर्ष	स्थान कालम सेंटीमीटर में	राशि रुपयें में
1977-78	8,69,120	54,69,533
1978-79	10,53,197	72,63,603
1979-80	9,66,237	65,53,126

(ख) और (ग). सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई अध्ययन हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ) भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों (हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों सहित) के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि, सरकार छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्रों, जिनकी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी के समाचार पत्रों सहित अधिकांश भाषाई समाचारपत्र आते हैं, को कतिपय सुविधाएं ।

रियायतें प्रदान करती रही है । उदाहरणार्थ चालू अखबारी कागज आवंटन नीति के अन्तर्गत, छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्र अखबारी कागज की अपनी आरम्भिक हकदारी में क्रमश : 15 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी प्राप्त करेंगे । सरकार विज्ञापन देने के मामले में भी उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों के समाचारपत्रों को उपलब्ध धन (वेटेज) देती रही है । उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को साप्ताहिक समाचार समीक्षा, ग्रामीण पत्र सेवा (साप्ताहिक), कृषि पत्रिका, विज्ञान पत्रिका और संचार पत्रिका जैसी अनेकों सेवाएं पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही है । बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 1981-84 के लिए संशोधित छटी "योजना" के प्रस्तावों के अंग के रूप में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के कई कार्यालय हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । उपरि उल्लिखित रियायते और योजनायें हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों के विकास और कुछ हद तक उनकी परिचालन संख्या और पाठकों की संख्या में वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करेंगी ।

Industrial Licences issued in violation of M.R.T.P. Act

4367. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) during the years 1977—1979 how many industrial licences had been issued in violation of Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the details including names of the Industrial Houses, the amount of investment and reasons for violation and

(b) have Government made any assessment as to whether the said Act has curbed the monopoly trade and concentration of wealth?

THE MINSTER OF LAW, JUSTCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No case has come to the notice of the Department regarding the issuance of an industrial licence in violation of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act during the period 1977—1979.

(b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission enquires into restrictive and monopolistic trade practices under Section 10 and 31 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Since its inception in 1970, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted 344 enquiries into restrictive trade practices upto 31-12-1979. 276 enquiries had been disposed of by the Commission by 31-12-1979 and in 129 cases "cease and desist" orders had been passed under Section 10(a) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. This is a matter which calls for continuing vigilance.

As far as economic concentration is concerned, approval of the Government is necessary in respect of new capacity creation or expansion of activities of, or amalgamation proposed by all undertakings registered or registrable under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, and approval to the proposals is granted only where required in the public interest.

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Statement correcting the Reply to Unstarred Question No. 197 dated 10-6-1980 re: The Area Irrigated and Area depending on Rain Water in the country

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): In reply to the above Unstarred Question No. 197 asked by Shri Bheekhabhai in the Lok Sabha on 10-6-1980, the following reply was given. --

"The total area in the country irrigated by river/canal projects (major, medium and minor) by the end of 1979-80 is expected to be 30.9 million ha. An additional area of 22.0 million ha. is expected to be irrigated from ground water sources.

The total culturable area of the country is about 140 million ha. Thus the area that depends on rain water is about 87 million ha."

It has now been noticed that the figure of the total culturable area in the country was net area. As

per provisional land utilisation statistics now available for the year 1978-79, the reply to the above Unstarred Question would be as under:—

"As per the provisional land utilisation statistics available (1978-79), the gross sown area and irrigated area from all sources are 173.80 and 48.48 million hectares respectively. The gross area irrigated from surface water sources only, was 29.30 million hectares. The gross area that depends on rain waters is thus 124.82 million hectares."

12.00 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement.

(*Interruptions*)

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

(*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated 14th July, 1980, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Jaipal Singh Kashyap and Chandrapal Shailani, Members of Parliament, regarding whose arrest your honour was informed were produced in the Court of Shri Prem Kumar, Metropolitan Magistrade, New Delhi, on 14-7-80. The Court admonished the said Members of Parliament and let them off at about 6.15 P.M. on 14-7-80 itself."

12.01 hrs.

RE. TREATMENT METED OUT TO SHRI RASHEED MASOOD, M.P. WHILE UNDER ARREST

MR. SPEAKER: On 11 July, 1980, I had informed the House that a letter received by me from Shri George Fernandes enclosing a letter dated 9 July, 1980 from Shri Rashid Masood regarding the treatment meted out to him while under arrest, had been referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for furnishing a factual note on the matter.

A reference was thereupon made in the House to the case of Shri N. K. Ramalingam who had brought to the notice of the House in May 1979 that he had been beaten by the Delhi Police and not given proper medical aid and asked the Speaker "to protect the rights and privileges of the Members and, at the same time, direct the Government to hold a judicial inquiry in this regard."

This was followed up on the same day by a notice of question of privilege given by Shri Vasant Sathe, MP, under Rule 222. My distinguished predecessor Mr. Speaker Hegde had made the following observations on the matter:—

"There are two versions about the incident that took place on the 1st of May—one given by the Home Minister and another given by Shri Ramalingam. It is not the version of Shri Ramalingam that any harm was done to him when he was discharging any duty or function qua member of Parliament. In cases like these recourse should be had to Courts of Law. No question of privilege arises. This position is well settled. No consent."

In the light of the above observations, there is no question of privilege arising in this matter or consent being given under Rule 222. Since, how-

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* Not recorded.

ever, a complaint had been made by the hon'ble Member Shri Rashid Masood, and forwarded by another hon'ble Member, when Shri Rashid Masood was still in police custody, the Minister of Home Affairs would be asked to expedite the factual note.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल 10 बजे के पहले मैंने एक पत्र लिख कर आपको दिया था। स्वामी इन्द्रवेश जी की गिरफ्तारी हुई। आपने बुलेटिन में दिया है, स्वामी इन्द्रवेश जी की 12 बजकर 15 मिनट पर गिरफ्तारी हुई, मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा कि 10 बजे रात तक उनको एक कप चाय तक नहीं दी गई . . . *

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Nothing should be recorded without my permission. You come with some motion under some rule. You cannot raise it in the House like this.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपको विशेषाधिकार के तीन नोटिस दिये हैं। श्री जयपाल कश्यप जी के बारे में तो मैं आपसे मिला भी था . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration. I have written for a factual note.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आपसे बात हुई थी। आपने हमको जो इत्तला दी वह गिरफ्तारी की इत्तला थी लेकिन कल वे रिहा हो गए, उनकी रिहाई की इत्तला . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस तो अब मीट हुआ है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आपने गिरफ्तारी की इत्तला हमको कब दी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुलेटिन में दे दिया है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आपने पुलिस वालों को पुरस्कार दिया है। मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था, 12–15 औरतों को नंगा नचाया गया है। (**व्यवधान**)।

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON THE WORKING OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE COOPERATIVE BANKS LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1978-79, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1978-79, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Review** (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited Bombay, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1063/80.]

(2) A copy of the Review*** (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1064/80.]

(3) A copy of the Review**** (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1065/80.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation,

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*Not recorded.

**Annual Report and accounts of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 were laid on the Table on 28th March, 1980.

***Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 was laid on the Table on 11th March, 1980.

****Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1978-79 was laid on the Table on 17th March, 1980.

Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Federation for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasos for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1066/80.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 Part II (Administration and Finance).

(ii) A statement Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1067/80.]

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1068/80.]

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES FOR 1978-79, AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORT OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROURKELA FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1069/80.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1070/80.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi*** version) of the Regional Engineering College Rourkela, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1071/80.]

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MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention Motion Shri Faleiro. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave a motion under rules 222 and 223 against the District Magistrate, Meerut, for not complying with the rules covering the arrest of Mr. Rasheed Masood. If he has apologised, you should read it out on the floor of the House. We will be generous to accept that apology. But it cannot be hushed up like that.

(*Interruptions*)

***English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 28th March, 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: I have put it in the Bulletin.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You just read it out to the House that the District Magistrate has apologised. Let the House record it.

MR. SPEAKER: The communication reads like this:

> "....Shri Rasheed Masood, Member of Parliament, was accordingly arrested at 12.30 P.M. at Baghpat on 9-7-1980 and then produced before the Judicial Magistrate, Meerut at 7.30 P.M. who remanded him to judicial custody upto 10-7-1980. Shri Rasheed Masood was lodged on 9-7-1980 in the District Jail, Meerut.
>
> I deeply regret that this information was not sent to you earlier for which I crave your indulgence."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you want to obstruct the proceedings of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you want cooperation, you have to be impartial.

(*Interruptions*)

I had given a privilege motion against the District Magistrate, Meerut for violating the rules. He did not comply with the provisions of the rules that I had quoted the other day.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any point left in it, you can again come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This man deliberately withheld the information from the House. Under the rules, it is mandatory for him.... (*Interruptions*)

Do not protect the bureaucrats like this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not protecting anybody. Why should I protect? What are they to me? Mr. Faleiro.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported plan of subversion of the North-Eastern States styled "Operation Bhrahmaputra."

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> Reported plan of subversion of the North-Eastern States styled 'Operation Bhrahmaputra' aimed at the creation of a new independent nation comprising Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and some parts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and the steps taken by Government in this regard.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I am on a point of order. I sought your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? You have given me something in writing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I am on a point of order. Rule 197(2)(ii) says:

> "Notices for a sitting received upto 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on that day and a ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same subject...."

Sir, you can admit this Calling Attention for 15th July, but according to the rule a notice can be given up to 10 A. M. on 14th July and ballot shall be taken on the noon of 14th July for the Calling Attention on 15th July. But todays Calling Attention was circulated on 11th July, So, this is a departure from the normal practice on admitting the Calling Attention notices as enunciated under Rule 197.

MR. SPEAKER: 12th and 13th July were holidays. I have taken note of that. Let me reply to this now.

Shri K. C. Halder has written to me that Calling Attentions are normally admitted only one day earlier, whereas the Calling Attention included in today's List of Business was admitted several days earlier, i.e., on 11th July, 1980.

About the present notice, the House would recall that on 11th July when the subject matter of the Calling Attention was raised in the House, I had observed that Calling Attention on the subject was under my active consideration. It was in pursuance of this observation that I admitted this Calling Attention for today as for Monday 14th July Calling Attention on another subject, namely, disruption of telephone services in the country, had been admitted.

I agree that the normal practice is that Calling Attention is admitted only one day in advance. But, there are a few instances when Calling Attention had been admitted two or more days in advance in the past.

For instance, on Monday, 2nd April 1979, Calling Attention was admitted for Wednesday, 4th April, 1979. The House was sitting on 3rd April also. Similarly, on Saturday, 8th April 1978, Calling Attention was admitted for Tuesday, 11th April, 1978. There was sitting of the House on intervening day, i.e., 10th April. There would be other instances also.

I find that there is no bar in the Rules of Procedure for admitting a Calling Attention a few days in advance.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, it is more than 15 days that I had tabled a Calling Attention and a Short Notice Question on the film **Lok Parlok**. You had informed the House that the matter is referred to the Government. Have you received any information on this? To which Department did you address the communication?

MR. SPEAKER: I have again reminded the Home Ministry regarding that. I have already done that.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ़ आर्डर है । जो मेम्बर गिरफ्तार होता है, उसकी इत्तिला आप सदन को देते हैं । लेकिन मनोहर लाल सैनी की इत्तिला आप ने नहीं दी है, पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाया है कि वह कहां गिरफ्तार हुए, कैसे गिरफ्तार हुए—यह एनाउन्स नहीं किया है । आप ने जयपाल सिंह के लिए अपनी जुबान से कहा है, लेकिन मनोहर लाल सैनी के लिए नहीं कहा ।

आप जो एडजार्नमेण्ट मोशन रिजेक्ट करते हैं, उस को किस बिना पर रिजेक्ट किया है— इस के बारे में भी आप का रूलिंग होता है । मैंने महंगाई के लिए एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नही होता है, आप रूल को पढ़ लें ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप ने सदन में एनाउन्स नहीं किया । हर मेम्बर के लिए स्पीकर यहां पढ़ता है ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए— 12 ता० को लोक सभा नहीं बैठी थी, उसको बुलेटिन में दिया गया था ....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अगर लोक सभा नहीं बैठी तो आज कीजिए । सब को बुलेटिन का पता नहीं था, इस लिए आज कीजिए । आखिर सदन को कैसे पता लगेगा ? दूसरे मेम्बरों के साथ आप को इन का भी आज करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे-जैसे आता है, हम उसी प्रकार से करते हैं, रोक कर नहीं रखते हैं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जिस मेम्बर की गिरफ्तारी होती है, स्पीकर एनाउन्स करता है, चाहे सदन 6 दिन के बाद बैठे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब हम ने बुलेटिन में कर दिया, तो इसका मतलब है कि हो गया ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बुलेटिन काफ़ी नहीं है । 6 दिन के बाद भी हो, तो भी स्पीकर उस को पढ़ कर सुनाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हो गया । अब आप बैठिए ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप एनाउन्स करते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह तो दिया। अब तो हो गया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई काम नहीं चलने देंगे आप।

Under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 376.

अध्यक्ष महोदय अण्डर डिस्कशन कोई चीज है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The subject of my adjournment motion has not been indicated.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please don't do that, I request you.

If you kindly read the *Handbook*, para 14, you will see that the Member has the right to request the Speaker...

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to request.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You read the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read the rules, I have read it so many times.

It is not obligatory.

I may read it out for the benefit of the House:

> "Where the Speaker is satisfied *prima facie* that the notice of an adjournment motion is inadmissible, he will refuse his consent without bringing the matter before the House and the member concerned will be informed of the Speaker's decision."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It says in para (iii) ....(*Interruptions*).

MR.. Speaker Why do you interrupt? It is a question of rules.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): The other day a code was agreed upon that both sides would see to it that the House runs. The question is who is the person who has broken that code. You have got to settle that today.*** have got to be stopped.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You ask him to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing which casts aspersions or is unparliamentary will be allowed to form part of the proceedings.

What more do you want to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point is that when a Member gives an adjournment motion, he can well expect that you will make a mention...

MR. SPEAKER: It is my discretion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why don't you read it out?

MR. SPEAKER: The Handbook says:

> "Once a member is informed of the Speaker's decision withholding his consent, no discussion or point shall be permitted to be raised in the House either on the subject matter of the notice or the reasons for disallowance thereof."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I would like to know what the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence is doing there. Is the House going to be taken for a ride like this? Why don't you ask him what he is doing there.

देखिए, इन्होंने शुरू किया। ये वहां जाकर बैठ गये। ये उकसाने का काम कर रहे हैं। यह कोई ठीक नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri George Fernandes]

There is a rule in this House that a Member shall sit in his seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Jumkur): Please ask him whether he is in his seat.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लीज आर्डर आर्डर। दखिऐ। इस तरह से अगर काम चलेगा तो कैसे चल सकता है। (**व्यवधान**) आप क्या कर रहे है? आपको इतना भी पता नही कि जब स्पीकर खड़ा होता है तब बैठते है। (**व्यवधान**) प्लीज सिट डाउन। (**व्यवधान**) अगर आप काम नही करना चाहते हैं तो बात दूसरी है। लोगों ने हमको किस लिए चुन कर भेजा है? सग आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं। सब एक दूसरे की इज्जत करेंगे तभी बात चलेगी (**व्यवधान**)

आप मौलाना साहब बैठेंगे नही? यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह अच्छा नही लगता है कि जब म बोल रहा हूं आप बीच में टोकाटाकी कर रहे हैं। यह न इनको अच्छा लगता है और न आपको अच्छा लगता है। अगर हमें काम चलाना है तो जो हमने फैसला किया था कि सारे के सारे मेम्बर हाउस में जाकर बैठेंगे और काम करेंगे उस पर हमें अमल करना है मै अपना काम बिल्कुल तैयार कर के रखता हूं। बिल्कुल होम वर्क करता हूं। रात को जागना पडता है तब भी जागता हूं। कोई ऐसा काम नही करता जो कि रूल्स के खिलाफ हो। उसके बावजूद अगर आप हाउस में टोका-टाकी करेंगे न गलत काम करेंगे। इस तरह से काम नही चलेगा। यह मैं इनसे भी कहना चाहता हूं, सब से कहना चाहता हूं। यह अच्छी बात नही है, चाहे आपमें से को करे इनमें से कोई करे। (**व्यवधान**) आपको इतनी समझ नहीं है। यह सोचने की बात है कि कितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, कितना कुछ हो रहा हैं। सारी बात बिना वजह की जाए, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

Let us sit together, work together and have useful discussions which may give something to this nation.

मेरी आप से वन्दना है कि मुझे हाउस चलाने दीजिए। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): You have given a ruling and he has got up after that. We will not allow it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order under Rule 349 sub-rule (7). (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is obstructing the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Over-rulesd.

Now, Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported plan of subversion of the North-Eastern States styled 'Operation Bharahmaputra' aimed at the creation of a new independent nation comprising Meghalya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Some parts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and the steps taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, the North-Eastern region of our country has been in a disturbed state for some time now. Some misguided elements in Nagaland and Mizoram and more recently in Manipur have taken recourse to violence affecting peace and tranquility of the community in these areas. With the signing of the Shillong Agreement in November, 1975, peace has prevailed in Nagaland. In Mizoram and Manipur vigorous efforts are afoot to curb lawlessness and restore normalcy.

2. For over ten months now, Assam has witnessed an agitation over the foreigners issue. The normal life of the community has been disrupted and development activities brought to complete standstill. The agitation has created an atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and bitterness. Taking advantage of the atmosphere created by

the agitation in Assam, anti-national and anti-social elements have caused large scale violence in which several innocent people have lost their lives and many rendered homeless. The climate of violence created in Assam has had its impact in other parts of North East, specially in Tripura where large-scale violence took place in which over 530 persons lost their lives; 500 people were injured; and nearly 3 lakhs people had to leave their homes. Communal harmony has completely disrupted. It has left scars which may take long time to heal. Government are taking all possible steps towards an early restoration of normalcy and speedy rehabilitation of those affected persons.

3. Government have seen a document entitled "'Operation Brahmaputra". It appears to be work of some anti-national and anti-social elements.

4. Government are extremely alert to the developments in the sensitive North East region and are keeping a close watch over the situation. The Government have also been conscious of the need for an accelerated development of the area and are taking suitabl measures in this direction. All possible assistance to the States/Union territories to deal with the situation is being given. The Government will safeguard integrity and solidarity of the country at all costs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: While the statement of the hon. Minister broadly admits the existence of the plan which is mentioned in the Calling Attention notice, that is, the plan of subversion of the North-Eastern States styled Operation Brahmaputra", aimed at the creation of a new independent nation consisting of northeastern areas, yet, I must say that it is too vague and does not pin down the specific facts. This seems to have been the position of the Government. I submit with utmost deference, for quite some time now. I feel, this country and this House should be taken into confidence. This country and this House must know what specific acts of subversion are there and what actually the plan is about. This is of vital national interest. This country and this House must be taken into confidence in regard to this serious matter.

At the outset, I would like to say, lest I be misunderstood, that I do recognise that there are some genuine grievances of the people in those areas. I say so because I belong to an area which has many of the social and economic problems which are common to the north-eastern areas, I appreciate their feelings. But while appreciating their feelings and understanding some of the grievances which are in many other parts of the country also, I think, the people in the north-eastern areas will draw a line between settlement of their grievances and secession from this country, creation of an independent nation and, much more, creation of an independent nation aided abetted and guided by foreign powers.

Now, I will put before this House and, through you, to the Minister also, the evidence which is in my possession concerning secessionist activities in that area. My submission is this. I will not cast any aspersions on the student leaders of that area or doubt their bonafides for the reason of their age group and because, as I have said, some of the grievances appear to me to be legitimate. But I would like to say that, whether they know it or not, they seem to have fallen into the hands of powers which are working behind the curtain and which aim at secession of the entire area. What is the evidence? A leaflet captioned "Bye-bye India" issued in the name of the 'United states of Assam' has been found in circulation in Gauhati town of Assam. The leflets asserts:

> 'You cannot destroy the spirit of the Assamese, Nagas, Mizos, Manipuris, Gharos, who have joined at a common platform to make the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro:]

eastern region free from bloody Indians".

A cyclostyled leaflet marked 'secret' carrying 'guidelines for the total revolution in Assam' contains a 35 point programme for the secession of Assam from India. This has been admitted in this House a few days ago in reply to Unstarred Qn. No. 426, answered on 11th June 1980 and asked by Mr. Arjun Sethi and Shri Mallanna. The thirty five points are mentioned there.

The Seven United Liberation Army —SULA—and the NAMAT comprising Nagaland, Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have also preached secession from time to time. There are slogans given by Sula. I will inform the House and I will inform the Minister, through you, what they are. There are some grammatical errors, but I will put them as they have come to me. There are seven points here:

(1) SULA would create a sovereign federation of the seven States;

(2) The SULA revolution for liberation would be quite and correct;

(3) SULA not only loves its brothers and sisters but also the volunteers who are in these States struggling for existence;

(4) SULA would help when evacuating the western people from the States;

(5) SULA would never be a fanatic mask of the revolutionary forces;

(6) SULA would not indulge in looting, cheating, snatching and killing for arms but would be a mirror against western exploiters;

(7) SULA would give a genuine sovereign country for the people of the seven States.

12 34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Three more pamphlets aiming at subverting the loyalty of Assam have come to notice as being in circulation in Jorhat in the first week of July. It criticises the Government for having unleashed a reign of terror. The pamphlet appeals to the Armed Forces to stand behind the Assamese. If further urges the Army, CRP, BSF and Police to help the national cause by helping the people of Assam. It also supports the demand for secession.

I will pass it on to the Hon. Minister if he has not seen it. It is an 'Appeal to Fellow Country-men', it says. It puts all the grievances.... (*Interruptions*).

I will tell you. It was signed by the Members of the Co-ordination Committee, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013. It says: 'Kindly circulate this appeal amongst your colleagues and friends' and it is said to be sponsored by Borbheta Gana Sangram Parishad, Jorhat. It concludes:

> "So, our fervent appeal to our fellow Indians is to extend their support to this national movement and prove the inimical machinations of the government ineffective. Also, more particularly, we appeal to the armed forces and the oil workers of India to stand solidly behind us in this great national struggle."

So, it is an appeal to the armed forces and oil workers.

Now, secession or otherwise, one would not have felt so strongly if it had been the people of this region itself who felt it because, if they themselves want to go....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If they themselves had felt this way, one would not have felt so strongly. It would be bad enough. It would be against the constitutional set-up which all of us have agreed to have. It would be bad for the country's security—not only for the rest of the country but for those people themselves who would be like small pockets in the hands of foreign powers.

But what antagonises us still more and what makes one come more strongly against this is the fact that it is not the people of those areas who are master-minding this. This is masterminded by foreign powers. This whole agitation is not aimed only at the secession of Assam. The agitations in Assam, Tripura and Manipur are not isolated. There is a comprehensive plan, a detailed plan, known as 'Operation Brahmaputra' a technical arrangement, to have a new independent country, and this is masterminded by foreign countries. There is one Super Power in this. In this global power game, this country cannot please everybody, it cannot please all the Super Powers. Therefore, at least one, if not two or more of them would be interested in weakening this country. The evidence is that one Super Power is behind this 'Operation Brahmaputra', and apart from one Super Power which is aiding and which is master-minding the 'Operation Brahmaputra'.... *(Intrruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Which is that Super Power?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would not mention. I do not want to embarrass the Government. If the Government wants, it may disclose. In this 'Operation Brahmaputra', apart from one Super Power, there are three of our neighbouring countries who are also involved and who are helping in these agitations. In these three, I would not include Pakistan.

The 'Operation Brahmaputra' provides some of the relevant points; the propositions or lines of action mentioned are as follows: —

"There are a large number of Nagas, Manipuris, Mizos, Khasis and other tribal youths trained in guerilla warfare, and considerable quantities of arms and ammunitions have been supplied to them. Arrangements shall be made to train up a big number of youth of Assam and other States to set up underground forts in Block level.

"Enroll retired local high officials and intelligent citizens, namely, editors, journalists in fields, college and university teachers, writers, poets, artists and nice-looking smart, young girls on monthly salary basis. A few experienced and well known journalists of India under CIA pay roll will train the local journalists of India, editors and literate group in... "

I cannot vouchsafe for its authenticity; this is how it has come to me.

"in....(a) general propaganda (b) psychological and Goebbel type of propaganda."

"Enroll the youth and student leaders as salaries staff."

Issue leaflets and booklets in various names. Isolate the indigenous employees and officers to create a strong sense of abhorrence against the Indian (that is, outsiders) employees and officers.

"Start mass, non-violent movements engaging the maximum possible number of youth and commuters compensating for their losses of daily wages and earnings. On the other hand, engage a small group to start violence especially in village areas, and gradually increase the number of violences with loss of life and properties and create panic among the non-Assamese....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The question will be whether this is correct or not correct, so that Government comes out specifically with the information.

"....Watch the ativities of paid leaders and workers and Government and semi-Government officials and maintain separate records for them.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro:]

"Cruch the All India political parties and their local people...." I do not have the original document with me. The details are not here. But I understand that, in the original document of 'Operation Brahmaputra', the *modus operandi* which will be followed in overthrowing the legally and Constitutionally constituted Governments and creating this new nation, is mentioned.

Now, my limited questions are these. Is the Government aware or is it not aware of the evidence which I have mentioned of secession or separation of those areas? Have these documents come to the notice of the Government or not? Let the Government inform this House and, through this House, the country.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Government is aware of the Operation Brahmaputra which they have mentioned?. And what are the actual details of this Operation Brahmaputra? What is the *modus operandi* that is to be followed there? Will the Government inform the House? I request and demand from the Government because these are issues which have crossed national borders and which are issues which no longer pertain to a particular part of the country any more or relate to any genuine grievances any more. It threatens the very integrity and security of this country. In view of this broader perspective which has somehow remained in the background of this agitation, will the government come out openly and inform the House and take them into confidence on this vital issue?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Only those members whose names appear in the call attention motion can ask questions. I am not permitting you. Whatever the hon. Member says will not go on record.

The Minister may please reply.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member has referred to some....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That also will not go on record.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member has referred to certain pamphlets and documents.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing a very important issue. Please don't interrupt the Minister.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government know about all these pamphlets and so-called documents. It has been distributed at certain places and it has come to the notice of the Government but there is no name of the publishers. There is no print line also and it is very difficult. Sir, it is a misnomer and I have seen it. It is difficult to identify who has published these documents.

The hon. Member has put only two questions. One is whether the Government is aware of it. As I said in the beginning the Government is well aware about the circulation of these pamphlets in the North-Eastern States and about the Operation Brahmaputra.

He wants to know what the Government is going to do. The Government will take all necessary steps to stop it.... (*Interruptions*) All necessary steps which the Government can take will be taken and this Government is capable of taking the steps and that will be taken.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, he has not replied to one part of my question. I asked him what is the *modus operandi* contemplated in the Operation Brahmaputra so that we know.

*Not recorded.

Will the Government take the House into confidence?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: He himself read out the document and the *modus operandi* is indicated in that document. We have taken a note of it and we are taking action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Kulandaivelu—he is absent.

Mr. Tariq Anwar. Nobody will interrupt Mr. Tariq Anwar. Anybody interrupting will not go on record.

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं जिनके बारे में अभी हमारे साथी ने बताया उसके अलावा जो सब से चिन्ता का विषय है वह यह है कि आज जो वहा का आन्दोलन है वह धीरे धीरे साम्प्रदायिकता की ओर बढ रहा है और उस से भी बडी चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि आज अगर इस समय सरकार ने कोई बडा कदम, कोई मजबूत कदम नहीं उठाया तो आज जो उस क्षेत्र की हालत हो रही है उस से यह कहना कि हमारे देश की अखण्डता, हमारे देश की सालमियत, हमारे देश की एकता बरकरार रह सकेगी या नही, इस बात का खतरा आज सामने आ चुका है। आज जो वहा की अक्लियत है, जो वहा के अल्पसख्यक लोग हैं, वहा के बंगाली, नैपाली, हिन्दू, ईसाई और दूसरे जो अल्पसख्यक हैं चाहे वह भाषाई तौर पर हों या धार्मिक तौर पर हो, आज वह अपने आप को वहां सुरक्षित नही महसूस कर रहे हैं। आज वहां के जो मुसलमान हैं वे भी ऐसा महसूस कर रहे हैं कि उनकी जिन्दगी उनका जीवन आज खतरे में है और उनका क्या हाल होने वाला है इसका पता उनको नही है। आज हम कोई छोटी से छोटी घटना घटती है तो सदन में हंगामा करते हैं, कोई भी ऐसी बात हो जाती है तो बहुत हंगामा करते हैं लेकिन आज आज जो आसाम मे, त्रिपुरा में और नागालैण्ड का जो क्षेत्र है, वहां पर हो रहा है उस ओर हमारा जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिए, जितना सिसियरली हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए, ऐसा लगता है वह हम नही कर रहे हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार खास तौर पर उस ओर ध्यान दे। जो समस्यायें वहा पर खडी हो रही हैं, अगर उनको कन्ट्रोल नही किया गया और इस आग को नही दबाया गया तो आने वाले दिनों में यह आग केवल आसाम और त्रिपुरा में ही महदूद नही रहेगी बल्कि सारे देश में फैल सकती है। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से आग्रह करुगा और उनसे चाहूंगा कि वह कुछ ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाए जिनसे, जो वहां फिजा बन रही है, जो साम्प्रदायिकता की हवा चल रही है उसको कन्ट्रोल किया जाए और साथ ही साथ ऐसे लोग जो उसके पीछे हैं उनकी ओर भी आप ध्यान दीजिए। मै आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हू कि इसके पीछे जहां दूसरी शक्तियों का हाथ है वहा हमारे देश के वे लोग जो अपने को राष्ट्रीय भावना को मानने वाले और सबसे बड़ा नेशनलिस्ट कहते हैं--आर० एस० एस० के लोग--वे उस मे शामिल हो चुके हैं। (व्यवधान) मै आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूं 1979 के फरवरी मे 20-24 तारीख, जूनमे 27-28 तारीख और मार्च मे 3-7 तारीख तक आर० एस० एस० के श्री बालासाहब देवरस ने विजिट किया। (**व्यवधान**) इतना ही नही, इस विजिट के बाद यह आग और बडी। आर० एस० एस० के कैम्प वहा लगाए गए। (**व्यवधान**) आर० किया एस० के कैम्प लगाने के बाद कामरूप जिले के बापेटा सब-डिवीजन में जनवरी 30 के बाद जो घटनाए हुई उस मे 38 लोग मारे गए एक हजार तक मकानो को जलाया गया। इस तरह से वहा पर जो आर० एस० एस० के आदमी हैं वे इतने एक्टिव है, इतने सक्रिय हैं कि हमारी सरकार को उस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसे एलिमेंन्ट जो वहा की फिजा से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उनको कैसे रोका जाए, इस पर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**) इस तरह से जो वहां पर आज घटनाए घट रही हैं, मै मत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान दें और ऐसे लोगो के खिलाफ ऐसी ताकतो के खिलाफ, ऐसी शक्तियो के खिलाफ जो इस देश की अखण्डता के लिए खतरनाक हैं, कदम उठाकर उनको तुरन्त दबाया जाए और उनके खिलन्फ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। अगर यह नही किया गया तो आज जो देश की एकता है उसको क्षति पहुच सकती है। (**व्यवधान**)

मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मै केवल इतना ही कहूगा कि आज जो आसाम और त्रिपुरा में घटनाएं हो रही हैं आज यदि किसी महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है उसकी बेइज्जती होती है तो हम सदन में हगामा करते हैं। जो भी हो सकता है हम करते हैं लेकिन आज त्रिपुरा और असम के अन्दर कितनी औरतो की इज्जत लूटी जा रही है और कितनी नंगी घूम रही हैं आज उनके मासूम बच्चो के कतल हो रहे हैं और यह सदन उन समस्याओं की तरफ सीरियसली नही सोच पा रहा है। आज हम लोग ठीक ढंग से विचार नही कर पा रहे हैं इन छोटी-छोटी बातों को दूर करने के लिए। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि असम और त्रिपुरा व उसके आस-पास के लाको मे जो घटनाए हो रही हैं उस ओर

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

सरकार को कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए। चाहे कोई भी शक्ति हो उसको दबाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए उसको खत्म करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government has always sought the cooperation of all political parties on this issue.. But it is also a fact that unfortunately some of the politicians of some parties have taken undue interest and also incited the people there. (*Interruptions*) I agree with the hon. Member that after the visit of certain politicians the situation was aggravated. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. He is replying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Minister. Let us hear him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let us hear the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendranagar): The Minister must name the political leaders who visited Assam. After their visit the political situation was aggravated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to you also. Let us hear him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Replying to the whole House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The agitation which was originally started by AASU was peaceful and non-violent. It was not attached to any particular political ideology. But, as I stated, unfortunately some political parties took advantage of the situation.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is not necessary to name when the hon. Member has named it. He has already named it. And when I say I am in entire agreement with the hon. Member, it is not necessary for me to name the party. I have already said that I am in agreement with what he has said.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): He is a Minister of a responsible Government. He is saying like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute please. Let us hear him.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is only with the help of all the political parties and all the hon. Members of this august House that this agitation and this situation can be solved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Dharam Das Shastri.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: (करौल बाग) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय "आपरेशन ब्रह्मपुत्र" जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है यह आन्दोलन जनता राज की देन है। मैं साफ-साफ शब्दों में इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको इस देश से कोई प्यार नहीं था क्योंकि उस सरकार में सारे लोग ऐसे थे जिन में कुछ रेल की पटड़ी तोड़ने वाले थे, कुछ चीन के एजेन्ट थे, कुछ पाकिस्तान के एजेन्ट थे, और कुछ लोग ऐसे थे जो विदेशी एजेन्टों के एजेन्ट बने हुए थे और यहां काम कर रहे थे। उनको इस देश से कोई प्यार नहीं था। जब जनता सरकार ताकत में आई तो उन्होंने रीजनल पार्टीज को, प्रान्तीयता की भावनाओं को बहुत बल दिया। आपने देखा--अकालियों के साथ अपनी हुकूमत में सौदा किया, उनको बराबर का हिस्सेदार ठहराया, अन्ना डी0एम0 के0 को अपनी पार्टी में हिस्सेदार बनाया.....(**व्यवधान**)....इस तरह से प्रान्तीय भावनाओं को भड़काने में और देश की एकता को चुनौती देने के लिये इन्होंने बहुत बड़ा अत्याचार और अनाचार फैलाया।

आज मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सन 1971 में जिन लोगों ने हमारे राष्ट्रीय चुनावों में हिस्सा लिया, था, पंचायतों के चनावों में हिस्सा लिया था, आज उनको हम विदेशी मान लें, यह कैसे न्याय और सूझ-बूझ की बात है ? आज

वाजपेयी जी 1961 की बात करते हैं लेकिन जब उन्होंने 1971 में वोट दिया तो वे भारत के नागरिक हैं उनको कैसे विदेशी माना जा सकता है ? वे हमारे अंग हैं वे हमारे लोग हैं। आज जो देश के पुजारी हैं बड़े-बड़ नेता हैं- मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने ही देश के लोगों को विदेशी कहते हैं ? मैं नौजवानों की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूं, कद्र करता हूं, सम्मान करता हूं, उनको अपने राज्य के विकास के मामले में कुछ शिकायतें है। उन शिकायतों को वे कहें, जिस तरह से दूसरे राज्य अपनी शिकायतों को कहते हैं, आन्दोलन करते है। आन्दोलन करने का उन्हें हक है, प्रजातन्त्र ने उन्हे यह हक दे रखा है, लेकिन जिस तरह से रेल की पटड़ियां उखाड़ने, लोगों के घर जलाने, लोगों की हत्यायें करने का काम हो रहा है और वह भी "महात्मा गांधी का आन्दोलन" नाम दे कर, यह महात्मा गांधी का आन्दोलन नही है। जहां हिंसा का प्रयोग किया जाय लोगों के घर जलाये जाय, बहन-बेटियों की लाज, लूटी जाय, इस तरह के जुल्म और अत्याचार हों और उस को हमारे ये नेता प्रोत्साहन देते जांय-- वह महात्मा गांधी का आन्दोलन नही हो सकता।

इन नेता लोगों की दुकानें सारे राष्ट्र में बन्द हो चुकी हैं, अब कहीं दुकान नही चल रही है, इस लिए ये लोग अब वहां जा कर अपनी दुकान खोल बैठे हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं --अपनी दुकानों को चलाने के लिए राष्ट्र के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें, अपनी दुकानों को चलाने के लिए देश को मत बेचो, देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को मत उभारो। मैं इस बात को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ कहता हूं-- हमारे देश के नेता लोग इस बात को समझें, इस तरह का वातावरण बना कर देश को बरबाद मत करो। जन-संघ पार्टी वहां पर डायरेक्टली इन्वाल्व्ड है, आर० एस० एस० डायरैक्टली इन्वाल्व्ड है, बाला साहिब देवरस वहां जा कर प्रचार कर रहे हैं... **(व्यवधान)** . . इस तरह से वे वहां अपनी दुकानदारी को चला रहे हैं।

जिस समय देश खतरे में हो, देश के लोग चाहते हों कि हालात सुधरें, आप को उन के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए। आप को मालूम होना चाहिए-- श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जिन को अपने देश से कितना प्यार है, जिन को इस मातृभूमि से कितना प्यार है आप अपने ही नेताओं से पूछ लीजिए --जिस समय, संजय गांधी मरे हुए पड़े थे, उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चन्द्रशेखर जी से आसाम के बारे में चर्चा कर रही थीं। एक संजय नहीं, लाखों संजय, जो आसाम में जल रहे थे, मर रहे थे, उनकी आत्मायें पुकार रही थीं, वे भी इस देश की भारत मां हैं। जिस देश में राष्ट्र पिता बापू हुए हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश को एक नया पैगाम दिया, उसी देश को एक नया पैगाम देने के लिये श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी "राष्ट्र मां" हैं। उनके सामने एक ही सवाल था और वह था—असम का सवाल। चन्द्रशेखर जी रो पड़े, उनकी आत्मा रो पड़ी, इतनी महान नेता, जिस का बेटा मौत की गोद में पड़ा हो वह असम की चर्चा कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं—उस राष्ट्र मां की भावना को समझो और साथ दो, अगर आप के दिल में सच्चाई है।

13.00 hrs.

