

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

**[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]**

CONTENTS

[SEVENTH SERIES, VOL. IV, THIRD SESSION, 1980]

No. 1, Monday, June 9, 1980/Jyaistha 19, 1902 (Saka)

	COLUMN
Obituary References.	1-24
Introduction of New Ministers.	25-26
Written Answers to Questions.	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 20	26-58
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 19, 21 to 99 and 101 to 161	58-261
Atrocities on Harijans in Almora Distt.	262
Motion for Adjournment on Situation in Assam	263-65
Motions for Adjournment :	
Increase in price of certain Petroleum Products on the eve of session	265-76
Business Laid on the Table	277-80, 288-91
Business Calling Attention to Matter of urgent Public Importance—	
Acute power shortage in the country	280-288, 292-308
Shri Janardhana Poojary	280, 283-84
Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury	280-83, 284-286, 293-96
Shri K. A. Rajan	286-88, 292-93
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	296-300
Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochak	302-05
Shri Krishna Pratap Singh.	306-07
Business Signification by Member :	
(Shri H. N. Bahuguna)	307-08
Business Questions Under Rule 377 :	
(i) Bank credit facilities to rural population—	
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	308
(ii) Incidents of violence during recent Assembly election—	
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	308
(iii) Reported retrenchment of Casual gangmen in Asansol Division—	
Shri Samar Mukherjee	309

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

(ii)

Colo

(iv) Need for running more trains in Malabar region of Kerala

Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan 31

(v) Reported relay hunger strike by members of All India Apprentices Union

Shri Indrajit Gupta 3

Statutory Resolution Re. Continuance of Proclamation in Respect of Assam . . . 3

Shri Zail Singh 31

Shri Biju Patnaik 32

Shri H. K. L. Bhagat 32

Shri Samar Mukherjee 33

Shri Santosh Mohan Dev 349-

Shri Frank Anthony 357

Shri Indrajit Gupta 364-

Shri P. A . Sangma 376-

Business Advisory Committee

Fourth Report—*Presented* 33

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

SEVENTH LOK SABHA

A

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil (Domariaganj)
Abdul Samad, Shri (Vellore)
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq (Srinagar)
Acharya, Shri Basudeb (Bankura)
Agarwal, Shri Satish (Jaipur)
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar (Budaun)
Ahmad, Shri Kamaluddin (Warangal)
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri (Pratapgarh)
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose (Narasapur)
Amarinder, Singh Shri (Patiala)
Anand Singh, Shri (Gonda)
Ankineedu, Shri M. (Machilipatnam)
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P. (Bapatla)
Ansari, Shri Z. R. (Unnao)
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad (Bilaspur)
Anwar Ahmad, Shri (Hapur)
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S. (Anakapalli)
Arakal, Shri Xavier (Ernakulam)
Arjunan, Shri K. (Dharmapuri)
Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)
Arya, Shri Kumbha Ram (Sikar)
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri (Maharajganj)
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi (Washim)
Azmi, Dr. A. U. (Jaunpur)

B

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar)
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri (Singhbhum)
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal (Tonk)
Baitha, Shri D. L. (Araria)
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari (Sitapur)
Balan, Shri A. K. (Ottapalam)
Balanandan, Shri E. Mukundapuram)
Baleshwar Ram, Shri (Rosera)
Banatwalla, Shri G. M. (Ponnani)
Bansi Lal, Shri (Bhiwani)
Barman, Shri Palas (Balurghat)
Barot, Shri Maganbhai (Ahmedabad)
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)
Barway, Shri J. C. (Ramtek)
Basu, Shri Chitta (Barasat)
Behera, Shri Rasabehari (Kalahandi)
Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Sitamarhi)
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L. (East Delhi)
Bhagwan Dev, Shri (Ajmer)
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram (Sarangarh)
Bhatia, Shri R. L. (Amritsar)
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore)
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil (Burdwan)
Bheekhabhai, Shri (Banswara)
Bhim Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu (Sambalpur)

Dhole, Shri R. R. (Bombay South Central)

Dhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram (Dhule)

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)

Birbal, Shri (Ganganagar)

Birender Singh Rao, Shri (Mahendragarh)

Biswas, Shri Ajoy (Tripura West)

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao Srikakulam)

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy (Diamond Harbour)

Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur (Faridkot)

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri (Sambhal)

Buta Singh, Shri (Ropar)

C

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan (Calcutta South)

Chakradhari Singh, Shri (Surguja)

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri (Amroliha)

Chandra Shekhar, Shri (Ballia)

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri (Banka)

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal (Durg)

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V. (Davangere)

Charan Singh, Shri (Bagpat)

Charanjit Singh, Shri (South Delhi)

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Jadavpur)

Chaturbhuj, Shri (Jhalawar)

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati (Khajuraho)

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh (Bikaner)

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R. (Mehsana)

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib (Berhampore)

Chavan, Shri S. B. (Nanded)

Chavan, Shri Yashwantrao (Satara)

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai (Anand)

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya (Vijaywada)

Chhangur Ram, Shri (Jalgaon)

Chingwang Konyak, Shri (Nagaland)

Chinnaswamy, Shri C. (Gobichettipalayam)

Choubey, Shri Narayan (Midnapore)

Choudary, Shri Chitturi Subha Rao (Eluru)

Choudhari, Shri K. B. (Bijapur)

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash (Amravati)

Chaudhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan (Malda)

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin (Katwa)

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh (Dhar)

D

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh (Kaira)

Daga, Shri Mool Chand (Pali)

Dalbir Singh, Shri (Shahdol)

Dalbir Singh, Shri (Sirsa)

Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dohad)

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu (Rajapur)

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila (Bonnay North Central)

Das, Shri A. C. (Jajpur)

Das, Shri R. P. (Krishnagar)

Dennis, Shri N. (Nagercoil)

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. (Parvathipuram)

Desai, Shri B. V. (Raichur)

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan (Silchar)

Devarajan, Shri B. (Rasipuram)

Devi Lal, Shri (Sonapat)

Dhandapani, Shri C. T. (Pollachi)

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant (Nagpur)

Digamber Singh, Shri (Mathura)

Digvijay Singh, Shri (Surendranagar)

Dogra, Shri G. L. (Jammu)

Doongar Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)

Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari (Giridih)

Dubey, Shri Ramnath (Banda)

E

Ekka, Shri Christopher (Sundargarh)

Era Anbarasu, Shri (Chengalpattu)

Era Mohan, Shri (Coimbatore)

F

- Faleiro, Shri Eduardo (Mormugao)
Fernandes, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Udipi)

G

- Gagdil, Shri V. N. (Pune)
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K. (Banaskantha)
 Gaekwad, Shri R. P. (Baroda)
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao (Kolhapur)
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai (Mandvi)
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira (Medak)
 Gandhi, Shri Sanjay (Amethi)
 Gangwar, Shri Harish Kumar (Pilibhit)
 Garcha, Shri Davinder Singh (Ludhiana)
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Kairana)
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok (Jodhpur)
 Ghorpade, Shri R. Y. (Bellary)
Ghosh, Shri Niren (Dum Dum)
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha (Nabadwip)
 Ghufraan Azam, Shri (Betul)
 Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Shri (Moradabad)

Gireraj Singh, Shri, (Sultanpur)

Giri, Shri Sudhir (Contai)

Gohil, Shri G. B. (Bhavnagar)

Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela (Alleppey)
 Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi (Palani)
 Gouzagin, Shri N. (Outer Manipur)
 Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte (Chikmagalur)

Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje (Hassan)

Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar (Kota)

Gulsher Ahmed, Shri (Satna)

Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Basirhat)

H

- Hakam Singh, Shri** (Bhatinda)
 Halder, Shri **Krishna** Chandra (Durgapur)
Hannan Mollah, Shri (Uluberia)
Narikesb Bahadur, Shri (Gorakhpur)
 Hasda, Shri Matilal (Jhargram)
 Hembrom, Shri Seth (Rajmahal)
 Horo, Shri N. E. (Khunti)

I

- Imbichibava, Shri **E. K.** (Calicut)
 Indervesh, Swami (Rohtak)
 Indra Kumari, Shrimati (Aligarh)

J

- Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji (Jamnagar)
 Jaffer Shrief, Shri C. K. (Bangalore North)
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri (Sasaram)
 Jagpal Singh, Shri (Hardwar)
 Jai Narain Roat, Shri (Salumber)
 Jaideep Singh, Shri (Godhra)
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram (Chandni Chowk)
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander (Barmar)
 Jakhar, Shri Bal Ram (Ferozpur)
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri (Kishanganj)
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan (Ujjain)
 Jena, Shri Chintamani (Balasore)
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram (Bombay North West)
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra (Madhubani)
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath (Saharsa)
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri (Ghosi)
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri (Shahjahanpur)

K

- Kahandole, Shri Z. M. (Malegaon)
 Kailash Pati, Shrimati (Mohantalga)
 Kalanidhi, Dr. A. (Madras Central)
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D. (Nellore)
 Kamal Nath, Shri (Chhindwara)

Kamla Kumari, Kumari (Palamau)
 Kandaswamy, Shri M. (Tiruchengode)
 Karan Singh, Dr. (Udhampur)
 Karma, Shri Laxman (Baster)
 Karunanidhi, Shri Thazhai M. (Nagapattinam)

Kashyap, Shri Jai Pal Singh (Aonla)
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila (Lucknow)
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath (Chandigarh)

Keyur Bhusan, Shri (Raipur)
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad (Kanpur)
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali (Muzaffarnagar)

Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan (Bulandshahr)

Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A. (Etah)
 Khan, Shri Misaryar (Bareilly)
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali (Rampur)
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina (Meerut)
 Kochak, Shri Ghulam Rasool (Anantnag)

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Adoor)
 Kosalram, Shri K. T. (Tiruchendur)
 Kishan Dutt, Shri (Simla)
 Krishna, Shri S. M. (Mandya)
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri (Maharajganj)

Krishnan, Shri G. Y. (Kolar)
 Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai (Bhir)
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S. (Solapur)
 Kulandaivelu, Dr. V. (Chidambaram)
 Kunhambu, Shri K. (Cannanore)
 Kunwar Ram, Shri (Nawada)
 Kurien, Prof. P. J. (Mavelikara)
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri (Amalapuram)

L

Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumkur)
 Lakshmanan, Shri G. (Madras North)
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj)
 Lawrance, Shri M. M. (Idukki)

M

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra (Motihari)

Madhuri Singh, Shrimati (Purnea)
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram (Kangra)
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S. (Jalgaon)
 Mahala, Shri R. P. (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)

Mahata, Shri Chitta (Purulia)

Mahendra Prasad, Shri (Jahanabad)
 Maitra, Shri Sunil (Calcutta North East)

Makwana, Shri Narsinh (Dhandhuka)
 Mallanna, Shri K. (Chitradurga)
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman (Jagatsinghpur)

Mallikarjun, Shri (Mahbubnagar)
 Mallu, Shri A. R. (Nagarkurnool)
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal (Jhanjharpur)

Mandal, Shri Mukunda (Mathurapur)
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joynagar)
 Mane, Shri R. S. (Ichalkaranji)
 Mani, Shri K. B. S. (Perambalur)

dabad)

Manni Lal, Shri (Hardoi)
 Martand Singh, Shri (Rewa)
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed (Murshidabad)
 Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai (Rajkot)
 Mayathevar, Shri K. (Dindigul)
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar (Sawai Madhopur)

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar (Samastipur)

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M. (Kutch)
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K. (Thane)
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram (Nagaur)
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar (Seoni)
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina (Salempur)
 Misra, Shri Harinatha (Darbhanga)
 Misra, Shri Nityananda (Belangir)

Misra, Shri Satyagopal (Tamluk)
 Modak, Shri Bijoy (Arambagh)
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri (Barrack-
 pore)
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan (Puri)
 Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao (Karad)
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwad
 South)

More, Shri Ramkrishna (Khed)
 Motilal Singh, Shri (Sidhi)
 Mubarak Shah, Shri Khwaja (Bara-
 mulla)
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta (Pans-
 kura)

Mukherjee, Shri Samar (Howrah)
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
 (Asansol)
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary (Jalesar)
 Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
 (Muvattupuzha)

Murthy, Shri M. Rajashewhara
 (Mysore)

Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 (Kanakapura)

Murugian, Shri S. (Tiruppattur)

Muthu Kumaran, Shri R. (Cuddalore)

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas (Chimur)

Muzaffar Husain, Shri Syed
 (Bahraich)

N

Nagaratnam, Shri T. (Sriperumbu-
 dur)

Nagina Rai, Shri (Gopalgani)

Nahata, Shri B. R. (Mandsaur)

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal (Chitoor)

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya (Kanara)

Naik, Shri Surup Singh Hirya
 (Nandurbar)

Naikar, Shri D. K. (Dharwad North)

Nair, Shri B. K. (Quilon)

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri (Siddipet)

Narayana, Shri K. S. (Hyderabad)

Natarajan, Shri Cumbum N. (Peri-
 yakulam)

Nayak, Shri Murtyunajaya (Phulbani)

Neelalohithadasan, Shri A. (Tri-
 vandrum)

Negi, Shri T. S. (Tehri Garhwal)

Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar (Rae
 Bareli)

Netam, Shri Arvind (Kanker)

Ngangom Mohendra, Shri (Inner
 Manipur)

Nihal Singh, Shri (Agra)

Nihal Singh, Shri (Chandausi)

Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S. (Sang-
 rur)

Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar (Hoshanga-
 bad)

O

Odedra, Shri Maldevji M. (Porban-
 dar)

Oraon, Shri Kartik (Lohardaga)

P

Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
 (Tindivanam)

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath (Bayana)

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand (Hooghly)

Palaniappan, Shri C. (Salem)

Panday, Shri Kedar (Bettiah)

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Khalilabad)

Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar (Rajgarh)

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Bhuba-
 neswar)

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare (Roberts-
 ganj)

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 (Hamirpur)

Pardhi, Shri Kesharao (Bhandara)

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R. (Patna)

Parthasarathy, Shri P. (Rajampet)

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb (Ratna-
 giri)

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Hajipur)

Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 (Broach)

Patel, Shri Amrit (Gandhinagar)

Patel, Shri C. D. (Surat)

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai (Junagadh)

Patel, Shri Shantubhai (Sabarkantha)
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H. (Bulsar)
Pathak, Shri Ananda (Darjeeling)
Patil, Shri A. T. (Kolaba)
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe (Kopargan)
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare (Ahmednagar)
Patil, Shri Shankarao (Baramati)
Patil, Shri Shivraj V. (Latur)
Patil, Shri Uttamrao (Yavatmal)
Patil, Shri Vasantao (Sangli)
Patil, Shri Veerendra (Bagalkot)
Patil, Shri Vijay N. (Erandol)
Patnaik, Shri Biju (Kendrapara)
Patnaik, Shri Janki Ballav (Cuttack)
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P. (Rajahmundry)
Pattuswamy, Shri D. (Vandavasi)
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb (Jalna)
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala (Tirupathi)
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram (Jalore)
Pilot, Shri Rajesh (Bharatpur)
Poojary, Shri Janardhana (Mangalore)
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram (Chandrapur)
Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiris)
Pradhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)
Prasam Kumar, Shri S. N. (Chikballapur)
Premi, Shri Mangal Ram (Bijnor)
Pullaiah, Shri Darur (Anantapur)
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari (Raigarh)

Q

Qazi Saleem, Shri (Aurangabad)
Quadri, Shri S. T. (Shimoga)

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal (Misrikh)
Rahim, Shri A. A. (Chirayinkil)
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna (Kasaragod)
Rai, Shri Ramayan (Deoria)

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai (Sagar)
Rajamallu, Shri K. (Peddapalli)
Rajan, Shri K. A. (Trichur)
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh (Bombay South)
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri (Firezabad)
Raju, Shri P. V. G. (Bobbili)
Rakesh, Shri R. N. (Chail)
Ram, Shri Ramaswaroop (Gaya)
Ram Awadh, Shri (Akbarpur)
Ram Kinkar, Shri (Bara Banki)
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai (Mayuram)
Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Krishnagiri)
Ramulu, Shri H. G. (Koppal)
Rana Vir Singh, Shri (Kaiserganj)
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita (Panaji)
Ranga, Prof. N. G. (Guntur)
Ranjit Singh, Shri (Chatra)
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda (Bhadrachalam)
Rao, Shri Jagannath (Berhampur)
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala (Khammam)
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara (Tenali)
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi (Kakinada)
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan (Karimnagar)
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha (Hanamkonda)
Rasheed Masood, Shri (Saharanpur)
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra (Aska)
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh (Chhota Udaipur)
Rathod, Shri Uttam (Hingoli)

Raut, Shri Bhola (Bagaha)
Ravani, Shri Navin (Amreli)
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh (Almora)

Reddi, Shri G. S. (Miryalguda)
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha (Adilabad)
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda (Narasaraopet)
Reddy, Shri K. Obul (Cuddapah)

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
(Kurnool)

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal (Nizama-
bad)

Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa (Hindupur)

Reddy, Shri P. Venkata (Ongole)

Reddy, Shri T. Damodar (Nalgonda)

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)

Rothuama, Dr. R. (Mizoram)

Roy, Shri A. K. (Dhanbad)

Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch
Behar)

S

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)

Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)

Sahu, Shri Narayan (Deogarh)

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Ranchi)

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal (Kuru-
kshetra)

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
(Manjeri)

Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)

Saminuddin, Shri (Godda)

Sangma, Shri P. A. (Tura)

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran (Ghatam-
pur)

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)

Sarangi, Shri R. P. (Jamshedpur)

Sathe, Shri Vasant (Wardha)

Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K. (Rama-
nathapuram)

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri (Khagaria)

Satya Deo Singh, Prof. (Chapra)

Sawant, Shri T. M. (Osmanabad)

Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)

Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai (Karur)

Selvarapu, Shri N. (Tiruchirapalli)

Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North
West)

Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)

Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)

Sethi, Shri P. C. (Indore)

Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal (Hath-
ras)

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
(Chittorgarh)

Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukha-
bad)

Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)

Shamanna, Shri T. R. (Bangalore
South)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Shannmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)

Sharma, Shri Mundar (Jabalpur)

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Bala-
ghat)

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)

Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)

Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol
Bagh)

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)

Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Said-
pur)

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)

Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)

Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secundera-
bad)

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, (Shri
(Rajnandgaon)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Maha-1
samund)

Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)

Singaravadiel, Shri S. (Than-
javur)

Singh, Shri B. D. (Phulpur)

Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)

Singh, Shri C. P. N. (Padrauna)

Singh, Shri D. G. (Shahabad)

Singh Deo, Shri K. P. (Dhenkanal)

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)

Sinha, Shrimati Kishore (Vaishali)

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 (Aurangabad)

Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A.
Tiruelveli)

Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)

**Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapad-
 vanj)**

Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)

Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)

Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)

Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)

Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Jullundur)

**Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chama-
 rajanagar)**

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)

Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)

Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)

Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal (Udaipur)

**Sukbbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdas-
 pur)**

Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)

Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balua)

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)

Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)

**Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Puduk-
 kottai)**

**Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay
 North East)**

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
 (Damoh)

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)

Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)

**Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal
 East)**

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)

Tewary, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)

Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
 (Khandwa)

Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)

**Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandhar-
 pur)**

**Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal
 West)**

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
 (Balrampur)

**Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Nauni
 Tal)**

Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)

Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)

Tripathi Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)

Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bilhaur)

Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)

Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)

**Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New
 Delhi)**

Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)

**Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay
 North)**

Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)

**Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras
 South)**

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 (Arrah)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)

**Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Main-
 puri)**

**Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhli-
 shahr)**

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)

**Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri (Mia-
 habad)**

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
 (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)
Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)
Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khar-
gone)

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)
Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hohiarpur)
Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)
Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Harinath Misra

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

Shri K. Rajamallu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

The Prime Minister (All Ministries/Departments not specified below)—
Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Minister of External Affairs—Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

The Minister of Home Affairs—Giani Zail Singh.

The Minister of Communications—Shri C. M. Stephen.

The Minister of Railways—Shri Kamlapati Tripathi

The Minister of Finance—Shri R. Venkataraman.