यदि आपके दिल में सचाई है, तो असम के नौजवानों की भावनाओं को भड़का कर और विदेशी एजेन्सियों के रुपयों पर पल कर इस तरह से असम में अलगाव के मवमेंट को, आन्दोलन को सपोर्ट करने की मुहिम को जो चलाया है, उस मुहिम को, उस आन्दोलन को आप खत्म करो। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा था कि जिन लोगों का इसमें हाथ दिखाई दिया, उनका हाथ काट देंगे। इसमें इतने सारे हाथ दिखाई देते है, क्या इनके हाथों को आप काट देंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि इनके हाथों को आप को काटना चाहिए, जिनकी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आर० एस०एस० की एन्ट्री पर और आर०एस०एस० की शाखाओं पर वहां पर बैन लगना चाहिए। इन पर प्रतिबन्ध की मैं मांग करता हूं। इस तरह से देश के साथ खिलवाड़ नही होना चाहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सोच समझ कर इन बातों को सोच-समझ कर इस चीज को देखिये। ये देशद्रोही हैं, इनके रास्ते को देखिये। चोरों से मिल कर ही अगर चोर कहे कि चोर को पकड़ो, तो वह पकड़ा जा सकता है ? अगर खत को बाड़ ही खाने लगे, तो क्या खेती की रक्षा हो सकती है।**

देश के जो रक्षक हैं, वे ही भक्षक बन जाएं तो देश की रक्षा कैसे हो सकती है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर की भावनाओं का स्वागत करता हूं। .... **(व्यवधान)**....मैं देशद्रोह के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं जैसा इन्होंने कहा है, उस भावना का स्वागत कर रहा हूं और हम सब की कोआपरेशन लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। इन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट को जोर से एक्शन लेना चाहिए. वह हम जरूर लेंगे। ....**(व्यवधान)**....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the statement of the Home

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Minister very carefully. The statement is very bald and no effective measures to check the foreign operations in this country have been indicated in the statement. I do not want to accuse anybody. The Government may be trying to find out certain peaceful solution for this situation. There seems to be an organised effort by the foreign elements and a long-drawn battle has been going on in the North-Eastern region for more than nine months now. The Government of India should come out with a bold statement and tell us what they are going to do to put an end to this.

The hon. Member have quoted certain relevant records and they have also given other information to the Home Minister. One can understand a peaceful agitation for a socio-economic upliftment of the region. In this country many agitations have taken place but not for such a long time. What are the real reasons for this long-drawn battle in the North-Eastern region? Who is financing this agitation for such a long time? The Home Minister has not said anything on these aspects. While speaking on a Private Member's Bill initiated by an hon. Member belonging to CPM some time ago, I made it very clear that this is dangerous for the country and a valcano is erupting in the North-Eastern region. There is no strong Government in West Bengal and in Tripura. You see how the Tripura and West Bengal Government are functioning. They are trying to find out a peaceful solution,, but, unfortunately; the administration in those regions has completely come to a standstill. This can be verified from the record. There is ample evidence of the secessionist movement that has been created there; there is ample evidence that we have collected; there is ample evidence that we have given to the Home Ministry. All the records are being made available. The record of leaflets which are distributed is also available. The communal bogey and its operations have been successfully going on there. Mr. Faleiro and others have mentioned about the political leaders of this country. This country is an independent country. If the sovereignty of this country is attacked, if anybody belonging to this country or belonging to any political party directly or indirectly attacks or organises such secessionist movements, will this Government tolerate it? If there is any eruption of communal operation in that struggle, if there are any journalists who report about it, if there are any intellectuals who report about it, if there are any students who report about it, if there are any other intellectual persons who report about it, if they are not reporting it properly, can our Government not see to it that it is properly reported and set the whole record right? There are so many political leaders who have visited that place. Mr. Vajpayee has visited that place. Mr. George Fernandes has also visited that place. All these leaders have been reporting about it. Mr. Sudarshan has also visited that place. After the visits violence on a large scale took place. There is a clear evidence that the minorities have been completely routed over there and many deaths were reported. I would like to read from the material that I have got for the information of the House. It says, "The agitation in Assam has resulted in widespread and unprecedented violence. More than 200 persons have already lost their lives in the agitation.

In the incidents of May 25 and 26, 1980, as many as 56 persons have been killed in addition to the 200 mentioned above." We can easily find out the break-up, as far as this agitation is concerned. We can easily find out who were the persons who were victimised in this agitation. I further read. It says, "The break up is 28 Muslims, 21 Bengalis, 1 Bihari and 6 Assamese.

The minorities in Assam are being suppressed. The freedom of expression, the freedom of expressing their grievances in a democratic manner has been denied to them. On May 26, 1980

they wanted to take out a procession to submit a memorandum in support of their Demands Day for acceptance of 1971 as the cut-off year, holding of examinations and stoppage of harassment, to the local authorities peacefully. They were not permitted to do so by the supporters of the agitation and as a result several people were killed and their property was destroyed.

Training of volunteers:

AASU and AAGSP served an ultimatium to Prime Minister that if a solution if not found, the process of detection and deportation of foreigners will be started by volunteers." Do you think that North-Eastern region is already an independent country? If our government is not able to check the operation of our neighbouring countres and the finance that they are giving, how can they safegaurd this nation, when there is a secessionist movement? It is a long-drawn agitation that has been created through these agencies and with the help of foreign money. If such elements are operating there, if neighbouring countries are operating there directly or indirectly. I do not want to call the government in Tripura as impotent but I want to know what are the developmental activities that have been taking place in those areas? If there are any shortcomings, naturally it is due to all these reasons. That is why we are taking shelter under this pretext or that pretext. The secessionist movement in this country is very alert and well organised. It should be put down under any circumstances. Unless our government is able to find out a solution for this, how can they bring this situation under control. It is difficult to solve this problem and bring the situation under control immediately. If there are secessionist movements if there are any organisations, I should like the Home Ministry to spell it to the House and take the House into confidence: What are organisations? What are the countries involved. Who are the persons behind that, are there super powers behind that? Mr. Goheen visited; there is record in the guest house. There is another Goodman; he has visited that area; there is record. What are the reasons? At this time of agitation, what are the reasons for them to go and visit? What are the reasons for the leaders, political leaders? I can understand if they have got any political grievance against anybody, within the framework of the Constitution they should work. No political party or no political leader should sabotage or attack the sovereignty of this country. Unfortunately this is what is happening under the guise of communal begy under the guise of regional sectarianism, introducing a sort of poisonous virus among the younger generation of Assam area, all these things are going on. Who are the elements? What are countries? What are the reasons? For how long? How this longdrawn battle has been financed? Who is financing it?. Why the visit of these leaders? Who are the persons who have visited and what are the repurcussions? After the visit of these leaders, have they added fuel to the fire? They are creating trouble? Are the neighbouring governments also involved directly or indirectly in encouraging the agitators? I should like to know if there are any communal incidents as a consequence of this? What is the nature of the communal incidents? How many of the people have already given information? The Government of India may be in possession of all information. Mr. Zail Singh should assure the House and take the House into confidence and see that such agitations and secessionist movements are completely put down, that India is independent and sovereign. If there are any socio-economic problems, let us all sit together and solve the problem. Our leader is taking all steps; she is inviting all leaders to find out a solution; she is calling all the leaders of that area to find out a peaceful solution. Unfor-

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

tunately these things are going on behind the scene. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Home Ministry would come out with a strong statement and give out the reasons and they should also see that these things do not take place in the country, that a peaceful solution is found out. There should not be any agitation whatsoever, of any kind, in that area. They should see that innocent people are not got involved. Unfortunately innocent people are not allowed to work in that area. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to supply whatever information they have. We have moved call attention motion on this subject. We are not satisfied. I want that Mr. Zail Singh should come out with a statement and convince this House and give us the reasons and tell us what has happened and all those things.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : सत्कार योग्य सभापति जी, आज के कालिंग एटेंशन में आनरेबल मैम्बर्ज ने कुछ चिन्ता प्रकट की है । उनकी यह चिन्ता सही है । लेकिन इतनी चिन्ता की बात नही है कि यह मामला सुलझेगा ही नही । हमारी सरकार ने कार्यभार संभालते ही इस तरफ ध्यान दिया । आप और सदन के मैम्बर साहिबान जानते हैं कि कभी कभी इस रिजन में कुछ घटनाएं पहले भी होती रही है । लेकिन 1977 के इलैक्शन होने के बाद जब 1980 के इलैक्शन आए उस वक्त वहां की सरकार असम की जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी । यह भारतीय जनता की या दूसरी नही थी और वह सरकार टिक नही सकी । कुछ ऐसे हालात भी थे, जो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री इस तरीके से हो, जिसके साथ लोगो की सैक्शन न हो, या केअरटेकर हो और जिस प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार भी इस हाउस का सामना न किया हो, ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के बस की बात नही रह जाती । तो वहां पर कंट्रोल न हो सका । नतीजा यह हुआ कि पार्लियामेंट के सिर्फ दो मेम्बरों के इलैक्शन के अलावा बाकी का इलैक्शन नही हुआ, असेम्बली सस्पैंड कर दी गई, प्रधान राज्य हुआ । प्रधान राज्य होने के बाद यह जो मूवमेंट थी, यह कुछ आगे बढ़ी ।

हमने यह कोशिश की कि उनको बुलाकर बात करें । मीटिंगे हुई, प्रधान मंत्री ने उनसे बातें की और फिर उन्होंने कहा कि हम असम जाये । मैं गोहाटी गया । 3 दिन लगातार हमारी लड़ीवार मीटिंगे होती रही और कुछ बातों में एग्रीमेंट भी होता रहा, मगर जब एग्रीमेंट होता था, तो आसु, जो एजीटेटर्स स्टैंड्स थे, वह उस बात को मान जाते थे मगर वह कहते थे कि हम मीटिंग बारके फिर आपसे बात करेंगे । तो बात करते रहे, खैर, मीटिंगें कहां होती थी, उसका हमको कुछ पता तो है, लेकिन पकड में नहीं आ सकते वे लोग कि उनके लिंक कहां-कहां है । मगर उन्होंने हर वक्त सैबोटेज किया कि यह मीटिंगें पूरी न हों, सुलह न हो, और एजीटेशन कन्टीन्यू रहे । एजीटेशन कन्टीन्यू रखने में देश के विरोही लोग अनजान ताकते, एटीनेशनल ताकते जो हैं, वहीं हो सकती है, मगर स्टूडैंसट् को जहा तक मैंने देखा है, उनके हाथ में स्लोगन लगाना, पिकेटिंग करना, जुलूस निकालना, घूमना, लोगों को इकट्ठा करना था, मगर लिटरेचर प्रोड्यूस करने वाले, प्लानिंग करने वाले, उसके लिये दौलत इकटठी करने वाले, खर्चा करने वाले, गाड़ियां देने वाले लोग कैसे काम करते हैं, वह काफी गुप्त तरीके से करते है ।

ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार बिल्कुल अलर्ट है, मगर हम यह नही चाहते कि जब तक कोई मुकम्मिल सबूत अपने हाथ में न हो दुनिया की किसी भी ताकत को हम ब्लेम करे और उससे हमारी बिटरनैस बढ़े । यह हम नही चाहते, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने बहुत साफ शब्दों मे यह बात कही है कि अगर कोई ताकत हमारे अन्दरूनी मामले में दखल देने की कोशिश करेगी और वह दखल हम देख लेंगे तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी उसी ताकत पर होगी और वह ताकत मिटा दी जाएगी, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की एक इंच जमीन भी अलहदा नही होने देंगे । इसके लिये जहां हम फर्मनेस से काम करते हैं, वहां पोलाइटनेस भी हम मे है । वह क्यों है, आप समझेंगे, इत्तिफाक करेंगे हमारे साथ कि इस मूवमेंट के आगे स्टुडेंट्स को लगा रखा है और स्टूडैंट्स सारे हमारे देश के बच्चे है । हमें उनके साथ मोहब्बत है । कभी किसी घर में बच्चे नाराज हो जायें, क्राकरी तोड़ दे, बर्तन तोड़ दें, कपड़े फाड़ दें तो उनको कुछ थोड़ा डराया भी जाता है और थोड़ी चपत भी लगाई जाती है, लेकिन मारने तक नही जाया जा सकता ।

भारत सरकार ने एक माता-पिता की हैसियत से रह कर इस बात की इन्तहाई कोशिश की है कि उनको समझ आ जाये और हम यह समझते है कि उसका कुछ हिस्सा समझने भी लगा है ।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेठ (मंजरी) : आपकी मोहब्बत ज्यादा हो गई है ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं आपकी बात से इत्तिफ़ाक नही करता हूं । मुहब्बत को कोई हद होती ही नही है—ज्यादा और कम की बात नही है । आप मुझसे इत्तिफाक करेंगे कि मोहब्बत की नही जाती है, मोहब्बत हो ही जाती है ।

हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा है कि आर० एस० एस० वालों का इसमे हाथ है । मैं यह बात छिपाता नही हूं, वहां आर० एस० एस० की शाखायें लगी । आर० एस० एस० के संचालक

लक भी गये, और जब जब वह आते रहे, तो कुछ दंगे भी होते रहे । लेकिन इस के बावजूद मैं यह नहीं कह सकता—कहना नहीं चाहता—कि आर एस एस वाले इस देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते है । वे तो अखंड भारत में विश्वास रखते है । कुछ लोगों से यह गलती हो सकती है कि वे समझे कि हम तो दुरस्त बात कर रहे है , लेकिन उससे नतीजे गलत निकले । हम विश्वास रखते है कि आपस में बात करने से गलतफहमी दूर हो जाती है । अगर सब लोग एक दूसरे के साथ बात करें और असल बात सामने आ जाये तो दुनिया की बड़ी बड़ी लड़ाइयां खत्म हो सकती है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी बार हमारे विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से हमारी बात हुई—प्रधान मंत्री के लेवल पर बात हुई, तो हम को कोआपरेशन मिली, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि आइन्दा भी कोआपरेशन मिलेगी । यह मामला ऐसा है कि अगर वे हम से इत्तिफाक नहीं करेंगे तो देश के लोग उनके खिलाफ हो जायेंगे वे बुद्धिमान भी हैं । वे हमारे विरोधी हो सकते है, लेकिन देश के विरोधी नहीं हो सकते । देश के हित में वे हमारे साथ रहेंगे । लेकिन इस बारे में इतना कनसेशन देना चाहिए कि जब सरकार विपता में होती है, तो विरोधी दलों को कुछ तो खुशी होती ही है । इस लिए इस बात पर हम उनके प्रति नाराजगी नहीं रखते है। हम आशा करते हैं कि अल्टीमेटली वे हमारे साथ खड़े होंगे और इस मामले को सुलझाने में वे पूरा मिलवर्तन देंगे, और भारत के इस हिस्से में, इस किनारे में, जो कुछ बेचैनी पैदा हुई है, उसको हम मिटायेंगे । वहां की आर्थिक दशा को दुरस्त करने के लिए सरकार ने प्लानिन्ग की है । उनके कल्चर को बनाने के लिए उनके वे आफ लाइफ की रक्षा करने के लिए और उनकी पुरानी ट्रेडीशन्ज को सुरक्षित रखव के लिए हम पूरी पूरी कोशिश करेंगे ।

लेकिन यह जो भावना पैदा हो गई है कि वहां पर पुराने जमाने से जो बंगाली रह रहे हैं, या जो मुसलमान भाई है, उनको निकाल दिया जाय, तभी हमारी पोलीटिकल रक्षा होती है, यह उनकी अज्ञानता है, गलतफहमी है । कोई भी सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती है । इन्सानियत को इस तरह कैसे तबाह और बर्बाद किया जा सकता है? भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति और परम्परायें ऐसी है कि हमने तो उन दुश्मनों को भी अपने साथ रखा, जो कभी हमें बुरी निगाह से देखते थे ।

गुलशन-परस्त हूं मुझे गुल ही नही अजीज,
कांटों से भी निबाह किये जा रहा हूं थे।

हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि वे इस जिद पर अड़े रहे । मगर मैंने आर एस एस वालों से एक दिन पहले भी कहा था, और फिर आज कहता हूं, कि वे इस मामले में बहुत बड़ी गलती करेंगे । अब भी वे मामले को सुलझाने में नहीं है । वे कहते है कि अगर फला डेट से लिया गया, तो हिन्दू निकलेंगे और अगर फलां डेट से लिया गया तो मुसलमान निकलेंगे । अगर कोई ऐसी बात पर विचार करके यह फैसला करता है, तो वे समझता हूं कि वह बहुत गलती करता है । जो मुसलमान और हिन्दू नाजायज तौर पर भारत में आते हैं, उन को हम निकालें, यह तो मैं समझ सकता हूं । यह हमारी ड्यूटी है कि जो लोग नाजायज तौर पर भारत में आ रह हैं, जो यहां पर भारत के मामलों में दखल देते हैं हों, चाहे वोटर्ज लिस्ट में उन के नाम हों, उन्हें हम न रहने देंगे । हम डिटेक्शन करेंगे और डिलीशन भी करेंगे वोटर्स लिस्ट से लेकिन एक न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से करेंगे । तमाम ख्यालों के लोगों को, तमाम पार्टियों को अगर देश से इत्तफाक होगा कि हां, यह मशीनरी निष्पादता से काम करेंगी, उस मशीनरी के जरिए से इस चीज को हल किया जाएगा । अब तक आसाम की सरकार ने 3 लाख 10 हजार विदेशियों को छांटा और छांट कर बाहर निकाला । इस के अलावा 30 हजार ऐसे भी केसिज हैं जो डिस्यूटेड थे, वह दोबारा अदालतों में गए है । तो यही तरीका मैं समझाता हूं कि हम को अपनाना है । इंडियन सिटिज़ेनशिप एक्ट के मुताबिक, हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक, इंटरनेशनल कान्सीटी-ट्यूशन को देखकर दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ जो हमारा एग्रीमन्ट है उन को देखकर और ह्यूमैनि-टैरियन ग्राउन्ड को जो हमारी भारतीय मान्यता की सब से बड़ी बात है उस को देख कर इस मामले को हम सुलझाना चाहते हैं ।

मैं यह बात बहुत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं रहीं जो इस मूवमेन्ट के शुरू होव के समय मांगी गई और उसको हमने एग्री नहीं किया लेकिन एक बात, जो बहुत जिद सी चलती है जिस के लिए हमारे दोस्त हम को कहते हैं, हम कहते हैं, कि स्टूडेन्टस से भी कहिये और एजीटेटर्स के भी कहिए। उस में स्टूडन्टस तो बहुत कम हैं, एजीटेटर्स ज्यादा हैं, वह स्टूडेन्टस का नाम रखें, आल आसाम गण संग्राम समिति रख लें, कोई नाम रख लें लेकिन उसके पीछे जो लिटरेचर छपा है, वे उसको मानते नहीं हैं, वे उसको ओन नहीं करते कि यह लिटरेचर हमारा है । हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बरर्स कुछ बात हमारी नोटिस में लाये हैं और यह कहा कि यह बताओं यह कहां से छपा, इस के साथ कसे डील किया जायेगा तो मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हम उसकी जानकरी कर रहे हैं, उस की छानबीन कर रहे है । अखबार वाले इस से इकार कर रहे है मगर हमने इस बात को देखा है कि इनकार करने के बाद भी इस को वे कन्डेम नहीं करते । इस लिटरेचर को,

[श्री जैलसिंह]

ऐसी तकरीरों को, ऐसे वाकयात को कन्डेम न करें तो शुब्हा पडता है कि इस के पीछे कोई ऐसी ताकत काम तो नहीं कर रही है जो देश की एकता को बिगाड़ना चाहती है ।

एक बात अनरेवल मैम्बर ने कही कि यह बीमारी तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में फैल जायेगी । उन का ख्याल दुरुस्त नहीं है । मैं उनको सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई हमारी कमजोरी नहीं है, यह हमारी गम्भीरता की वजह से है और हम एक फर्ज पूरा करना चाहते हैं, और देखना चाहते हैं कि अगर यह ताकत, यह मूवमेन्ट जिस के लिए कि हम अब भी दरवाजा खुला रखना चाहते हैं, अब भी निगोशिएशयन करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो वह किया जाये । अगर उस में यह तत्व साबित हो जाये कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को तोड़ना चाहते हैं तो भारत सरकार ऐसी ताकत रखती है कि ऐसी मूवमैन्ट एक नहीं, दो नहीं, सौ हों तो सौ की सौ को स्मैश करके रख दिया जायेगा । यह ताकत है, हिम्मत है लेकिन हमेशा ताकतवर को छेड़ाना नहीं चाहिए, गुस्से में नहीं आना चाहिए और ऐक्शन जल्दी नहीं लेना चाहिए । बहुत लांग रोप हम ने दी है और अब भी हम उनको कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं । लेकिन अपने देशवासियों को, इस सदन के मैम्बरान को, जो हमारे भारत को रेप्रेजन्ट करते हैं, उन को मैं कहना चाहता हूं, उन से मैं बात छिपाना नहीं चाहता, इस बात के लिए आप निश्चित रहे, हमारे पास भरपूर तैयारी है, कोई भी ताकत कोई भी शक्ति वहां आकर दखल नहीं दे सकेगी । और कोई इस भावना को देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में फैलाने की कोशिश करेगा तो वह हम होने नहीं देंगे ।

एक बात मैं सदन के मैम्बर साहबान से बडे अदब से कहना चाहता हूं । कुछ जगह सन आफ दी सोयल की बात चलती है, कुछ जगह हमारा यह प्रदेश हमारे प्रदेश वासियों के लिए है, इस तरह की बात चलती है । ये भावनायें बहुत गलत हैं । वह तत्व जो इस बात को लेकर उठते हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने कोर्ड आफ कन्डक्ट में ऐसे मैम्बरों को कोई स्थान न दें जो हिन्दुस्तान के किसी एक हिस्से को अपना हिस्सा समझते हैं और सारी भारत माता को अपनी माता नही समझते है । भारत में रहने वाला हर इंसान हर हिस्से में जा कर रह सकता है, हर इंसान को हक है कि वह वहां जाये और यह प्रान्त ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो सकते हैं, ताल्लूक हो सकते हैं, थाने हो सकते हैं । लेकिन भारत माता कोई अलाहिदा करना चाहता है या उनका ऐसा ख्याल है तो अपने दिमाग से इस बात को निकाल दें, इस ख्याल को हम पनपने नहीं देंगे । हमारा विधान इस बात की इजाजत ही नहीं देता है कि कोई सिशेसनिस्ट ऐसी बात कहे और उसको चलाये । हम चाहते हैं कि प्रांतो में ऐसी भावना पैदा ही न हों । मैं विभिन्न पार्टियो के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि वे बराबर इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न करें और इस भावना को पूरी तरह कन्डेम करें । हमारे अन्दर कमजोरी है, मैं विरोधियों को नहीं कहता, मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं को कहता हूं और अपने आप को भी उसमें शामिल करता हूं कि जब हम विरोधी दल में होते हैं तो हमारी भावना होती है कि उठने दो मूवमैन्ट, चलने दो और कभी कभी यह बीमारी बन जाती है और नुकसान भी हो जाता है । रीजनल पार्टीज में कुछ अंश ऐसे हैं जिनके लिए मैं अदब से कहूंगा कि वे उनको मिटायें, इन भावनाओं को छोड़ दें, इलाकाई जजबात को उभारना नैशनलिज के लिए बहुत नुकसान देह है । हम कहते थे कि कम्यूनलिजम की बीमारी विदेशी हकूमत ने हमारे में डाली है और हम इस को खत्म करेंगे । जब हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को एजूकेटिड बना देंगे हम आजाद हो जायेंगे तब कम्यूनलिजम खत्म हो, जायेगी लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं । पिछले तीन सालों में कम्यूनलिजम को थोड़ी सी चोट लगी लेकिन चोट क्या लगी, उससे बीमारी और ज्यादा बढ़ गई । कम्यूनलिजम को छोडकर कास्टीजम पर आ गए और कास्टीजम में आज हर इलाके में लोगों को बांट रखा है । अपनी कास्ट के बुरे आदमी को भला समझते हैं । और गैर कास्ट के भले आदमी को बुरा समझते हैं । इस बीमारी को भी मिटाना है । इसको मिटाये बगैर हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं ।

मैं आसाम की बात कर रहा था । मेघालय और मिजोराम के मामले का भी इस कालिंग अटेनशन में थोड़ा सा जिक्र है । मिजोरम में दो विचारधारायें थीं--एक तो अलाहदा होना चाहते थे और एक देश के कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक देश में रह कर काम करना चाहते थे । मिजोरम बना, मेघालय बना और वहां गवर्नमैन्ट्स भी बनी है । अभी कुछ दिन हुए हैं, जो एग्रीमैन्ट लालडैंगा ने 1976 में किया था उसके मुताबिक वे काम करने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं, उन्होंने अपनी फालोइंग को कह दिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विधान के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान में रहकर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते काम करेंगे । मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री, जो लालडेंगा के सख्त खिलाफ रहे हैं अबतक, उन्होंने भी इसको वैलकम किया है कि अगर लालडैंगा हमारे साथ मिलकर काम करना चाहते हैं तो हम उनको खुश-आमदीद कहते हैं । इसी तरह से मनीपुर में भी थोड़ा सा झगड़ा हुआ था, उसका भी काफी हद तक फैसला हो गया है और वह झगड़ा नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से मेघालय में भी नहीं होगा। लेकिन आसाम में पार्टिकुलर्ली ब्रहमपुत्र वैली में कुछ ताकतें लड़ रही हैं, एजीटेशन हो रहा है, जिसका असर दूसरे हिस्सों पर पड़ रहा था

लेकिन अब रुक गया है । हाउस को इस बात की खुशी होगी कि जहां इस बुराई को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिल रहा था वहां अब लोग इससे नफरत करने लगे हैं । लोग समझते हैं कि यह ऐजिटेशन आसामियों के हित में नहीं है, इस देश के हित में नहीं है, वहां के विद्यार्थियों, कारखानेदारों और व्यापारियों यानी पूरा सोसायटी के हित में नहीं है । अब ऐसी भावना पैदा होनी शुरू हुई है । मुझ से ट्राइबल एरियाज के नेताओं ने कहा है कि हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई विदेशी हमारे साथ रहे, न हम इस एजिटेशन के साथ हैं, किसी को भी हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे इलाके में आकर गलवा डाले, हमारी राजनीति पर वह छा जाये, इसको हम रोकना चाहते हैं और हम उनके साथ नहीं हैं। टी गार्डन्स में जो पाच साल के करीब 80 हजार गरीब लोग काम करते हैं वे भी इनके साथ बावस्ता नहीं हैं । आसाम की आबादी में 39 परसेंट वे लोग हैं जिनको हम माइनारिटी कह लें, ये पुराने आसामी नहीं, बंगाली हो सकते हैं, मोहमडन हो सकते है । इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि भारत की तक्सीम के बाद .....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One clarification. I would like to know particularly whether the political leaders like Mr. Vajpayee or Mr. Fernandes go there with a purpose to operate and add fuel to fire. Is he going to stop such leaders from going there to operate against the interests of the country? I am asking this pertinent question.

श्री जैल सिंह : जो आपका क्वयश्चन है, वह महत्वपूर्ण है । आपने तो नेताओं के नाम भी ले दिए है । उन नेताओं ने अब तक इस मामले को सुलझाने के लिए हमको मिलवर्तन भी नहीं दिया है और वे कभी भी राय नही देते हैं, इन्कार कर देते है । लेकिन मैं जब कोई बात कर रहा हूं, तो इस भावना से नही कर रहा हूं । हमारे विरोधी दलों के जो मुखिया हैं, वे बडे आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं, और जब कुदरत की ऐसी बात आ गई कि वे दो-तीन महीने इकट्ठे रहते हैं और फिर फेल हो जाते हैं । आनरेबल मेम्बरों से जब ऐसा मौसम हो तो मैं क्यों लड़ाई लूं, वे अपने आप लडने के लिए तयार हैं । मैं तो ऐसे मौसम में आशा रखता हूं कि वे हमारे साथ आयेंगे और इत्तिफाक करेंगे । आप जानते हैं कि दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े फिलोस्फर की यह राय रही है कि :

हर चीज़ नहीं मरकज पर
एक रोज़ इधर, एक रोज़ उधर।
दुश्मन को न देखो नफरत से,
शायद वह मोहब्बत कर बैठे ।।

तो हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कुछ बुरा करें ।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेठ : दुश्मन की मोहब्बत के इंतजार में मुल्क बर्बाद हो जाएगा ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मुस्लिम लीग के नेता की बात को मैंने सुना । मैं समझता हूं कि मुल्क की मोहब्बत के मुकाबले में न मित्र की मोहब्बत, न दोस्तों की मोहब्बत, न बेटे-बेटियों की मोहब्बत, कोई भी मोहब्बत दुनिया में ऐसी नहीं है कि जो मुल्क की मोहब्बत का मुकाबला कर सके । इसलिए हम मुल्क से प्यार करते हैं, मोहब्बत करते हैं और आप को बिल्कुल इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए । फिर आप तो होल-हार्टेडली हमारे साथ हैं, यदि आप चाहें तो मैं इस बात को भी दो बार कह देता हूं ।

अभी नागालैंड के मुख्यमंत्री भी मिले थे, उनको बड़ी तसल्ली है और उन्होंने बताया कि बर्मा के साथ जो हमारी हदूद मिलती है, उस बार्डर पर जरा और इन्तजाम बढ़ाना चाहिए, चूंकि वहां से कुछ लोग आकर हमको खराब करते हैं । लेकिन वह एलीमेंट जो हमेशा होस्टाइल रहता था, जिस एलीमेंट के अन्दर यह भावना थी कि वह हिन्दुस्तान से अहलैदा होंगे, उनमें से बहुत लोग असलियत को समझ कर साथ आ रहे हैं । यह बात मैंने इसलिए कही कि नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, ये जितनी भी असम के अलावा छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स हैं, उनके लिए मेरे मन में काफी तसल्ली है कि वहां यह बीमारी नहीं जाएगी और ये लोग दुरुस्त रास्ते पर आ जायेंगे ।

अब मैं सिर्फ इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि इतनी बार बात करना, नेगोशिएट करना और उसको लोग रोप देना, इसमें और ज्यादा सुस्ती करना, आपकी बात ठीक है कि सही नही है । अब हमें इनको ज्यादा टाइम नहीं देना चाहिए । ज्यादा टाइम देना देश के हित में नहीं है और अगर इसके लिए आप का समर्थन होगा और दूसरा रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा, तो वह भी हम करेंगे । लेकिन मैं अब भी निश्चित तौर पर, भरोसे के तौर पर कहता हूं कि इन्सान का एक कतरा खून भी हम डोलना नहीं चाहते हैं, और हम इस मामले को सुलझाना चाहते हैं । मुझे भरोसा है कि खून का कतरा डोले बगैर, गिराए बगैर, वहां पर शक्ति इस ढंग से कायम करेंगे कि वह सारा का सारा मामला सुलझ जाए ।

एक मां के बेटे ने एक कुतिया को मारा । उस मां ने कहा—अरे, बेटा उस कुतिया को न मारो, इसकी चीख दरगाह तक पहुंच जाएगी । उसने कहा कि मैं इसको बस में करना चाहता हूं और ऐसे समझाकर रखूंगा कि इसकी चीख निकलने ही नहीं दूंगा, तो इसकी चीख दरगाह तक कैसे पहुंचेगी । इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसे तरीके से हम उनको साथ लायें और इस

मामले में विरोधी दल के नेता हमारी बहुत मदद कर सकते हैं । जिनके प्रति आनरेबल मेम्बर ने शंका प्रकट की है, उनका भी हमें फायदा हो सकता है-- जार्ज फर्नांण्डीस और वाजपेयी जी का-- क्योंकि यह समझा जाता है कि ये उनके साथ हैं और वहां एजीटेशन करवाना चाहते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : करवा रहे हैं ।

श्री छैल सिंह : यदि ये करवा रहे हैं तो और ज्यादा काम आ सकते हैं । उनको चाहिए कि इस मामले को सुलझायें । दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी तो हो ही जाएगा, जब हमको इस काम को करने के लिए मजबूर किर दिया गया कि हम करें.... (व्यवधान)....

श्री भगवान देव (अजमेर) : बहुत सी समाचार एजेन्सियां ऐ ी हैं जो आग में घी डालने का काम कर रही हैं । वे कौन सी समाचार एजेन्सियां हैं ?

श्री छैल सिंह : आनरेबिल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब अब ज्यादा लम्बी बात करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है । समाचार पत्र या कुछ एलीमेंट्स ऐसे हैं--जब जम्हूरियत के सुनहरी उसूलों से इन्सानियत की इज्जत बढ़ती है, तो साथ-साथ ऐसी बीमारियां भी आती हैं । वे बीमारियां कैसी होती हैं ? अगर हम उनको रोकें तो कहती है कि हमारी आजादी को छीन लिया, हमारी जुबान बन्द कर दी गई, हमको लिखने नहीं दिया जाता । किसी मामले में ब्लैकमेल करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं । उस में हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? कौन-सी समाचार एजेन्सी ऐसी है, कौन-सी नहीं है, कौन-सी ब्लैकमेल कर रही है या कुछ भी कर रही है, लेकिन हमारा यह काम है--आंधी आये, झक्खड़ आये, बारिश आये, कुछ भी हो, लेकिन हर तूफान के बीच में से सही-सलामत निकलना हमारा काम है, हम निकलेंगे और तूफान की कोई परवाह नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : सरदार साहब, मैं एक बात अर्ज कर दूं :--

आशिकी सब्र तलब और तमन्ना बेताब ।
कौन जीता है तेरे जुल्फ के सर होने तक ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will not reply.

13.41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIRST REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : *I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions)* of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

13.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF 1400TH HIJRA ERA.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The end of the 14th Century of Hijra, the Islamic Calender year, and the beginning of 15th Century (from around November 22, 1979) is of significance to Muslims all over the world, as it is an occasion for a renewal of the Muslims' profound commitment to the fundamental beliefs, principles and concepts of Islam.

2. India being the second most populous country in the world with a large muslim population has decided to partake in the Hijra Era Centenary Celebrations. An Advisory Committee has been constituted at the national level under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of India, to finalise the Programme for Centenary Celebrations. A list of the members of the Advisory Committee is enclosed.

3. The following Programme is to be implemented during the Centenary Celebration:—

I. Issue of a commemorative stamp by the Prime Minister.

2. An exhibition on 'The Islamic heritage of India'.

3. An international seminar on the same theme, namely 'The Islamic heritage of India'.

LIST

1.	Shri Hidayatullah Vice-President of India	Chairman
2.	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury Member Minister of Energy and Coal	
3.	Shri B. Shankaranand, Minister of Educatio? & Health & Social Welfare	Member

4.	Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister, Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.	Member
5.	Shri A.R. Antulay, Chief Minister, Maharashtra, Bombay.	Member
6.	Shri A.R. Kidwai, Governor, Bihar, Patna.	Member
7.	Shri Jaffer Sherif, Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.	Member
8.	Maulana Al ul Hassan Ali Nadwi, Majlis Taqqeeqate Wa-Nashriyate, Islam, P.B. No. 119, Lucknow.	Member
9.	Shri Suleiman Sait, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), 18, Janpath, New Delhi.	Member
10.	Maulana Asad Madani, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), New Delhi.	Member
11.	Mufti Atiqur Rehman, Nadwatul Musannifin, Maktasa-Burlian, Jami Masjid, Delhi.	Member
12.	Justice Bashir Ahmed Syed, Chief Justice, Tamil Nadu, Madras	Member
13.	Col. B.H. Zaidi, Jamianagar, New Delhi.	Member
14.	Begum Abida Ahmed, 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi.	Member
15.	Hakim Abdul Hamid, Hamdard Dawakhana, Wakf, Hamdard Marg, Delhi-6.	Member
16.	Shri Mohd. Yunus, 7, Tughlak Lane, New Delhi.	Member
17.	Shri S. Hamid, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	Member
18.	Shri B.H.F. Tyabji, 1/23, Shantiniketan, New Delhi.	Member
19.	Dr. Gopal Singh, 7, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar New Delhi.	Member
20.	Shri Mulk Raj Anand, editor, Marg Publications, Army Navy Buildings, 48, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Bombay.	Member
21.	Prof. Nihar Rajan Ray, 68/4/1 Purnadas Road, Calcutta-29.	Member
22.	Shri Mir Nasrullah, Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Culture, New Delhi.	Member-Secretary.

13.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: THE OUTCOME OF THE 19TH MEETING OF THE INDO-BANGLADESH JOINT RIVERS COMMISSION HELD IN DACCA

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): The 19th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held at Dacca from 9th to 11th July, 1980. The Indian side was led by me, while the Bangladesh side was led by H.E. Mr. Kazi Anwarul Huque, Minister for Water Resources, Flood Control and Power. The discussions were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere. His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh kindly received me on the 11th July.

The Indian side pointed out that the deliberations have reached a crucial phase and sought the cooperation of Bangladesh in commencing the studies of the two schemes—one by India and the other by Bangladesh—for augmentation of the flows of the Ganga. The unprecedented drought of the last season resulted in totally inadequate flows being released in the Bhagirathi for the Calcutta Port and hence most speedy solution of the question of augmentation of Ganga flows was sought for in order to meet the requirements of Bangladesh as well

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

as full requirements of the Calcutta Port. The Commission, according to the task assigned under the November 1977 Agreement, has to complete the studies and recommend a scheme which is feasible and economical within a period of three years. As the Members are aware, the Indian scheme for augmenting the dry seasons flows of the Ganga envisages construction of a Brahmaputra Ganga link canal supplemented by storages on the Dihang, Subansiri and Barak rivers. The Bangladesh scheme envisages storages in India as well as in Nepal on the Ganga system. Although only four months remain before the three year period would elapse, the Commission has not been able to commence its studies. This is because Bangladesh has been insisting on first making Nepal a member of the Joint Rivers Commission or of the study team to study the Bangladesh proposal which India has been unable to accept in terms of the November 1977 Agreement. Indian side had been requesting Bangladesh side to commence the studies. The question of association of Nepal has been under discussion in the Commission since 1978. The differences, however, persisted on this question as well as on the question of commencing study of the two schemes. The entire question of referring to the two Governments the issues on which the differences over the augmentation studies have persisted within the Joint Rivers Commission was discussed in the 18th and 19th meetings of the Commission. Although the minutes of the meetings were not finalised, a consensus emerged that while this matter would continue to be discussed in the Joint Rivers Commission for expeditious settlement it may also be discussed at other levels to arrive at an early solution in a spirit of understanding and good neighbourliness. The Commission decided to redouble its efforts for resolving the differences and going ahead with the studies so far as the augmentation of the Ganga flows is concerned. The next meeting of the Commission is scheduled to be held by the end of August, 1980. India also proposes to discuss the matter at Government level outside the JRC.

The Commission also decided to expedite the work of the committee set up to make recommendations on the sharing of Tista waters.

13.48 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Research Project on Monkeys in Rajasthan

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur). Sir, recently there was a lot of commotion in Rajasthan over the incident where some American scientists defied the prohibitory order and entered the prohibited area in Ranthombhor. The American scientists were engaged in a project of research on monkeys which was being done in collaboration with the Jodhpur University. Subsequently the State Government have stopped this project. However, according to the reports appearing in the language newspaper of Rajasthan, an American scientist Mr. Daniel Bruce Hardy is scheduled to arrive in Rajasthan shortly to pursue research on monkeys. Since the earlier incident has already caused some tension amongst the local people of Rajasthan. The Minister for Education may kindly inform the House under whose permission the American scientist is arriving and also whether the Central Government's permission is required before the state Government permits a foreign scientist to undertake research project in the State and whether the earlier project which has since been stopped by the State Government was with the approval of the Central Government or not. In any case, the Central Government may kindly ensure that research on monkeys, if renewed, does not create any public tension in Rajasthan.

(ii) ALLOCATION OF STEEL AND PIGIRON TO TAMIL NADU

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

In Tamil Nadu, thousands of small units all over the State, just emerging from crippling power-cuts, are facing a fresh crisis because steel and pig iron shortages have surfaced again with full fury. The small units in the State have been allotted only ten to twelve per cent of requirements of pig iron and steel. The normal annual consumption of steel and pig iron is about 10,000 tonnes each, according to the statistics published by the Steel Authority of India. In all India allotment of steel, Tamil Nadu in 1973-74 was the third, next to West Bengal and Gujarat. But in 1978-79 it has tumbled down to occupy the sixth position. During this period, while the share of pig iron and steel for Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa has gone up by more than 600 per cent, Tamil Nadu's share has gone down by 50 per cent. It is worth mentioning that most modern engineering and foundry units with great export potential are located in Tamil Nadu. I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of steel, allocating the required steel and pig iron to Tamil Nadu.

(iii) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SANCTION OF THE SILENT VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Energy to the very strong feelings of protest and apprehensions in the minds of the people of Kerala regarding the reports in some of the press that the Silent Valley Reserve Forest in Kerala is going to be converted into a National Park. As early as in 1973, the Planning Commission had given approval for the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project, which can generate 522 million units of energy in an year, worth Rs 10 crores. The Government of Kerala had spent about Rs. 2 crores as initial expenditure and in 1976 the work was stopped on a directive from the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination.

The Silent Valley Project which belongs to the family of multi-purpose river valley projects, described by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as modern temples of India, can irrigate 25,000 acres of land, promote industrialisation of the backward area of Kerala State and also generate an additional domestic gross product of about Rs. 100 crores. It can also meet the power needs of the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu where the power shortage is very acute. It will be suicidal to overlook the exploring of such a vast source of energy potential which nature has conferred upon us, at a time when the country is going through a severe power shortage.

Sir, the total area required for the Silent Valley Project is only 840 hectares from a total area of 8.952 hectares of Silent Valley Reserve. This clearly means that the Silent Valley Project will hardly affect the proper maintenance of the Reserve Forest and that the proposed National Park can be created along with the implementation of the hydro-electric project. The National Park, therfore, should not be an excuse for denying green signal to the hydro-electric project.

The Kerala Assembly have unanimously requested the Government of India to sanction the project and have also passed the Silent Valley Protected Area Act, in accordance with the safeguards prescribed by the Task Force on Environmental Planning of estern Ghats.

Under the circumstances, I request the Minister of Energy to immediately give sanction to the Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project and remove the fears and suspicions in the minds of people in Kerala, and enable to the generation of additional power of 520 million units per year.

(iv) NEED FOR SETTING UP A CASHEW BOARD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW INDUSTRY.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Sir, with your permission under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance regarding setting up of a Cashew Board.

It is a matter of deep concern that India has been fast losing its pre-eminent position as an exporter of cashew kernals, our exports having dwindled to a mere 27,000 tonnes in 1978-79 from 66,000 tonnes in 1972-73. Experience has shown that we cannot any longer depend upon imports to meet our growing requirements of raw nuts and that these have to be made up by indigenous production. Fortunately, the scope for Development of production internally is abundant. As it is, cashew is grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa on a considerable scale and a beginning has been made in West Bengal, Tripura and Pondicherry also. The area is being extended steadily and production too has been going up. These are being carried on largely by tons of thousands of small scale cultivators as also some Government agencies. Nevertheless, it is becoming more and more clear that unless these efforts are properly coordinated and guided by a centralised agency we shall not be able to achieve the desired results. Further, research has to be carried out on several aspects of cultivation and assistance given in a variety of forms to the persons engaged in other connected activities like collecting the nuts, processing, warehousing and marketing. All these have to be centrally coordinated.

An agency like the Rubber Board and the Coffee Board, combining the functions of both will only answer the needs of the situation. This brooks no delay. I, therefore, request Government of India to take up the question of setting up a Cashew Board in all earnestness and without any further delay.

(v) NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE WORKING OF DURGAPUR ALLOY STEEL PLANT.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant in the public sector has been in doldrums since its commissioning due to defective planning and execution. It has been a half-finished plant in the sense that there was huge investment and had massive in-built capacity for producing cold rolled stainless thin sheets, the necessary execution of works for the purpose was never done. It produced only and produces even now, not thin steel sheets, but only thick sheets. As a result, the country has suffered huge losses in the shape of imported cold rolled thin stainless steel sheets. Now international prices of such sheets have also hardened. Yet huge imports are being allowed, cost of the imported material being as high as Rs. 63,000 per tonne. But Steel Authority of India sources have been consistently maintaining that this import policy of the Government of India is having a disastrous effect on the sale of indigenously produced stainless steel sheets, particularly of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. That ASP has been hit by this import policy is beyond dispute. Because the production at ASP has fallen from 8,300 tonnes in 1976-77 to 5,200 tonnes in 1979-80. While there is an imported surplus of 9,000 tonnes lying unsold, it is not difficult to see its disastrous repercussion on the production of Durgapur ASP. Re-rollers are also urging the stoppage of imports. This policy strikes at the very root of the Government's declared policy of 'Export or Perish'.

I, therefore, demand that this extremely harmful policy of import of huge cold rolled stainless steel sheets be stopped immediately because it hurts public sector Durgapur ASP, indigenous re-roller industry and runs counter to foreign trade policy.

I further demand that execution of unfulfilled works to utilise the huge in-built capacity of Durgapur ASP to produce thin cold rolled stainless sheets be completed swiftly to render such imports completely unnecessary.

13.58 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for which 10 hours has been allotted. Hon. Members whose cut motions for the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they so desire, move their cut motions and send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necesary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction."

Demands for grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture					
1.	Department of Agriculture a nd Cooperation . .	1,17,53,000	..	1,67,34,000	..
2.	Agriculture . .	24,82,92,000	299,80,23,000	66,29,95,000	703,78,60,000
3.	Fisheries . .	6,55,35,000	6,16,65,000	12,75,24,000	14,44,35,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	40,05,15,000	6,18,97,000	92,49,80,000	17,80,96,000
5.	Forest . . .	14,58,18,000	24,50,000	16,41,35,000	49,00,000
6.	Cooperation . .	8,72,16,000	17,25,69,000	17,50,84,000	35,09,56,000

1	2	3	4	5
7. Department of Food	205,36,60,000	15,67,69,000	410,77,45,000	31,35,39,000
8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	6,60,000	..	13.22,000	..
9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	30,20,30,000	..	65,59,60,000	..
Ministry of Reconstruction				
10. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction .	140,00,00,000	28,32,23,000	413,34,45,000	56,64,47,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Digamber Singh. Your party has been allotted thirtyseven minutes. There are three names from your party. This is for your information.

14.00 hrs.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों के विरोध में मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश के किसानों का वह समुदाय जो देश की राष्ट्रीय आय 76,376 करोड़ रुपये के आधे का भागीदार है, उसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । वह समुदाय मानव-मात्र के लिये ही नहीं, पशु-पक्षियों के लिये भी उत्पादन करता है । उसके लड़के और भाई हमारी फौज में देश की रक्षा के लिये आते हैं। वह समुदाय इतनी संख्या में है और इतनी क्षमता रखता है कि सरकार बना और बदल भी सकता है । हमारे उस समुदाय की एक लम्बे समय से उपेक्षा होती आई है । उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश में कृषि उत्पादन गिरा है जिसके कारण हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाते रहे हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हम कर्जदार बने हैं । हमारे देश पर कर्ज की मात्रा इतनी बढ़ गई है कि उसके ब्याज के रूप में ही हमें 3292 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ता है ।

आप देखें हमारे बजट में सुरक्षा के लिये 3600 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है और इतना ही रुपया लगभग हमारा ब्याज में चला जाता है । जितनी राशि कृषि मंत्रालय के बजट में रखी गई है उससे कहीं अधिक रकम हमें ब्याज के रूप में देनी पड़ती है । अगर हमें यह ब्याज न देना पड़ता और यदि इस ब्याज की रकम को रक्षा मंत्रालय में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाता तो आज हमारे देश की हिमालय की पवित्र भूमि जहां मानसरोवर और कैलाश हैं चीन के कब्जे में न गई होती । अगर गई भी होती तो हमारी शक्ति इतनी बढ़ जाती कि हम उसको वापिस ले सकते थे ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन गिरने के मुख्य क्या कारण हैं । एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि कृषि की उपेक्षा की गई, हमारे देश के कृषि उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता। देश के उत्पादन के बढने और घटने का बहुत कुछ निर्भर मूल्यों पर करना है । आप 20 वर्ष के आकड़े देखें तो उनसे यह सागित होता है कि जब कृषि उत्पादन का मूल्य बढा तो दूसरी वर्ष का उत्पादन बढ जाता है । जिस वर्ष कृषि उत्पादन का मूल्य गिर जाता है, दूसरी वर्ष का उत्पादन भी गिर जाता है । मैं एक दृष्टांत आपके सामने रखता हूं । 1977 में गुड़ का सूचकांक 190 था । उसका भाव बढ़ा, उत्पादन बढ़ गया । 1978 में उत्पादन बढा तो भाव गिर गया । और वह भाव पहुंच गये सूचकांक 147.9 यानी भाव गिर गये । इस तरह से गन्ने की पैदावार गिर गई । जब पैदावार गिर गई तो फिर भाव बढ़ गए । इस तरह से दूसरे साल का सूचकांक गुड़ का 292.1 पर पहुंच गया ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि किसान के सामने यह समस्या है कि जिस चीज का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, उसी का भाव गिर जाता है । जिसका भाव गिर जाता है, उसी का उत्पादन गिर जाता है। किसान को भी यह विचार करना होगा कि क्या उसकी ऐसे ही उपेक्षा होती रहेगी । एक वर्ष में 20 प्रतिशत महंगाई बढ़ी है और हमारा गेहूं का भाव कितना बढ़ा ? 115 से 117 । तो आज किसान यह सोचने लगा है कि अपनी रक्षा करनी है तो उत्पादन अधिक मत करो । एक किसान 100 रुपये खर्च करके उत्पादन कर लेता है, दूसरे वर्ष वह 200 रुपये खर्च करके दुगुना उत्पादन करता है, लेकिन भाव आधा हो जाने की वजह से उसको लाभ उतना ही मिलता है । इस स्थिति में कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि किसान यह नारा लगाने

लगे कि "उत्पादन घटाओ, मूल्य बढ़ाओ, किसानों को बचाओ", क्योंकि अगर उत्पादन घटेगा, तो मूल्य बढ़ेगा और किसान को लाभ होगा । अभी किसान ऐसा नही कर रहा है, अभी तो वह उत्पादन बढ़ा रहा है । उसने 1971 में 17,320 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन किया था और 1978 में 31,582 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन किया ।

किसान ने उत्पादन बढ़ाया, लेकिन किसान की हर जगह उपेक्षा होती है--इस सदन में भी होती है । इस बजट पर चर्चा के लिए 75 घंटे रखे गये है, लेकिन जो राष्ट्रीय आय का आधा भागीदार है, उसकी समस्याओ पर विचार करने के लिए केवल दस घंटे रखे गये हैं । वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट भाषण में 122 पैराग्राफ थे लेकिन कृषि के बारे में केवल दो पैराग्राफ थे ।

एक पैराग्राफ में वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमन कृषि का बजट 1811 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 2247 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि किसानो से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण विभागों के बजट को घटा दिया गया है, जैसा कि इन आंकड़ों से प्रकट होता है :--

	बजट अनुमान 1979-80	बजट अनुमान 1980-81
	करोड	करोड
कृषि . .	398.13	242.71
लघु सिचाई .	19.97	16.45
भूमि तथा जलसंरक्षण	18.52	13.72
पशुपालन . .	19.36	18.93
मीन उद्योग . .	36.65	33.76
वन . . .	28.95	12.84
ग्राम विकास . .	357.05	347.32
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थायें .	162.75	109 20

वित्त मंत्री कहते है कि हम कृषि के लिए रुपया बढ़ा रहे हैं । रुपया बढ़ा रहे है, लेकिन कृषि के नाम पर डेरी के विकास पर 1979-80 में 44.75 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था, जिसको 1980-81 में बढ़ा कर 72.61 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है । इस रकम को इस लिए बढ़ा दिया गया कि शहरों के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को सस्ता दूध और मक्खन मिलें । सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए कि अगर किसानों की उपेक्षा लगातार इसी तरह होती रही, तो देश का विकास नहीं होगा ।

कृषि के प्रति सरकार की उपेक्षा की दूसरी मिसाल यह है कि इस उदार सरकार ने किसानों में कर्ज बांटने के लिए 2,302.6 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि मंजूर की, लेकिन उसमें से सिर्फ 1333.5 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किये गये । इसी तरह आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि गोबर गैस के लिए 4.0 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये, लेकिन इसमें से सिर्फ 0.4 करोड़ रुपये बांटे गये । यानी 4 करोड़ में से केवल 4 लाख । अब आप बताइए कि इस तरह से सरकार कर रही है क्या इस से किसान की उन्नति हो सकती है, क्या इस से किसान का विकास हो सकता है ? इस तरह से उपेक्षा करने से देश की तरक्की नही होगी । मैं यह नही कहना चाहता कि आप किसानों की भलाई करें । मैं तो आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की भलाई के लिए, देश के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिए । देश की भलाई निर्भर करती है किसानों के ऊपर । अगर किसान की तरक्की है तो देश की तरक्की है सब की तरक्की है आप पंजाब और हरियाणा जाकर देखें । वहा के किसानों की हालत अच्छी है तो वहा के दूकानदार की भी हालत अच्छी है, वहां के गांवों की हालत अच्छी है, कस्बे की हालत अच्छी है, व्यापारियों की हालत अच्छी है, ट्रेक्टर बेचने वालो की हालत अच्छी है, वहां के कारीगर की हालत अच्छी है, और यही नही वहां के मजदूरो की भी हालत अच्छी है । वहां के मजदूरों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है । अगर आप चले जायें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, दूसरे प्रदेश की बात मैं नही कहता, लेकिन वहा जाकर देखें तो किसान की हालत खराब है, गांव की हालत खराब है, कस्बे की हालत खराब है, दूकानदार की बिजनेसमैन की हालत खराब है सबकी हालत वहां खराब है और यही नही वहां के मजदूर की हालत भी खराब है । जितना पैसा मजदूर को पजाब में मिलता है, उतना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में नही मिलता है । तो क्या आप यह किसानों की उपेक्षा नही कर रहे है ।

आप देखें दिल्ली शहर में जगह-जगह घास में पानी दिया जाता है । उस के लिए बिजली प्रयोग की जाती है मकानों को गरम और ठण्डा किया जाता है, उस के लिए बिजली प्रयोग की जाती है, नीचे से ऊपर और ऊपर से नीचे आने-जाने के लिए लिफ्ट का प्रयोग होता है, उस में बिजली का प्रयोग होता है, सिनेमाघर और टेलीविजन बिजली से चलते है, हमारे बिजली शहर को रात में दिन जैसा बना दिया जाता है, उस में भी बिजली का प्रयोग होता है । बहुत से लग्जरी के सामान जो कारखानों में बनते हैं उन को बनाने के लिए भी बिजली दी जाती है लेकिन इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण किसान के लिए आप देखेंगे कि बिजली नही मिलती है । उस को बिजली नही मिलती है सिंचाई के लिए, उस के नलकूप के लिए । बहुत से कामों के लिए आप देखेंगे कि डीजल मिलता है । रेल के डिब्बो को गरम और ठण्डा करने के लिए, लग्जरी के बहुत से सामानों का उत्पादन करने के लिए, लग्जरी की कारों में इधर

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

उधर घूमने के लिए डीजल मिल जायेगा लेकिन डीजल नहीं मिलता ट्रैक्टर के लिए, किसान के पम्पिंग सैट के इंजन के लिए । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप अपने फार्म पर जाय वहां अपने लड़के या मैनेजर या जो भी खेत का काम कर रहा हो उसको देखें कि वह गेहूं में पानी देने के बजाय घास में पानी दे रहा है, मकान को ठण्डा और गरम करने में बिजली को खर्च कर रहा है तो क्या आप उस को इनाम देंगे या उससे नाराज होंगे ? अगर वहां वैसा बर्ताव कर सकते है तो यहां सरकार में रहकर क्यों नहीं ऐसा कर सकते ? यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज किसानों की इस तरह की उपेक्षा की जा रही है । किसानों की उपेक्षा के सम्बंध विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे, मैं यहां तक कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी अधिकतर सदस्य किसानों की समस्या पर कहेंगे, मुझे यह विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी भी जब कैबिनेट की मीटिंग होती है तो उस में वह भी किसानों की उपेक्षा के संबंध में बात करते होंगे और कहां तक कहूं, हमारे माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने कह दिया कि किसानों के ट्यूबवैल के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है और बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को बिजली मिलती है तो राष्ट्रपति जी कहें, माननीय मंत्री जी कहें, लोक सभा के सदस्य कहें, इसके बाद एक ही बात रह जाती है अध्यक्ष महोदय भी कह दें, वह भी किसानों के बारे में खड़े होकर आवाज उठा दें तो शायद सम्भव है कि किसानों के प्रति इस सरकार की उपेक्षा समाप्त हो जाय और वह किसानों की भी बात सुन कर उन के लिए कुछ काम करे ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी में लाना चाहूंगा । क्या मंत्री जी नहीं जानते इस बात को कि आज दस एकड़ के किसान की वह हालत नहीं जो एक बैंक के चपरासी की है । यह मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है, मैंने कुछ दिन को-आपरेटिव में काम किया है और मैंने देखा है कि वहां के चपरासी की जैसी स्थिति है जैसा रहन-सहन है, खानपान है वैसा एक एकड़ के किसान का नहीं है । किसान की आज उपेक्षा इस कदर हो रही है । इस तरफ अगर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और इस के लिए बजट में उपाय नहीं किए गए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ी खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बजट के बाद, ऐसी स्थिति किसान की हो जाएगी कि दस एकड का किसान एक बैंक के चपरासी से अच्छी स्थिति में हो जायेगा ? क्या ऐसी स्थिति ही जायेगी कि जिन किसानों के खेत बिक रहे है बैंक के कर्जे की अदायगी में, नीलाम हो रहे हैं, वह बिकने और नीलाम होने बन्द हो जायेंगे ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं आज एक किसान जिसने अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी लड़की के जेवर गिरवी रखकर उसमें लगा दिया और आज उसके दरवाजे पर उसका दामाद बैठा हुआ है उसकी लड़की को ले जाने के लिए, घर के अन्दर वह लड़की रो रही है, उसकी मां रो रही है और किसान घर से बाहर नहीं निकल रहा है, क्या इस बजट के बाद उस किसान की पहले वाली स्थिति आ सकती है ? इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चीज चल रही है इनसे देश की भलाई नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि जब तक किसान की भलाई नहीं होगी, देश की भी भलाई नहीं होगी । हां, एक बात में किसान की स्थिति जरूर बढ़ रही है, किसानों पर जो कर्जा था वह बढ़ गया है । यदि आप आंकड़े देखें और ज्यादा अध्ययन करें तो पता लगेगा कि पहले जितना उन पर कर्जा था उससे अब बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । इसी तरह से किसानों पर पहले जितना बकाया था वह भी आज बहुत बढ़ गया है ।

किसानों के प्रति जो उपेक्षा का भाव है उसका एक दृष्टांत मैं भाषण समाप्त करने से पहले देना चाहूंगा । आप देखेंगे कि पूंजीपति और बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्स के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए जो सामान खरीदा जाता है तो बाजार भाव पर सामान की कीमत दी जाती है लेकिन किसानों के साथ अन्याय होता है । किसान से जो भूमि ली जाती है उसकी वह कीमत नही दी जाती है जोकि उस वक्त का बाजार भाव होता है । उसको बहुत कम कीमत दी जाती है । लेण्ड एक्वीजिशन ऐक्ट की धारा (4) के अनुसार जो वर्षों पहले घोषणा हो जाती है उसी के हिसाब से किसान को कीमत दी जाती है । उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी भूमि के भाव नियत कर दिए गए है । सरकार ने हर एक भूमि का भाव नियत कर दिया है इसलिए कोई बयनामा करे या बेचे तो उसका स्टाम्प रेट तय है, उसी के हिसाब से उसकी स्टैम्प ड्यूटी देनी होगी । उसी सरकार के एक जिलाधिकारी ने मथुरा में एक जमीन का भाव 15 रुपए प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से तय किया इण्डस्ट्री के भूमि लेने पर किसान को दिया गया 24 पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से । जो भूमि स्टाम्प ड्यूटी के लिए 15 रुपए गज के भाव की मानी जायेगी उसी का भाव किसान को 24 पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज दिया जाता है । एक ऐसी भूमि जो शहर के पास है जिस में सिचाई की व्यवस्था है और जिस पर उत्पादन होता है उस का भाव है 24 पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज । एक डाक का लिफाफा 30 पैसे का और किसान की वर्गगज भूमि 24 पैसे की । इस से ज्यादा अन्याय और क्या हो सकता है ? मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे कैबिनेट में जा कर कह दें कि किसानों के साथ इस प्रकार के अत्याचार को वे सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं और इस प्रकार के जो कानून हैं उन को वे रद्द करवायें । यहां लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में एक प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है कि तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से पहले का नोटिफिकेशन हो तो उस की भूमि नहीं ली जायेगी । लेकिन उ० प्र० में वहां दुर्भाग्य से आवास विकास एक्ट ऐसा है कि अगर दस वर्ष पहले भी नोटिफिकेशन हुआ है तो भी 10 वर्ष पहले के भाव पर जमीन ले ली

जाती है । उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों एकड़ भूमि आवास-विकास एक्ट के अन्तर्गत बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के मकानों के लिये किसानों से ली गई है । मंत्री जी को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । अगर मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि देश की तरक्की हो तो पहले किसानों की तरक्की करनी होगी । आज बिजली का इस्तेमाल दूसरी जगहों पर बन्द कर के सिंचाई के लिये देना चाहिये । किसान के नलकूप को चलाने के लिये बिजली दी जानी चाहिये । लक्जरी के कामों में जो डीजल का दुरुपयोग होता है, उसे भी बन्द कर देना चाहिये और वह ट्रेक्टर के लिये उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिये । माननीय मंत्री जी प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहें कि जो कारें लक्जरी के काम में इस्तेमाल होती हैं उन के इंजिनों को उखाड़-उखाड़ कर कुओं पर लगवाया जाय, ताकि उन से सिंचाई हो सके और बजट का अधिक रुपया किसानों पर व्यय किया जाना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो मंत्री जी, आप मजदूरों की हड़ताल बरदाश्त कर सकते है, मजदूरों के असन्तोष को बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जब गांव के किसान और उस के पढ़े हुए लड़कों में असन्तोष पैदा होगा और वे क्रान्ति के लिये खड़े होंगे तो उस को रोकना आप के बस की बात नहीं होगी । उस समय बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और बड़े-बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारी महलों में नहीं रह पायगे । किसानों के लड़के, मजदूरों के लड़के जो झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं, वे इन महलों पर कब्जा करेंगे । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि कम्युनलिज्म को रोकने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि आप उसकी आलोचना करें । कम्यूनलिज्म को रोकन का एक ही तरीका है कि हम किसान की स्थिति में सुधार करे । अगर किसान की स्थिति सुधरेगी और उस को आगे बढ़ाते जायेंगे, तो मजदूरो की स्थिति में भी सुधार होगा और सब की स्थिति सुधारेगी और तभी यह क्रान्ति रुक सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री नगीना राय (गोपालगंज) : मान्यवर, सदन में जो कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगे पेश की गई हैं, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है । यहां की 82 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर आधारित है । यहां 170 मिलियन हैक्टेयर जमीन है, जिस में अभी भी सिंचाई के साधन 52 मिलियन हैक्टेयर जमीन में नहीं हो पाए हैं । इस देश के 60 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बसर करते हैं । भारत की जनसंख्या अभी भी 66,35,96,000 है । इस जनसंख्या को देखते हुए खेती की जमीन प्रति व्यक्ति दो तिहाई एकड़ पड़ेगी । इस जमीन के बंटवारे से राजनैतिक एवं मानसिक लाभ तो अवश्य हुए हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक लाभ एवं स्वतन्त्रता के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे ।

अब देश की जनसंख्या, उत्पादन और खपत इत्यादि इस प्रकार है । 1961 में जनसंख्या 43,92,35,000 थी, 1971 में 54,81,60,000 थी, 1975 में यह बढ़कर 60 करोड़ हो गई, 1980 में यह 66 करोड़ हो गई, 1981 में यह 67 करोड़ तक पहुंच जाएगी और 1990 तक यह 80 करोड़ के लगभग हो जायेगी । पहले इस में वृद्धि 2.4 प्रतिशत हो रही थी और अब 1.87 प्रतिशत हो रही है । खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 1950 में 60.8 मिलियन टन था, 1967-68 में 95.1 मिलियन टन हो गया, 1976-77 में यह बढ़ कर 111.2 मिलियन टन, 1977-78, में 126.4 मिलियन टन 1978-79 में 131.4 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच गया और पहली बार 1977 में हमने 136 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं रूस को लौटाया, लेकिन 1967-68 में 10 मिलियन टन गेहूं हमने इम्पोर्ट किया और इम्पोर्ट करते आ रहे थे और यह इम्पोर्ट 1977 में समाप्त हुआ । हमारी प्रगतिशील नीतियों के चलते 1978-79 में हमने 131.4 मिलियन टन गेहूं पैदा किया, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की गलत नीतियों के चलते 1979-80 में 115 मिलियन टन अनाज पदा किया, इसमें गिरावट आ गई । 1976 में जो फूड ग्रेन्स रिजर्व था, जनता पार्टी के राज में उसके सारे गोदाम खाली हो गए ।