The Minister of Energy and Coal—Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri.

The Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines—Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

The Minister of Irrigation—Shri Kedar Pande.

The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers—Shri Veerendra Patil.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Supply and Rehabilitation—
Shri V. P. Sathe.

The Minister of Works and Housing—Shri P. C. Sethi.

The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs—Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

The Minister of Education and Health and Social Welfare—Shri B. Shankaranand.

The Minister of Shipping and Transport and Tourism and Civil Aviation—
Shri A. P. Sharma.

The Minister of Civil Supplies—Shri V. C. Shukla.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction—Rao Birendra Singh

The Minister of Planning—Shri N. D. Tiwari.

Ministers of State

- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour—Shri T. Anjaih.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies—Shri Z. R. Ansari.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry—Shri Charanjit Chanana.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Shri Chandulal Chandrakar.**
- The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Sitaram Kesari.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health—Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy—Shri Vikram Mahajan.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Yogendra Makwana.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Kartik Oraon.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Shri Buta Singh.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Departments under the Charge of Prime Minister—Shri C. P. N. Singh.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers—Shri Dalbir Singh.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture—Shri R. V. Swaminathan.**
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri P. Ventakasubbaiah.**

Deputy Ministers

- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing—Shri Mohammad Usman Arif.**
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri Maganbhai Barot.**
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Mallikarjun.**
- The Deputy Minister in the Departments of Science and Technology and Space—Shri Vijay N. Patil.**
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry—Shri P. Venkata Reddy.**
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation—Shri P. K. Thungon.**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. IV First day of the Third Session of the Seventh Lok Sabha

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, June 9, 1980/Jyaistha 19,
1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
clock.*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia, Shri Aziz Imam, a sitting Member, and six former Members, namely Sarvashri Ramanand Tiwary, K. Chikkalingalah, Ietha Lal Joshi, Shamim Ahmed Shamim, Shiv Sharma and Mahavir Tyagi.

Marshal Tito passed away on 4th May 1980 at the age of 87 after a serious illness of about four months.

His passing away is a loss that transcends the boundaries of his beloved fatherland. Marshal Tito's was a towering personality. He was the last of the three great founders of non-aligned movement, the other two being the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the late President Nasser. One of its skilled exponents, Marshal Tito helped in building non-alignment into a potent and cohesive force in world politics, a force for easing international tensions. He worked incessantly for promoting the cause of peace and understanding between people of the world. In 1974 he received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Father of modern Yugoslavia and the guardian of its unity, Marshal Tito won legendary fame in World War II by organising his people against the onslaught of fascism. Keeping aloof from the power blocs, he welded his people into a nation and channelised their energies in building a modern industrial Yugoslavia. The present prosperity, industrial development and social well-being of the people of Yugoslavia are an eloquent testimony to his farsighted vision and unremitting dedication to the service of the people. He was a revolutionary but not a slave of dogma, a staunch fighter for freedom and independence, a crusader for human justice and an architect of non-bloc policy.

We pay our tribute to the memory of this great statesman of our era who symbolised in himself the aspirations of contemporary mankind for peace, freedom and international understanding. In his death, Yugoslavia has lost a great leader and India a great friend. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our sorrow to the bereaved family members of Marshal Tito, the Government and the people of Yugoslavia.

Shri Aziz Imam was a Member of the Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha representing Mirzapur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during the years 1952—66.

An agriculturist and a social worker, he was appointed as Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1962. He devoted his time and energy to the welfare of the labourers and uplift of the backward classes and the down-trodden people. He was President of

the Chapra Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur; Eastern Hill Carpet Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur and Kasarbatti Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur.

An active parliamentarian, he took interest in the proceedings of the House. He passed away at New Delhi on 30th April 1980 at the age of 55.

Shri Ramanand Tiwary was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977—79 representing Bauxer constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1952—72. He was appointed as Home Minister in the Bihar State in 1967 and 1971.

A prominent social and political worker, he was Chairman, (i) Bihar Police and Jail-men's Association, (ii) All India Telegraphs Union, (iii) Bengal Coal Congress Mazdoor Union and (iv) Rashtriya Nav-nirman Mazdoor Sabha. He took keen interest in the welfare of working class people.

He passed away at Patna on 5th April 1980, at the age of 71.

Shri K. Chikkalingaiah was a Member of the Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1972—79 representing Mandya constituency of Karnataka.

A freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment in 1940.

An advocate and agriculturist, he was associated with several social organisations and educational institutions at district and State levels. He was a Member of the Mysore Representative Assembly for eight years.

He took keen interest in the promotion of education and modernisation of agriculture and joint-farming.

During his membership of Sixth Lok Sabha, he also served on the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

He passed away at Mandya on 8th April, 1980, at the age of 73.

Shri Jethalal Joshi was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952—57 representing Madhya Saurashtra of the then Saurashtra State. Before his election to Lok Sabha, he was Deputy Chairman, Constituent Assembly, Saurashtra, during 1949-50 and later Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Saurashtra, during 1950—52.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Joshi participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment in 1930 and again in 1942. An active social worker, he worked for uplift of the labour and the depressed classes. He started Seva Sangh in 1932 and was President of Labour Organisations in Saurashtra during 1944—48. He was Chairman, Council of Administration of Rajkot State in 1948.

He passed away at Rajkot on 10th April, 1980, at the age of 78.

Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971—77 representing Srinagar constituency of Jammu and Kashmir State. Earlier, he was a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly during 1967—71.

An advocate and a journalist, he was editor of an Urdu weekly of Srinagar. He was Member, Executive Council, Anjuman-i-Turraqi Urdu and President of the Non-Gazetted Employees' Union of Telephones and Telegraphs Department, Kashmir Circle. An active Parliamentarian and an effective orator, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

He passed away on 1st May, 1980, at the age of 46.

Pandit Shiv Sharma was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967—70 representing Vidisha constituency of Madhya Pradesh. An eminent Ayurvedic physician, he was associated with a number of organisations and institutions working in the field of Ayurveda at State and All-India level. He was President, All India Ayurvedic Congress, for a number of

years. Recipient of Padma Bhushan and Vaidya Ratna awards, he was also conferred several other honorary degrees by various eminent institutions. Pandit Sharma was Colombo Plan Adviser on Ayurveda to the Government of Ceylon in 1959 and was also Adviser to various Public Service Commissions in India and abroad. He also served as Honorary Secretary, Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Board, Government of India.

He passed away at Bombay on 20th May, 1980, at the age of 74.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1946—67, representing Dehra Dun constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was a Member of the Rajya Sabha during 1970—76. Earlier, he was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for nine years. An agriculturist and a veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the non-cooperation movement and was convicted several times.

He served as a Minister at the Centre and held the portfolios of Revenue and Expenditure during 1951—53, Defence organisation during 1953—57 and Rehabilitation during 1964—66. An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in rural uplift and social reforms. He served with distinction as Chairman, (i) Public Accounts Committee—1962—64, (ii) P & T Tariff Committee—1967, (iii) Study Group of Administrative Reforms Commission on Direct Taxes—1968 and (iv) Fifth Finance Commission—1968.

He passed away at New Delhi on 22nd May, 1980, at the age of 80.

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

The hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I rise to

pay homage to President Tito, whose death has been deeply mourned by India and indeed by the entire world.

Josip Broz Tito was a man of extraordinary achievements. He was the creator of modern Yugoslavia, an indomitable fighter against fascism and imperialism, a true exemplar of the spirit of national self-reliance and, all in all, one of the giants of our times. His quest for peace, and for equality and justice in international affairs made a profound impression on all nations. He threw in his lot with the leaders of the newly free nations of Asia and Africa to evolve the concept of non-alignment which would enable them to assert their independence and devote themselves to their own problems free of involvement with the rivalries of the power blocs of the post-war period.

My family and I have known President Tito for nearly three decades. I remember in particular his close friendship with Jawaharlal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser. They were the three great men representing three continents but united in the vision of a world without war and exploitation of any kind. President Tito was host to the first formal conference of Non-Aligned Nations which was held in Belgrade. It was a pleasure for me to work closely with him at the later non-aligned summits in Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo.

The people of India regarded President Tito as one of their true friends. We felt privileged to receive him in our country and in this very building. Yugoslavia and India have maintained excellent bilateral relations and have worked together in all international forums for larger causes.

I had the honour of representing the people and the Government of India at the funeral of this great statesman and to offer to the people of Yugoslavia the sympathy and condolences of India. Yugoslavia's loss is shared by the peoples of all countries.

Seldom has any capital witnessed such a gathering of Heads of States, governments, international organisations, high dignitaries and many others. I was especially touched to see President Nasser's children there.

The ideas of great men live beyond their mortal span. People will continue to be inspired by the spirit of resistance and reconciliation which President Tito symbolised with such elegance combined with determination.

Sir, you have mentioned also some of the other important people and colleagues who have passed away in this interim period. They are all well-known to all sections of the House and I do not have to speak about their work or about their personality. I should like to say specially a word about Shri Aziz Imam because he was a young man who came from a family of freedom fighters and whose father had made a name for himself and this tradition was carried on by the family. He was with us to the very last moment. He seemed to be well and happy and, therefore, the shock of his passing away was all the greater. He had a bright future before him. I should like to extend my deep condolences to his family.

Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim was another member who made a very special mark on this House and wherever he went. We can call him the stormy-petrel of the House. His speeches here were sometimes sharp but always full of humour and sympathy for the various causes. I was really sad to hear the news of his passing away specially as before that he had a very long and extremely painful illness. To the families of all these people we extend our sincere sympathies and deep condolences.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I myself and my party fully associate with the noble sentiments and the tribute which have been paid by you and the Prime Minister to Marshal Tito.

Sir, the world has lost a great statesman in the death of Marshall Tito. He was respected and loved all over the world. Particularly, the people in India had a special feeling of love and respect for Marshal Tito because he, along with our First Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, made a very great contribution to world peace, to disarmament and to non-alignment. He rose from an ordinary factory worker to a position where he acquired the status of a world leader. This will continue to inspire the millions of young people all over the world as to how an ordinary worker, because of his convictions, because of his hard work and because of his understanding, can acquire a high position and respect and love all over the world.