चीनी का उत्पादन 1961 में 3021 हजार मीट्रिक टन था, जिसमें से 194 हजार मीट्रिक टन हमने एक्सपोर्ट किया । 1971 मे 3740 हजार मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ और एक्सपोर्ट किया 395 हजार मीट्रिक टन, 1977 में 4840 हजार मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन किया और 312 हजार मीट्रिक टन हमने एक्सपोर्ट किया और 85·75 करोड रुपये हमने कमाया । 1977 में जनता पार्टी का राज हुआ । जहा 1978 में 177 मिलियन टन शुगर केन का उत्पादन हुआ और जनता पार्टी के राज मे उसका रेट 12.5 रुपये से घटा कर 10.5 रुपये कर दिया और कहा कि डिफ्रेस का दाम हम देंगे । इसी प्रकार शुगर बगैरा का आर० बी० आ ई० का लोन भी 90 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 70 प्रतिशत कर दिया किसान पूंजी लेकर दौड रहे है, लेकिन उनको पेमैंट नहीं हो रहा है । अभी भी सरकार के यहां डिफेंस आफ प्राइसेस के 10 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा बाकी हैं, जिनका अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है । 1978-79 में किसान उदासीन हो गया और उसके बाद पैदावार भी घट गई । 177 मिलियन टन जहां गन्ने का उत्पादन 1978 में था वह घटकर 1979 मे 156.5 मिलियन टन रह गया और इसी वजह से आप चीनी इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं । इस प्रकार से हमको दो लाख टन चीनी इम्पोर्ट करने की नौबत आ गई है । मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में एलान किया है कि 27 रुपय क्विन्टल तक गन्ना बिका है, इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि मिनिमम प्राइस 10.5 रुपये है, अब उसको बढ़ा कर 15·20 रु० कर देना चाहिए ।

इन्डैक्स आफ प्राइसेस आफ एग्रीकल्चर इन्पुटस में डीजल 1971 में 104.5 था वह 1977 में 213.9 हो गया, लुब्रीकेटिंग आयल 1971 में 98.5 था जो 1977 में 314.2 हो गया,

[श्री नगीना राय]

इलैक्ट्रिसिटी 1971 में 101.9 थी वह 1977 में 178.5 हो गई, ट्रैक्टर्स 1971 में 109.6 था जो 1977 में 202.3 हो गया, पिग आयरन 1971 में 100.8 था जो 1977 में 181.6 हो गया, उर्वरक 1971 में 100.3 था जो 1977 में 178.9 हो गया, इसी प्रकार कीटनाशक 1971 में 102 था जो 1977 में 233 हो गया। 1977 से 1979 में जनता पार्टी के राज में इन पर 75 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और हुई है ।

जहां देहात में किसान 1975 में एक कुदाल 8 रु० में खरीदता था, 1980 में वह 18 रु० में खरीद रहा है । जहां खुरपी 12 आने की मिल रही थी, आज 3 रुपये की है, जहां हसुआ 10 आने का था, आज ढाई रुपये का मिल रहा है, जहां "फोर" 2 रुपये की थी आज 5 रुपये की मिल रही है, जहां 1 रुपये किलो गल्ला मिलता था, आज सवा रुपये का मिल रहा है, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जहां 1975 में गल्ला 1 रुपये किलो था, 1980 में उस का दाम केवल सवा रुपया हुआ । जहां इन्पुटस के दाम देखते-देखते दुगने और तिगुने हो गये । 1971 में फर्गुसन का ट्रैक्टर 200 क्विन्टल गेहूं के दाम पर मिल जाता था, लेकिन आज 1980 में 400 क्विंटल गेहूं के दाम पर मिलता है । ये सब बातें मैं इफैक्टिव-मार्केट-प्राइस के आधार पर कह रहा हूं, न कि प्रोक्योरमेन्ट और मिनिमम प्राइस के आधार पर ।

उर्वरक के दाम 8 जून, 1980 से 38 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिये गये । आज बाजार मे यूरिया 50 के० जी० का बोरा, जो 81 रुपये का था, 32 रुपये बढ़ा कर, 113 रुपये में मिल रहा है । जब इन चीजों के दाम बढ़े थे तो आर० बी० आई० के माध्यम से क्रेडिट देने वाली संस्थाओं, जैसे बैंक, सोसायटी आदि इनकी क्रेडिट लिमिट को भी बढ़ाना चाहिये था, जिस से कि किसान की क्रयशक्ति बढ सके । आज किसान की क्रयशक्ति उसी अनुपात से न बढ़ने के कारण इन चीजों को खरीद सकने में असमर्थ है । खरीफ का सीजन आ गया है, मैं आप को वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं, किसान खाद नहीं खरीद सकेगा, जिस से उस की धान की पैदावार कम हो जायगी ।

आप खाद कारखाने से एफ० ओ० आर० रेलहेड तक एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस होल-सेल की फिक्स करते हैं और वहीं से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मार्जिन देते है, चाहे खाद खपत होने वाला स्थान स्टेशन से 1 मील दूर हो या 100 मील दूर हो, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मार्जिन सब के लिये एक है । इस देश में 2900 से अधिक ब्लाक ऐसे है जिन में रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं है । किसी-किसी इलाके में तो 100 मील तक कोई स्टेशन नहीं है, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश का बस्तर है । वहां का छोटा किसान कैसे उस खाद को उसी मार्जिन पर खरीद कर इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, यह असम्भव है । इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसे एफ० ओ० आर० न रख कर ब्लाक हैड-क्वार्टर तक पहुंचा दें और वहां से मार्जिन शुरू हो ।

खेती के लिये ऋण का बुनियादी स्रोत आर० बी० आई० है जो एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर के लिये 1200 करोड़ रूपये का ऋण प्रति वर्ष मुहिया कर रहा है, लेकिन सूद की दर 14 परसेन्ट है । इतना बड़ा सूदखार दुनिया में कहीं नहीं दिखाई देगा । आर० बी० आई० तो काबुलीवालों और महाजनों को भी मात कर रहा है । दुनिया के अन्य देशों में कृषि के लिये सूद की दर बहुत कम है । थाइलैंड में 1 परसेन्ट है, जापान, कोरिया, मलेशिया आदि देशों में 3 से साढ़े-चार प्रतिशत दर पर खेती के लिये ऋण प्राप्त हो जाते हैं । आर० बी० आई० द्वारा खेती के लिये दिये गये ऋण में क्षेत्रीय असमानता भी है, जैसे 1200 करोड़ रुपये में से बिहार को 10 या 11 करोड रुपया मिला है जब कि बिहार देश का 10वां हिस्सा है । विकसित और अविकसित राज्यों के लिय एक क्राइटेरिया या मापदण्ड न हो कर, कमजोर प्रान्त के लिये कुछ नरम मापदण्ड होना चाहिये जिससे वहां का किसान पूरा-पूरा ऋण ले कर आधुनिक खेती कर सके ।

हमारे देश से बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर अफसर लोग जाते है और इस पर करीब 3 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है । इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग के लिये अमरीका, जर्मनी, हालैंड, जापान, आदि देशों में जाते हैं । अमरीका में 1890 में 93 प्रतिशत आदमी खेती पर थे, लेकिन आज केवल 5 प्रतिशत खेती पर है और सरकारी सब्सिडी पर खेती हजारों-हजारो एकड की होती है । वहां स्प्रेइंग हैलीकाप्टर और हवाई जहाजों से होती है। जापान में छोटे-छोटे खेत अवश्य हैं, लेकिन वहां 8 प्रतिशत आदमी खेती पर हैं और एक भी ऐसा खेतिहर परिवार नहीं है जो केवल खेती पर निर्भर हो । वहां प्रत्येक खेत में कृत्रिम वर्षा की व्यवस्था है । क्या आप उन देशों की नकल कर सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं नहीं कर सकते है । आज उस ट्रेनिंग और विदेश यात्रा का लाभ केवल अफसरों को होता है । उन को बड़ी-बडी उपाधियां मिल जाती हैं और उन की तरक्की हो जाती है, परन्तु देहात में उन के द्वारा अर्जित ज्ञान का न कोई परीक्षण होता है और न डिमांस्ट्रेशन होता है ।

अब मैं फसलों के मार्केटिंग पर आता हूं । आज एफ० सी० आई० के गोदाम जहां-तहां बने हुए हैं और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सपोर्ट प्राइस और प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राइस पर खाद्यान्न खरीदा

जाता है, जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन से बहुत कम है । जब किसान बैलगाड़ी या ट्रेक्टर से खाद्यान्न बिक्री के लिये इन गोदामों में ले जाते है, तो उन की क्वालिटी इंस्पैक्टर या मार्केटिंग मैनेजर साहब से भेंट होती है । वे कहते है कि बिना कमीशन लिये हम ग्रेडेशन ठीक से नहीं करेंगे और बिना कमीशन लिये नहीं करते है ।

स्टोरेज कई विभागों द्वारा होता है, जैसे एफ० सी० आई०, सैन्ट्रल वेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन, स्टेट वेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन, रूरल गोडाउन्स पंचायत लेवल पर । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि एक जगह पर प्लाण्ड-वे में होना चाहिये । एप्रौप्रियेट टेकनालाजी के अनुसार पंचायत लेवल पर होना चाहिये । यही युक्ति संगत टेकनालाजी होगी ।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान एक बहुत बड़ी खतरनाक और घातक चीज की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं, उस काम की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं जो वेस्ट बंगाल में हो रहा है । ये मार्कसिस्टस जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, क्राप लूटिंग करवा रहे हैं । इन के वर्कर्स वहां पर क्राप की लूटिंग करा रहे हैं । ये किसानों की खुशहाली को नहीं देख सकते । सभावत : ये दूसरों की तरक्की बर्दशत नहीं कर सकते । तुलसीदास जी ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है, वह मैं आप को सुनाता हूं :

"ऊंच निवास नीच करतूती
देख न सकही पराय विभूति।

ये उन लोगों में से हैं । इन्होंने बंगाल में उद्योगों को ठप्प किया है और अब खेती की बारी है । खेती के मामले में मार-धाड़ चल रही है । इन से आप जागरूक रहिये, होशियार रहिये, नही तो ये खेती को भी चौपट कर देंगे ।

भारत में पैदा हो कर दूसरे देश की बात सोचते है ।**

ये एक्सट्रीम लेफटिस्टस हैं, वाजपेयी जी एक्सट्रीम राइटिस्ट हैं और हमारे चव्हाण साहब सेन्ट्रेलिस्टर हैं । ये कैसे इकटठे हो सकते है इन का एक दूसरे से कैसे मेल खा सकता है । इन के बीच में जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर है । रहीम जी ने लिखा है :

"कहो रहीम कैसे निभे, बेर केर के संग
ये डोलत रस आपनों इनसे फाठत अंग ।

श्री ज्योतिमर्य बसु जब डोलेंगे, तो वाजपेयी जी के अंग अंग छील देंगे । इसलिए इनकी संगत चलने वाली नहीं है ।

अब मैं कृषि के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गेहूं की तो बहुत अच्छी किस्में निकली है पर धान के लिए कुछ आवश्यक किस्में जरूरी है । इन्टरनेशनल राइस रिसर्च इंस्टीटयूट, फिलिपीन्स में फलड रसिसटेंस वेराइटी, ड्राऊट रसिसटेंस वेराइटी आदि का अनुसंधान हो गया है ।

अत: यहां पर भी वैसा अनुसन्धान किया जाना चाहिए, जिस से हाई इल्डिंग वैराइटीज पैदा हों । इस के अलावा डीप वाटर पेडी का अनुसन्धान होना चाहिए, जिस से लाखों हैक्टेयर डूबी हुई जमीन में खेती की जा सके ।

एक बात मैं क्राप इन्श्योरेंस के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा । जब किसान अपने लहलहाते खेतों को देखता है और खुश होता है, कि पौध अच्छी निकली है और अच्छी फसल होगी और जब फसल को काटने का समय आता है, तो बाढ़ आ जाती है, और उसी वक्त ओले पड़ जाते हैं और खड़ी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है । इसलिए इन्डिया में क्रोप इन्श्योरेंस मस्ट हो अगर आप किसानों को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप को क्रोप इन्श्योरेंस जरूर करना चाहिए । मेरा कहना यह भी है कि जो भी तकनीकी या वैज्ञानिक खेती के अनुसन्धान हुए हैं, उन के लाभ के लिए एक्सटेंशन सेवा का विस्तार पंचायत लेविल पर होना चाहिए क्योंकि अभी तो बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर उन का फायदा पहुंचता है ।

इस के अलावा, किसानों को खाद, बीज, कीट-नाशक दवा, उन्नत कृषि औजार, ऋण आदि प्राप्त होने चाहियें जिस से छोटे छोटे किसान भी इन का लाभ उठा सकें । आज कुछ विकसित प्रान्त हैं जैसे पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात आदि, जहां प्रति हैक्टेयर उपज बहुत काफी हो चुकी है । और वहां उपज और अधिक बढ़ने की गुंजाइश कम है परन्तु कुछ प्रान्त ऐसे है जैसे बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल , उड़ीसा आदि जहां उपज प्रति हैक्टेयर एक टन के लगभग है । धान और गेहूं की । आज वहां पर आधुनिक ढंग से खेती कर के 2 से 3 टन प्रति हैक्टेयर उपज बढ़ाई जा सकती है । अब आप का जो फ्यूचर प्रोडक्शन होगा वह यहां से आएगा लेकिन आप ने इन प्रान्तों में इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर के लिए अभी कोई ठोस कदम नही उठाए हैं । इसलिए आप को शीघ्र वहां पर ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिये । आप यह भी सोचे कि किसानों को उचित, एकोनामिक और रेमोन्रेटिव प्राइस मिले और वहां पर स्टोरेज और मार्केटिंग की अच्छी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और वहां पर पैदावार बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए ।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान खास तौर पर इन्डो-मैजेटिक प्लेन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जहां पर आप की प्रोडक्शन की पोटेंशियल बहुत अच्छी है । जब रेमो नरेटिव प्राइस किसानों को मिलेगी, तो आप की पैदावार

**Expenged as ordered by the Deputy Speaker.

[श्री नगीना राम]

बढ जायेगी । तब आप भारी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट कर के विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित कर सकते हैं और किसान भी खुशहाल हो जाएगा । वह ज्यादा पैदा करेगा ।

अब मैं इनर्जी की बात कहना चाहता हूं । आप बाहर से इनर्जी इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और इम्पोर्ट होने वाली इनर्जी है क्रूड डीजल और उर्वरक । इन के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और इन से हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज की पोजीशन जो है, वह बिगड़ती जा रही है । इस बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति का सुधार करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अधिक से अधिक अनाज का उत्पादन करें । यही एकमात्र उपाय है । ज्यादा उत्पादन कर के ये चीजें जैसे बासमती चावल, गेहूं, आलू, प्याज आदि का एक्सपोर्ट करें ।

The real power is grain power and not in industry.

आज अमेरिका दुनिया में हावी है । वह किस लिये हावी है ? 130 मिलियन टन अनाज वह एक्सपोर्ट करता है और जिस देश को वह खिलाता है, जिस देश को वह अनाज देता है उस पर हावी हो जाता है । प्रकृति की हमारे ऊपर बहुत बड़ी देन है मगर उस पर हम ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है । प्रकृति की हम पर बड़ी कृपा है और हम बहुत बड़े एग्रो डालर अर्निंग देश बन सकते हैं । हमारे पास रीन्यूएबिल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी है । हमारे पास जमीन है, हमारे पास रीन्यूएबिल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी है । जिन देशों के पास पैट्रोल है, वे पैट्रोल से कमा रहे हैं लेकिन वह नान-रीन्यूएबिल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी है । हम लकी है । हमारे पास जमीन है, पानी है और सब से महत्वपूर्ण सूरज की रोशनी है । वैस्टर्न देशों में सूरज की रोशनी 6 माह मिलती है और वे साल में एक फसल पैदा कर सकते है जब कि हम साल में तीन फसल पैदा कर सकते है क्योंकि हमें साल भर सूरज की रोशनी मिलती है ।

जिस तरह से हम ने नैशनल मलेरिया इरेडीकेशन प्रोग्राम में स्प्रेइंग कर के मलेरिया का सफाया किया है, वैसे ही कीटनाशक दवाइयों की फ्री स्प्रेइंग कर के इन कीड़ों का सफाया किया जा सकता है ।

और उस के उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम इस देश में 8 सौ करोड़ रुपये का एडीबल आयल हर वर्ष इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं इस से हमें उम्मीद है कि मुक्ति मिल जायेगी । और आयल सीड्स के प्रोडक्शन में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बढोतरी हो जाएगी और विदेशी मुद्रा की भी बचत हो जाएगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आज भारत के कृषि मंत्री एक किसान हैं और हरियाणा जैसे कृषि में उन्नत प्रान्त से आते है जहां कृषि वैज्ञानिक ढंग से की जाती है । हमारे मंत्री जी यह भी जानते है कि खेती में क्या तकलीफ होती है । वे यह भी सोच सकते हैं कि अविकसित प्रांतों में खेती की क्या दुर्दशा है । मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इन के नेतृत्व में भारत की खेती विकसित होगी और किसान खुशहाल होंगे ।

सभी इंडस्ट्री वाले अपने माल का दाम बढ़ा देते हैं । मनमाने ढंग से वे ट्रेक्टर के और और चीजों के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं । इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स के दाम जिस तेजी से बढ़ते रहते हैं उतनी तेजी से किसान की उपज का दाम नहीं बढ़ता है । इसकी वजह है कि भारत का किसान संगठित नहीं है । कोरिया में कम्पनियों का संगठन है । अगर आप चाहते है कि भारत का किसान भी संगठित हो तो वह भी संगठित हो सकता है । यह बात हमारे देश के नौकरी करने वाले मुट्ठीभर लोग भूल जाते हैं । आज किसान की जो दयनीय हालत है वह इन इंडस्ट्री वालों की वजह से है । अगर किसान की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो वे बर्बाद हो जाएंगे । इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे इनकी तरफ ध्यान दें ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तोडगढ़) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम कृषि और ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण विभागों की अनुदान की मांगों पर विचार कर रहे हैं । मान्यवर, यदि हम दुनिया के मानचित्र के ऊपर दृष्टि डालें तो हमें दिखाई देगा कि हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या कृषि कामों में लगी हुई है जहां अन्य देशों में इंग्लैंड में केवल तीन प्रतिशत व्यक्ति, अमेरिका में चार प्रतिशत, जर्मनी में आठ प्रतिशत, फ्रांस में चौदह प्रतिशत, जापान में बीस प्रतिशत व्यक्ति कृषि के कामों में लगे हुए हैं वहां हमारे देश में 72 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं ऐसी स्थिति में यह आशा की जानी चाहिए थी कि हमारा देश कृषि के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होगा, कृषि बहुत उन्नत होगी, परन्तु, मान्यवर कृषि की दृष्टि से हम इन देशों के मुकाबले बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए है ।

इस कथन में पर्याप्त सत्यता है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक धनी देश है जहां पर कि निर्धन व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं । कृषि की दृष्टि से हमारी जलवायु बहुत ही उपयुक्त है । हमारे यहां पर विशाल भूभाग है जहां पर नित्य प्रवाही नदियां हैं और भूमिगत जल भी है । इस के साथ ही, मान्यवर, हमारे यहां 23 प्रतिशत भूभाग में वन सम्पदा है । साढ़े पैंतीस करोड़ के लगभग हमारे यहां पशुधन है । साथ ही थोरियम के विशाल भण्डार है जिस से कि अणु शक्ति भी अर्जित की जा सकती है । खुला आकाश है जहां से हम सूर्य ऊर्जा भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । परन्तु दुःख से कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश के बीस करोड़ व्यक्ति ऐसे है जिनको एक समय भी भोजन मुश्किल से मिलता है । हमारे देश में 45 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति निर्धनता और घोर निर्धनता का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहें हैं ।

यद्यपि ये सारी स्थितियां हैं फिर भी मैं यह कह कर निराशा व्यक्त नहीं करती हूं, कि हमारे देश में पिछले तीस सालों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में काफी विकास हुआ है । हरित क्रान्ति भी हुई है । लेकिन मान्यवर इस का लाभ कुछ बड़े किसान तथा कुलक

लोग ही ले पाये हैं। हमारे सीमान्त और लघु किसान कृषि विकास और हरित क्रान्ति दोनों से ही अछूते रहे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी ने ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण का एक बहुत अच्छा सपना देखा था। नेहरूजी ने इस स्वप्न को व्यावहारिकता का जामा पहनाया और हमारी महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से ग्रामीण पुनर्विकास के बारे में बहुत ही सुन्दर योजना बनाई। फिर भी अभी इस क्षेत्र में हम बहुत पीछे हैं और बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है।

कृषि का अनुसन्धानात्मक अध्ययन ही इसके लिए कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को मान्यता दी गई है जिसको इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रिकलचरल रिसर्च कहा जाता है। आई सी ए आर पर हमारे देश में सौ करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च किए जाते हैं। साथ ही 32 इसके अधीन संस्थायें है। उन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से यह आशा की जाती है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र मे अनुसन्धानात्मक अध्ययन होगा, डेरी फार्मिंग के बारे में, फिशरीज के बारे में, शीप ब्रीडिंग के बारे में, अनुसन्धानात्मक अध्ययन होगा। परन्तु मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत दुख है कि आई सी ए आर बहुत सी धांधलियों का गढ़ बना हुआ है। पहले इसके डी जी श्री स्वामीनाथन हुआ करते थे। उनके बाद श्री पी गौतम आए। इन गौतम साहब का व्यवहार इस संस्था में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ सर्वेंट और मास्टर का है। इसलिए हमारी कई प्रतिभायें कृषि के क्षेत्र है जिन्होंने अन्वेक्षण का काम किया था और हम यह आशा करते थे कि आई सी ए आर में जो वैज्ञानिक हमारे देश के काम करते है वे गरीब किसानों के खेतों और खलियानों एवं उनकी झोपड़ियों तक कृषि ज्ञान को ले जाएंगे। पर नहीं ले जा पाए। कई वैज्ञानिकों को आत्महत्या तक करनी पड़ी है। इसके कई उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। डा० विनोद शाह, डा० एम एस जोसफ, विद्या सागर, मिस के जुत्शी, मि० एस बत्रा, डा० श्रीवास्तव, उदयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम इस संदर्भ मे लिए जा सकते हैं। एक प्रश्न चिह्न हमारे दिमाग में उभर कर आता है कि इन कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने आत्म-हत्यायें क्यों की और इनके पीछे क्या कारण थे? मैंने जहां तक इस के बारे में जानकारी ली है उसके आधार पर मैं यह कह सकती हूं कि इनके पीछे मुख्य कारण यही था कि आई सी ए आर में बहुत अधिक धांधलियां हैं और इस में जो सिलेक्शन हुआ है उस में बहुत अधिक पक्षपात बरता गया है। इस तरह से यदि हमारे देश की प्रतिभायें आत्म-हत्यायें करती रहेंगी तो यह हमारे लिए एक कंपा देने वाली बात होगी, हमें डरा देने वाली बात होगी। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए इसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिए कि ऐसा हमारे वैज्ञानिको ने आखिर क्यों किया? मैं समझती हूं कि हमें इसके बारे में कुछ सुझाव भी देने चाहिएं और वही सुझाव मैं आपकी सेवा में पेश करना चाहती हूं।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि एग्रिकलचरल रिसर्च बोर्ड जो है उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां बहुत अधिक धांधलियां होती हैं। इसके स्थान पर जो भी सिलेक्शन हो वह यू पी एस सी के द्वारा होना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो वर्तमान डी जी हैं, श्री पी गौतम और जिन का रवैया बहुत ही पक्ष-पातपूर्ण है उनके स्थान पर किसी उच्च वैज्ञानिक तथा निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि यह जो एक आटोनामस बाडी है इसके स्थान पर एक कमिशन का रूप इनको दिया जाना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से एटमिक एनर्जी कमिशन के चेयरमैन प्रधान मंत्री होते हैं उसी प्रकार से इस एग्रिकलचर कमिशन के चेयरमैन भी प्रधान मंत्री हों और वाइस चेयरमैन कृषि मंत्री या कृषि राज्य मंत्री हों। ऐसा होगा तभी हम सोच सकेंगे कि हमारी जो वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभायें है उनके ज्ञान को हम किसान के झोंपड़े, खेत और खलिहान तक पहुंचा सकेंगे। सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके भी यदि हमारे वैज्ञानिक निरन्तर आत्म-हत्यायें करते रहें तो यह हमारे गरीब देश के लिए, कृषि प्रधान देश के लिए बहुत ही शर्म की बात होगी।

कृषि के विकास के लिए सिचाई की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता होती है। मैंने पूर्व में कहा है कि हमारे यहां पानी की कमी नहीं है। दुर्भाग्य से हम अपने यहां एक तिहाई पानी का ही उपयोग कर सके हैं। इस संदर्भ में हमें बहुत कुछ करना शेष है। राजस्थान का उदाहरण मैं पेश करना चाहती हूं जहां से चुन कर मैं आई हूं। वहां की भूमि सदियों से पानी की प्यासी है। कई प्रकार की योजनायें वहां बनी हुई हैं परन्तु वे बहुत ही धीमी गति से चल रही हैं। उनके ऊपर जो भी काम हुआ है, यदि यह कहा जाए कि वह समुद्र में बूंद के समान है तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

राजस्थान कनाल, पार्वती योजना, माही योजना आदि कई योजनाएं है जिनका काम तीव्र गति से होना चाहिए।

राजस्थान की भूमि मरुस्थलीय है, मरू भूमि है। मरू विकास के लिए भी आपके विभाग के द्वारा बहुत अधिक सहायता दी जाती है। राजस्थान में एक विकास मंडल काम करता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस मरू विकास मंडल को केन्द्रीय सरकार का अपने हाथ में ले कर इसकी धनराशि बढ़ा कर, यह जो रेगिस्तानी इलाका है, इसको हरे-भरे खेतों में बदला जा सकता है। यहां विशालकाय रेत के टीले हैं जिनका रेत एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर उड़ता रहता है। उस स्थान पर पेड़-पौधे लगा कर उसे उपयोगी बनाया जा सकता है।

इस क्षेत्र में और भी प्रयोग हुए हैं। यहां कृषि कुण्डों के प्रयोग हुए हैं। वहां पर कुछ व्यक्तियों ने बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा कर के कृषि कुण्डों में रखा

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

हुआ है जिससे फसल भी पैदा की जाती है और पीने के लिए भी पानी काम में लाया जाता है । मैं यह सुझाव दूंगी कि ऐसे किसानों को, जो कि मरूभूमि में हैं और कृषि कुण्ड बनाते हैं, उनको 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान सरकार की ओर से मिलना चाहिए, जिसमें 25 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुदान दे और 25 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया जाये । इस से हम सीमान्त कृषकों और लघु कृषकों की समस्याओं का काफ़ी हद तक समाधान कर सकते हैं ।

आज किसानों के सामने जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है, वह डीज़ल की कमी की है । साथ ही रसायन खाद का मूल्य भी बहुत बढ़ गया है । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, उत्पादन मूल्य बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाने से आज नितान्त आवश्यकता यह है कि किसान के खरीद मूल्य में बढ़ोत्तरी करे । गेहूं के खरीद मूल्य, मोटे अनाजो और धान की फसल के खरीद मूल्यों को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि एक किसान जो अपना खून और पसीना बहाकर ठंड में घुटनों-घुटनों पानी में खड़ा रह कर गन्ना पैदा करता है, आज उस गन्ने का मूल्य लकड़ी से भी सस्ता है । गन्ने का मूल्य लकडी से भी सस्ता होता जा रहा है ।

किसान अफीम का पौधा बोता है । बच्चे की तरह उसे वह पालता है, प्रात.काल उठकर वह एक-एक बूंद दूध उसका इकट्ठा करता है और जब सरकार उसको खरीदती है तो उसका भाव केवल 150, 200 और 220 रुपये किलो के भाव पर खरीदती है । ऐसी स्थिति में गरीब किसान को कुछ नहीं मिलता है । इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इनके खरीद मूल्यों को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

किसान की एक सबसे बड़ी परेशानी नकली चीजों की है । उसको मिलने वाले डीज़ल के इंजन नकली, मशीनें नकली, बीज जो वह सोचता है कि अच्छा होगा, हाई-ब्रीड होगा, वह भी नकली, यहां तक कि जो दवाएं मिलती हैं, कीट-नाशक दवाए, वह भी नकली । तो ऐसी नकली चीजों से किसान बहुत परेशान है । एक तरफ बीज बोकर वह आशा-भरी निगाह से देखता है कि उसका पौधा बड़ा होगा, विकसित होगा परन्तु उसके हाथ निराशा लगती है । वह कीटनाशक दवाई छिड़क कर यह आशा करता है कि फसल के कीटाणु नष्ट हो जायेंगे, परन्तु वह नहीं होते । क्या इस प्रकार की नकली चीजें बनाने वालों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

यह माना जा सकता है कि सन् 1977 से 1980 तक का समय ही नकली था क्योंकि जनता की नामरूपी सरकार थी । उस का जनता का मुखौटा जरूर था, लेकिन वह नकली मुखौटा था । आज की सरकार को तो कम-से-कम इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए । इस प्रकार से जो नकली धन्धा करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा देनी चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि आज किसान के उपयोग में आने वाली जो भी मशीनरी है, उनको भी सस्ता किया जाना चाहिए । किसान के उत्पादक मूल्य में कमी आनी चाहिए ।

जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, हमारे देश में 35 करोड़ पशुधन है । लेकिन इसकी नस्ल बहुत अधिक निम्न है । राजस्थान में पशुधन की बहुत दुर्दशा है, खास तौर से पश्चिमी राजस्थान में वहां के निवासी जो भेड़ पालन करते हैं, वह नौमैडिक हैं । वह पश्चिमी रेगिस्तान का इलाका है और वहां से भेड़े पूर्वी राजस्थान और दक्षिणी राजस्थान में आते है । आये दिन वहा लड़ाई झगड़े होते है । पिछले साल 4, 5 लोगों की जान चली गई । यहां निरन्तर झगड़े बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस प्रकार से नौमेड रह कर किस प्रकार से श्वेत क्रांन्ति लायेंगे ? भेड़ पालने वालों को एक स्थान पर बसाना बहुत आवश्यक है । राजस्थान कनाल का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है, वहां इस प्रकार से भेड़ों को पालकर, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से चरागाह डैवलप कर के इन भेड़ पालकों को सहायता दे सकते हैं । यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें सहायता दे, तो यह एक बहुत ही उपयोगी कदम होगा ।

ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के क्षेत्र में बिचौलियों को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण कदम उठाये है —सहकारी समितियां बनाई है, पचायत राज सस्थाये कायम की है और सामुदायिक विकास योजनायें चलाई है । परन्तु इनसे जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नही मिल पाया है । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने राजस्थान में इन सस्थाओं के प्रजातान्त्रिक स्वरूप को ही विकृत कर दिया था । जहां जहां संस्थाओं में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि थे, वहा उन्हें भंग कर दिया गया और उनके स्थान पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बिठा दिये गये । विकास के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए इन संस्थाओ के प्रजातान्त्रि स्वरूप को फिर से लाना चाहिए ।

ग्रामीण लोगों को बेरोज़गारी से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए तीन योजनायें चलाई गई है : रोज़-गार गारण्टी स्कीम, जो महाराष्ट्र में चलाई गई है, काम के बदले अनाज योजना और अन्त्योदय । मैं महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कुछ न कह कर राजस्थान के बारे में यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि काम के बदले अनाज योजना सिद्धान्ततः बहुत अच्छी है, क्योंकि हम किसानों से अनाज खरीदते हैं, उसको स्टोर में रखते हैं और उसको इस काम में लाया जा सकता है । पिछली सरकार ने इस बारे में जो कुछ किया, वह आपके सामने है । वहां पर सारा काम कागजों पर हुआ—सड़कें कागजों पर बनाई गईं, कुएं कागजों पर खोदे गये और स्टोर भी कागजों पर बनाये गये । परन्तु वास्तव में हुआ क्या ? सड़क की जगह पर धूल डाल दी गई, कुआं खोदने के बजाय थोड़ी सी मिट्टी निकाल ली गई और पुराने स्टोर पर लीपा-पोती कर दी गई । इस प्रकार का जो

भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए । भ्रष्टाचार के जो अंकुर केवल शहरों में ही थे, उन्हें गांवों तक पहुंचाने का पाप जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने किया है । उसकी कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए ।

अन्त्योदय के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बारे में पहल की, परन्तु वास्तविक अन्त्योदयी कौन है, इसकी छान-बीन नहीं की गई । वास्तविक अन्त्योदयी बेचारे कुछ लेने से घबराते हैं, क्योंकि वे सर्टिफाइड गरीब नहीं बनना चाहते हैं । उनका कहना है कि उन पर उंगली उठाई जाती है कि ये अन्त्योदयी हैं । मैंने सुना है कि लोग कहते हैं कि अगर हम अन्त्योदयी रहेंगे, तो हमारे बच्चों का शादी-ब्याह होना मुश्किल हो जायेगा । इस लिए वास्तविक गरीबों ने कर्जा नहीं लिया । जिनको आवश्यकता नहीं थी, उन्होंने कर्ज ले लिये ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण का सारे का सारा काम 20–सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है । सभी राज्यों की सरकारें इस ओर ध्यान दे रही हैं । अगर 20–सूत्री कार्यक्रम के साथ ही हमारे नेता, स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी, का 4–सूत्री कार्यक्रम जोड़ दिया जाता है, तो मुझे आशा है कि हम ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और आने वाला समय बता देगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक धनी देश है, जहां धनी व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं । यह उक्ति समाप्त हो जायेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान एक धनी देश है, जहां गरीब लोग निवास करते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Zainal Abedin. Your party has been allotted 36 minutes. There are three hon. Members from your party to speak according to the list with me. You are the first Member. This is for your information.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Only two will speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is for you to decide.