He was a person who, even at his very old age, was working with great passion for peace, for disarmament and for strengthening the non-alignment movement. Lastly, at Havana, but for him, perhaps, there would have been difficulties in non-alignment movement. In spite of his failing health, he took a long journey, went to Havana and saw to it that the non-alignment movement at the Havana Conference gets greater strength and greater confidence.

Sir, I think that his contribution to the non-alignment movement will be always recorded in history as a contribution of great glory and a contribution to world peace.

As regards our good friend, Shri Azeez Imam, I had the privilege to work with him as a colleague. He was a person who, because of his lovable nature, never annoyed any person. He was always in his smiling face and was a very openhearted person. We have lost a very good social worker, a political worker and a public man in him.

So far as Shamim Ahmed Shamim is concerned we all feel shocked that at a very young age cruel death had

taken him away from us. He was a great journalist and a very good parliamentarian. As the Prime Minister has rightly said, Shamim, even though was very sharp in his attack, nobody took ill of his sharpness. He was always a lovable person and was always humorous even in his sharp attack. Others have also made their contributions. (Interruptions) I thank my colleague for reminding me about Shri Tyagi.

Mahavir Tyagi was also known as an important parliamentarian for his contribution to the various fields in our country. He was an ardent freedom fighter, along with thousands of others, for the freedom of our country and, as a Parliamentarian and as a Minister, he also made a mark. The House will certainly join me in paying a tribute to Mahavir Tyagi.

So far as other members are concerned, I would like to associate myself and my party in sending our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed here by you and the Leader of the House as also other friends. The loss of Marshall Tito is a big loss for the world non-alignment movement which is assuming an anti-imperialistic character. This is also a very big loss of a true friend of India. Of course, he is a very big object lesson for the others. He came from a very poor peasant family. He joined as a worker in factories; also he joined the trade union movement. Subsequently he joined the Communist Movement and he became the leader of the Yugoslavia Communist Party. He had to undergo long imprisonments and had to be exterred. But, his name became famous throughout the world. When he struggled against the Fascist occupation, that was conducted under his leadership in Yugoslavia. The name Tito was not his original name.

He assumed the name of Tito probably in 1933-34. His name was Josip Broz. Like Lenin and Stalin his original name went into the background and this name became world-famous. He became world famous personality by the name of Marshal Tito.

Sir, not only did he build up a modern State of Yugoslavia but also Yugoslavia being a country where so many nationalities live it is one of his big contributions that he united all nationalities in the State, defending the identity of all the nationalities and unifying them in a federation.

Sir, his popularity and his personality was so big that even in Yugoslavia he was made the life President of the State which signifies his popularity. So, the loss of such an outstanding personality and such a very big organiser and leader of world stature is really a very big loss Yugoslavia—not only to Yugoslavia but all the anti-imperialist people of the world and a very big loss to the non-aligned movement. So, I pay great homage to this departed leader.

Regarding the others I share all the sentiments expressed here and I request you to convey our sentiments to the families of these departed leaders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the tributes paid by you, the Leader of the House and other hon'ble Members.

Sir, I had the opportunity in 1952 to go as a member of the socialist delegation to Yugoslavia and discuss many problems of ideological considerations and socialist re-construction of Yugoslavia with Marshal Tito and I found that here was a dynamic man who was trying to have social re-construction of Yugoslavia but at the same time build altogether an independent path. In every time of crisis he demonstrated through action that there could be

either sovereignty of the nation or there could not be the sovereignty of the nation. There could not be anything like limited sovereignty. That is the legacy he has left.

Sir, my old colleague Shri Ramnand Tiwary with whom I was associated in the Janata party and socialist movement began his life as a revolutionary in 1942 movement in which he led a police revolt and strangely enough the same person who led the police revolt became the Home Minister in the Bihar government. He was an activist but as the nature would have it this great activist suffered a paralytic stroke and was bed-ridden and died in a paralytic way.

Sir, Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim, as the Prime Minister has rightly said, displayed a great sense of humour both inside and outside the House. Once Jayaprakash Narayan had called a conference on free and fair elections. At that time Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim said that we in Kashmir always realised that there were no free and fair elections but you in other parts of India have realised only now. Then one member asked him. How is it then that you were elected in 1971? He replied that whenever an air crash takes place so many people die but some survive also and I am one of those who survived. While speaking on personal laws of the Muslims he struck a very interesting note and said: Why, you Hindus, are against the personal law of the Muslims? You people might not feel bored with one single wife but why do you want us to suffer from the same boredom? That was the sense of humour he displayed both inside and outside the House.

Sir, as far as Shri Mahavir Tyagi was concerned, he was a great freedom fighter and very few knew that he faced court martial and that too under a foreign regime. Sir, I must also point out to you that he was also a close associate of the late

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with whom he occasionally differed—he clashed with him—but even then the affection of Pandit Nehru for Tyagi never went down. And there again he had a great sense of humour. Once, while they were sitting across the breakfast table—probably the Prime Minister may recall—Tyagi ji told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 'while you are trying to peel out the apples, you are really trying to remove that portion of the apples, in which there are vitamins. So, Pandit Nehru told Mr. Tyagi, 'You better concentrate on vitamins and I will eat the apples.' That is how actually in spite of political clashes there was a sense of humour and a sense of affection between them.

Sir, I join you and the other Members of the House in paying tributes to the departed and I hope you will communicate to the Members of the bereaved family our deep condolences.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Sir, the death of Marshal Tito is a great loss to the non-aligned countries as well as the entire world. Sir, he was an architect of modern Yugoslavia. His convictions and his independent thinking were applauded by all leaders of the world.

Sir, as far as the other Members who passed away from us are concerned I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister.

Sir, I request you to convey our heart-felt condolences, on behalf of the D.M.K. party, to the bereaved families.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my and my party's sorrowful duty, to join in paying our humble tributes to the great Statesman of the world, Marshal Tito, who passed away recently. I think in his death it is not as though Yugoslavia alone has lost

a fatherly leader and father figure, but, the world has lost its statesman of insight who has made his contribution to the solution of the world problems.

Sir, I remember his first visit to India. He happened to reach Bombay first because he came all the way from Yugoslavia in a naval ship. And a very proper welcome was arranged for him at the Gateway of India. And I saw him as rather a very interesting, but distant figure in the splendidous admiral's uniform. In the course of the same trip, we had another occasion to receive him; and that was in Avadi, in the open session of the Congress, when more than half-a-million people joined in welcoming Marshal Tito. And there I got a completely different impression and I saw that the distant State Official that I saw at the Gateway of India was a man of the masses and he identified himself with the people of India, with the causes of the Indian people. And that Avadi Congress Session is very important because that Congress session took a very important step pledging ourselves to the cause of socialism, because for the first time, our party and the nation accepted the socialist pattern of society as its goal.

Now, Marshal Tito was a product as far as Yugoslavia was concerned, of the resistance movement against the fascists. But the Marshal Tito that the world knows is a phenomenon of a post world war situation. He was the first man who had his confrontation with the Stalin's regime. And that required a great courage of conviction and foresight.

He along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Nasser, pioneered the great movement of Non-alignment.

At that time even some wisest statesmen of the world were laughing at this remote thing but later on

they came to realise what strength this Non-alignment movement had.

Sir, some leaders and not only leaders of their own countries, but, in the course of service to the Nation, they get involved in world causes, in the problems of world peace and war. And Marshal Tito was one of them. Therefore, he was not only a leader of his country, but he was a world leader, a world figure. In his death particularly we in India feel that we have lost not some leader of a distant country, but we feel that we have lost one of our leaders who had shown sympathy and friendship for Indian people. Personally I had an opportunity to meet him and discuss matters for some time and I found that he had got a very great capacity of asking penetrating questions and giving categorical advices.

In the last few years, a question was asked all over the world: "What after Tito in Yugoslavia?". I am very glad indeed that Tito in his last few years concentrated how Yugoslavia should function after his departure and he has institutionalised the idea of collective leadership in his country. He has made a permanent contribution to the cause of the free world. I pay my very humble tribute to a man who was a leader of mankind.

Speaking about others, Shri Shamim Ahmad Shamim was a very well known member of this House. His humour, particularly his satire, his Urdu and English both, were so fine that he practically was friend of everybody in this House.

As far as other members are concerned, I share the sentiments already expressed by you and by others on their loss. I would particularly like to mention about Shri Mahavir Tyagi and Shri Ramanand Tiwary. Shri Mahavir Tyagi and Shri Ramanand Tiwary were the

products of the freedom struggle and both had started their career as police constables. It so happened, incidentally, that Shri Ramanand Tiwary later on in 1967 became the Police Minister of his State in the SVD Government. I had to deal with him as Home Minister at the Centre. Before I met him I was told that he was a difficult person, but while dealing with him I found that he was a very reasonable man provided you are sincere with him. As a member of this House also he was very friendly to all of us.

As far as Shri Mahavir Tyagi is concerned, he was one of the greatest freedom fighters. He was a member of the Central Cabinet and our colleague.

We deeply grieve the death of these important Members of this House. I would request you to convey our feelings to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the death of Marshal Tito, it is not only our country which has lost a good friend who had been working along with us for causes in which we believed for the last so many years, but it is obvious from what has already been said here that he was a person of world stature. That is the main thing. It has become a tradition of this House to pay homage to world figures who pass away after many many year whole life long service not only to their own country but to the cause of world peace, friendship between nations and in this particular case, the cause of non-alignment which is particularly dear to us in this country. He died at the age of 88 and fought as stubbornly and heroically against death for weeks on end as he fought throughout his life for the causes that he believed in. Upto the year 1941 hardly anybody in the world had heard of his name. He was already a middle-aged man then. But in 1941 when the Nazis attacked Yugoslavia and the old regime and the old army

of Yugoslavia collapsed like a house of cards, it is well to remember that but for Tito the fate of Yugoslavia and history might have been different from what it is now. It was he who organised a nation-wide partisan resistance which was conducted year after year in the mountains of Yugoslavia under unimaginable difficulties and against overwhelming odds because of the Nazi invaders. And I recall that at that time even the British Government under Winston Churchill was trying, by its own devious methods, to prop up some other rival dissident groups in Yugoslavia against Marshal Tito. Mr. Churchill, who was always far-seeing man, apparently did not like the idea of Tito coming into prominence. Tito will go down in history undoubtedly as the organizer, leader and inspirer of one of the most heroic anti-Fascist resistance movements that took place during that period.

As Mr. Chavan has said, from the role of being the leader of the partisan guerilla movement, he blossomed within a few years into the status of a world leader, particularly due to his linking himself up with this new movement of non-alignment of which our Pandit Nehru was one of the outstanding leaders. He had brought national unity to his country which, in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and before World War I, was river and split by all sorts of ethnic rivalries, different racial groups fighting against each other—the Serbs, Croats, Sicuanes and the Macedonians. Although Yugoslavia is a small country, it was suffering for many years from this dis-unity among the different ethnic groups; and it was Tito who, for the first time, on the basis of the socialist political and economic order which he constructed, was able to bring about the unity of all sections of the Yugoslavia people. We hope that this legacy which he has left behind, will be successfully preserved by those who have succeeded him.

I do not wish to add to, or to repeat the other noble sentiments which have been expressed here. He was a Communist. He might have had differences at times with other sections of the international communist movement, as they had with him. But nevertheless we are proud of the fact that he was a Communist; and today, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia who are bereft of his leadership and guidance, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which, after so many years, is without one who is considered to be its indispensable leader, very much need the good wishes and sentiments and sympathies of all friends of theirs. Therefore, I associate my party with the sentiments which have expressed here, of deep grief and sorrow at the passing away of this great man.

As far as the other Members are concerned, of course we are deeply grieved at the passing away, as we always are, of a number of Members who depart from us before we assemble after a long time. We will miss Mr. Mahavir Tyagi who was not only quite a popular figure in Parliament, but was a familiar, if I may say so rather eccentric, figure seen in the streets of Delhi, driving that old Vintage car of his. I do not know what has become of it now. But it has become quite a land-mark in Delhi.

Mr. Shamin Ahmed Shamim who has been taken away at a very very early age, was always the life and soul of this Parliament. Whenever he spoke—one may or may not agree with his views and ideas—he brought life and humours to the proceedings. For that, we will always be grateful to his memory.

Also we have mentioned here, particularly Mr. Ramanand Tiwary who must be remembered, I think, above all for the contribution which he made at the time of the national movement, the concluding stages of the Independence movement, when different types of mass actions were shaking the foundations of the British Government in this country.

At that time, it was Mr. Tiwary's leadership of the great police strike in Bihar which contributed its mite in shaking the power of the biggest imperialist Government in the world.

We are also grieved at the passing away of Shri Asiz Imam at a very early age.

We deeply mourn his loss and the loss of other friends and I would request you to convey our deepest condolences to their bereaved families

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माँत के कितने रूप हैं, कितने रंग हैं। एक रूप वह है, जिसमें माँत बिना बादलों के बिजली की तरह से गिरती है, और किसी फूल के पूरी तरह खिलने से पहले हो उसे झूलसा कर राख कर देती है। श्री अजीज इमाम की माँत भी इसी श्रेणी में आती है। कल तक वह हमारे बीच में थे। अभी अभी लोक सभा का चुनाव जीत कर आये थे। बरसों बाद राजधानी में उनसे मुलाकात का मौका मिला था। अभी हमारी बधाइयाँ शांत भी नहीं हो पाई थीं कि वह हमारे बीच से चले गये, रुठ गये, और ऐसे रुठ गये कि मनाने की हद्दों से गुजर गये। क्या हुआ, कैसे हुआ, जितने मुँह, उतनी बातें हैं। लेकिन एक बात पक्की है कि अब श्री इमाम के कहकहे सुनाई नहीं देंगे। ऐसी माँत देख कर लगता है कि क्या जिन्दगी सचमुच में कोई अर्थ रखती है, हार-जीत का कोई मतलब है?

लेकिन एक दूसरी माँत हमने देखी है, जिसमें माँत भपट्टा मार कर नहीं आई। ऐसा लगा कि जैसे आते आते वह डर रही है, कांप रही है—जैसे ले जाने के लिए आ रही है, उसके बारे में जानती है कि वह आसानी से जाने वाला नहीं है, दो दो हाथ करेगा—श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने इसका उल्लेख किया है—जो जीवन भर जुझा है, वह जाते जाते भी महाकाल के माथे पर पराक्रम और पुरुषार्थ के पद-चिन्ह अंकित करने में सफल होगा। ऐसी माँत हमने देखी है अपने मित्र देश, यूगोस्लाविया, के राष्ट्रपति टिटो के निधन में। एक महान मोर्चा, जो निरन्तर 88 वर्ष संघर्ष करता रहा, और

मार्त से भी जूझा। वह पहले जूझा अपने देश की मुक्ति के लिए और फिर नव-निर्माण के लिए। विश्व के राजनीतिज्ञ के रूप में उसने इस बात का अनुभव किया कि अगर निर्माण का यज्ञ सफल करना है और उसे पड़ोसियों के विधन से बचाना है, तो विश्व में ऐसी विचार धारा का प्रसार करना होगा, जिसका आधार सह-अस्तित्व हो और जिससे छोटे राष्ट्रों की स्वाधीनता सुरक्षित रहे। इसी में से निकला गुट-निरपेक्षता का महान आन्दोलन। विश्व के रंग-मंच पर तीन महान नेता आविर्भूत हुए: यूरोप से प्रीजिडेंट टीटो, अफ्रीका से राष्ट्रपति नार्सिर और एशिया से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू। वे शान्ति, स्वतंत्रता और सहयोग की विजय-पताका ले कर आये और उन्हें देख कर मर्त के सौदागरों के खेमों में एक हड़कंप मच गया। जो दुनिया को एक ही रंग में रंगना चाहते थे, उनका रंग उखड़ गया। मगर जो देश अभी अभी आजाद हुए थे, उन्हें एक तीसरा रास्ता मिल गया: किसी का पिछलग्गू बनने की जरूरत नहीं है।

हम स्वाभिमान के साथ स्वावलम्बन के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आज गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन एक शक्ति है और आज जब कि वह आन्दोलन एक नाजुक दौर से गुजर रहा है, राष्ट्रपति टीटो का निधन सारी मानवता के लिए एक क्षति है। ईमानदारी से गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति पर चल कर ही हम मार्शल टीटो के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर सकते हैं।

और भी हमारे साथी हम से पिछड़े हैं। श्री महावीर त्यागी भी सेनानी थे, हमेशा दो हाथ करने के लिए तैयार लेकिन अन्तःकरण कटूता से हमेशा के लिए रिक्त, स्नेह से आप्लावित।

पंडित शिव शर्मा के रूप में हमने एक विश्व-विख्यात विभूति को खो दिया। आयुर्वेद का ऐसा जानकार भारत में बिरला ही होगा।

पंडित रामानन्द तिवारी ने सिपाही के रूप में जीवन शुरू किया था और अन्त तक वह लड़ते रहे।

श्री क्षमीम की निधन के रूप में हम लोगों की व्यक्तिगत क्षति हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति मेरा नमन है और आप से अनुरोध है कि हमारी सम्बेदना शोक-संतप्त परिवारों तक पहुंचा दें।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): May I join with you, the hon. Prime Minister and other distinguished Members who have already spoken about the departed Members, to whom we have paid homage.

Marshal Tito, as we all know, started his political life as a partisan in the Russian Revolution of 1917 when he was a war prisoner there and he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the international communist movement. Subsequently he became the leader of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. He also became one of the most important leaders of the international brigade which fought for the democratic cause in the Spanish Civil War and his subsequent contributions in the fight against Hitler-Nazism and fascism in his own country and in the unification of his own country and rebuilding of his own country after the ravages of war are well known. He was a Communist, but I must say that he was a Communist non-conformist and by his steadfastness he won recognition from the socialist world and even from his opponents for the principle that every country has a right to build up socialism in its own way in the light of the conditions that obtained in each separate country.

He was one of the makers of the world as we know it today in the postwar period. He was one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement and as a matter of fact it is his communist non-conformism that made him break with the then Soviet Bloc of countries and join the non-aligned movement. I pay my homage to him.

I also join with other friends in paying my tribute to the Members of Parliament who have passed away;

particularly I cannot help remembering with great sentiments Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri Ramanand Tiwary, Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim and others with whom we had the honour to work in this Parliament, in this House. I request you to convey the feelings of this House to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join you, the Leader of the House and other hon. colleagues of mine in expressing my deep sense of condolence and grief on the passing away of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the unchallenged leader of the people of Yugoslavia and the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I also join you and others in paying respectful homage and tribute to the hallowed memory of the departed leader.

Josip Bros Tito, as you know, Sir, was the son of a blacksmith. He rose to the eminent position as the President of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. He joined in his early days the working class movement of Yugoslavia and also joined the partition movement against the Nazi invaders and liberated Yugoslavia from the thralldom of the fascist rule.

Tito was one who not only saved his country from the slavery of fascism but rebuilt it into a modern socialist Yugoslavia. He was the founder leader of the Non-aligned Movement and struggled to his last days to preserve and further deepen the unity of the Non-aligned Movement.

He introduced a new system and developed it for workers' self-management of industrial production. I would only mention that those who want to bring into existence a new relation of production in society would do well if they emulate this system of workers' self-management of industrial production.

It is known to the world that he was an ardent and true communist and he lived a dangerous life. He

propounded a significant theory to the people of the world.

"Marxism remains a valid doctrine, but it must be applied according to condition in any country and these differ everywhere."

His significant contribution has enriched the experiences of the communist movement of the world.

Sir, I join you and other again in conveying the deep sense of feeling and sorrow and grief to the people of Yugoslavia, who have been bereft of his leadership and want sympathy and support from the people of India.

In regard to other important leaders who have departed from us, I would only join you and say that you please convey our deep felt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved families of all of them.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I associate myself and my Group with tributes paid by you and the Prime Minister to the personality of President Tito of Yugoslavia. I also join in the sentiments expressed regarding our colleagues, the former Members of Lok Sabha, who passed away recently.