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. Eighty per cent of the population of our country depend on agriculture and agriculture accounts for 46 per cent of the national income. According to the Census Report of 1971 out of 180 million people who were engaged in one vocation or the other, 130 million people were engaged in Agriculture and this, if calculated, constituted 72 per cent of the country's total works force. It was therefore the natural expectation of all that considering the pivotal position that agriculture occupies in our national life and also considering the fact the question involved millions of landless labourers *bar a dars* marginal farmers and small farmers, the Government would take some practical and pragmatic measures to ameliorate their condition. But when we look to the country side what we find there today after thirty three years of Independence we find that far from providing the basic amenities which enables one to live like a human being and far from solving their problem, the Government's policies have further accentuated these problems and have worsened their conditions. Sir, what is the greatest menace to the agriculture-based economy of the rural India today. It is the concentration of land and rural assets in the hands of a few. If we go through the Agricultural Census Report of 1970-71, then we will find that out of 306 million hectare of land 161 million hectare constituting 53 per cent of the total land available was cultivable. It would be interesting to note how this land is possessed by the different categories of rural people. The marginal farmers who own less than one hectare of land constitute 50.6 per cent of the land owners and they own 9 per cent of the cultivable land. Small farmers who own 1—2 hectare land constitute 19.2 per cent of the land owners and have 12 per cent of the total land. In the case of semi medium farmers who have 2—4 hectares of land their number is 15.2 per cent of the total land owners and their ownership of land comes to 8.4 per cent. Medium farmers have 4—10 hectares of land and constitute 11.3 per cent of the land owner and they

*The original seech was delivered in Bengali

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

own 29.7 per cent of the cultivable land. Large farmers who have more than 10 hectare of land constitute 3.9 per cent of the land owners and own 30.9 per cent of the total cultivable land. From this it is abundantly clear that 31 per cent of the cultivable land is in the hands of 4 per cent of the rich cultivable and on the other hand we find that 9 per cent of the cultivable land is owned by the vast majority of the poor cultivators who constitute 50 per cent of the total number of cultivators. This process of brute concentration of cultivable land in the hands of a limited few far from being checked kept on progressing at an accelerated pace after 1971. The situation today has become so dismal that 70 per cent of cultivators own only 5 per cent of the cultivable land which means that this vast majority of cultivators own less than one hectare of land. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an article which appeared in Patriot on 15th July, 1979 under the caption "Surviving in Rural Asia—Need for Policy Change" by John Friedman. With your permission I quote Mr. Friedman writes. "In Punjab for instance the most serious development is the explosion in the number of landless and marginal farmers over the last ten years. The number of landless has doubled and the number of marginal farmers has trebled in ten years. The inequalities in land distribution have also accentuated considerably. And this is the heart land of India's green revolution'. The figures more than conclusively proves that more and more land is being concentrated by less and less number of rich agriculturists and as a result of this the small farmers are being reduced to marginal farmers and the marginal farmers are progressively becoming landless labour. This is what is actually happening in the rural area. The fact is not only this that land is being concentrated in a few hands but the same process of exploitation is continuing at the same peace so far as the rural assets are concerned. According to a review of the Reserve Bank of India of 1971-72, 4 per cent of the top rural rich had 50,000 rural assets holdings; 10 per cent of the rural rich owned 50 per cent of the rural assets holding and 20 per cent of the poorest had 1000 rural assets holdings which meant that this 20 per cent had only 1 per cent of the total rural assets with them.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, a very pertinent question arise in this connection. On the one hand the Government have been apparently trying to improve the economic condition of the cultivators, to rejuvinate their economy, to raise them above the poverty level and to augment the purchasing capacity of the cultivators have launched about a dozen of schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Small farmers Development Agency Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme etc. but, on the other hand, why is it that on the other the agricultural economy of the rural India is gradually deteriorating. Why is it so? And how is it that the poor is becoming poorer and the rich richer? We are told in a Bengali proverb that a person affected by a ghost can be cured by village priest by using the mustard seed but what can mustard seed do when the ghost is there in the mustard seed also. In other words, merely by launching a few programmes expressing sympathies and sweet sentiments for the cultivators we will not be able to solve the problem of the cultivators nor will it improve their lot when the basic agricultural policy of the Central Government suffers from inherent defects and draw backs. Then let us see what is government's agricultural policy. Sir, the fundemental goal of the Government's agricultural policy is to transform the feudal zamindari system into a capitalist zamindari system. The main objective of this policy is not to disturb the set up of ownership

that go into the production of agricultural goods i.e., not to make cultivators the owners of cultivable land and the means of production, and to concentrate more and more land in the hands of the rich few and to help and encourage them to distribute the land amongst themselves and with the help and assistance of Government and private money to raise production under their own supervision to produce raw material for the industry. As long as this policy which favours the rich and exploits the poor is pursued, there is no doubt that in years to come we will witness more and more marginal farmers becoming landless and the number of landless would keep inflating at a rapid pace.

Sir, from a publication brought out by the Compact Area Development programme authorities we find that under the Jaleshwan CADP area a *Jotdar* who owns 6 stallow tubewells and 59 acres of land, cultivates only 8.75 acres of land of his own in that tubewell area and does share cropping over 19.34 acres of land 75 per cent of which belongs to the poor farmers. Sir, I would take this opportunity to invite the attention of this House to a new phenomena that is developing in the rural area. Previously the poor cultivators used to work on the land of the rich cultivators as share croppers. But today the process appears to have reversed completely. The big and rich cultivators allure the poor cultivators under the pretext of providing improved methods of cultivations and better financial investment in land, take the land of the poor cultivators and do cultivation as share croppers. In this way the poor cultivator passes his land to the rich cultivator. It also often happens that a cultivator takes heavy loan from the rural money lenders or from Government to adopt improved methods of agriculture, to buy implements, fertilizers and seeds and to pay irrigation dues but before long he finds himself badly trapped in the cobweb of his own making and loses his land being unable to pay off the loan to the money lender who in the rural area is often a big land lord. In this way, as I had stated earlier, the marginal farmer inflates the rank of the landless labour, and the land is concentrated more and more in the hands of the *Jotdars*.

According to the report of the Reserve Bank of India which is based on the latest statistics collected by the National Sample Survey, in the rural areas of West Bengal who are having 1/2 acre of land are giving the cultivators 59 to 75 per cent of their land for share cropping. Again cultivators having 1/2 to 1 acre of land are giving 10.77 per cent of their land for share cropping. Needless to say that all these land go to the big cultivators who as I have stated earlier eventually become the owners of the land. Thus, the inevitable consequence of the Government's agricultural policy is to increase in the number of landless labourer on the one hand and concentrating of land in the hands of a few rich cultivators. Side by side the burden of taxation, inflation and lack of availability of reasonable price for the agricultural produce is constantly stoking the fire of rural poverty and accellerating the prices and the number of landless labourers. The question that arises now is what should we do to tackle the problems. In my opinion, Sir, a thorough land reform for the rural area is the key to the solution of the problem. Land reform laws have been passed by the Central and State Govts. Ceiling laws have been passed. Although in these ceiling laws many loopholes have been allowed to remain, for example, land for religious endowment, fish farms and gardens etc. cannot be taken over Still if the Government had taken over all the surplus land beyond the ceiling line or if the Government had taken over the Benami land and distributed them among the landless then the problem could have eased to a great extent. But this has not happened. How many persons have been given the surplus land? According to the figures of the Central Agricultural Ministry, under the amended ceiling law, Government

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

have declared 38 88 lakh acres of land as surplus. Out of this 23.62 acres have been vested in the State Governments and out of this 16.77 lakh acres have been distributed among the landless. In this connection I would like to inform the House the commendable work that has been done by the West Bengal Government. Under the two ceiling laws upto April, 1980, 28 lakh acres of surplus land has been vested in the State Government Out of this, 12 lakh acres of cultivable land and has been distributed amongst more than one million landless labourers. The per month average rate of vesting of land was 4500 acres. Yet another achievement of the State Government is in the sphere of recording of names of the *Bargadars*. Upto April 1980, the number of *Bargadars* whose names had been recorded was 8.55 lakhs. In September, 1978 the *Operation Barga* was launched and since then 20,000 *Bagadars* names were enlisted on the record on the per month average. These two outstanding work of the State Government have aroused a hope among the poor cultivators and a new hope has been generated in the rural area. This also proves that if a Government is determined to do some good to the poor farmer, despite all shortcomings, legal hurdles and other constraints and limitation, they can really forge ahead and they need not be deterred in their mission by such obstacles. Unfortunately, we find that on the one hand the State Government of West Bengal is proceeding in a determined way to ameliorate the condition of the poor cultivators but on the other hand the big *jotdars* and the vested interest do not sit idle and they are ganging up to thwart the left front Government's efforts. Sir, I would like to invite your attention to a news item appearing in Ananda Bazar Patrika on 10th July, 1980. The news item captioned "Land Owners Association" has stated that the land owners of Asansol and Raniganj in Burdwan District have formed an organisation and I apprehend that on slightest pretext they will move High Court and in many ways they will create hurdles in the implementation of land reform policy of the left front Government. In this connection I have to request the hon. Minister for Agriculture that in order to expedite the process of implementation of land reform the hon. Minister may kindly consider whether the ninth Schedule of the Constitution may be so amended that the ceiling laws can be included in it.

Sir, land reform is the only way out to solve the problem of the rural agriculturist but the Central Government do not seem to be very keen to implement or allow it to be implemented the land reform measures. The reason is not far to seek. The zamindars and the Jotdars are the virtual vote banks for the ruling party. Naturally, if these people are disturbed then the Government cannot get votes. Therefore instead of enforcing land reform policies, the Government have chosen the path of green revolution which to a poor cultivator is really not that green. It is in fact a black revolution because under the pretext of increased production, the poor farmers are lured and ultimately they lose their land. It is green only to *zamindars* and *jotdars*.

Sir, in 1978-79, there was a record production of foodgrains in the country but it did not bring any prosperity to the cultivators. The middle men and hoarders and the capitalists cornered all the benefits. Unless the whole governmental system is overhauled and unless the faulty agricultural policy is changed, we cannot hope for a better deal for the farmers. The faulty price policy of the Government is another contributing factor. To pay off the loans and to meet hundreds of household necessities the poor cultivators are to sell their products as soon as they harvest. When jute is grown, the cultivators take their produce to the market. But here he does not find any Government agency who can buy his produce. The J.C.I. sleeps then merrily. Now, the cultivators has no option but to sell jute at a much cheaper price than those fixed by the Government to the *Pharias*. The jute goes to the mill and comes back as finished good which the

cultivators has to buy at 3-times the price at which he had sold his produce. Same is the case with the sugar-cane growers. He makes a distress sale of sugar cane and when he goes to buy sugar in the market he has to pay Rs. 8 per kg. This is how he is exploited. The story is the same in the case of those who raise food crops in their fields. When the farmer goes to the market to sell, the FCI does not come forward. The farmer sells it to the hoarders. Who hoards the grains. Create artificial scarcity and pushes up the price. The poor cultivator who once sold his foodgrains at a very low price, has to pay much more to buy the same in time of need.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*]

This is the effect of the Government's food and pricing policy. Unless a thorough change is introduced the cultivators of jute, sugar cane and foodgrains can never get legitimate price for their produce. Sir, in September, 1979 the Chief Minister of West Bengal had suggested a 10-point programe to the Central Government to check inflation and the rise in price. I would request the Central Minister to implement the programme if he really intends to do good to the poor cultivators and farmers.

The 10-point programme emphasised the following:—

1. Items of daily use be procured and distributed through Central Government Agencies;

2. To sell all essential items all over the country at uniform price.

3. To create a fund of Rs. 500 crores for subsidy procurement and distribution machinery.

4. To earmark Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange to import essential items which are needed by the masses.

5. Sugar and other items which are in short supply should be exempted from export.

6. 80 per cent of the sugar to be distributed through Government agencies and sold at Rs. 2.50 per k.g. diverting the subsidy amount allocated in the budget.

7. The price of commodities like, coal, sugar etc. be brought on pre-budget level of 1979.

8. Import of oil and edible oil be canalised through Government agencies

9. Loan to monopoly industrial houses be reduced substantially.

10 Enough food be given to States for Food For Work Schemes.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Food for Work Programme. Our State had suffered from flood and drought for two consecutive years. We thus found the effective role that this programme had played. The benefits of this programme directly goes to the people of the lowest strata of the society. It gives them job in the lean season or when the agricultural labourers are in distress. As they got job in the off-season, they can bargain for the increase of their wages. This programme helps to create permanent rural assets at a low cost and speedy pace. In the present budget Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 340 crores for this programme. But I wonder if it is really adequate, because 360 million people are below poverty level. I feel it will not solve the problems of the rural unemployment to a large extent.

I would therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to examine if this amount can be increased. From our experience we know even when rice and paddy put in FCI godowns they are not supplied to State Governments and the programme comes to a halt. The administrative problem and inefficiency should be cured. It must be ensured that FCI supplies foodgrains to States in time to help proper implementation of the Food For Work Programme. In the conclusion I would like to say that

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

enactment of laws is not the last word on this problem. These lip services sympathies and programmes cannot by themselves solve the problem. The Garibi Hatao slogan could not abolish poverty. Therefore, what is needed is sincerity, honest effort and radical change in the policy of the Government. They must do these if they are truly interested in solving the problems of the poor.

Sir, in conclusion I would like to say that in his budget speech the present Finance Minister has said "Such a dismal economic situation was to a large extent the result of the policies or should I say lack of policies of the previous Government." May I caution the Government that unless programmes are implemented and policies are changed it may will be that a future Central Minister may have to say the same thing what the present Finance Minister said for his predecessor Government. With these words I conclude my speech by opposing the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction.

श्री शम्भुभाई पटेल (साबरकंठा) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि के बारे में जो डिमाण्ड्स माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश की हैं उनका अनुमोदन करने के लिए मैं खडा हुआ हूं। अपने देश में लाखों गांवों में करोड़ों की संख्या में कृषक रहते हैं। उनके उत्थान के लिए जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही हो वह तेजी से चलनी चाहिए। अगर उसके बारे में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही तेजी से नहीं होगी तो खेत में काम करने वाले काश्तकार का भला नहीं होगा।

आज काश्तकार जो प्रोडक्शन करता है उसका उसे पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मैं गुजरात स्टेट से आता हूं जहां काटन का उत्पादन होता है। काटन पैदा करने वाले काश्तकार की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया है।

काटन का सीजन तीन-चार महीने चलता है। गुजरात में जो काटन पैदा होता है उसका पूरा भाव काश्तकार को नहीं मिलता है। काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को सरकार ने काटन खरीदने के लिए कहा हुआ है। वह सी० सी० आई० काश्तकार का पूरा काटन खरीदने का इंतजाम नहीं करता है। इस से सोसायटियों को बडी तकलीफ होती है। बहुत सी सोसायटियों का तो माल वह खरीदता ही नहीं है। वह व्यापारियों और दलालों से बहुत ज्यादा माल खरीदता है।

हमारे देश में एन० टी० सी० 110 मिल चलाती है। अगर एन० टी० सी० अपनी 110 मिलों के लिए ही सोसायटियों से माल खरीदे तो भी काश्तकार को उसके उत्पादन का पूरा भाव मिल सकता है। लेकिन जो एन० टी० सी० और सी० सी० आई० के अधिकारी हैं वे मिल आनर्स से मिले हुए हैं। वे सब मिल कर यह कोशिश करते हैं कि काश्तकार को उसके उत्पादन का पूरा भाव न मिले।

इस हाउस मे सब जानते हैं कि काटन क्लाथ का भाव महंगा हो रहा है लेकिन पिछले तीन-चार वर्ष में काटन के भाव बहुत कम चल रहे हैं। अच्छे खाडी का भाव तीन साल पहले 5,500 से ले कर 6,000 रुपये तक मिलता था वह भी आज नही मिलता है। सरकार ने तीन साल पहले जो कपड़े का दाम फिक्स किया था उसके बाद काटन का भाव नीचे आया है और कपड़े का भाव बढ़ता रहा है। मिल वाले कहते हैं कि हमारी मशीन की कास्ट बढ़ गई है, हमारे यहां ब्याज बढ़ गया है। इसको सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

हमारे यहा हर साल 76 लाख बेल्स तैयार होती हैं। 28 लाख बेल्स केरी आन होती हैं। इस तरह से 104 लाख बेल्स का हर साल प्रोडक्शन होता है। यह सारी हमारे देश में काम में नही आती हैं। इसलिए इनको विदेशों में निर्यात किया जाना चाहिये। इनके निर्यात की सरकार को बहुत कोशिश करनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बारे में जितनी कोशिश होनी चाहिये वह नही होती है। बहुत सारा माल बच जाता है। जब माल बच जाता है तो उसका भाव गिर जाता है। सरकार को काटन के निकास के लिए सीधे कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह निकास व्यापारियो और दलालों के माध्यम से नही होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से बिनती करता हूं कि वे इस मामले में गौर करें और पहले से ही सोच कर कि कितनी काटन की हमारे यहां जरूरत है, कितनी काटन विदेशों में भेजी जा सकती है, उसके मुताबिक अपनी पालिसी पहले से अनाउन्स करें। जब मंत्री जी ऐसा करेंगे तभी काटन का भाव काश्तकार को पूरा मिल सकता है। आप हों, प्रदेश सरकार हो या पंचायत वाले हों या आफिसर हों सब से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब भी देश में खाद के भाव, कीट नाशक दवाओं के भाव, तथा दूसरे साधन जो खेती के लिए अपनाए जाते है या इंटररेस्ट रेट है, वह बढ़ता है तो उसके द्वारा पैदा की गई वस्तु के भाव भी बढ़ने चाहिएं और उसको इतने दाम दिए जाने चाहियें कि वह प्रोत्साहित हो और पैदावार ज्यादा कर सके और खेती के काम में, काटन प्रोडक्शन के काम में उसको लाभ हो सके। अगर खेडूत को पूरा पैसा नही मिलेगा तथा जो प्रोडक्शन है वह घट जाएगा, काटन का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा नही हो सकेगा। काटन जब ज्यादा हो या खेडूत से ली न जा रही हो तो उसको ले कर के आपको इसको विदेशों में भेजने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इस तरह की पूरी व्यवस्था सी० सी० आई० के द्वारा होनी चाहिये।

गुजरात में मैंने देखा है कि सी० सी० आई० और एन० टी० सी० दोनों मिल कर व्यापारियों से, बिचौलियों से काटन की खरीद करते हैं और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से माल न खरीद करके उन से पहले खरीदा जाता है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के पास स्टाक पड़ा हुआ है और सी० सी० आई० वाले उसको खरीद नहीं रहे हैं । सी० सी० आई०, एन० टी० सी० वालों को पहले इन से काटन को खरीदना चाहिए ।

सी० सी० आई० जो काटन खरीदता है उसका भाव ऐसा खेडूत को दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि काटन की पैदावार बढ़ सके । उसको इसका पूरा स्टाक भी करके रखना चाहिए । बाहर भी काटन का निर्यात करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ताकि खेडूत को पूरा दाम मिल सके, उसको नुकसान न हो ।

मिलों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कपड़े के दाम पद्रह पैसे से साठ पैसे प्रति मीटर तक बढ़ाने की जब बात आती है तो इसको मान लिया जाता है । मिले यह कह कर कि इण्डस्ट्री की कास्ट बढ़ गई है, बिजली का रेट बढ़ गया है इस वास्ते उनको कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी जाए, उनको अनुमति दे दी जाती है लेकिन खेडूत का जो कच्चा माल है उसके दाम बढ़ाए नहीं जाते हैं, तैयार माल के भाव तो बढ़ जाते हैं लेकिन कच्चे माल के भाव नहीं बढ़ते हैं । मेरी विनती है कि खेडूत की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकाल कर उसके उत्पादन की कीमत उसको मिलनी चाहिए । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो पैदावार बढ़ाने में कठिनाई होगी । खाद के भाव, बिजली का रेट, कीट नाशक दवाएं आदि जितने भी साधन हैं सब के भाव बढ़ गए है । खेती की प्रोडक्शन के भाव अगर नहीं बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो देहात के खेडूत, किसान बरबाद हो जाएंगे ।

बिग इरिगेशन प्राजैक्ट्स के लिए, बांध बनाने के लिए खेडूत की जमीन ली जाती है लेकिन उसको उसका बाजार भाव नहीं दिया जाता है, बहुत ही सस्ते दामों पर उसकी जमीन को ले लिया जाता है । जो जमीन का बाजार भाव है, वह भाव उसको मिलना चाहिए ।

मिल वाला जब भी कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाता है तो खेती के उत्पादन का भाव भी साथ-साथ बढ़ना चाहिए । इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको पहले से ही कर देनी चाहिए । ऐसा आप ने नहीं किया तो खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के रास्ते में रुकावटें आएंगी । काटन कारपोरेशन काटन ग्रोअर्ज को रक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए बना है । वह उसका रक्षण करता है या नहीं करता है, इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए ।

सरकार ने बहुत सी सिक मिल्ज को अपने कब्जे में लिया है और उन मिलों को एन० टी० सी० चला रही है । वह लाखों करोड़ों रुपया नफा करती है । कैसे वह करती है ? वह काटन को खेडूत से सस्ते दामों पर खरीद लेती है और ऊंचे दामों पर कपड़े की बिक्री करती है । यही काम मिल वाले कर रहे हैं । इससे न किसान को फ़ायदा होता है और न ही कन्ज्यूमर को । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो लखपति हैं वे करोड़पति बनते जा रहे है । और जो करोड़पति हैं वे और भी ज्यादा अमीर बनते जा रहे हैं ।

हमारा आपसे नम्र निवेदन है कि किसान को संरक्षण देना चाहिए । संरक्षण दे कर उसकी जो क्राप है, पूरे के पूरे दाम मिलें, इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत अनुगृहीत हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सब्जेक्ट पर मेरे भी सुझाव आ जायें, इसके लिए आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

यह मंत्रालय ऐसा है, जो केवल कृषि से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है । हमारे कृषि मंत्री का सम्बन्ध अन्य मंत्रालयों से इतना घनिष्ठ है कि जब तक अन्य मंत्रालय इनका साथ न दें, कृषि का काम सफल नहीं हो सकता है ।

कृषि के लिए सब से जरूरी है पानी, और पानी का सम्बन्ध सिंचाई विभाग से है । जब तक नहरें और ट्यूबवैल ठीक नहीं हो जाते, तब तक हमारी कृषि उन्नति नहीं कर सकती । ट्यूबवैल चलाने के लिए बिजली की जरूरत है । अगर बिजली मंत्री ठीक से बिजली का प्रबन्ध कर के कृषि मंत्री से सहयोग नहीं करते तो हमारे ट्यूबवल नहीं चल सकते । इसी प्रकार खेत जोतने के लिए ट्रैक्टर की जरूरत है । पानी के लिए डीजल इंजन की जरूरत है । और ट्रैक्टर पर डीजल इंजन चलाने के लिए डीजल व पैट्रोल की जरूरत है । इस लिये इनका सम्बन्ध इस मंत्रालय से भी है । गांव से गन्ना और अनाज ढोने के लिए सड़कों की जरूरत है, इसलिए पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से भी इनका सम्बन्ध रहता है । कहने का मतलब यह है कि कृषि मंत्रालय एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है, जब तक अन्य सारे मंत्रालय इस से सहयोग न करें, इस मंत्रालय की सफलता नहीं होगी ।

मैं अदब के साथ आपकी मारफत मंत्री जी से और जो इसके जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, उनसे कहूंगा कि कृषि मंत्रालय को अगर सुचारु रूप से संचालित करना है तो इन तमाम चीजों से सम्बन्धित लोगों की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए जिससे कि बैठ कर यह चारों-पांचों मंत्रीगण आपस में राय कर सकें और कृषि की उन्नति हो ।

आशा है, हमारे बहुत से विद्वान लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वह अपने सुझावों से मंत्री जी को अवगत करायेंगे । सभापति महोदय, आपने समय इतना कम दिया है कि इसमें कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है, लेकिन चन्द सुझाव जो हमारे मन में हैं, क्योंकि

मैं किसान हूं, इसलिए कह रहा हूं, वह आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

गन्ने के बारे में मैं अपना जरूरी सुझाव दूंगा । हमें सबसे ज्यादा आश्चर्य अपने विरोधी दल के लोगों पर होता है, जो कि शासन में रह चुके हैं । वह भी कहते हैं कि हमारे गरीब किसानों को कोई राहत नहीं मिल रही है, और हम भी यही कहते हैं, हम भी अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं, वह भी कहते है । यहां सारे आंकड़े जो पेश होते हैं, उसमें कोई कहता है कि 72 फीसदी लोग कृषि पर अपना गुजारा करते हैं, हमारा उसमें मतभेद है । इसमें असलियत क्या है ?

असलियत यह है कि देश में 15 से 20 फीसदी लोग ऐसे होंगे जिनका अधिकार खेती पर है । जब 72, 75 फीसदी की बात आती है तो उसमें 50 फीसदी ऐसे हैं जिनको मजदूरी करनी होती है । उन्हें खेतिहर मजदूर कहिए या कुछ भी कहिये । मैं तो समझता हूं कि खेत जिसके नाम से है, वही खेतिहर कहलाता है । हम सभी लोग उन छोटे मजदूरों से सहानुभूति रखते हैं ।

भगवान की बनाई हुई पृथ्वी भी है, ईश्वर प्रदत्त हवा भी है, सूरज और चांद भी हैं । जब लखपति, करोड़पति सड़क पर चलता है तो उसको भी ठंडी हवा लगती है और गर्मी भी लगती है, गरीब को भी उसी के समान यह चीजें लगती हैं । गंगा में स्नान करने के लिए जायें तो पानी सब को एकसा शीतल लगता है लेकिन जब किसी गरीब के यहां बच्चा जन्म लेता है तो झोंपडी बनाने के लिए उसको जमीन भी नहीं मिलती और जब टाटा, बिड़ला जैसे लोगों के यहां बच्चा जन्म लेता है तो उसके पैदा होते ही लाखों, अरबों रुपये की जमीन, कोठी उसके नाम से हो जाती है । इसी तरह के समाज की हम लोग रहनुमाई कर रहे हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि उत्पादन के साधन समान हों । जब झारखंडे राय जी पावर में थे, तो हम बहुत पढ़ते थे, वह कहते थे कि उत्पादन के साधन पर समाज का अधिकार रहना चाहिए, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह 3 साल शासन में रहे क्या एक भी मिसाल उन्होंने पेश किया ? नहीं । हमारे बंगाल के भाई ने बहुत क्रान्तिकारी लेक्चर दिया है । वहां पर उनकी सरकार है । क्या वे यह कार्य कर सके ? नहीं । पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे । अगर वे पावर में न रहते, तो मैं मान लेता । लेकिन पावर में रह कर भी उन्होंने कोई अगुवाई नहीं की ।

आज देश के किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत क्या है ? अन्न वे पैदा करते हैं, दूध वे पैदा करते हैं, वे साग-सब्जी और गन्ना पैदा करते हैं । लेकिन उनको कुछ भी नसीब नहीं होता है । केवल विवाह-शादी में उन्हें चीनी या मिठाई, सब्जी चावल और दाल वगैरह मिल पाते हैं । कमाते वे हैं, खाता कौन है ? —शहरों के बड़े बड़े लोग । आज मुझे वह कहानी याद आ रही है कि एक बार अकाल पड़ा और भगवान राम के गुरु, विश्वामित्र, जब भूख की ज्वाला बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सके, तो उन्हें भी चोरी करनी पड़ी । हमें इस बात की आशंका है कि आज जब किसानों को—किसान से मतलब है मजदूर, जो मजदूरी का काम करता है—खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है, तो कहीं वह कहानी चरितार्थ न हो जाये, क्योंकि "बुभुक्षितः किं न करीति पापं, क्षीणा नराः निष्करुणा भवन्ति ।" जब भगवान राम के गुरु भूख की ज्वाला बर्दाश्त न कर सके और कुत्ते का मांस चुराने के लिए विवश हो गये, तो हम तो साधारण मानव हैं —भूख की ज्वाला की कब तक रोक पायेंगे ?

आज हमारे देश में जातिवाद का या और कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । यहां पर झगड़ा सिर्फ़ गरीबी और अमीरी का है । यहां पर कोरे आदर्श के लैक्चर सुन कर दिल चाहता है कि मैं भी कुछ कहूं, लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण मजबूर हूं । चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं कुछ अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

मैंने जिक्र किया है कि कृषि के लिए नहर, ट्यूबवैल और सड़क की जरूरत होती है । हमारे यहां गंडक प्राजेक्ट पर अरबों रुपये खर्च हुए हैं । यह देखा गया है कि पानी के लिए नहरें और नालियां बनी हैं, लेकिन उनके अन्दर पानी के लिए जगह नहीं है । इसके कारण फ़ायदे के बजाये नुक्सान हुआ है और बाढ़ से सारा क्षेत्र बर्बाद हो जाता है । मैंने बलिया में 16 ट्यूबवैल देखे हैं, लेकिन उनकी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, पानी नहीं चल रहा है, क्योंकि अधिकारियों को निजी दुकानों आदि से उपकरण खरीदने की इजाजत नहीं है और स्वीकृत एजेन्सियों से सामान मिलता नहीं है । ट्यूबवैल्ज़ की नालियां बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन खेत में पानी नहीं जा सकता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों में सुधार करने के लिए यहां से हिदायत दी जाये ।

यह सही है कि हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने कई तरह की अन्न की वैरायटीज़ उत्पन्न की हैं, जिनसे हमारी उपज बढ़ गई है और हम अन्न के विषय में आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं । लेकिन गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में जो विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ । वैज्ञानिकों को चाहिए कि वे ऐसी वैरायटीज़ विकसित करें, जिससे चीनी की मात्रा भी बढ़े और उपज में भी वृद्धि हो । हमारे देश में 200 से ऊपर चीनी मिलें हैं । उनमें से आधी से अधिक चीनी मिलें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल और बिहार के ऊपरी हिस्से में चीनी मिलों की हालत इतनी दयनीय है कि उनको नफे के बजाये नुक्सान हो रहा है । आज जो उन की हालत है, जो पूर्वी जिले हैं उन में 36 फैक्ट्रियां हैं जिनमें 16 फैक्ट्रियां 1 हजार टन से कम की हैं । दस फैक्ट्रियां 1 हजार और 1200 टन की हैं । केवल एक फैक्ट्री ऐसी है कि जो 2 हजार टन की है । आज इस तरह की जो फैक्ट्रियां हैं उन की हालत यह है, मैं मिसाल के तौर पर छितौनी और खड्डा का नाम ले रहा हूं । छितौनी फैक्ट्री में एक करोड़ रुपया सरकार का लगा हुआ है । पचास लाख रुपया किसानों का

बकाया है और और मजदूरों का बकाया भी शामिल करें तो 2 करोड़ रुपया है । अगर उस फैक्ट्री को बेच दिया जाय तो 50 लाख रुपया भी नहीं मिलने वाला है । ठीक उसी तरह से रामकोला में लाखों रुपया पड़ा हुआ है, खड्डा में लाखों रुपया किसानों का बह गया । इसी तरह लक्ष्मीगंज की फक्ट्री है । ये इतनी छोटी छोटी यूनिट्स हैं कि अगर इनका विकास नहीं किया गया, इन की शक्ति नहीं बढ़ाई गई तो मैं समझता हूं कि दस साल के बाद वहां पर गन्ना बोने वाला किसान बर्बाद हो जायगा और ये फैक्ट्रियां तो बर्बाद हैं हीं ।

आज आप उत्तर प्रदेश के आंकड़ों को देख लीजिए । उत्तर प्रदेश में 1960-61 में 14.7 लाख क्विंटल चीनी पैदा हुई थी और 78-79 में 14.92 लाख क्विंटल चीनी का उत्पादन है । वहीं पर महाराष्ट्र को देख लीजिए, महाराष्ट्र में 60.61 में 5.23 लाख क्विंटल उत्पादन था और आज 21.11 लाख है । दस साल में महाराष्ट्र ने चौगुना तरक्की की और हम जहां के थे वहीं रह गये । अगर यही विकास दर रही तो हमारे उत्तर भारत की सारी फैक्ट्रियां बर्बाद हो जायंगी और इस में लाखों किसान परिवार काम करते हैं, लाखों मजदूर काम करते हैं, करोड़ों किसान इस से सम्बन्धित हैं । हमारी ये चीनी मिल सोने की चिड़ियां हैं । अगर ये बर्बाद हो गईं तो उत्तर प्रदेश की जो सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्रियल चीज है और गन्ना जिस से हम अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं तथा सारे देश को चीनी देते हैं वह हमेशा के लिए समाप्त हो जायगा ।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, इस के पहले भी कमेटियां बैठी हैं, अगर चीनी उद्योग को कायम रखना है तो उसके लिए सरकार को एक ठोस नीति बनानी होगी जो बीमार चीनी मिलें हैं, जो एक हजार टन से कम की हैं उनका विकास करना होगा । दूसरे, गन्ने के दाम के बारे में साल के शुरू में ही सरकार को एलान करना चाहिए कि हम इतना गन्ने का दाम देंगे । इससे किसानों को बल मिलेगा । साथ ही एक आश्चर्य की बात है, आप नियम देखेंगे तो उसमें पाएंगे, कि जहां हम गन्ना बोते हैं, एक जोन है, उस जोन से हम अपने गन्ने को दूसरी फैक्ट्री में नहीं दे सकते हैं । केन एक्ट में यह प्राविजन है कि अगर हम अपना गन्ना एक जोन से दूसरी फैक्ट्रि में ले जाते हैं तो छः महीने की सजा और 5 सौ रुपये जुर्माना होगा । 77-78 में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक नोटिस छापा कि आप के पास जो एक्सेस गन्ना है हम उस को लेने के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, आप उसका जो चाह करें । एक तरफ तो रिजर्व जोन कर दिया कि हम एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अपना गन्ना ले जायं तो छः महीने की सजा और 500 रुपये जुर्माना होगा और गन्ना अधिक होता है तो सरकार कहती है कि हम लेंगे नहीं । हम अपने गन्ने से अपने कोल्हू से अगर गुड़ बनाना चाहें तो वह भी नहीं बना सकते । रात दिन हल्ला होता है छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास करने के लिए, मैं तो मांग करता हूं और यह हमारा माल राइट है किसानों का कि हम अपने गन्ने से गुड़ बना सकें । यह अधिकार हमें होना चाहिए । साथ ही हम गन्ना बोते हैं, सप्लाई करते हैं और विवाह शादी में ब्लैक से चीनी खरीद कर अपने मेहमानों को खिलाते हैं । क्या यही हक है ? मैं आप के माध्यम से मांग कर रहा हूं कि किसानों का भी हिस्सा होना चाहिए जितना वह गन्ना देते हैं उस के प्रोपोर्शन में चीनी पाने का । गन्ना बोने वाले किसान को फैक्ट्रियों से चीनी मिलनी चाहिए, उसका कोटा निर्धारित होना चाहिए जैसे मजदूरों को मिलता है । फैक्ट्री से हर मजदूर को जिस तरह चीनी मिलती है उसी तरह गन्ना बोने वाले किसान जो गन्ना सप्लाई करते हैं फैक्ट्रियों से उन को भी चीनी मिलनी चाहिए ।

तीसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं । यह भी हमारा मारल अधिकार है, फैक्ट्री में चीनी बनती है, उसमें एक तो कैपिटलिस्ट अपना पैसा लगा कर फैक्ट्री खड़ी करता है, मजदूर उस में काम करता है, कच्चा माल मैं देता हूं तो बोनस मजदूर पाने का हकदार है क्योंकि वह संगठित है, मेरा कहना है कि उस के नाफे में किसानों को भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए । मुझे सही जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन शायद महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा प्रावधान है । महाराष्ट्र की शुगर फैक्टरीज मजदूरों को भी बोनस देती हैं और किसानों को भी देती हैं । शुरू में गन्ने का भाव फिक्स हो जाता है, उस वक्त चीनी का भाव कम हो सकता है, लेकिन बाद में यदि चीनी का भाव बढ़ जाता है तो मिल मालिक करोड़ों रुपया कमा लेते हैं, लेकिन किसान का दाम वही रहता है । इतना ही नहीं, अगर किसान पर सरकारी बकाया रहता है तो उस पर कुड़की और वारन्ट होता है, उसकी गिरफ्तारी की जाती है, लेकिन किसानों के खून पसीने की गाढी कमाई का जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपया मिल-मालिक के पास बकाया रहता है, उस के लिए कोई नही पूछता । हमारी मांग है कि गन्ना किसानों का जितना रुपया मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया हो, उस पर, जिस तरह से हम से बैंक सूद लेता है, उसी तरह से किसानों को भी सूद मिलना चाहिए । साथ ही अगर गन्ना किसानों का रुपया मिल-मालिकों के पास हो तो किसानों के जिम्मे जितनी भी सरकारी वसूलियां हों, वे स्थगित रहनी चाहिए । यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात है ।

मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें तो याद नहीं है कि कभी पहले बाहर से चीनी मंगाई गई हो, जैसी कि इस बार मंगानी पड़ी है । मैं समझता हूं--इस में कहीं न कहीं भूल है और वह यह है कि उत्तर भारत और बिहार की जितनी फैक्टरीज हैं वहां एक तो यह नारा लगा कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो । मैं भी नारा लगाने वालों में हूं । चौधरी साहब बैठे हैं--आप जब कसियां गये थे, तब मैंने नारा लगाया था और हड़ताल कराई थी कि जब तक आप दाम नहीं दे देंगे, हम फैक्टरी नहीं चलने देंगे । राष्ट्रीयकरण तो हुआ नहीं, लेकिन इस का

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो मिल-ओनर्स थे, वे पीतल तक चुरा कर ले गये। अब बड़ी जर्जर अवस्था में वे फैक्टरीज हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि अगर चीनी मिलों को जीवित रखना है तो सरकार को ऐलान करना चाहिए या तो सरकार चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले, नहीं तो यह कह दे कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे। दो में से एक बात तय होनी चाहिए। इस से यह होगा कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो भी फैक्टरीज विकसित होंगी और अगर आप कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे तो मिल-मालिक उन पर पूंजी लगाने के लिए तत्पर होंगे। अभी तो घपले में चल रहा है, जिस से फैक्टरीज बरबाद हो रही हैं। मैं किसानों के हक में यह बात कह रहा हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से मेरी मांग है कि कृषि ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है जिसमें और भी धन का इजाफा होना चाहिए। जितने रुपये की आप ने मांग रखी है उस में अन्य मदों से कटौती कर के इजाफ़ा किया जाना चाहिए। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में आप की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि आज के कृषि मंत्री, जोकि स्वयं किसान भी हैं और देखने में भी किसान मालूम होते हैं, के नेतृत्व में हमारे देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उन्नति होगी और गरीब किसानों की ओर उनका विशेष ध्यान जायगा तथा गरीब किसानों का भला आप के द्वारा अवश्य होगा।

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppattur): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction) I with to express my views. At the very outset, I would like to stress the imperative necessity for putting Irrigation and Electricity under the charge of the Agriculture Minister. You can very well imagine how ineffective an Agriculture Minister is if he is to run every now and then to his colleague Irrigation Minister for getting the basic input of water for the parched fields and if he is to run to his colleague Electricity Minister to get power for the pumpsets of agriculturists. In the interest of agricultural advancement in our country, it is very necessary to have Agriculture, Irrigation and Electricity under the charge of Agriculture Minister. Then only we can expect from him some beneficial performance for the betterment of agriculture.