As far as the personality of President Tito is concerned, his was the dynamic personality with high qualities of head and heart. It was actually Marshal Tito who was the architect of the Non-aligned Movement together with the late lamented Prime Minister of our country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and former President of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser. By his passing away the entire world has lost a great statesman, Yugoslavia a great leader and India a great friend.

Regarding our colleagues, I will just say a word or two. Shri Mahavir Tyagi was really a great freedom fighter and man of great conviction and courage.

The memory of our friend, Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim and Aziz Imam is just, green in our hearts. They were with us until recently.

We cannot forget them. They were able parliamentarians, as has been told, and have rendered great service to the country and the people in various fields particularly political and social.

I quote an Urdu couplet:

ए बागबाने गुलशनने हस्ती यह क्या किया,
जाने चमन था गुल जो, वही तूने चुन लिया।

They were really the life of this country, the life of this garden of our country. They were really gems, and India has become poorer by their sad demise. I would request you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the people of Yugoslavia on the passing away of President Tito of Yugoslavia and also our condolences to the bereaved families of our colleagues.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK

(Anantnag): Mr. Speaker, I am here on behalf of my party and on my own behalf to pay tribute, as has been paid by the Prime Minister and others, to the memory of our late brothers and comrades. Some of them have been the leaders of great movements, some of them were our common fighters, but one thing is common that they all lived for the common man and they have contributed all for the country. I do not agree that they are dead. Physically they may be, but they will live in history as fighters, as leaders and statesmen, and they have left lasting remembrances. Those remembrances are so great that they have left a lasting impression on history. We cannot say that they are dead. Their actions are alive, their deeds are alive and their contributions are great. So they would not be treated as dead.

So far as Marshal Tito's life is concerned, we get glimpses of many lessons that Marshal Tito left. He was the creator of a movement, he fought for it and lived for it. We have to take it up and push it ahead with our dedication in the same way as he did. He was one of the great

founders of non-aligned movement along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser. It was unknown to the history at that time when he started this non-aligned movement. It was a very difficult task and he struggled for it and he saw that this non-aligned movement was a success. It was with this perspective that they started this movement to see that big power blocs do not dominate the smaller countries. So, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Marshal Tito are not with us, the ideal of non-aligned movement is alive. We have to make a success of it by our dedication and efforts and to see that the movement survives and is not lost from us. That would be the best tribute we pay to them.

I again join the Prime Minister and the Leaders of the Opposition parties in paying my tributes to them. Some of them have been lovers of freedom and many of them like Mr. Aziz Imam and particularly my own brother, Mr. Shamim Ahmed Shamim, have served as successful parliamentarians.

About Shamim Mohd. Shamim, I would say particularly that our State has lost an intellectual giant, not only having force of pen but force of tongue also. He had a humorous touch, but it was a bitter touch. He would always have his say, but in a very humorous way, and he would never hesitate to express what was true.

About Mr. Aziz Imam also, I found he was dedicated to the cause of the people. No doubt he was humble, but he never lived for himself, but lived only for others.

So, I associate myself with the feelings that have been expressed by the Prime Minister and the leaders of different groups and hope that my sentiments would be conveyed to the bereaved families.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a while to express our deep sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a while.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: Prime Minister to introduce Members of the Cabinet.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, my colleagues:

Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Minister of Planning.

Shri Kedar Pandey, Minister of Irrigation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister of Civil Supplies.

Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri Dalbir Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Shri T. Anjiah, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour.

Shri Buta Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Shri Vikram Mahajan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy.

Shri Mallikarjun, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.

Shri P. Venkata Reddy, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry.

Shri Mohd. Usman Arif, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Shri Vijay N. Patil, Deputy Minister for the Departments of Science, Technology and Space.

Shri P. K. Thungon, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.

Shri Maganbhai Barot has to go to the Rajya Sabha now. I will introduce him later

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wheat Procurement

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

(a) the total quantity of wheat procured during the last harvest season from each wheat producing State;

(b) the quantity likely to be procured during the current season;

(c) whether it is a fact that producers are getting fairly high prices in the open market than the support prices;

(d) if so, whether it will make any effect on procurement target; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the target?

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

(b) As reported upto 5-6-1980, the total procurement in the current Rabi season has been of the order of 55.03 lakh tonnes. The arrivals of wheat are still continuing in different markets and it is not possible to make a precise estimate of procurement at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No target for the procurement of wheat has been fixed by the Government as all purchases are being made by way of price support.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise procurement of wheat during 1979-80 Rabi Marketing Season

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Quantity
1 Bihar	87.9
2 Gujarat	0.3
3 Haryana	1388.7
4 Himachal Pradesh	1.5
5 Jammu & Kashmir	21.6
6 Madhya Pradesh	100.2
7. Punjab	4192.3
8. Rajasthan	301.0
9. Uttar Pradesh	1883.2
10. West Bengal	3.4
11. Chandigarh	0.1
12. Delhi	11.8
All India	7992.0

Grievances of Scientists of I.A.R.I.

*2. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior Scientists of the IARI have refused to appear before interview boards;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring about a solution of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Some representations were received by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research that certain scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute do not want to attend the 'personal discussion' (interview) for the five-yearly assessment conducted by the Agricultural

Scientists Recruitment Board. The representations are not, however, from senior scientists.

(b) The grievances mentioned by them are:

(i) No proper criteria/guidelines of assessment for promotion are prescribed so as to justify the uniformity and equality in the promotions.

(ii) Personal discussion was not confined to the work done as stipulated in ARS rules and was highly discouraging.

(iii) Reasons for not granting promotion, so far have not been communicated.

The grievances reported by these scientists are not genuine. A few of these scientists have already appeared before the Board for the personal discussion. Personal discussion is optional for the scientists and it is left to the discretion of the scientists themselves. The Board considered the cases of all the scientists who had submitted their assessment proforma whether they appeared for personal discussion or not.

(c) In view of 'b' above, the question does not arise.

Study Team on Food for Work Programme in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government had sent a study team to West Bengal to make a study and give report on the food for work scheme in rural Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the said study team has submitted any report; and

(c) the main points submitted in the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the main points of the report is laid on the Table of the House.

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 execute under the Rural Works Programme were to be a durable nature. However, for works under the Food for Work Programme durability was not considered necessary. This impression was wide-spread 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 ft. to 7 ft. 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 districts 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 sub-standard type.

7. Neither the district level officers nor the block 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 and 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.

Drop-out at Primary Stage

*4. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drop-out rate in the primary stage has been on increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest such drop-outs?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Statement

In the context of Universalisation of Elementary Education, the State Governments were advised to take, among others, the following measures in particular:

(i) Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the entire elementary stage (classes I-VIII).

(ii) Drastic reduction and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

(iv) Improvement of quality of education imparted by the primary and middle schools through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life-situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(v) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and in-service training.

(vi) Adequate provision of incentives like Mid-day Meals, free text-books and stationery, free uniforms and attendance scholarships for the children of the poorer sections of the society.

(vii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(viii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.

(ix) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(x) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block level.

(xi) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.

(xii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

Introduction of 10+2+3 system of education in States

*5. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government having ensured a uniform system of secondary education by introducing 10+2+3 system all over the country;

(b) if so, the names of States alongwith the dates with effect from which the system has been introduced;

(c) the names of such States as are still to introduce the system along-with the reasons for delay on their part; and

(d) the likely dates by which the remaining States would introduce the new system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The uniform pattern of school education recommended by the Education Commission (1966), was accepted as a part of the National

Policy on Education. The Conference of Ministers of Education of States and Union Territories held in August 1977 recommended that the 10+2 implemented all over the country be implemented all over the country before the end of the Sixth Plan.

2. The following States/Union Territories have adopted the new pattern of education and the year in which the first batch under the new pattern of education appeared is likely to appear in class X examination is given in the parentheses is:

1. Andhra Pradesh (1969)	2. Assam (1976)
3. Bihar (1981)	4. Gujarat (1976)
5. Jammu & Kashmir (1976)	6. Karnataka (1971)
7. Kerala (1964)	8. Maharashtra (1975)
9. Manipur (1980)	10. Nagaland (1981)
11. Orissa (1981)	12. Sikkim (1977)
13. Tamil Nadu (1978)	14. Tripura (1976)
15. West Bengal (1976)	16. Andaman & Nicobar (1977)
17. Arunachal Pradesh (1977)	18. Chandigarh *(1978)
19. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1976)	20. Delhi (1977)
21. Goa, Daman & Diu (1975)	22. Lakshadweep (1976)
23. Pondicherry **	

* Introduction of +2 stage has been deferred as the neighbouring States of Haryana and Punjab have not switched over to 10+2 structure of school education.

** In Mizoram (1964), Yanam (1969) and Karaikal (1978).

3. Besides these, all the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, including the Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country switched over to the 10+2 pattern of school education and the first batch under this pattern of education appeared in class X examination in 1977.

4. Meghalaya and Mizoram have a Pre-University stage of two years after Class X, while Uttar Pradesh has an intermediate stage of two years

after class X. The States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan have also accepted the new pattern in principle but have not been able to take a final decision regarding the date of introduction. The reasons for the delay in the implementation of the programme, as conveyed by these States, are non-availability of trained teachers, lack of proper laboratories and equipment, paucity of funds and other administrative difficulties.

Telephone connections for Industrial Estate of B.H.E.L., Jhansi

*6. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide telephone connections to ancillary industrial estate of BHEL, Jhansi for rapid industrialization of backward areas; and

(b) the broad features of the scheme?

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

(a) and (b) The Jhansi Industrial Estate of BHEL is already linked up with the Jhansi Telephone Exchange by four long distance telephone connections. The question of additional connections has not arisen as there are no pending demands from that area.

Mobile Post Offices in Villages

*7. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any mobile post offices in the villages having population of less than 2,000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Mobile post offices have been introduced to provide postal facilities in some of the villages not having regular post offices. There is no criterion of population prescribed for selecting villages to be visited by these mobile post offices.

(b) Under the scheme of rural mobile post offices, the branch postmaster visits specified villages in the vicinity of his post office accompanied in most cases by the delivery agent. During the halt at a village, the branch postmaster transacts postal

business while the delivery agent attends to delivery of mail, payment of money orders and clearance of letter box.

As on 31st March, 1980, 37,124 branch postmasters were providing mobile service to 91,677 villages.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in prices of Sugar

*8. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in the prices of sugar in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Prices of free-sale sugar which had shown an increasing tendency reached a peak level in important markets in the first fortnight of May, 1980. There was a considerable decrease thereafter and though there has been a rise since the last week of May, the prices at present are lower than the peak levels reached earlier.

(b) The rising trend in sugar prices is attributable mainly to sharp decline in sugar production during the current season 1979-80 and the lower availability and high prices of other sweetening agents also, namely, gur and khandsari.

(c) A series of measures taken by Government to check rise in sugar prices are indicated below:—

1. Reduction in stock holding limits of recognised dealers;

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

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

4. Restriction on recognised dealers for turn-over of stocks within 10 days period;

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

6. Release of additional free-sale quotas for May and June, 1980; and

7. Decision to import two lakh tonnes of sugar.

Allowance to Players attending National Hockey Camp

*9. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI
CAMIT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hockey players, attending the National Hockey Camp in Bangalore for selection of Indian team for the Moscow Olympics, were sanctioned only Rs. eleven per day as the meals allowance;

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the poor allowance which a national player gets per day to maintain his standard of living when the cost of every essential commodities is rising; and

(c) whether Government propose to raise this allowance for the national players and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. The Government allows a meals allowance of Rs. 15/- per camper per day. In view of the recent rise in the cost of some articles of food, this rate has

been revised to Rs. 18/- in the case of hockey camp at Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government shall certainly be willing to consider raising the amount of allowance suitable for this purpose, if it is found justified on the basis of the prevailing prices and the requirements.

Drought in States

*10. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI BHEEKABHAI:

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

(a) the total area and population in the country affected by drought (State-wise);

(b) the names of States declared drought affected and the loss caused to crops (State-wise); and

(c) the measures taken both short-term and long-term, to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Statement showing the population affected and the cropped area affected state-wise is attached. (A and B).

(c) The following measures have been taken to provide relief in the drought affected States during 1979-80 and 1980-81:—

During 1979-80:—

On the basis of the reports of the Central Team which visited the drought affected States for an on the spot assessment and the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief, the Government of India had approved 'ceilings' of additional expenditure of Rs. 156.95 crores for purposes of Central assistance to the eleven drought affected States. This includes provision for grant of gratuitous relief to the tune of Rs. 12.50 crores to the destitutes and Rs. 99.91 crores for employment generation

schemes to benefit able-bodied persons among the rural poor.

A total quantity of about 25 lakhs metric tonnes of foodgrains under Normal and Special Food for Work Programmes had been allocated. Besides, one lakh tonnes of foodgrains had been made available to the States for launching the Food for Nutrition Programme to cover the most vulnerable sections of the population such as nursing and expectant mothers, pre-school children, old and infirm persons and physically handicapped individuals.

Short-term loans of Rs. 136 crores for both Kharif and Rabi season of 1979-80 were sanctioned for providing agricultural inputs.

Special Concessions: The Government of India allowed subsidy for seeds, pesticides and fertilisers including nitrogenous fertilizers for small and marginal farmers not only in areas covered by the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and IRD but even in other areas where damage to crops has been more than 50 per cent. The subsidy on nitrogenous fertilizers for small farmers etc. was allowed for the first time.

In order to give relief to small and marginal farmers who are saddled with sizeable burden of debt, the interest liability on kharif loans in areas where the crops loss was more than 50 per cent had been waived provided the loans were repaid by the rescheduled dates, expenditure on this is shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India.

Exports of cattle-feed had been completely banned. Export of expeller cakes of oil seeds and de-oiled ricebran as well as compounded cattle and poultry feed had been stopped.

Electricity and Power Supplies: When the present Government took over the State Governments were advised that at least 50 per cent of the diesel should be earmarked and

actually made available to the farmers for providing one or two critical irrigations during the rabi season. Since diesel is an essential inputs for farmers during the Rabi season, the Ministry of Petroleum against heavy odds, made additional allocations over and above the earlier quotas and a substantial part of the additional allocation had gone to the drought affected States.

The State Governments have been advised by the Centre that at least 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the electric power should be made available to rural areas, if necessary, by curtailing consumption of power-intensive consumers like arc-furnaces, rolling mills, etc. The Ministry of Railways and the Department of Coal took steps to increase coal supplies to the thermal power stations particularly in the northern region.

State Governments issued orders staying the recovery of land revenue and also for suspension of land revenue/remission of arrears of land revenue.

During 1980-81:—

On the request of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, Government of India deputed Central Teams during the April-May, 1980 for on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee of Relief thereon, the Govt. of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 177.37 crores for purpose of Central assistance to these States. This amount includes provision of Rs. 34.45 crores for grant of gratuitous relief and Medical care etc., Rs. 79.59 crores for employment generation schemes and Rs. 37.84 crores for drinking water arrangements. Central Teams visited Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh also recently and on their Reports assistance to these States will be considered.

Besides a total quantity of 6.90 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains have been made available to all the drought affected States as well as for the Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, A. & N. Islands during 1980-81 under the Special Food for Work Programme. This is in addition to the normal Food for Work Programme of 3.10 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains. The Food for Nutrition Programme launched during 1979-80 is being continued till the end of September, 1980. As an incentive to the effective implementation of the programme, the State Governments have been allowed to utilise margin money for counter-part expenditure. The Ministry of Social Welfare have also relaxed the conditions of providing cooked food in exceptional circumstances by allowing distribution of uncooked food where the organisational infrastructure is lacking.

The Central Government has made available 2500 MT of edible oil and 1500 MT skimmed milk powder to the drought affected States for feeding women, children, etc.

The Government of India have sanctioned short-term loans totalling Rs. 38.60 crores for the 11 drought affected states, for providing agricultural inputs during kharif season.

The existing subsidy on agricultural inputs, (including nitrogenous fertilisers) to small and marginal farmers in the mono-cropped drought affected areas where no Rabi crop could be grown has been extended to the end of September 1980.

Drinking Water:

The drinking water problem is being tackled on war footing in the drought affected states. Central assistance sanctioned during 1980-81 included provision of Rs. 37.84 crores for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Besides, Rs. 11 crores has been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Works & Housing for procurement of indigenous rigs for supply to state Governments for boring wells in the drought affected areas, augmenting the normal provision under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Further Rs. 4 crores has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Works & Housing as counter part funds for accepting to 10 rigs from Sweden on gift basis.

The Railways have made arrangements for transport of water to the drought affected areas in U.P. and Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Defence is extending all possible assistance to the drought affected States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for transporting drinking water to the affected villages by supply of tankers, drums barrels, canvas tanks, etc.

The Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme for drought management provides the basic frame work and a plan of action to fight on a war footing the unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in the country. It provides for appointment of full-time relief officers in the most seriously affected districts, setting up monitoring cells at the State and district levels, strengthening of the public distribution system for supply of foodgrains, edible oil and kerosene, deterrent action against anti-social elements who try to exploit the scarcity situation, smooth implementation of Food for Work Programme by ensuring a shelf of schemes at the Panchayat circle level and mounting a massive afforestation programme by tying it up with the Food for Work Programme. The Programme also emphasises preparation and implementation of contingency plans for supply of water to the affected villages and initiating advance action for arranging tankers, trucks, drums, barrels, etc. Apart from relieving the

distress to human population, the programme provides for the setting up of cattle camps. The Twelve-Point Programme is being implemented in right earnest and has galvanised the State machinery at all levels.

Monitoring:

A task Force in the Department of Agriculture as well as a Monitoring Group in the Department of Food have been regularly monitoring the movement of foodgrains, the allocation of diesel, drinking water arrangements, etc. A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the drought relief operations and assist the State Governments in getting the problem regarding drought relief operations looked into expeditiously.

Long term measures: Irrigation:—

One of the long term measures proposed for minimising the drought conditions is to extend irrigation facilities. Out of estimated gross cropped area of about 170 m.ha the area irrigated from major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 52 m.ha, upto the end of March, 1978. It is estimated that by the end of June, 1980, the potential created through all irrigation programmes would be 57 million ha. as against 22.6 m.ha. in 1951.

Ministry of Energy and Irrigation have tentatively proposed to have a potential creation target of 8.5 million ha. during the plan 1980—85 million from major and medium schemes. A potential of 8.5 m.ha. will further be created through minor irrigation schemes. The present long term objective is to create an overall irrigation potential of about 110 million ha. by the end of 2000 AD.

Drought-Prone Areas Programme

Since 1970-71, the Government of India have initiated the Drought-

Prone Areas Programme which has been in operation in 74 districts in these States and also in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The Programme seeks to improve the economy of these areas though a package of infra-structural and on-farm developmental activities and has the ultimate aim to immunise these areas from recurring droughts. The important elements in the strategy are: (i) development and management of irrigation sources, (ii) soil and moisture conservation and afforestation, (iii) restructuring cropping pattern and pasture development, and (iv) assistance to small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers through subsidy.

During 1979-80, the Central share was Rs. 4177.50 lakhs for the Programme and for 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 3,960 lakhs. The cost of the Programme is shared between the Centre and the State concerned on a matching basis.

Desert Development Programme

A Desert Development Programme has been taken up since 1977-78 to cover the desert areas in 18 districts in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti) and Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh). The important components of the Programme are: (i) afforestation, shelter belts, grassland development and sand-dune stabilisation; (ii) ground water development and utilisation; (iii) development of water harvesting structures; (iv) rural electrification; (v) development of agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture; and (vi) individual beneficiary schemes. Rs. 15 lakhs per Block is provided to be shared equally between the Centre and the respective States. The Central allocation for the beneficiary state was Rs. 9.77 crores during 1979-80 and Rs. 8 crores during 1980-81. The State Governments are required to make an equal matching contribution.