I would now refer to the actual Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1979-80, under the Demand Fisheries the original provision was Rs. 59.87 crores and in the Revised Estimate it came down to Rs. 28.47 crores. What is the reason for this shortfall of Rs. 31.40 crores under this Demand? It is common knowledge that our fishermen are working in primitive conditions and they are in dire need of assistance from the Government. Yet we find that the Government has surrendered a huge sum of Rs. 31.40 crores, which could have been spent for the upliftment of our millions of our fishermen. The Government estimates certain outlays for different spheres of activities and on the basis of these estimates the taxation proposals are formulated in the Budget. After collecting the taxes, the money is not spent on such items of activities for which taxes have been levied. This is a matter of not only criticism but also of condemnation. I would like to know whether the Central Government itself has surrendered this sum or whether the State Governments have not utilised this money after having been passed on to them.

I will take the Demand "Forest". Here also the original estimate was Rs. 48.33 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 15.55 crores. I would like to have full information for the surrender of Rs. 32.78 crores. In the interest of having sustained ecological balance, one-third of land area should be forest. In our country not one-sixth land area is forest. Everyday we are hearing about afforestation programmes and how our forest wealth is getting depleted hour by hour and day by day. Forest supplements our agricultural efforts. It produces rainfall; it gives natural fertilisers for our agriculturists In this background ,one feels aghast when he sees that a sum of Rs. 32.78 crores

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

has not been spent. Here also I would like to know whether the Centre has allowed this to lapse or the State Governments.

Under the Demand "Cooperation', a sum of Rs. 71.14 crores was provided in the original estimates and in the revised estimates the provision was Rs. 63 crores only. I need not emphasise that the farmers depend primarily on cooperative institutions for their credit needs. When they do not get funds, they will go to private money-lenders and take money on exorbitant rate of interest. The schemes are formulated and the estimates are made. Yet the money is not spent. We have any number of officers. Why should they not ensure that the allotted money is spent in full? By the surrender of a few crores of rupees under this Demand, many cooperative institutions would have been deprived of funds. For example the debentures, issued by the Central Land Development Bank and other Land Development Banks have not been purchased by the Government. This means that these institutions do not have capital base for extending financial assistance to our agriculturists. I take this opportunity to demand that whatever funds are provided for the development of agriculture, they should be spent in full and they should not be allowed to lapse this way.

The Annual Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture are full of scientific terms which cannot be understood by common people like me, who are interested in agriculture. The reports of the Agriculture Ministry should be prepared in a simple way which can be easily understood by us. The Agriculture Ministry should ensure that small fishing harbours are developed quickly so that we can exploit our marine wealth for the good of the country. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, which has been set up to serve the cause of agriculturists has not been functioning effectively. The Ministry should take steps to see that the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation functions for the benefit of agriculturists. The Central Government has asked the State Governments to submit before September, 1980 all minor irrigation schemes which they have in view. When such schemes come to the Centre, they should not adorn the shelves; the Centre should give adequate assistance to the states for implementing them expeditiously.

Where the agriculturists have abundant irrigation facilities, they just pay per acre Rs. 50 or so as land revenue and carry on their cultivation. In Tamil Nadu the position is different. Even the agriculturist with 2 acres digs a well at a cost of Rs. 10,000, instals pumpsets, buys motors for running them and tries to cultivate his field. He is not entirely guided by the profit motive. Naturally the Centre should give greater assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu for the betterment of such agriculturists who are committed to agriculture.

Now the river Cauvery is overflowing and the water in Mettur Dam is spilling over the dam. There is the fear of Tanjore area being flooded. It is not only that schemes should be formulated to tackle drought situation but schemes should be prepared for tackling flood situation also. In Hogenakal area a dam should be constructed for conserving water which is going waste now. In this area there is a project for setting up a Therma Electricity Plant. The talks between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are going on. The hon. Minister of Agriculture should use his good offices to ensure that these talks fruc tify and the State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu produce enough electricity to meet their requirements and also harness the available water supply for the good of agriculture. Besides averting flood, we will be abl to more acreage under cultivatio with the increased irrigation facilitie

When my party Dravida Munnetr Kazhagam was ruling in Tamil Nadu

[Shri S. Murugian]

in North Arcot Districts certain minor irrigation schemes were formulated and they were included in Part II schemes. When they were about to be included in the Budget proposals, the DMK Government was removed. The successor Government in Tamil Nadu has not taken any interest in implementing these schemes. I demand that priority should be given to Pullur Dam, Andiappanur Dam, Jalagamponai Reservoir, Sattur Upper Reaches Canal system, Shenbagathoppu Dam and Mordana Dam in North Arcot District. If the State Government of Tamil Nadu pleads lack of funds for undertaking these schemes, the Centre should give financial assistance to the State Government. With the water which is being waster now, after the construction of these minor irrigation schemes, we will be able to convert dry lands into wet lands in my constituency. The outlook of the Central Government should be to come to the rescue of agriculturists wherever they are, rather than bringing in the Centre-State financial relations.

The farmers should be supplied in adequate quantities improved varieties of seeds. In a place called Chengam in my constituency, there is a Central Seed Farm. The seeds produced here are marketed outside the State. The primary motive of such a Seed Farm should be to produce first enough seed-grains for meeting the seed-requirements of our farmers; then the surplus can be marketed. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to visit this farm spread over 10000 acres. The State Government gets a rupee per acre as the lease charge. If that is not possible for the Hon. Minister, then the Minister of State who hails from Tamil Nadu should visit this seed farm and ensure that seed-grains are supplied first to the farmers.

Our agriculturists should be given remunerative prices for their products. The procurement price for paddy should be minimum of Rs. 150 per quintal. The Food Corporation of India does not procure foodgrains on time after the harvest; there is inordinate delay in procurement. This causes hardship to the farmers. There is also criminal negligence in storing the grains by the Food Corporation. Last year, the Janata Government had provided Rs. 600 crores for the Food Corporation for the purpose of procurement. You may provide Rs. 1000 crores for the F.C.I. We do not mind, but we would like you to ensure that you do not follow the same procedure followed by the Janata Government so far as procurement of foodgrains was concerned. It must be ensured that such huge sums provided to the Food Corporation are spent properly in the interest of farmers.

I demand crop insurance scheme for the farmers. The farmers are exposed to pests, diseases, recurring floods and repeated droughts. It is very necessary to introduce crop insurance scheme for our farmers. The pitiable plight of agricultural workers number about 4.6 crores should also be looked into. At present the subsidy given to paddy is insignificant as compared to the subsidy being given to wheat. The subsidy to paddy must be enhanced. Sugarcane cultivators should get at least Rs. 200 per tonne. In Tamil Nadu sugarcane is cultivated with the help of lift irrigation. The cost of inputs has gone up. He has to meet the cost of incidental repairs to motor etc. Here it is necessary to refer to the sugarmill owners who are making enormous profits. They give levy sugar at Rs. 230 a bag. But in the open market the cost per bag of sugar has gone up to Rs. 700 to Rs. 800. What is the cost of production of a bag of sugar? It will not be beyond Rs. 180. You see the fabulous profit they are making. An Experts Committee should be constituted to study the question of cost of production of sugar per tonne. Similarly, the cost of cultivation of one tonne of sugarcane should also be examined. I am sure that all sections of the House will support me if I demand a minimum of Rs. 200 per tonne of sugarcane for the growers of

sugarcane. I am sure that the hon. Minister will look into this and do the needful.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the ban that has been imposed by the Central Government on the export of sandalwood. I do not see any justification for the continuance of this ban. It must be lifted immediately. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has got huge accumulation of sandalwood logs and the annual revenue loss is of the order of Rs. 5 to Rs 10 crores. The Central Government also loses valuable foreign exchange by continuing this ban on the export of sandalwood logs. We are being told that the Government of India would allow sandalwood products exports but not logs. But unfortunately there is no demand for sandalwood products outside the country. That is why the export of sandalwood should be allowed to be exported and this ban should be lifted forthwith.

Before I resume my seat, I would refer to another important requirement of the Agricultural Development Officers working in Panchayat Unions. They should be given motorcycles so that they go around and ensure that the farmers' requirements of fertilisers, improved variety of seeds etc. are met without unnecessary administrative delays.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसके ऊपर वर्तमान में, हमारा देश ही आकांक्षा नहीं रखता, बल्कि संसार के अन्य देश भी जो कि भुखमरी के शिकार हैं, वे भी आशा और आकांक्षा रखते हैं। हमारा राष्ट्र इन देशों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर सकता है क्योंकि हमारा राष्ट्र एक ऐसा राष्ट्र है जहां सिंचाई के साधन हैं, बिजली है और कई बहुउद्देश्शीय योजनाएं हैं। यही एक ऐसा देश है जिसकी भूमि सोना उगलती है। इसलिए यह देश सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता है। इस देश में पहाड़ों पर पहाड़ी फसलें होती हैं, रेगिस्तान में रेगिस्तान की फसलें होती हैं। तो हमारे देश का समुद्री इलाका है वह समुद्री चीजें पैदा करता है, गंगा का मैदानी इलाका चावल, गेहूं की फसलें उत्पन्न करता है। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि आज आजादी के 33 वर्ष के पश्चात् भी हमारी राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षा की पूर्ति हम नहीं कर सके हैं। कभी हमारे देश में सूखा लगता है, कभी प्राकृतिक नुक्सान होता है, कोई और चीज होती है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर जो प्राकृतिक अनुसंधान, के यूनिट काम कर रहे हैं, विश्वविद्यालय हैं सेन्टर हैं, कालेज हैं जिनमें इस देश के हजारों कृषि वैज्ञानिक काम कर रहे हैं, हजारों हमारे गांव स्तर के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं वे क्या कर रहे हैं? अगर इनका लेखा जोखा आप देखना चाहेंगे तो आपको रिपोर्टों में मिल जाएगा। हमारे बहुत से वैज्ञानिक इनमें भरे पड़े हैं लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट निकल रही है उन में इनके खिलाफ बहुत सी बातें आती हैं। इसके बारे में आपकी पार्टी की ओर से भी आलोचना हुई है, इनकी गलतियों के बारे में आलोचना हुई है।

मैं कहता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसके बारे में पूरा चिंतन होना चाहिए और सभी कर्मचारी और जनप्रतिनिधि मिल कर एक राष्ट्रीय भावना से इस पर, कृषि की क्षमता पर चिंतन कर सकते हैं। जो गांधी जी का इस बारे में सपना था हमें उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत गांवों में बसता है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे सेठी साहब आवास मंत्री का भाषण हो रहा था। वे कह रहे थे कि बड़े बड़े शहरों, बम्बई कलकत्ता, दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में गंदी बस्तियों को हटाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि गांवों में जो लोग निवास कर रहे हैं वे सारे गन्दी बस्तियों में निवास करते है। आज कौन-सा ऐसा गांव है जहां गन्दी बस्ती नहीं है। रेडियो और टेलीविजन की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, गांव सड़कों तक से नहीं जुड़े हुए हैं। जो गांव जुड़े हुए हैं वहां कच्ची सड़के हैं। बारिश में गांव वालों को निकलने तक का रास्ता नहीं मिलता। उनके पास गांव से निकलने का कोई आधार या कोई साधन नहीं है। जो वे गल्ला या अन्य उपज पैदा करते हैं अगर उसे चार मील दूर मण्डी तक ले जाना होता है तो उसके लिए उनके पास माध्यम नहीं है। ट्रेक्टर वगैरह की बात तो छोड़िये, लोहे के पहियों वाली बैल गाड़ी तक उनके पास नहीं है जिससे कि वे सड़क पर आ सकें। इसलिए हमारे देश का विकास जिस प्रकार से होना चाहिए था उस प्रकार से नहीं हुआ।

जब देश की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है और खेती पर निर्भर करती है तो बजट का 80 प्रतिशत नहीं तो कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत ही खेती के ऊपर खर्च होना चाहिए। बाकी का उन गांवों पर भी खर्च करना चाहिए जो खेती बिना निर्भर करते हैं। खेती के बारे

में आपको गम्भीर चिन्तन करना चाहिए। आप तो खेती के विशेषज्ञ हैं, खेती को आप समझते हैं, इस वास्ते आप कठिनाईयां जो किसान को भोगनी पड़ती हैं उन से भी भली भांति परिचित होंगे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप खेती के बारे में अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार करके कोई ऐसा कदम उठाएंगे जिससे किसान को फायदा हो।

लोक सभा की बैठक होने के तीन दिन पहले खादों के भाव बढ़ा करके 665 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त करने की योजना बना ली गई थी। ऐसा करके किसानों की जेब में से सारा पैसा खींच लिया। यह भार किसान पर उसने डाल दिया। आपने चीनी के बारे में दोहरी नीति अपना रखी है। अगर आप यही दोहरी नीति डीजल के बारे में भी चलाएं और किसान के पम्पिंग सैट्स के लिए सस्ते पर डीजल दें तो आप डीजल के भाव बढ़ाते जाए हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा, कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि खेती को आप उद्योग घोषित करें। उद्योग वालों को जिस तरह से आप सारी सहूलियतें देते हैं, बिजली में सब-सिडी देते हैं, उसी तरह से सभी प्रकार की सहूलियतें आप यहां भी दें। आज भी आपका नौ सौ करोड़ रुपया पूंजीपतियों की ओर बकाया है। आप उसकी वसूल नहीं कर पा रहे है। लेकिन किसान के ऊपर अगर थोड़ी सी भी राशि बकाया रह जाती है चाहे वह सहकारी बैंक की हो या लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक की हो, भूमि विकास बैंक की हो, तो उसकी खाल खींच करके भी उसको निकाल लिया जाता है। उसको इस लोकतंत्र में आज भी मुर्गा बनाया जाता है, घोड़ा बनाया जाता है। मेरी मांग है कि खेती को सबसे पहले आप लघु उद्योग घोषित करें। प्रत्येक किसान परिवार को इकाई मान कर उसको आप आगे बढ़ाएं, विकास की सभी सहूलियतें आप उसको दें, सबसिडी आदि सब आप को उसको देनी चाहिए। उसके अन्दर आपको क्षमता पैदा करनी चाहिए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक न्याय उसको मिलना चाहिए। राष्ट्र की गति उसकी प्रगति पर निर्भर करती है ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह सब ढकोंसला है, सब बेकार है।

आप पशु धन को ले लें। कितना आप पशु धन के विकास पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। डेरी निगम आपने बनाया है और उसके अन्तर्गत आपरेशन फ्लड नम्बर 1 आपने चालू किया। यह 1981 में पूरा हो रहा है। उसके बाद नम्बर दो चालू होने वाला है। लेकिन उसके प्रति किसान को कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, उसको पता भी नहीं है कि यह क्या चीज है और आप्रेशन क्या होता है। परिवार नियोजन के अतर्गत जो आप्रेशन होते थे उनको ही वह आप्रेशन समझता है। अगर आप ने किसान के मन में पशु धन के विकास के बारे में कुछ चेतन पैदा की होती तो कोई भी ऐसा किसान नहीं है जो अपने पशु धन का विकास न करता। हर किसान अपने पशुओं को मजबूत बनाना चाहता है, उनको तन्दुरुस्त बनाना चाहता है, प्रबल बनाना चाहता है उसके फायदे के लिए सब कुछ करना चाहता है लेकिन कैसे पशु धन का विकास हो सकता है इसको बताने वाला कोई नहीं है। सब भाषण बाजी होती है, कागजी कार्रवाई होती है, संस्थायें बना दी जाती हैं लेकिन काम--कुछ नहीं होता है।

मैं कहूंगा कि गांव पंचायतों के अन्दर आप को पशु धन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने चाहियें ताकि पशु धन का विकास हो सके, उसको बीमारियों से बचाया जा सके, पशुओं को स्वस्थ बनाया जा सके। पंचायत को इस काम के लिए आपको इकाई मानना पड़ेगा। पशु धन राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। रासायनिक खाद पर आप करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन तथा कम्पनियां आदि जो बनी हुई हैं, वे घाटे में जा रही हैं। लेकिन करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की खाद केवल हमारा पशु धन दे रहा है। पशुधन की खाद न हो तो हमारा देश बरबाद हो जाएगा। खाद के इस्तेमाल से हमारे देश का कितना नुक्सान हो रहा है, कितनी हमारी भूमि का उर्वर शक्ति का ह्रास हो रहा है, इसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। सिंचाई का जो प्रबन्ध किया गया है उसके कारण सीपेज हो रहा उसको रिमूव करने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं अपनाए जा रहे हैं, कोई खोज-बीन नहीं की जा रही है। वन सम्पदा के संरक्षण के रास्ते में जो सब से बड़ा दुश्मन है वह वन विभाग ही है, कोई दूसरा नहीं है।

ग्रामीण निर्माण योजना बहुत सुन्दर योजना है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार की यह देन हो या आप की, यह निर्विवाद है कि ग्रामीण इलाकों के अन्दर इससे एक स्वर्णिम युग शुरु हो सकता हैं। काम के बदले अनाज योजना को भी आप बढाना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा कि 85 करोड़ व्यक्तियों के श्रम दिवसों का कार्य के आपने अपना सामने रखा हैं, उसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया है। पांच करोड़ व्यक्तियों के लिए पन्द्रह दिन काम दे कर गांवों से बेरोजगारी को नहीं मिटाया जा सकता हैं इस वास्ते वहा पर आपका कुटीर उद्योग खोलने होंगे, लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी होगी, खेत के ऊपर जो बर्डन बढता जा रहा है, भार पड़ता जा रहा है, परिवारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है इसको आपको घटाना होगा और कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों के अन्दर आपको इनको लगाना होगा। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो खेती चौपट हो जाएगी। सोलह हजार किसानों को आप भू सम्पदा कर से अलग कर दिया है। इनको छोड़ कर बाकी सारे गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लरहने वाले किसान है। आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं। थे थोड़े से शब्दों में निवेदन करूंगा कि आज 55 प्रतिशत

व्यक्ति गांव में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं । आज 65 रुपये प्रति माह उनकी इनकम है । यह हमारे देश का विकास है। यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

आप गांव में सिंचाई के साधन करते हैं, तालाबों के साधन करते हैं, मेरा कहना यह है कि अन-इरिगेटेड लैंड पर ट्यूब-वैल कायम किये जायें। सरकार के माध्यम से यह कायम कीजिए और बाद में उसका पैसा चाहे किसान से वसूल कीजिए, लेकिन किसान की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह ट्यूब-वैल लगा सके। यह काम बड़े किसान ही कर पा रहे हैं, सीमांत, लघु किसान इसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। ज्वायन्ट रूप में रिग मशीनें भेजनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि यह किसी भी जिले में उपलब्ध नहीं है। चाहे आप सहकारिता के माध्यम से कीजिए, को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर कीजिए, आपको ट्यूबवैल गरीबों के लिए गांव में देने पड़ेंगे। यह सरकारी रेट पर देना पड़ेगा तभी गांव का विकास हो सकता है, नहीं तो नहीं हो सकता है। क्योंकि निजी रूप में किसी की क्षमता नहीं है।

अफीम के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में नम्बर दो का धन्धा करने वाले अरबों और करोड़ोंपति बन रहे हैं । लेकिन किसान को आप 150 और 200 रुपये का भाव दे रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अफीम के भाव आप बढ़ाइये। आज गांव में अफीम किसान को 150, 200 का भाव मिलने से कुछ नहीं मिलता है। नम्बर 2 वाले अरबोंपति होने जा रहे है।

मैं गन्ने के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि गन्ने का मूल्य उसकी लागत के हिसाब से तय कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: अब आपको टाइम नहीं मिल सकता। श्री राम स्वरूप राम।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया): सभापति महोदय, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने सदन के समक्ष जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं, इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। यह समर्थन इसलिए करता हूं कि यह काफी विकासोन्मुख हैं।

सभापति महोदय: आपको जो कुछ कहना है, सदन के सामने रखना है, कृपया जो प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, उस पर ज्यादा बोलिए। बाकी के मुद्दे अगर वक्त मिले तो कहिए। हमारे सामने बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है, सभी को वक्त देना है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: जो समय मिला है, उसी में बोलेंगे।

मैं कह रहा था कि माननीय मंत्री के दिमाग में काफी बातें हैं देश की कृषि को वैज्ञानिक तरीके से लागू करने का अधिकतम प्रयास किया है। जब देश के कृषि की बात आती है तो अर्थ-शास्त्र की भाषा में हिन्दुस्तान की कृषि एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है जो अनियोजित है। एग्री-कल्चर इज ए बिग इंडस्ट्री, बट अन-प्लैन्ड। यह बात हमेशा अर्थ शास्त्र की भाषा में कृषि के बारे में आती है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्यों ने एग्रीकल्चर का मतलब सिर्फ किसान से ही रखा है, उनको याद रखना चाहिए कि एग्रीकल्चर का मतलब सिर्फ किसान ही नहीं, बल्कि खेतों में काम करने वाले खतिहर मजदूर हैं जिन पर सारी एग्रो इकनामी निर्भर करती है । हिन्दुस्तान किसान की आबादी 25 फीसदी और मजदूरों की आबादी 47.5 फीसदी है और यही 47.5 फीसदी एग्रो-लेवरर्स हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की कृषि की उन्नति या अवनति के द्योतक हैं।

आज देश में खेतिहर मजदूर की हालत काफी नीचे स्तर पर आ गयी है, यों कहिये कि अगर आप सुदूर गांव में जायें तो पता नहीं लग सकेगा कि कौन घर मनुष्य का हैं और कौन जानवर का है। जब तक उसके उत्थान और आर्थिक स्टैंडर्ड को बढ़ाने की बात मांग में नहीं लाते, तब तक हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम विकासशील देश के सभ्य नागरिक हैं। इसलिए हमारे 47.5 फीसदी एग्रो-लेवरर्स हैं, उनके उत्थान के लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक योजना बनानी चाहिए।

आपने बड़े बड़े एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट के बिना सारी चीजों का प्लानिंग किया है। आपने नहर और ट्यूबवैल बनाये, वह केवल बड़े-बड़े किसानों के लिए बनाये हैं। जिनके पास सीलिंग से ज्यादा जमीन है, वही लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। 2.5 या आधे एकड़ वाले किसान मजदूर उससे लाभान्वित नहीं हो रहे है। एकतरफा कृषि का विकास होता जा रहा है और 47.5 परसैंट जो आबादी है वह लाभांश से अछूती होती जा रही है। आज हम यह विषम असमानता का वातावरण देख रहे हैं।

देश में खेती लायक जमीन 17,11,62 हजार हैक्टर है और 4,29,44 हजार हैक्टर जमीन में एशोर्ड इरिगेशन है। इस प्रकार हिन्दु-स्तान को कुल कृषि-योग्य भूमि में से केवल 25.1 प्रतिशत में सिंचाई की जा सकती है। जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, वहां 11,287 हजार हैक्टर कृषि योग्य भूमि है, जिसमें एशोर्ड इरिगशन वाली भूमि 3363 हजार हैक्टर है, अर्थात् वहां 29.8 प्रतिशत भूमि में सिंचाई होती है।

इससे यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि हम 25.1 प्रतिशत भूमि को सिंचित कर के अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं, लेकिन

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

यदि हिन्दुस्तान की एक एक इंच भूमि सिंचित हो जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क चाहे वह डेनमार्क हो या जापान एवं अन्य देशों को अन्न खिला सकता है। हमारे यहां की धरती इतनी उर्वर है । इस लिए सिंचाई की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यदि मैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के सामने इरिगेशन की बात कहूं, तो वह कहेंगे कि इससे मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर और इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर की एक जायंट कमेटी बनाई जाये। उस कमेटी की तरफ से यह रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए कि इस साल कृषि की भूमि में सिंचाई उपलब्ध करने का क्या प्रस्ताव है. उस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा ? और किस लगन के साथ यह काम किया जायेगा ।

पिछले सत्र में मैंने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से हरिजनों की बस्तियों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था के बारे में एक प्रश्न पूछा था । उन्होंने बहुत स्ट्रांग शब्दों में कहा था कि हम पांच बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान की सभी बस्तियों में, चाहे वे अमीरों की हों या गरीबों की, पानी मुहैया कर देंगे। पता नहीं, इस दिशा में एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर का ध्यान कहां तक गया है ? यह बहुत अहम सवाल है और इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

जहां तक यातायात के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, कम्युनिकेशन न होने की वजह से किसानों का मैक्सिमम एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है । अगर मार्केट में किसी चीज का भाव 20 रुपये मन है, तो कम्युनिकेशन की कमी की वजह से किसानों को उसे कम भाव पर बेच देना पड़ता है । इसलिए यातायात के साधन जुटाये जाने चाहिएं ।

रोजगार देने के लिये फूड फार वर्क योजना चलाई गई है । इस योजना के द्वारा लोगों को पर्मानेन्ट रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता है । अकाल या प्रकृति का प्रकोप होने पर ही ऐसी स्कीम चलानी चाहिए । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फूड फार वर्क योजना के अन्तर्गत देश की स्थायी सम्पत्ति का निर्माण होना चाहिए--यातायात बनने चाहिए, नहरें बननी चाहिएं, पईनों-डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीज-की सफाई होनी चाहिए । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है । बल्कि फूड फार वर्क योजना की आड़ में सारे देश में लूट फार वर्क चल रहा है । सरकार की मशीनरी बहुत करप्ट है । इस करप्शन को एलिमिनेट करने के लिए सरकार को प्रयास करना चाहिए ।

यदि सरकार हरिजनों का उत्थान करना चाहती है, तो सरकार को हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिए फूड फार एजूकेशन योजना चलानी चाहिए। आप जानते है कि जब हरिजन का बच्चा पांच साल का होता है, तो उसी वक्त से किसी बड़े गृहस्थ या किसान के यहां उसके जानवरों को चराने के लिए लगा दिया जाता है, क्योंकि इससे उसके माता-पिता को इकानोमिक एसिस्टेंस मिल जाती है । इसी कारण बच्चे पढ़ने न जा कर परिवार के लिए अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त करने के लिए काम करने लग जाते है । इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि हरिजनों के बच्चों के लिए फूड फार एजूकेशन योजना चलाई जाये, जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूली विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों की जगह फूड दिया जाये । आज एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्टस और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्टस के मूल्यों में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है ।

यही कारण है कि इतन जबर्दस्त रूप से किसानों का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है जिस की कोई हद नहीं है । दुनिया के किसी दूसरे स्थान पर इतना एक्सप्लायटशन किसान का नहीं होता जितना हिन्दुस्तान के किसान का होता है । इसलिए इन दोनों के लिए एक प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड बने जिस में इंडस्ट्रीज के भी रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव रहें, किसानों के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव रहें, खेत में काम करने वाले खेत-मजदूर के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव रहें, और सरकार के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव रहें । वह बैठ कर एक मूल्य निर्धारित कर दें कि एक-क्विंटल गेहूं पैदा करने में कितना लगता है और इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स पैदा करने में कितना लगता है । ऐसा एक प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड बनाइए ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम 1975 में लागू हुआ था जिस के तहत 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन अर्जित की गई थी जिस में से मात्र 25 प्रतिशत जमीन वितरित की गई और वह जो वितरित की भी गई, जनता पार्टी की प्रतिक्रियावादी-ताकतों ने उन जमीनों से उन को बेदखल कर दिया । कितने हरिजनों की उस में जानें गईं । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को पुनः तेजी से लागू किया जाय और जो 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन अर्जित की गई थी वह हरिजनों में, आदिवासियों में या गरीब तबके के लोगों में बांटी जाय, तभी हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद आ सकता है और खुशहाली आ सकती है । मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कृषि की उन्नति के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न करें और हिन्दुस्तान की धरती को सिंचित करें तो हिन्दुस्तान सोने की चिड़िया बन जायगा । इतना कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Agriculture is basic in our country. 70 per cent of our people, who live in villages, are living on agriculture. Our friends know that there are 650 million people living in India. The total

world population is 3250 million and that means one of out of every five people in the world is an Indian. About 455 million people in our country are living on Agriculture, which means one out of every eight persons in world population is an Indian farmer. We must understand the ratio. So, farming is not a small matter. It is very vital for the future of India.

I would like to make a short speech because I am not capable of discussing science. I use the words 'short speech' because I am afraid, we do not devote enough time to science and technology in our debates.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन को बैठ कर भाषण देने की इजाजत दे दी जाय ।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I think my friend for suggesting that I should speak sitting. But I can stand and speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to sit and speak, we do not mind. We would be happy to hear you when you are speaking, sitting.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: My difficulties are individual, nothing collective. It is your kindness that makes you say that I should sit and speak. Thank you.

Agriculture is a State subject. I feel that we should give greater attention to agriculture from the Centre than what is being done today. To illustrate, we talk of agricultural education. But I am afraid, the scientists in our schools do not go to fields. Just as we have the basic medical centres in panchayats, we should have basic agricultural centres in panchayats. The Centre should control the state agricultural activity in the sense that the scientists like our doctors should go and live in the villages or panchayats. Only then it will be possible for the ryots to understand modern scientific agriculture.

I will give an illustration. In Punjab and Haryana, wheat cultivation is basic. It was Dr. Borloug and Dr. Swaminathan who were responsible for coining the phrase "Green Revolution." I think, very few people are aware that in India rice cultivation is one-third of the amount of rice cultivation in Japan, Thailand and China. In Japan, Thailand and China, in 1 hectare of area, 6 tonnes of rice is grown per year but in India, in 1 hectare of area, only 2 tonnes of rice is grown per year. It is three times the amount of rice we grow in India. Although our scientists are trained in agricultural research, very few people in the villages or in the towns are aware that our rice cultivation is so backward. I got this information by accident or by interest because I read all sorts of books. My friend—I may mention his name—Dr. Dakshinnamurthy of ICAR mentioned this fact to me. He informed me that in India we grow only 2 tonnes of rice per hectare of land whereas in Japan, Thailand and China, they grow 6 tonnes of rice. I asked him to inform me how we manage to get so little rice in our agriculture. He informed me that the technology of rice cultivation for the last two thousand years is the same in India. We have not changed our method of rice cultivation.

To illustrate, he said, in Japan, Thailand and China, water is not allowed to flow in the rice fields after re-plantation. But in India, after re-plantation, water is allowed to flow in the rice field. The fertility of the soil is removed from the stalk of the paddy. Therefore, not to drain out water from the rice fields, after re-plantation, is a technique which should be introduced in India. This technique has not yet been introduced in paddy cultivation. I am suggesting that because Dr. Dakshina-murthy has mentioned it to me. Of course, he is about to retire from ICAR—he has reached the age of 60 or 58. But I am not propagating on his behalf. I feel that the Government of India should have a basic research programme of paddy cul-

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

tivation and that the ryots cultivating rice should be informed how the whole thing is done abroad.

Again, Dr. Dakshinamurthy informed me that sometime back the Ford Foundation wanted to have the rice/paddy cultivation scheme throughout the country. But for some reason or other known to the Government of India, it has not been taken up. I feel that we should devote a lot of energy and resources to do more research on paddy cultivation which we are not doing in our country. If we are producing only one-third of rice that Japan, China and Thailand are producing, I see no reason why we should not do it in India.

There is another point I would like to make and that is that we have two types of cultivation—wet cultivation and dry cultivation. As far as dry cultivation is concerned, wheat is considered a dry crop. I am in Andhra and therefore my way of thinking is that wheat is a dry crop. But in Punjab wheat crop is wetted five times per annum. Therefore, in theory, wheat is not a dry crop and yet this fact is unknown to non-wheat eaters in India in the sense that if you tell me that wheat is a wet crop, since it has five wettings, I would say "Who told you so?" Therefore, I would say that more general information on agriculture should be made available to the general public than it is at the moment. General information to the public is not available in India—that is, in the scientific sense. I do not say that people do not have general information and knowledge about irrigation and other factors, but this basic fact that wheat has to be wetted at least four or five times a year is unknown to people outside the northern area.

Therefore, to wet the area where wheat is grown, say in eastern U.P., northern Madhya Pradesh and other such places, may I suggest that we have Cooperative sprinkler Irrigation Societies? I use the word 'cooperative' because sprinkler irrigation is a must for wetting the surface area where wheat cultivation is concerned. If wetting of the surface area is there, we can increase by two thirds or by half, the amount of crop that is being produced. That is my feeling. Therefore, sprinkler irrigation is a must and should be encouraged by the Government of India.

Now, how to creat a Springler Cooperative Irrigation Society is a question which you may ask me. I do not know: I am not a cooperative expert. I can only say what I feel in the matter. Therefore, Sprinkler Cooperatives should be created.

Another thing is that there are two dry crops. One of them is what we call 'maize' and what the Americans call 'corn'. Now, in regard to maize farming, I am told that just as Borlaugh swaminathan created the 'green revolution', in America they discovered a new type of corn known as the 'opaque' corn. This new type of corn contains about 10 per cent protein and its cob contains 2 per cent to 3 per cent protein. The cob is converted into animal feed in America and the stalk, which contains 8 per cent to 10 per cent protein is used as human food. So, this type of opaque corn or opaque maize which has been discovered in America should be brought to India and on an experimental basis, we should try to grow it. I do not know if it had been grown in India successfully or can be grown, but if it has not been grown. I would like that opaque maize—just as the Borlaugh wheat was brought to India and we had the 'green revolution' (Swaminathan's Borlaugh synthesis)—should be brought to India.

There is another point on which I would like to speak. I feel that dairy or milk farming should be given greater priority in India than it is. As a matter of fact, milk has not been given priority by the Government, and it should be given. Milk farming

can be encouraged by banning the export of cotton seed. Cotton seed is the basic feed of cows and I would like the Government of India to look into the whole matter and consider banning the export of cotton seed cake from India. At the present moment cotton seed cake is pressed, and oil is taken out from the cotton seed cake. I am not anti-Vanaspati, but I feel that some mill-owners of Vanaspati mix cotton seed oil with Vanaspati and sell it to people like me and others to make chapatis with, which is unhealthy. Therefore, cotton seed oil should not be pressed out and mixed with vanaspati, and the cotton seed cake should not be allowed to be exported abroad. I am told that the whole of Europe buy the exported cotton seed cake and feed it to pigs, to poultry and to all sorts of animals kept in confinement. Therefore, the cotton seed cake should be reserved fully for use in our country. Cotton seed and cotton seed cake, affer being processed, should befed to cattle, the dairy cattle. We should not allow the cotton seed or the cotton seed cake to be exported from India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Now, it is not allowed.

SHRI P. V. G RAJU: Mr. Swaminathan says that it is not allowed. If it is not allowed, it is very good.

There is another point I would like to make. We, Indians, are strange people. I use the word 'strange' because I am a Hindu and I do not eat beef and our Muslim friends do not eat pork. I am not saying that we should eat beef and our Muslim friends should eat pork. I am afraid, the Muslims of India and the Hindus of India should realise that the biggest market in the world is for pork and beef. If I talk of world market for beef and world market for pork, these people may understand me as saying "Let us all eat beef or pork from tomorrow" and they will say that Raju is agonstic, and so on. I am only trying to make this statement based on scientific facts. Therefore, friends should know that pork and beef are the two basic meat products of the world.

I think, we should have greater resources for research as far as animal farming is concerned. I am told that, in Izatnagar, in Uttar Pradesh, there is an All India Institute of Veterinary Science. I do not belong to Uttar Pradesh; I belong to Andhra Pradesh. I do not ask you to shift that unit from Uttar Pradesh; I am not an Andhra politician to say that I would like to say that more resources should be given by the Government of India to Izatnagar so that greater research can be made on development of sheep farming and goat farming in confinement. I use the term 'in confinement' because poultry farming and pig farming are done in confinement. But I am afraid in India goat and sheep are used in such a way that hundreds of acres will have two goats, and two sheep will be fed in ten acres Therefore, the Izatnagar centre should be given greater resources to do research on developing the type of sheep or goat which can be kept in confinement and mass-produced because the Indian population is growing, and the protein-intake, I think, will grow in years to come. Therefore, to have protein, institutions like that of Izatnagar can be set up throughout the country. Veterinary science should be given priority by the Government of India.

I would like to close with what I have heard about fish farming. My Bengal friends would be interested in fish farming .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : We are also interested.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I am interested in fish inrming. I eat sea fish which Bengalis do not eat. They eat fresh water fish.

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

As far as fresh water fish farming is concerned, in the Philppines rice bran is fed to fish in confinement. In India so far as I know rice bran is ned fed to fish in confinement. Why is it not fed to fish in confinement? Why is this information as to what has been done in Philippines and Thailand not disseminated to the Indian fish farmers? That is one point.

The second point I would like to make is that in Japan in the multi-storeyed buildings in flowing water, in the pump water fish farming is done. Not only in one floor but in 3 or 4 or 5 floors where the pump water is there, fish are reared and in 6 feet by one feet area 3 1/2 kg. fish are obtained per year. That means, as far as our Bengali friends are concerned —— in Calcutta in the retail market fish is selling at Rs. 17 per kg —— assuming a kg of fish fetches Rs. 12 per kg. fish farming on one sq. ft. area will give you between Rs. 40—44 per year. Therefore, to build a multi-storeyed building at Rs. 80 per sq. ft. will give you a 50 per cent return. But our banks do not advance money for fish farming because they say fish farming is a commercial activity, I do not know why the Bengali friends do not ask Bengali Banks to lend money to friends to cultivate fish in West Bengal . .

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): To build multi-storeyed houses for fish farming?

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : That is my information. With these few words I thank you for giving me this opportunity to come forward and speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have an announcement to make. A list showing the numbers of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Non-implementation of arbitration award on Asalam Central Farm and not handing over the farm as recommended by the Farm Corporation of India.] (17).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop fishery on a big scale in the tanks, village ponds, dead river beds and flowing rivers of North Bihar]. (93)

"That the demand under the head Animal Hunbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop dairy on modern lines in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other areas of North Bihar]. (94)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to develop poultry on big scale in Bihar]. (95)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for planting trees on a mandatory basis on both sides of roads rail roads and canals throughout the country]. (98)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to nationalise fully the wholesale trade in foodgrains]. (99)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to ensure sale of foodgrains at cheaper prices to poorer sections in the urban, rural and industrial areas]. (100)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Necessity of fixing and ensuring a maximum difference of fifteen per cent between the purchase price to peasant producers and sale price to consumers]. (101)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to eliminate distress sale of agricultural produce by the peasants by ensuring purchase at remunerative prices by Government agencies]. (102)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of modernising and expanding Raiyon Lohat, Sakri and other sugar mills of Bihar]. (133)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to takeover and start the milk products factory at Madhepur in Madhubani district of Bihar]. (159)

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN (Churu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to start crop insurance for providing protection to the crop of farmers from natural calamities like excessive rain, failure of rains, floods, famine, hail storm; cold wave and hot wave]. (160)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to develop agriculture in non-irrigated and dry areas]. (161)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Damage done to the cooperative movement by repeated changes brought by the Government in size, form and rights of the cooperative societies]. (162)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to organise production, sale, purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities on the cooperative basis]. (163)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their produce by stopping the system of auction in agricultural markets]. (164)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide electricity, diesel, pesticides and agricultural implements to the farmers at cheaper rates]. (165)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide funds to develop agriculture and agriculture

[Shri Dault Ram Saran]

based industries in Rajasthan]. (166)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make an inquiry into the facts of low production in Suratgarh Farm inspite of higher expenditure]. (167)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to get rid of increasing dependence on import of chemical fertilizer]. (168)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply fertilizers and pesticides to farmers at cheaper rates]. (169)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check malpractices and exploitation of farmers in Bikaner Dairy]. (170)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the decline in the indigenous high breed of cattle because there is a race for procuring hybrid breed]. (171)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to formulate schemes for the development and collection of herbs available in forest]. (172)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to formulate any scheme for stopping the soil erosion by wind in the desert of Rajasthan]. (173)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to formulate a Central and comprehensive aforestation scheme to check the Rajasthan desert]. (174)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check the indiscriminate destruction of forests in Rajasthan]. (175)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check irregularities and improprieties in Food Corporation of India in the matter of purchase]. (176)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to conduct research in the field of dry farming]. (177)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to formulate and implement the national agricultural price and procurement policy]. (178)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply agricultural inputs to poor farmers at cheaper price and subsidised rates]. (179)

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to set up a fishery centre in each Panchayat in the country]. (180)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop dairy and poultry on a big scale in West Bengal and other parts of the country as a subsidiary occupation

of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers]. (181)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce a comprehensive system of distribution covering the major cereals, pulses, salt, sugar, textiles, edible oil; kerosene and diesel oil, match boxes, papers and washing soap and their sale at a uniform price]. (182).

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to ban exports of food articles including sugar and other scarce commodities]. (183)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to nationalise wholesale trade in foodgrains]. (184)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure on the part of F.C.I. to make direct purchases from the growers of foodgrains, cotton and sugarcane to eliminate middle men and their profits]. (185)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to establish veterinary hospitals in each Gram Panchayat]. (188)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to secure optimum utilisation of soil and water for agricultural purposes (186)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to compensate those farmers whose land measuring thousands of hectares had been submerged on account of the Farakka Barrage Project (189)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to adopt suitable measures to ensure that growers of sugarcane and cotton get reasonable price for their produce (190)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to procure buffer stocks of foodgrains ensuring stability of prices of foodgrains (191)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to adopt suitable measures against hoardings of foodgrains (192)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to end dual policy of sugar (280)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to reduce price of sugar (281)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to fix price of sugarcane at Rs. 20 per quintal (282)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to end the policy of hand-in-glove with sugar magnates (283)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Giving right to sugar mills to have their own farms and non-application of Land Ceiling Act on them (284)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide sufficient assistance to flood-affected persons (285)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to nationalise wholesale trade of foodgrains (286)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give to farmers support price of their produce (287)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to purchase onions from producers at the rate of Rs. 60 per quintal by NAFED (288)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give assistance to farmers for increasing agricultural production (289)].

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to enforce fully the land ceiling, tenancy and other enactments in most parts of the country (3)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to fully enforce anti-usurious enactments including various debt cancellation and debt relief Acts (4)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make provisions for grant-in-aid and assistance for construction of houses under Rural Housing Scheme for the Rural poor (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for adequate provision for construction of rural godowns in every Gram Panchayat area for the storage of agricultural products (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enforce Land Ceiling laws takeover and distribute ceiling surplus land to landless agricultural labourers (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide adequate grand-in-aid to the States under the Scheme for assistance to assignees of land on imposition of ceiling on surplus land holdings (46)].

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN (Churu): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to provide drinking water to villages in Churu district and in the desert area of Biraiyan where only salty water is available (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to include the number of cattles along with the number of persons while formulating rural water supply schemes in Churu district (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to start schemes in Churu district which may provide permanent employment to rural people (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Neglect of rural development in Churu district of Rajasthan (52)],

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct link roads in the villages in Churu district and desert areas of Rajasthan (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide funds for construction of public toilets and sanitation in Churu district and in the villages of Rajasthan (54)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide funds for the construction of houses for homeless people in the villages (55)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to electrify the villages in Churu district in Rajasthan (56)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide adequate funds for the village upliftment and reconstruction (57)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make indebted poor villagers free from private as well as cooperative loans (58)].

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to adopt suitable measures for detecting benami transfer of land by the big land owners (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check gradual concentration of land and other rural assets in a few hands (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to distribute all the ceiling surplus lands among the landless peasants (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to compensate the small and marginal farmers for the damage of their crops due to flood, drought and other natural calamities (73)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to protect share-croppers from eviction (106)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure to protect the poor from oppression by the rich people in the village (107)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to enact revolutionary land reform laws to improve the lot of rural people (108)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give directive to implement land ceiling laws enacted by States (109)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check the capitalistic agricultural set up in villages (110)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give assistance to provide drinking water in all the rural areas (111)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to link all the villages by roads (112)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to eliminate bonded slavery in village (113)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to eliminate bonded labour system (114)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to stop the exploitation of marginal farmers and agricultural labour (115)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to distribute surplus ceiling land among agricultural labour and poor farmers (116)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to remove acute poverty in rural areas (117)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give adequate financial help to drought and famine hit States for conducting relief work (118)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to complete the scheme of electrification of all villages (119)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to complete the 'food for work' scheme (120)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check malpractices in 'food for work' scheme (121)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to improve the plight of weavers in the villages (122)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to give all possible help to small and marginal farmers for bringing improvement in their conditions (123)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to end feudal oppression in rural areas (124)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in economic reconstruction of villages (125)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to develop cottage industries in the villages (126)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide houses for Harijans and other weaker sections of the society in the villages (127)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to decentralise the land in the village (128)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop cooperative movement in the villages of Bihar (129)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove malpractices in the cooperatives in villages (130)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give more powers to panchayats for all round development of villages (131)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide economic assistance to panchayats so that they could play their role properly (132)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to develop khadi and village industries in the villages (133)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove malpractices prevalent in Khadi and Village Industries Department (134)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide electricity in the villages in Bihar (135)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to electrify all villages in Bihar (136)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove malpractices in the Electricity Departments in villages (137)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply free electricity to poor villagers as is done in Kerala (138)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to instal more tube wells in villages (139)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure to break the shackles of usury system in the villages (140)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement Panchayati Raj system in all districts and blocks of Bihar (141)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide marketing facilities for the goods manufactured in the villages (142)].

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का एक सब से बड़ा नारा था ; **लैंड टू दि टिलर,** जमीन जोतने वालों के हाथ में हो । 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी वह सपना पूरा नही हुआ । इस के लिए जिम्मेदार 30 साल की कांग्रेस सरकार और लगभग 3 साल की जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की सरकारें है और आज पिछले छः महीने से कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार है । कांग्रेस महा सम्मेलनो, विधान सभाओ और संसद में हदबन्दी की घोषणाए की गई, परन्तु सब ढकोर शब्द रहे ।

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे पड़ौसी देश चीन ने 1949 के बाद, दस साल के अन्दर ही इस समस्या का पूरा समाधान कर दिया। लेकिन 33 साल के अन्दर भी हम इस काम को नही कर सके । इसी कारण 1948 में तो तेलंगाना का सशस्त्र किसान विद्रोह और 1966 में नक्सलवादी किसान विद्रोह उत्पन्न हुए थे । विकल्प तो दो ही है —सशस्त्र विद्रोह या शान्ति पूर्ण समाधान । इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए भी विनोबा भावे ने एक आन्दोलन 1951 में चलाया, लेकिन वह भी पूरी तरह से असफल हो गया और श्री विनोबा भावे थक कर, निराश हो कर पौनार आश्रम में बैठ गये । उन का लक्ष्य था 5 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन दान में प्राप्त करना और इस समस्या का शान्तिपूर्वक और अहिंसात्मक हल निकाल लेना। लेकिन कागजों में भी जो उन को जमीन मिली, वह 40 लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा नही थी और उन में से केवल 15 लाख एकड़ जमीन लोगों में बांटी जा सकी ।

देश में 215 लाख एकड़ अनुमानित फाजिल जमीन है । परन्तु इसमें 10.13 लाख एकड़ जमीन का ही बटवारा किया जा सका है । बाकी जमीन का कोई पता ही नहीं है लक्ष्य तो बहुत ही दूर रह गया ।

जमीन के मसले को तेलंगाना के इलाके में 1948 से 1952 के बीच में वहां के कम्युनिस्टो ने हल किया था । करीमगंज, नालगोंडा, वारंगल और सूर्यपेठ चार जिलों की 26 लाख एकड़ जमीनें बड़े-बड़े भूस्वामियों और जमीदारों से छीन कर उन्होंने खेतिहार मजदूरों, हरिजनों और गिरिजनों में बांट दी थी । साढ़े चार हजार की उनकी लाल सशस्त्र फौज ने अपनी ताकत के बल पर उनकी रक्षा की थी । लेकिन नेहरू और पटेल की सरकार के 35 हजार सैनिकों ने वहां घुस कर उन साढ़े चार हजार सैनिको से टक्कर ली और संघर्ष में साढ़े 6 हजार कम्युनिस्ट सैनिकों ने अपना बलिदान किया । वह सारी जमीन सरकार के इन सैनिकों ने गरीबो से छीन कर फिर से पुरानें भूस्वामियों और मालिकों को वापस कर दी ।

मान्यवर, पिछले 33 साल से यह समस्या जहां की तहां रह गयी है । इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले इसी विषय की ओर आपका, सरकार का और राष्ट्र का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश में जमीन का कितना विषम बंटवारा आज भी देखने को मिलता है । 33 साल की आजादी के बाद चार परसेंट खुशहाल किसान 33 फीसदी जमीन के मालिक है और 50 फीसदी गरीब और सीमांत किसान केवल 8 फीसदी जमीन के मालिक है । बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल मे तो ये 50 फीसदी छोटे किसान केवल 4 फीसदी जमीन के ही मालिक रह गये है । धीरे-धीरे खेत मजदूरों की संख्या साढ़े तीन करोड़ से बढ़ कर पांच करोड़ तक पहुच चुकी है । उनमें हजारों-लाखो को बेगार करनी पड़ती है ।

मान्यवर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के राज की शुरू से ले कर आखिर तक की बात को अगर देखा जाए अर्थात इन्दिरा दशाब्दी में तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पहले जो बड़े फारमर 23 हजार थे वे बढ़ कर 28 हजार हो गये है । किसान वर्ग की संख्या 71 फीसदी से घट कर अब केवल 63 फीसदी रह गयी है । खेत मजदूरों की संख्या 17 फीसदी से बढ़ कर 25 फीसदी हो गयी है । करीब-करीब आज उनकी संख्या पौने पांच या पांच करोड़ तक पहुंच चुकी है । जो इंग्लैंड की आबादी के आधे से अधिक है । वे लोग जो फुटपाथ वासी कहलाते हैं उनकी संख्या 80 लाख से सवा करोड़ हो गई थी और अब तो वह और बढ़ कर डेढ़ करोड़ हो गयी है । बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या इन आंकड़ों के हिसाब से तीस लाख है ।

श्री आनन्द सिंह (गोंडा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये आंकड़े कहां से लिये गये है ? ये आंकड़े हम भी देखना चाहेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : ये सारे आंकड़े लायब्रेरी में हमारे रिकार्ड में है ।

श्री सारखण्डे राय : मान्यवर बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम को भी देखा जाय । एमर्जेंसी के जमाने में उसकी बड़ी चर्चा की गयी । खेतिहर मजदूरों और हरिजनों को जमीनें देने की बात की गयी । केवल हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, केवल कागज पर 12 लाख एकड़ जमीन हरिजनों को दी गयी लेकिन वास्तव में वह जमीन उन्हें नहीं मिली । या तो उन्हें पट्टा ही नहीं मिला, अगर मिला भी तो वह केवल कागज पर ही मिला । जमीन पर कब्जा उन लोगों को नहीं मिल पाया । आज भी उस जमीन पर उनका कब्जा नही है । वस्तुतः नाम मात्र जमीन भूमिहीनों को मिली । 90 फीसदी जमीन पर कब्जा दूसरों का ही है ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सब से बड़ी समस्या का समाधान आज तक नहीं हो सका इसलिए सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए विकास की सारी योजनाएं, सिंचाई की योजनाएं सब अधूरी रह जाएंगी अगर मूल समस्या का समाधान नही होगा । अगर हम उस सिद्धांत को लेण्ड टू दि टिलर्स को पूरा नही करेंगे । तथाकथित हरित क्रान्ति से भूमि वितरण की विषमता और बढ़ी है और इस समस्या ने अधिक उग्र रूप धारण कर लिया है । हदबंदी से 1971 तक केवल 10 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन ही मिली थी । इस में केवल आधी जमीन ही वितरित की जा सकी । मजदूरों का इस में चौथाई पर भी कब्जा नहीं हो सका है । इसलिये मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से ही पूंजीवादी विकास पथ पर चलने का कुपरिणाम देश को और समाज को भुगतना पड़ रहा है । इस के कुपरिणाम समाज के जीवन और अर्थ नीति और राजनीति के हर क्षेत्र में बुरी तरह दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं । इस का असर कृषि क्षेत्र पर भी पड़ा है । देहात की विकास योजनाओं के जरिये, पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा, बजट के जरिये जो भी पैसा गया है आप विश्वास करें उस का नब्बे प्रतिशत पैसा समाज के केवल पांच दस प्रतिशत लोगों के पास पहुंचा है और जितने नीचे की सतह के लोग हैं उन को लाभ कम होता गया है और सब से नीचे वाले स्तर वाले लोगों को तो उस का लाभ नहीं के बराबर पहुंचा है । इंदिरा दशाब्दी के आंकड़े मैं देता हूं । इस से पहले 36 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते थे । अब गरीबी की रेखा की परिभाषा भी बड़ी भयंकर है । जनता पार्टी की समाप्ति तक दशाब्दी के अन्त तक वह संख्या बढ़ कर 46 प्रतिशत हो गई है । अब कहा जाता है कि वह पचास प्रतिशत हो गई है । श्री चरण सिंह अक्सर कहते थे कि अब वह संख्या 55 प्रतिशत हो गई है । कहने का मतलब यह है कि गरीबी बढ़ती जा रही है और अमीर तथा गरीब एवं अमीर तथा मध्यम वर्ग के बीच अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है । सारी विकास योजनाओं का अगर यही फल निकलना है कि गरीब गरीब होते जांय और अमीर अमीर तो इन विकास योजनाओं से क्या लाभ ? यही प्रक्रिया चल रही है 33 साल से । इसको रोका नहीं जा रहा है । एक सीमा तक भी नहीं रोका जा रहा है । सारी योजना या सारे बजटों से क्या फायदा ? 1947 में 22 करोड़ या 23 करोड़ वाले बिड़ला और अब 33 साल के बाद टाटा 14-14 सौ करोड़ के मालिक हो गए हैं । यह समाजवाद है या समाजवाद के साथ मखौल हो रहा है । या हिपोक्रेसी है या आत्म-प्रवंचना है ? समाजवाद का गरीबी को नारा दे कर उसी प्रकार से धोखा किया जा रहा है जिस प्रकार से प्यासे को एक घूंट पानी देकर उस को मरने से बचाने का बहाना किया जाता है या भूखे को रोटी का एक टुकड़ा दे कर उस को मरने से बचाने का बहाना किया जाता है । ऐसा करके क्या दुनिया के साथ धोखा नहीं किया जा रहा है और अपने आप को धोखा नही दिया जा रहा है ? मैं चाहता हूं इन बुनियादी बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान अब जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे एक नौजवान दोस्त अभी उधर से बोल रहे थे । इस तरह के लोगों से मैं कहूंगा कि अगर सचमुच शासकीय पार्टी के लोग कुछ उधर के और कुछ इधर के समाजवाद में जरा भी आस्था रखते हैं तो समाजवाद लाने के लिये उन को मिल कर आगे आना पड़ेगा और सरकार को सचमुच में कारगर कदम उठाने के लिये विवश करना पड़ेगा । ये कदम ऊपर से उठाने पड़ेंगे । टाटा, बिड़ला, ऐसे 100 एकाधिकारी घरानों को आगे बढ़ने का पूरा मौका दे कर, देहाती जीवन में भी विकास योजनाओं का लाभ उन्ही को उठाने का मौका दे कर मैं कहूंगा कि न तो शहरों से गरीबों को मिटाया जा सकता है और न ही देहातों से गरीबी को मिटाया जा सकता है । ऐसा कर के जनता को आप अवश्य कुछ दिन तक धोखा दे सकते हैं लेकिन बहुत दिनों तक नही देते रह सकते हैं ।

16.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । किसानो की लूट आज सामन्ती प्रथा के जरिये सीधे नहीं हो रही है । रंगा जो मुझ से सहमत होंगे । वह हिन्दुस्तान के बचे खुचे एक आध किसान नेताओं में से एक हैं जिन्होंने स्वामी सहजानन्द सरस्वती के नेतृत्व में काम किया है । दामों के उतार चढ़ाव की वजह से अब मुख्यतया किसानों की लूट होती है किसान का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता है । जनता पार्टी के ढाई वर्ष के शासन काल में चालीस अरब रुपया किसानों का लूटा गया है केवल दामों के उतार चढ़ाव में । कृषि उत्पादन के दाम तो नीचे लेकिन हर प्रकार के कारखाने तैयार माल के जो कृषि उत्पादन पर आधारित थे, बहुत ऊंचे । इस माल को किसान भी खरीदता है । एक असन्तुलन एक बेताल मेल, एक असंमंजस्य, एक असमन्वय में किसान लूट रहा है । उसको बचाने

[श्रीसारखण्ड राय]

का उपाय 33 साल तक हम नहीं कर सके है । यह पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के रहते सम्भव भी नहीं है, यह समझ लिया जाना चाहिये । खेत-मजदूरों की क्या राष्ट्रीय मांगें है, उनका युद्धघोष क्या है । खेत-मजदूरों को जमीन दीजिये रहने के लिये और जोतने के लिये उनको उचित मजदूरी मिले । हम देखेंगे कि कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल जो आप ला रहे है लैंड-लैस लेबरर्स के बारे में, उसमें क्या करते है । उसका क्या हश्र होता है ? खेत-मजदूरों और हरिजनों को सामाजिक उत्पीड़न से मुक्ति दिला दीजिये ।

17-00 hrs.

अभी सभापति आसन पर पटेल जी बैठे हुए थे, उनको टी० वी० ज्यादा पसन्द है बजाय रोटी के । अब रंगीन टी० वी० अच्छा है या रोटी, यह तो साठे साहब कह सकते हैं कि टी० वी० क्योंकि वह रोटी की चिन्ता से मुक्त है, लेकिन जिस को रोटी नहीं मिल रही है वह तो कहेगा कि रोटी मिले, टी० वी० नहीं देखेंगे तो कोई बात नहीं है ।

मानव शक्ति, मैन-पावर हिन्दुस्तान की चीन के बाद नम्बर दो पर है, उसका इस्तेमाल पूरी तरह से 33 साल मे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समायोजित तरीके से नहीं किया जा सका है, न देहातो जीवन में और न शहरी जीवन मे ।

अब मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव पुन देना चाहता हूं । कुछ प्रदेशों मे, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश मे भी बहुत बड़े गावो को पक्की सड़को के साथ कच्ची सड़को के जरिये जोड़ा गया है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इन कच्ची सड़को को रोड-माइस के हिसाब से चौड़ी कर के, सीधी कर के पक्की बना दीजिये ।

पथ वृक्षारोपण की योजना अच्छी चली है । मैं चाहूंगा कि देश के कोने कोने की हर सड़क के किनारे यह योजना लागू की जाये, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इससे सचमुच आम जनता और किसानो को लाभ होगा ।

पूरे भारत मे जितने प्रदेशो मे पिछले साल और अभूतपूर्व ऐतिहासिक सूखा पड़ा था, उन प्रदेशों के किसानो के उस साल के लगान और सारी की सारी बकाया, चाहे राज्य सरकार की हो या केन्द्र सरकार की या सहकारी संस्थान की उन्हें माफ कर दिया जाये । चीनी मिलो पर जो किसानो की बकाया धन राशि है, हमारे प्रदेश के बहुत से किसान ऐसे हैं, उनको सरकार अपने खजाने से यह राशि दे दे और फिर उन पूंजीपतियों से सूद-सूद के वसूल करे, यह मेरा सुझाव है ।

सारे देश में फैले हुए पुराने सामन्तों, राजाओं और महाराजाओं के सागर हैं, तालाब, ताल तलैया या पोखर हैं, उनका पुनरुद्धार एव जीर्णोद्धार होना चाहिए और इनको पूरक सिंचाई के साधनों के रूप में सुधारें । आज यह टूटते जा रहे हैं, मिटते जा रहे हैं और लोग उनके किनारों पर खेती करते जा रहे हैं और उन पर कब्जा करते जा रहे हैं । आप नये-नये साधन सिंचाई के दे रहे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि इन साधनों को भी इनके पूरे रकबे पर सप्लीमैंटरी तरीके से चालू कीजिये और इनका पुनरुद्धार कराइए । हमारे देश में डेढ़ लाख गांव हैं जिसमें एक गांव में एक कुआ भी पीने के पानी का नहीं है । इधर उधर से गन्दा पानी पी कर लोग बीमारी के शिकार होते हैं । आजादी के 33 वर्ष बाद भी इन गांवों में से एक गांव मे भी पक्का कुआं नहीं बनाया जा सका है, इससे ज्यादा असफलता और क्या हो सकती है ?

हमारे पूरे देश मे लाखो हैक्टेयर में बीहड फैला हुआ है । केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में साढे 12 लाख हैक्टेयर मे बीहड हैं जो 9 जिलो में फैले राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश मिला कर बहुत ज्यादा है । इनके लिए राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने एक बार कहा था कि हमारा बस चले तो पूरे एरिया को खाली कराकर बमबार्ट कर के इसको ठीक कर के जोत दिया जाये तो लाखो लोगो को जमीन मिल सकती है । उन इलाको में जमीन अच्छी है लेकिन इतनी ऊबड-खाबड़ है कि किसानो के लिए खेती करना मुश्किल है ।

पूरे देश मे लाखो-लाख हैक्टेयर ऊसर जमीन अभी भी पडी है । केवल उत्तर प्रदेश मे 12 लाख हैक्टेयर ऊसर पडा है । इन को ठीक करके सरकारी फार्म बनाये जाने चाहिए अथवा भूमिहीनो को बाट दिया जाना चाहिए ।

भण्डारण व्यवस्था सरकार कुछ कर रही है लेकिन बहुत कम है । एक बार उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली मे तत्कालीन श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा ने कृषि आकडे दिये थे कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश मे 60 करोड चूहे हैं, पता नहीं कैसे गिना गया था, और वह 12 लाख टन अनाज हमारा खा जाते है । एक कृषि विशेषज्ञ ने कहा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे 4 करोड़ टन अनाज चूहे खा जाते हैं । कीड़े-मकोड़ो से, सीलन से, भीग जाने से अनाज की जो कमी हो जाती है, अगर इसको राजकीय एवं निजी रक्षा कर दी जाये तो हमारा देश अपने पैरो पर पूरी तरह खड़ा हो जायेगा और सचमुच में हम निर्यात करने लायक हो जायेंगे, यह बात श्री चरण सिंह ने भी अपनी स्पीच में कही थी । पूरी तरह आत्मनिर्भरता का अर्थ है कि भारत का प्रत्येक नागरिक दोनों जून भरपेट भोजन करे ।

जहां तक क्रान्तिकारी एव उग्र भूमि-सुधार का उपबन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में जब श्री बहुगुणा मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने किन्हीं वजहो से श्री मंगलदेव विशारद के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बनाई । श्री विशारद मेरे साथ विधान सभा सदस्य; संविद सरकार में मंत्री और इस सदन के मेम्बर रह चुके हैं और

आज हमारे बीच में नहीं है। उस कमेटी ने अपनी अधूरी जांच में भी उत्तर प्रदेश के 36 जमीन-चोरों को पकड़ा था। जमीन-चोर बहुत हैं--बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, पुराने सामन्त है, पुराने राजा-महाराजा हैं, बड़े बड़े अफ़सर हैं और कुछ बड़े बड़े राजनीतिक नेता भी हैं, जिनमें ज्यादा उधर ज्यादा कांग्रेस (आई) में हैं और कुछ इधर भी है--, लेकिन उस कमेटी ने इन पांचों तरह के जमीन-चोरों में से 36 चोरों को पकड़ा। नतीजा क्या हुआ? उन 36 चोरों का तो कुछ नहीं हुआ, लेकिन श्री मंगलदेव विशारद ने डेढ़ साल की जेल की हवा खाई। जो सरकार इस दिशा में थोड़ा सा बढ़ी, उसको दबा दिया गया, उस विशेष व्यक्ति को कुचल दिया गया और वह रिपोर्ट कोल्ड स्टोरेज, ठंडे घर, में डाल दी गई। जेल में विशारद का स्वास्थ्य खराब हो गया, और नई आयु में वह दिवंगत हो गए।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जंगे-आजादी का पहला युद्ध-घोष, वार-क्राई, था "लैण्ड टु दि टिल्लर", इस लिए जब उस अधूरे सपने को पूरा किया जायेगा, तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, तभी हम देश में अपेक्षित चतुर्मुखी प्रगति ला सकते है, जिसकी अपेक्षा, जिसकी चाह पूरे राष्ट्र को है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the agriculture position in our country is sound. I hope that it will be stable under the leadership of our Agriculture Minister. We can very well say that it is sound because in spite of the drought which embraced 11 States of our country we were able to get over the drought situation without causing any death to human beings. At the same time we could spend 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains for Food for Work scheme and export 2 lakh tonnes of rice. This shows how stable and sound our agricultural position is. But there are certain problems which we have to face. The problem of pests and disease to the agricultural crops was causing great concern and there was also loss in post-war harvest. Our present Government has been able to fight out these difficulties and solve these problems. But there is a very great problem, a very dangerous problem, that is, natural disaster. Even the National Planning Commission on Agriculture was not able to pin-point it and do anything with regard to it We are put to a great loss due to these natural disasters. By natural disaster, I mean cyclone, floods, droughts and hail-storms. I can tell you how much loss we were put to on account of these natural disasters. In 1979, 11 States had been affected due to drought. About 22 crores of people were affected due to droughts in 11 States. The crop area is 3.85 crore hectares. With regard to cyclone in 1978, the population affected was 7 crores and the area affected was 1.74 crore hectares The damage to crop was 1 crore hectares and its value was Rs. 604 crores. The houses affected were 38 lakhs and the cattle affected was 2 lakhs. The public utilities affected were Rs. 355 crores. Thus the total damage was Rs. 1091 crores.

With regard to hailstorm, Himachal Pradesh has suffered a great loss. All the apple gardens were devastated. They suffered nearly Rs. 16 crores of loss. If a crop is damaged, it is all right, but if it is a tree, then it is not possible to grow it before 6-7 years. Therefore, the government, especially the Minister of Agriculture should understand how we are suffering losses every year. I am glad that in FAO our Minister of Agriculture initiated the idea of a food security scheme. If we want to have this scheme in our country, unless we fight out this natural calamity, it is not possible to have it. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture must constitute a committee so as to find out the means to fight it out. Four years ago, Prof. N. G. Ranga, a veteran kissan leader suggested that we should have a world natural calamity mitigation insurance fund. He wanted the government to take it up with FAO and see that the fund is constituted. He wanted that fund to be constituted so that we can get our share out of it. Many members voiced here to have crop insurance, housing insurance and cattle insurance. The government in this Report has said, "When experimental crop insurance was introduced, great loss had come and therefore, it had been discarded" Now they are contemplating to formulate a model Bill. But when it is

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

possible to mitigate the natural calamities, I think then it is possible to implement this crop insurance. If the coastal lines are afforested and bunds are constructed, then it is quite possible to mitigate the effects of cyclones. If in the rivers dams are constructed and water is transferred to other basins, then it is quite possible to reduce floods and also to irrigate drought-prone areas; then it is also quite possible to implement crop insurance scheme. That is why a world natural calamity mitigation insurance fund is required. Therefore, I will request our Minister to take it up with FAO and see that that insurance fund is constituted.

I come to the prices which is a second problem. Everyone knows that there are fluctuations in agricultural prices in our country. This is causing much difficulties for the agriculturists to grow crops. Therefore, the prices have to be stabilised. I am very glad that the Agricultural Prices Commission for the first time and our Minister of Agriculture has given us a brochure explaining and detailing the policy of the Commission. I am glad that this Commission accepted that till 1965 for nearly 10 years the policy of fixation of prices was in favour of consumers. Who are these consumers? Are they poor people? If they are poor people, then we would have accepted that price even if we had got losses But these consumers consist of two parts: (1) capitalists who want to produce at cheaper rates; the others are high salaried people, tradesmen and others. Is it necessary for our government or our country to commit to all these high salaried people, people who earn so much money, to get all these things, all these grains and crops, at a lower rate? We can commit ourselves to give foodgrains and other essential things to labourers and weaker sections of our people at subsidised rates. In fixing prices, consumers must be taken into consideration but you must not mix up producers with consumers. It is stated that not only in the interest of producers but also in the interest of consumers prices have to be fixed. I differ from this. I want that a remunerative price be given. What is stated here is very confusing and very vague. Agriculturists want remunerative price. The country wants it, because it is not possible for the agriculturists to maintain production unless a remunerative price is given. When I say remunerative price it should include wages which are to be paid to agricultural labour. We are not now giving need-based minimum wage to agricultural labour. We must fix a minimum wage and see that it is implemented for agricultural labourers. After showing anxiety about the prices for consumers, we have come to fix support prices. I asked Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh whether support price was a remunerative price. He said that government thought like that. I say it is not a remunerative price. Therefore, a remunerative price has to be fixed. The Agricultural Price Commission has stated:

> "It may be noted that in spite of bright spots in the agricultural sector, a disquieting trend has emerged in the agricultural economy of the country. It is rapidly becoming a high cost economy. The cost of raising additional food is continuously rising even in those regions which have experienced a breakthrough in technology. So the major problem today is to be able to maintain the tempo of production in a situation of rising costs."

Therefore, the Agricultural Price Commission has accepted that the cost is rising very much. I congratulate the Agricultural Price Commission on this.

The National Commission on Agriculture says that for encouraging investment in agriculture and for adoption of modern technology, an assurance of remunerative price to the farmer is essential. That is not being given by the government. The second thing is that price fixation should take into account variations in the prices of inputs. The price of fertilisers has been raised. I am glad that the Agri-

cultural prices Commission immediately wanted to revise it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): They did not do it satisfactorily.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I congratulate the Agricultural Price Commission on what they did, but not on the price that they had recommended.....(Interruptions). The Agricultural Prices Commission does not have adequate strength; its membership should be increased and agricultural producers should be on it. There are so many restrictions on the Agricultural Prices Commission. The way in which they collect data is defective.

They have to take data from independent economic institutions, agricultural universities, etc. If they take data, then they will realise the cost of production. With regard to pulses and oilseeds they have said that procurement is also to be made. I concur with them. Unless we do it, it is not possible for the agriculturists to have assurance regarding prices.

With regard to exports I have to say that our people are exporting agricultural commodities. But with regard to review or revision there is a difference between the policy applicable to Industry and agriculture. With ragard to Industry they review the position after a term of five years, but with regard to agricultural commodities they may review at any time. They do not wait even for one year. Whenever agitation starts in the town for stopping it, they stop it. With regard to vegetables when some lady in Bombay or Delhi agitates, they stop reviewing. Thereafter, after some time they take up the review. It should not be like that.

There must be constant flow of our agricultural commodities to other countries because some countries are used to our commodities. Suppose you do not send those commodities, then we may lose the market, as they will get the same through some other source. And the review should be made only after five years.

There are so many facilities for industry so far as export promotion is concerned. But it is not so for agricultural commodities. Agriculture must be treated at par with industry. Stepmotherly treatment should not be shown for agricultural commodities so far as export promotion of the agricultural items is concerned.

Buffer stocks should be maintained. Had we not got FCI, and had we not built up buffer stocks, what would have happened during this drought? So many people would have died, What happened in Bengal when there was no F.C.I. and no buffer stocks? 35 lakhs people died. In Andhra Pradesh when Deccan famine or famishing famine took place, 35 lakhs people died. In African and other countries beacuse this type of organisation is not there, therefore lakhs of people are dying. But we are fortunate, we have F.C.I. and buffer stocks.

With regard to other things also, not only of foodgrains we must have organisation to procure them, I am talking of other commodities about which the Agricultural Prices Commission has said. So far as sugar is concerned, when we had 25 lakh tonnes of it, we had surplus. Suppose we had procured 15 lakh tonnes and had kept it in buffer stock, there would not have been the scarcity which we are facing at present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you not suggest that the export of rice should also be done through the State Trading Corporation?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: Marketing federations are doing it.

For building buffer stocks, our people are thinking.

Prof. Ranga has suggested, we may stagger payments. For poor people we can pay and the rich people can pay by instalment. Suppose Rs. 10 crores are required for building buffer stocks, they are immediately giving Rs. 10 crores.

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

rich people can pay by instalment. Suppose Rs. 10 crores are required for building buffer stocks, they are immediately giving Rs. 10 crores.

There is the policy of our Government to construct rural godowns. We can accelerate the place. We can get accommodation in the villages from the peasants. Or we can give loans to them and they can improve stocking capacity. Then we can stagger the flooding of agricultural commodities to the market at the harvest time. We can then regulate the prices. By staggering the coming in of agricultural commodities to the market from the agriculturists and by procuring more and creating buffer stocks, it is quite possible for us to see that the prices are regulated. If we want to develop agriculture, we must reorganise the agriculture department so that it can be suited to develop modern agriculture. Now it is not uniform in all the States. For example, there is only the agricultural department, with extension work. That is all. It must be reorganised. For administration, there must be a separate department. For supplies, there must be a separate department for agricultural engineering, there must be a seperate department. Agricultural engineering is necessary for our country today because we are having so many things now. We have to level the land. We have to till the land. We have to blast the rocks and dig wells. We have to create drainage facilities. Soil conservation and water management are necessary. Handling of agricultural implements is necessary. So, there must be an agricultural engineering department in every State. It has been handled by agro-industries previously. But now agro-industries have renounced that job and they are going in for strating industries. Therefore, the agriculturists are not getting technical assistance from engineers. We have many engineers in the country. The Planning Commission and the Agriculture Department have to organise this manpower and utilise them. If you can start agricultural engineering departments in every State, it will be beneficial not only to the agricultural engineers but also to the whole country.

We have also to develop our horticulture. We have not paid much attention to this so far. In Karnataka, they have done it well. They are having a separate minister and a separate department for it. We may not have seperate ministers for horticulture in every State but we must have at least a separate director for it. Then it is quite possible to develop horticulture. We have dry land everywhere without sufficient water to grow crops. The water required is minimal for growing fruit gardens. etc. So, this should be done.

Agro-industries are under the agriculture department. But they are not having a plan of action. Therefore, the Government should constitute a committee and see that guidelines are given to all the agro-industries corporations in the States. Only if agro-Industries are started the prices of these commodities will be stabilised. Therefore, I request the Agriculture Minister to see that attention is paid to agro-industries.

A word about reclamation of soil. We are having saline and alkaline soil to the time of 6 crore acres. They are in the Gangetic plain, Brahmaputra valley and also in Andhra. I went to Karnal and saw some areas where research has been done on this. I saw that even poor Harijans to whom saline lands were given, where not a blade of grass was growing before were able to produce 20 bags of paddy in those lands within two years because of these experiments. Their economic position is improving. So, if we extend the facility of reclaming the saline and alkaline lands, I am sure, we can produce not less than 60 lakhs bags of paddy.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government which reflects the

*The Original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

hopes and aspirations of millions of poor people in our country has presented a budget which I am sure will help the process of their upliftment. It is a speciality of this budget that even our bitter political critics have not been able to pick holes in it. I congratulate the hon. Minister for that. Another important feature of this budget is that it has not forgotten the farmers who are the backbone of this nation. After independence we have been engaged in the task of building, brick by brick, the socio-economic structure which we visualised at the dawn of independence. While we were giving the final touches it came into the hands of certain vested interests who wrecked it completely during the three years that they were in power. This budget is a part of the herculian effort that will be undertaken by the Government to restore the health of the economy, and this strengthens the hope that the economy will resurrect at the hands of the Government like the Phoenix has risen from the ashes. This budget arrests the economy's dangerous glide on the path of ruin. This budget is an important mile stone because the Finance Minister has, through this, tried honestly to hold the price line and contained inflation by giving duty relief on many essential commodities which will no doubt give relief to the common man who is gasping under the octopus grip of price rise and inflation. As a driver reduces the speed of his vehicle to change direction, the Finance Minister has tried to reduce the speed with which the economy was moving on the path of ruin, and diverted it to the path of progress and prosperity. This budget has also proved that the Government under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is Jhansi's rani of socialism and the guardian angel of democracy is worthy of the trust the people have reposed in it. In this context I would request the hon. Minister that the concessions provided in budget should be truly made available to the common man and that constant vigil and strict action are necessary. The previous Government which came to power claimed to be the real representatives of the farmers in this country. But once they got into power they have conveniently forgotten the farmers. This budget debunks their claim and presents a different picture about the farmers. Even then I would request the hon. Minister for Agriculture that some more concessions should be given to the farmers, because it is only through farmers that the country can make progress.

The farmers who feed the entire population is starving. He is suffering because there is no relation between the cost of production and the price he gets for his produce. Apart from that he faces floods and other natural calamities and constant price rise. The Government should take necessary steps to reduce the cost of production in order to make available a reasonable price for his produce. To achieve this purpose it is necessary to provide subsidy for fertilizers and pesticide and reduce the rate of interest on agricultural loan. In 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, chemical fertilizers worth Rs. 121 crores, 171 crores and 479 crores respectively were imported. However, in 1975-76, the international price of fertilizers rose very sharply and thus the consumption has declined. In that year only Rs. 198 crores worth of fertilizers were imported. Although the consumption of fertilizers rose by 12 per cent during 1970—1978, we could not get a corresponding increase in the production of foodgrains. The total production of foodgrains in 78-79 was 131.37 million tons. Now it is estimated that in 1979-80, the production will be less by around 14 per cent. Normally almost the entire grains that are procured are distributed for consumption. If there is a bad harvest in 1980 we will be able to procure only 2|3 of the total requirement of foodgrains for distribution. Then we will have to depend on imported foodgrains to fill the gap. If that happens, apart from the fact that we

[Shri V. S. Vijaya Raghavan]

will be sliding back to a condition of dependence, we will not be in a position to import foodgrains on any significant scale for 85 per cent of our export earnings are spent on importing oil and petroleum products. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should provide more money for agricultural development.

In the sixties we had to spend crores of rupees for importing foodgrains. But in seventies we reached a stage where we could produce enough food for ourselves through grean revolution. Today we are in a position to help although on a small scale, the needy countries in regard to food. In this context I must draw your attention to the vagaries of weather and hardships the farmers suffer. The Government should make up the loss suffered by him and introduce a scheme for insurance of crops.

Besides, financial problems, technical difficulties also pose enormous problems before him. Due to certain impractical provisions and rules in the tax laws a farmer is trapped in a tangled web of rules. He has to shuttle around in different offices. To solve this problem single point tax on the basis of area of land should be introduced. Tax laws should be consolidated and simplified. Industrious farmers today cultivate cocoa, pepper etc. as inter-crops. But they have to pay tax separately for these inter-crops. Then they have to pay heavily for the water supplied to them from dams for whose construction the farmers as any other tax payer has contributed. But here the problem is that they do not get water in time and in enough quantity. We must be able to utilise properly the water resources which is a gift of the nature. In this context I earnestly request the Government to give their decision on the silent valley project so that it could be started as quickly as possible. This project can irrigate 10,0000 hectares of land. Apart from the Silent valley project, Kariarkutty Karappara project should also be implemented quickly because this project can provide relief to the drought affected eastern parts of Palghat district. I must also draw your attention to the fact that while industries get loan on lower rates of interest, the agriculturists have to pay as much as 15 per cent of interest on loan. This keeps the farmer perpetually in debt. Therefore in order to free him from the debt liability, either interest-free loans should be given to him or the rate of interest on loans should be drastically reduced.

Sir, majority of farmers in my State are paddy growers. Their condition is very deplorable. Since there is no relation between the cost of production and the price of paddy they are never free from debt. Most of them have to depend on loans for agricultural operations. The maximum size of land holdings that one can possess in Kerala is between 10 and 12 acres. Those who own more than 5 acres of land constitute only 8 per cent of the farmers. The majority of the farmers own 5 or less acres of land. They depend wholly on agriculture despite the difficulties they face in making both ends meet because they are not just able to find another job. The Civil Supplies Corporation of Kerala has fixed the price of paddy but this has only created many practical difficulties. If only the Government compares the cost of production in the Government owned seed farm and the price of paddy, you would realise the difficulties of the farmers. In order to solve the problems of paddy growers and to enable the Government to study and appreciate various aspects of production of paddy and to give the grower the remunerative price I demand, that a Paddy Board should be set up.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to another problem faced by the Kerala farmers. Cocoa cultivation was started in Kerala with a great deal of propaganda and active

encouragement by the Government Today it is facing a serious crisis. The situation is such that there is nobody to purchase cocoa which has been produced with great expectations. The farmers are in a dilemma. They cannot just mow down these plants which they have nurtured with great care. The Cadbury's Company used to purchase dried cocoa beans at Rs. 45 per kilo and raw beens at Rs. 15. But when the production went up the Company reduced the rates to Rs. 30 and 10 respectively. The Cadbury's declared a lock out and then nobody came forward to purchase cocoa. Then the Kerala Government-owned Marketing Federation started purchasing raw beans at Rs. 5.30 per kilo. I suspect that there is a collusion between the Kerala Government and Cadbury because the Kerala Government by their action has only created a situation wherein after the lock out is lifted, the Cadbury's will be able to purchase at Rs. 5.30. In Karnataka the price of cocoa is Rs. 7. I request the Central Government to consider the problems of cocoa growers sympathetically. The Government should resort to imports only when there is a real shortage. The Government should also create marketing facilities under its control so that the growers are able to get the remunerative price. When apple orchards in Kashmir were getting destroyed due to a disease that affected apples, the Government declared it a diseas of national importance. I request that the disease that has affected the coconut trees in Kerala should also be declared a disease of national importance. You would only be doing justice to the coconut growers. In this connection I would also request the Government to locate the headquarter of the proposed Coconut Board in Kerala itself.

While solving the problems of the farmers the Government should take care to solve the problems of the agricultural workers who constitute an important factor in the agricultural sector. Progress can be achieved only if the farmers and agricultural workers cooperated with each other. Manpower is a basic factor even in industrial development. This comes only from agricultural production. In 1974, the then Government of Kerala in which Congress party was a partner had passed the Agricultural Workers Act. This is a model Act and I would request the hon. Minister to see that such legislative measures are adopted and implemented in various States. With the hope that the Government would do everything in its power to solve the problems of the farmers and thereby provide relief to them. I support the demand and congratulate the hon. Minister. I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): May I make a submission? This is an important Ministry, and there are a large number of Members who want to participate in the debate, not only from our side, but from the other side also. So, if it is in the pleasure of the House, the time may be extended by one hour, from 6 to 7 p.m. today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is a half-an-hour discussion tomorrow, and it may not be possible. I had contacted some of the whips of the parties also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister only wants to help you. If it is extended by one hour, more speakers can be accommodated. I hope the House agrees to the extension.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): You know that Ramzan has started and we are on fast.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not insisting. Many Members came to me stating that they wanted to participate. If you do not want to extend, I do not insist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see tomorrow.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : हम इसको दस के बजाय ग्यारह घंटे दे सकते हैं। कल हम एक घंटा और बैठ सकते हैं। आज के लिए अगर पहले से कहा गया होता तो अच्छा रहता।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह (जलैसर) : इस मंत्रालय में चार पांच विभाग हैं। इसके लिए कम से कम चार छः घंटे तो और दिए ही जाने चाहियें। बहुत से मैम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About tomorrow we may not be able to decide now. Today we are not extending. Therefore, today up to 6 p.m. only.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir my voice is the voice of the poor, oppressed, depressed, and disappointed marginal farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody's voice is the voice of the poor.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: My voice is the voice of the poor because I come from a constituency which is having a majority of marginal cultivators. After the implementation of land reforms in Kerala, we are having only about two to three acres of land each and we have been cultivating valuable cash crops like rubber, coconut, ginger and nutmeg cloves. Unfortunately, people sitting here in Delhi do not know about our cultivation. Kerala is contributing much for the welfare of the nation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very near to you.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: You know something about our cultivation also. Here people are cultivating mostly for profit. One year, they cultivate wheat. If it is not paying, they shift to paddy cultivation. If that is not profitable, they shift to cultivation of groundnut and sugarcane. Unfortunately, coconut and rubber, which is cultivated in Kerala, takes about eight to ten years for getting some economic yield and due to frequent changes in the policy of the Government, we are suffering heavily. For some time, you were encouraging the cultivation of banna and fruits. But about two years back, the Janata Government banned the export of banana and fruits with the result we had to suffer. We are importing cocoa and rubber although these things are produced in plenty. I do not know why we are wasting our valuable foreign exchange in the import of such items. We can import manure or sugar or even some medicine for cancer. Our foreign exchange is being wasted in importing cloves, which is a luxury thing, used in *biryani* or fruit-salad. Let the Arab Royal Kings and Sheikhs enjoy these things. Let us not waste our foreign exchange in importing such things. I would request the hon. Minister to use his influence to ban the import of these agricultural commodities and save us.

What is the cost of manure or pesticides? We are having more rains in our side and we have to use more copper fungicides. In the north, the cultivators are getting subsidy but not in the South. We have to pay more for pesticides, fungicides and fertiliser. I request the Minister to give us more concessions and sibsidies for spraying equipments and also spraying materials.

What is the rate of interest the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is charging from the poor cultivators? It is about 11 per cent. Crops like rubber and coconut take about eight to ten years to fetch yield. If 11 percent is charged, one can see how much interest will have to be paid till we get income, it will be more than the principal amount. The World Bank is providing funds to the Government of India at the interest rate of 75 per cent. But unfortunately, the Reserve Bank of India and the lending banks are making profit out of this and the poor cultivator has to pay a higher rate of interest. I would request the Minister to reduce the rate of interest on agricultural loans. Because we have cultivating long term horticulture, we cannot shift to the cultivation to other crops and so, the Government should show some mercy. Recently, the Government appears to have decided to import copra. We

are producing 500 crores of coconut seeds in Kerala. Unfortunately, in Central Kerala, the coconut cultivation is affected by a virus disease called root-wilt disease for the last eighty years. Research has been going on for the last fifty years, but no remedy has been found out for this. My point is, why can't we invite some international experts to help us to find some cure for this disease. The Government of Kerala is taking some initiative in this. Why not the Government give more help to the Kerala Government to solve this problem, treating it as a national calamity. The majority of conout planters are in Kerala. So, I request the hon. Minister to form a Coconut Board as early as possible with headquarters at Kerala.

Similarly, we are cultivating tapioca on a large scale in Kerala. In Brazil, they are manufacturing power alcohol from tapioca. Our scientists are not bad. We have to encourage our scientists to manufacture power alcohol from tapioca. Power crisis can be solved to a certain extent by cultivating more of tapioca and producing power alcohol from it. If a fair price is given to tapioca growers, we can produce plenty of tapioca in Kerala.

I am not taking much of the time of the House. I am once more requesting the hon. Minister to show some mercy and sympathy to our poor cultivators to small and marginal cultivators of Kerala and to use his influence with the Commerce Ministry to impose a ban on the import of agricultural commodities which we are producing. There was agitation in Maharashtra when the price of onions crashed. But we are in a confusion. Our cultivators are thinking what to do and their future is very gloomy. We cannot easily change our cultivation. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see our difficulty, visit our area and have some mercy and sympathy for the cultivators of Kerala.

I thank you for giving me the time. I am withdrawing my cut motions and supporting the demands.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बड़ी कृपा की है कि आपने कृषि और ग्राम पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय सम्बन्धी बहस में भाग लेने का मुझे अवसर दिया। भूमि-सुधार के सम्बन्ध में आज यहां बहुत से सवालात उठाये गये हैं। श्री राय ने भी कई सवालात उठाये हैं। मैं उन बातों को विस्तार में दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि गरीब लोगों और खेतिहर मजदूरों को केवल बीघा दो बीघा भूमि दे कर ही उनका विकास किया जा सके तो उनके जीवन में परिवर्तन हो जायेगा और उनकी आर्थिक दशा में कोई सुधार हो जायेगा, यह सम्भव नहीं है।

सीलिंग कानून पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए। इस कानून को बनाते समय बड़ी ढिलाई की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब सीलिंग कानून पर विचार होने लगा, तो उसके मार्ग में काफी अवरोध उत्पन्न किया गया। पहले यह सवाल उठाया गया कि इस कानून को 1960 से लागू करना चाहिए, 1970 से या 1971 से। उट्टा-पाहे में बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों को छूट दी गई। जब तक यह कानून बने तब तक उन्होंने अपनी जमीनों को अपने परिवार के लोगों और रिश्तेदारों के नाम ट्रांसफर कर दिया, जिसके कारण भूमि जितनी मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिए थी, उतनी मात्रा में नहीं मिली। मेरी राय से सीलिंग हो और दस एकड़ की सीमा रखनी चाहिए, जिसमें सिंचित और असिंचित का कोई ध्यान नहीं होना चाहिए। उसमें बाग को भी शामिल करना चाहिए। अब बाग ऐसे नहीं रहे हैं कि उनसे कोई आमदनी न होती हो। आम, जामुन और खजूर के बाग होते हैं, जिनसे बहुत अच्छी आमदनी होती है और उनकी दो चार हजार रुपये पर-एकड़ सालाना बिक्री होती। इस लिए यह छूट अब बन्द होनी चाहिए और दस एकड़ का सीमा निर्धारित करनी चाहिए

जब सीलिंग लागू होने के बाद भूमि-चोरों ने काफी भूमि हथिया ली, तो उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जब श्री बहुगुणा थे। जैसा कि श्री राय साहब ने बताया है, उन्होंने मरहूम सदस्य, श्री मंगलदेव विशारद, की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई, जिसने इस बारे में जांच की। 36 बड़े भूमि चोरों को पकड़ा गया। उन का तो कुछ नहीं हुआ लेकिन उन्होंने दिल्ली के सिंहासन से आकर हाथ पैर जोड़े और दिल्ली के सिंहासन ने जो भूमि चोरों से भूमि निकलवाना चाहते थे भूमि चोरों ने उनको ही निकलवा दिया। उनके नेतृत्व में, उनके विचार से जो भूमि मिलनी चाहिए थी और गरीब लोगों में बंटनी चाहिए थी, मिलनी थी नहीं मिल पाई।

[श्री रामलाल राही]

औद्योगिक क्रान्ति पानी से हुई है और खेती में हरित क्रान्ति भी पानी से ही सम्भव है। अगर पानी न होता, भाप न बनती, इंजन न चलते तो कल कारखाने नहीं चल पाते। इसी तरह से पानी नहीं है तो खेती में चाहे जितनी खाद, जितना बीज आप दें, उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। जो आपको वर्षा से प्राकृतिक पानी मिलने वाला है और जो धरती के अन्दर पानी है इसकी खोज के सतत प्रयास होने चाहिएं। बरसात के पानी को रोकने के प्रयास किए जाने चाहिये। पानी दो ही तरीके से मिल सकता है या तो धरती से या बरसात से। हमारे यहां जो नदियां हैं उनकी सतह धीरे धीरे ऊंची होती चली जा रही है और नदियां छिछली होती जा रही हैं। इसलिए पानी का ठहराव नहीं होता। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे पहाड़ों के जो बड़े बड़े जंगल थे वे कटते जा रहे हैं और पहाड़ों से मिट्टी खिसक कर नीचे चलती चली आ रही है। उस मिट्टी के पटाव के कारण नदियां छिछली हो रही हैं। बड़ी बड़ी स्कीम हैं, मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि इन्होंने पेड़ लगाने की योजना बनाई है। मैं ने उ० प्र० विधान सभा में भी 1971-72 में इस सवाल को उठाया था कि हमारे देश की जो नदियां हैं, उनके कटाव और उनके पटाव को रोकने के लिए पेड़ लगाए जाने चाहियें। ऐसे पेड़ और झाड़ियां लगाई जानी चाहिएं जिन का तात्कालिक प्रभाव हो और जो कटाव को रोक सकें। अगर यह व्यवस्था कर ली जाए कि जिन नदियों में पानी कम हो सकता है उनको थोड़ा गहरा किया जा सके तो बरसात के बाद तक पानी जो रबी की फसल होती है उसके लिए आपको पानी मिल सकता है। रबी का उत्पादन आप नदियों के पानी से बढ़ा सकते हैं और साथ ही बिजली के उत्पादन में भी आपको इससे मदद मिल सकती है। इसलिए आप अधिक से अधिक जंगल लगाएं, नदियों के किनारे लगाएं। सड़कों के किनारे जहां लगाते जा रहे हैं वहां नालों और नदियों के किनारे भी पेड़ लगाएं जाने चाहिएं ताकि कटाव रुक सके और नदियों में पानी का ठहराव हो सके।

उत्तर भारत में मूंगफली का उत्पादन काफी होता है। तीन चार सालों से इसकी क्वालिटी में फर्क पड़ गया है, दाने छोटे हो गए हैं और चिकनाई भी कम हो गई है। इसलिए उत्तर भारत का किसान मूंगफली की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। अकेले मेरे सीतापुर जनपद में 128 छोटी बड़ी मिल थीं, तेल व मूंगफली का दाना निकालने के लिए। उनकी हालत खस्ता हो गई है। सैकड़ों व्यक्ति बेकार हो गये हैं और जो व्यवसायी थे वे अपना कारोबार बन्द करके दूसरे धंधों में लग गये हैं। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। आप खाद्य तेल विदेशों से मंगाते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं। आप मूंगफली में शोध के लिए, इसके दाने में चिकनाई की मात्रा बढ़े और उसका दाना बढ़े, इसके लिए कोई संस्थान कायम करें। उत्तर भारत में मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़े तो किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। किसान अधिक मात्रा में मूंगफली बोएंगे। जब फसल पर मूंगफली तैयार होती है तो किसानों की लूट होती है। इसके लिए भंडारण की व्यवस्था हो, सरकारी खरीद की व्यवस्था हो। अगर आप ऐसा कर लें तो मुझे विश्वास है कि जो तेल आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं वह आपको नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। अच्छी खासी आपके यहां मूंगफली पैदा करने वाली जमीन है।

मूंगफली के बिजिनैस में जो लोग लगे थे उनको हतोत्साहित होना पड़ा क्योंकि मूंगफली का तेल वैजीटेबल में इस्तेमाल होता था उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था। कई सालों से यह लगा हुआ है। मैंने सवाल उठाया था तो हुआ कि अभी नहीं, अभी नहीं। इस तरह कई साल हो गए लेकिन अभी तक प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हटाया जा सका है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसान उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर अधिक ध्यान दें तो मूंगफली की खपत का स्रोत खोलना चाहिए, मूंगफली के तेल की वेजिटेबिल-आयल में इस्तेमाल की छूट देनी चाहिए। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी और किसानों को बड़ा लाभ पहुंचेगा।

मेरी दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि मोटे अनाजों के भण्डारण की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का के भण्डारण की व्यवस्था देहातों में नहीं है। जो गरीब आदमी है उन का मुख्य भोजन यही मोटे अनाज हैं। गेहूं और चावल तो जो बड़े किसान हैं, वे पैदा करते हैं और गरीब किसान, दो-चार एकड़वाले, मोटे अनाज ही पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन उन बेचारों की लूट होती है, क्योंकि जब फसल पैदा करते हैं तो कपड़ा खरीदने के लिए, मिट्टी के तेल के लिए उनको पैसे की जरूरत होती है। उसी प्रकार परिवार में बच्चों के लिए दूसरी चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है। जब वह बाजार में बेचने के लिए जाता है तो सस्ते दाम पर उस का अनाज बिकता है और बाद में जब उस को फिर खाने के लिए खरीदना पड़ता है तो दुगने-तिगुने दाम उस को देने पड़ते हैं। इस की तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने गांव के पुनर्निर्माण की बात कही है। मैंने इस बजट को देखा है--मेरी समझ में नहीं आया आप ने कौन सा आधार बनाया है और कैसी व्यवस्था आप पुनर्निर्माण के लिए करना चाहते हैं। क्या पुनर्निर्माण में गांवों में जो गरीब लोग हैं उन की शिक्षा व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं या उनके रहन-सहन की जो आवासीय व्यवस्था है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं? आप की कोई योजना तो है नहीं, क्या आप वही पुरानी आवासीय व्यवस्था की योजना लाना चाहते हैं? सन् 1974-75 में एक गांव के पास एक ब्लाक में एक-आध किलोमीटर दूर आप ने दो कोठरियां बना दी थीं, जोकि आज भी खाली हैं। कोई परिवार नहीं रह सकता परिवार की परिभाषा क्या है?

जो सरकारी कर्मचारी आई० ए० एस०, पी० सी० एस० के रैंक में आते है, उन के परिवार की परिभाषा और गरीब व्यक्ति के परिवार की परिभाषा में क्या कोई अन्तर है ? मैं समझता हूं कि अन्तर नही होना चाहिए । अगर आप ने अन्तर कर रखा है तो वह ठीक नही है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि प्रत्येक परिवार में बच्चे होते है, बीवी होती है, एक तरफ एक परिवार के लिए आप एक कोठरी दे वे जिस में बीवी-बच्चे सब एक साथ रहें और दूसरी तरफ एक आई० ए० एस०, पी० सी० एस० अधिकारी के परिवार के लिए 8 कमरो का मकान बनाव, जिस में केवल दो-तीन व्यक्ति ही रह, यह आप का कैसा समाजवाद है और कैसा पुनर्निर्माण आप करना चाहते है ? मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन मूल्यो मे आप को परिवर्तन निश्चित रूप से लाना होगा, अगर नही लायगे तो समाज और परिस्थितिया आप को मजबूर कर देंगी । जब आप समाजवाद की बात करते है तो आप को इन सारी चीजो को और सारे मूल्यो को देखना पडेगा ।

कृषि मे लगे हुए जो कृषि मजदूर है उन को आप ज्यादा जमीन नही दे सकते है, जिस से कि उन के परिवार का भरण-पोषण हो सके । इसलिए कृषि मजदूरो को जिन चीजो का तजुर्बा है, उस मे उनको सहायता देनी चाहिए । जैसे कि दुधारू पशु उन को दिये जाय । अन्त्योदय योजना मे और लघु कृषि विकास योजना मे जो आप दे रहे है, उस मे आप जा कर जानकारी कर सकते है कि चार-चार बेत बियानी भैंस दो हजार और चार चार हजार रुपये मे दी जाती है और इसी तरह से चार-चार बेत बियानी गाय दी जाती है, जो कि मार्केट मे हजार-बारह सौ मे मिल जायगी । इसमे आप को सुधार लाना पडगा और जो दुधारू पशु है उन मे सुधार के लिए आप को कोई विस्तृत योजना बनानी पडेगी ।

गावो के लोगो को जब तक आप दुधारू पशु उपलब्ध नही करायेंगे, ऐसे दुधारु पशु तो 10-10 और 12-12 किलो दूध दे सके, केवल दो बीघा खेत बाट कर आप उनका भला नही कर पायेगे । इस लिए मेरा आपिस निवेदन है कि गाव के गरीब लोगों को, ऐसे लोगों को जो खेतिहर मजदूर कहलाते है, उनके दरवाजो पर आप दुधारू पशु बांधने की व्यवस्था करें । ऐसे दुधारु जानवर जिनको नसल अच्छी हो, तो अच्छा दूध दे सके । अगर यह आप नही कर सकगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि 30-32 साल की जो पुरानी परम्परा नारा देते वाली लाइन पर चलना चाहते हैं, उससे आप चाहे लोगो को खश कर लें, तो समय बदल रहा है, आप बहुत दिन उनको अब खुश नही कर पायेगे और आप टिक नही पायेगे । आपको बदलना पडेगा और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, जिससे वास्तव में समाजवाद आ सके और समाजवादी मूल्यो की स्थापना कर सकें, ऐसे मल्य जो न्याय पर आधारित हों ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे इतना स मय बोलते के लिए दिया ।

18.05 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM REGARDING RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON BAGGAGE UNDER THE RELEVANT BAGGAGE RULES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Paper to be laid.

Shri Maganbhai Barot.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy of Notification No. 142-Customs/80 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of Customs Duty on baggage imported in excess of the permissible limits admissible under the relevant Baggage Rules. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1072/80.)

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 16, 1980/Asadha 25, 1902 (Saka).