STATEMENT-A

Statement showing the Population affected and cropped area affected 1977-80

State	Population affected (lakhs)	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	125.00	40.00
2. Bihar	473.00	30.00
3. Haryana	30.00	17.00
4. Himachal Pradesh	27.00	4.90
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	2.13
6. Madhya Pradesh	279.00	88.00
7. Maharashtra	53.14	10.23
8. Orissa	115.00	43.18
9. Rajasthan	240.00	30.00
10. Uttar Pradesh	773.00	105.00
11. West Bengal	87.00	15.55
TOTAL	2204.83	385.99

STATEMENT-B

Drought Situation during 1980-81

Statement showing the population affected and cropped area affected

State	Population affected (lakh)	Crops affected (lakh ha.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	125.00	40.00
2. Bihar	433.00	30.00
3. Gujarat	60.00	11.24
4. Himachal Pradesh	34.00	4.90
5. Madhya Pradesh	267.00	90.08
6. Orissa	134.00	35.22
7. Rajasthan	240.00	30.00
8. Uttar Pradesh	773.00	105.00
TOTAL	2066.00	346.44

Venue for Holding Asian Games, 1982

*11. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-
DHARY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what stands in the way for holding Asian Games, 1982 in Calcutta when the Chairman of the Organising Committee of 1982 Asian Games, said "Calcutta will be an ideal choice and not Rai";

(b) whether Government are aware that before any other State or individual took interest, the West Bengal was the only State who first demanded holding the games in Calcutta during the Janata Regime; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) It is the Indian Olympic Association and not the Organising Committee which is to recommend the venue for the Asian Games 1982. Taking into account the facilities available and other relevant considerations, the Indian Olympic Association sought the approval of the Asian Games Federation in 1976 to allot the Asian Games, 1982 to New Delhi and the Asian Games Federation agreed and reaffirmed its decision at its meeting held in Bangkok in December, 1978.

(b) Government of West Bengal offered in 1976 to hold the 1982 Asian Games in Calcutta and the offer was renewed in 1978.

(c) There is no proposal from Indian Olympic Association to change the venue of the Games.

Release of more Sugar to arrest Prices

*12. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government took a decision to release more sugar to halt the price rise;

(b) if so, the total quantity of sugar released;

(c) whether in spite of this release there was no effect on the prices of sugar, which continued to rise;

(d) whether even now the price of sugar has been increasing rapidly and also there is a dearth of its availability in the market; and

(e) if so, what other steps Government propose to take to resolve this problem and also to check the rise in its prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) to (d) In the wake of rise in sugar prices witnessed in the second fortnight of April and 1st week of May, 1980, two supplementary quotas of 50,000 tonnes and one lakh tonnes of free sale sugar were released on 1-5-1980 and 13-5-1980 respectively in addition to the initial normal allocation of 1.25 lakh tonnes for May, 1980, raising the total free sale release to 2.75 lakh tonnes for the said month. For June, 1980 also 1.75 lakh tonnes of free sale quota has been released, which means an additional release of 50,000 tonnes. Thus, in all, 2 lakh tonnes of additional free sale sugar has been released for May and June, 1980. It is not correct to say that this additional release did not have any

effect on sugar prices. Immediately after the release of second supplementary quota of one lakh tonnes of free sale sugar on 13-5-1980 for May, 1980, the prices started declining and by 21-5-1980 the fall in wholesale sugar prices in important markets was as high as Rs. 115/- to Rs. 160/- per quintal. As a reaction to this steep decline, the prices subsequently staged a partial recovery in the last week of May, but even so the present wholesale prices are significantly lower as compared to the peak prices reached in the second week of May in important markets as shown in the following table:—

Market	(Rs. per quintal)	
	Highest wholesale price	Wholesale prices as on 3-6-1980
Delhi	670 (9-5-1980)	620 (5-6-1980)
Kanpur	660 (9-5-1980)	545
Calcutta	655 (13-5-1980)	590 (2-6-1980)
Bombay	650 (8-5-1980)	575 (2-6-1980)
Madras	585 (2-5-1980)	545 (4-6-1980)

Thus, although there have been wide fluctuations in prices, the present sugar prices are lower than the peak prices in the second week of May and there is no dearth of availability of sugar in the markets.

(e) Besides the additional release of free sale sugar as mentioned above, following steps have also been taken for keeping the prices of sugar under check:—

(1) The limits for holding of levy sugar stocks by recognised dealers have been reduced to a

maximum of 500 quintals excepting dealers of Calcutta who import sugar from outside West Bengal, for whom the holding limit is 3,500 quintals.

(2) State Governments have been asked to ensure strict enforcement of the stock holding limits and intensify dehoarding operations in their States.

(3) Restriction has been imposed on sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another wholesaler where such sale is not accompanied by physical delivery of sugar.

(4) Recognised sugar dealers have been statutorily prohibited from holding any stocks of sugar for a period exceeding 10 days from the date of receipt.

(5) The sugar factories have been statutorily required to furnish particulars of sale price and despatches of sugar to the State Government authorities of the State to which the sugar is despatched.

A continuous watch is being maintained on the trend of sugar prices and its availability in the market. The modalities of disposal of 2 lakh tonnes of imported sugar by the State Trading Corporation of India are being worked out so as to ensure regular and timely supplies in various markets.

Amendment to Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act

*13. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Urban Land

(Ceiling and Regulation) Act in view of several implications; and

(b) if so, what are the details in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The Government of India had set up a Working Group in November, 1979 to review the working of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, keeping in view the difficulties experienced by the State Governments in the administration of the Act and the suggestions made for its amendment. The Group has submitted its Report, which is under consideration of Government.

Jute Seeds for West Bengal and other States

*14. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has arranged for a record supply of fresh certified jute seeds to jute growers of West Bengal and adjoining States this season to help jute growing in 6,00,000 hectares as against 2,50,000 hectares; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) National Seeds Corporation made arrangements for distribution of 27,055 quintals of fresh certified jute seeds during kharif 1980 season in West Bengal and adjoining States which was sufficient to cover about 5.4 lakh hectares as against 2.3 lakh hectares last year.

Details in this regard are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing Arrangements Made by National Seeds Corporation for distribution of Jute Certified Seeds for Kharif '80.

(QTY. IN QTLS.)

S. No.	Variety	Bihar	West Bengal	Assam	Orissa	Uttar Pradesh	Total
1.	JRO-632 . . .	5,000	9,466	400	200	30	15,096
2.	JRO-878 . . .	5,000	1,257	—	100	10	6,367
3.	JRO-7835 . . .	1,200	2,049	100	—	—	3,349
4.	JRO-524 . . .	1,000	1,003	—	50	—	2,053
5.	JRC-212 . . .	—	76	—	—	100	176
6.	JRC-321 . . .	14	—	—	—	—	14
7.	JRC-7447 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .		12,214	13,851	500	350	140	27,055

Production of Sugar and Sugarcane

*15. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total production of sugarcane during each of the last three sugar years (including the estimate for the current year);

(b) the quantity of sugarcane crushed each year separately by three sweetening agents, namely sugar, khandsari and gur manufacturers and also the quantity of sugar produced by Mills in each year;

(c) the reasons for fall in production of sugarcane and sugar; and

(d) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken by

Government to increase cultivation of sugarcane and production of sugar by Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The production of sugarcane during each of the last three seasons is given below:—

(Million tonnes)

Year	Production in terms of cane
1977-78 . . .	177.0
1978-79 . . .	156.5
1979-80 . . .	N.A.

(b)

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Cane utilisation for production of sugar	Estimated quantity of cane utilized for gur and khandsari	Production of sugar
1977-78	672.92	886.1	64.02
1978-79	596.94	783.0	58.44
1979-80	NA	NA	38.40
(upto 22-5-80)			

(c) During the season 1977-78, there was a record production of sugarcane and sugar in the country. Thereafter, there has been a decrease in the production of sugarcane as well as sugar in the subsequent two years. The reasons for fall in production of sugarcane and sugar are as under:—

(i) Deficient and erratic behaviour of monsoons during 1978-79 and 1979-80 affected the area and productivity of sugarcane;

(ii) Depressing prices of sugar and other sweetening agents at the time of sowing of 1979-80 crops; and

(iii) The decline in sugar production was mainly due to the fall in sugarcane production.

(d) It has been proposed to increase production of sugarcane during the 1980-81 season by (a) increase in area and (b) by raising the productivity. For increase in area the State Governments have been asked to extend sowing period as far as possible. The productivity of sugarcane is proposed to be increased through the use of improved seeds, clean inter-cultivation, use of chemical weedicides, spraying against pests, optimum use of fertilizers, demonstration and efficient management. The measures taken for increasing sugarcane production would have their effect on sugar production. For maximising production of sugar in 1980-81 Government would also take appropriate measures to ensure early start of crushing.

Sugar Industry

*10. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the sugar industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sanskrit Universities

*17. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the names of Sanskrit Universities in the country and the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken for their all round development?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): There are two Sanskrit Universities in the country, namely, Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi and K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Darbhanga, both of which are State Universities and hence their development is really the concern of the respective State Governments. However, they avail of such assistance as they are eligible for under the schemes of the University Grants Commission.

केरल की चूहे मारने की योजना का अन्य राज्यों में लागू होना

*18. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केरल की सरकार ने चूहे मारने में काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है, ताकि शह-यानों की बरबादी कम हो और इस प्रकार समूचे देश के समक्ष एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस स्कीम को अन्य राज्यों में लागू करने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जार. श्री. स्थानीयनाथन): (क) और (ख). 1979-80 के दौरान, केरल राज्य नियंत्रण समिति ने चूनोंदा पंचायतों में 46 अभियान आयोजित किए थे। स्थानीय समितियों ने लगभग 300 स्वयंसेवकों को कार्य पर लगाया था जिन्हें विषले चारों के इस्तेमाल के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था और उन्हें कृषि विभाग द्वारा मुफ्त रसायन-पदार्थ सप्लाई किए गये थे। किसान संघ, "सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव", किसान प्रशिक्षण केंद्र और केंद्रीय अन्न सुरक्षा अभियान दल ने इस कार्यक्रम में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया था और इसके व्यापक प्रचार की व्यवस्था की गई थी। यह कार्य लगभग 1.4 लाख मकानों और 1.6 लाख हेक्टर भूमि में हुआ। इसमें रसायन पदार्थों तथा प्रासंगिक खर्चों के लिए 1.3 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। उच्च लक्ष्य के साथ इस वर्ष भी इस योजना को जारी रखने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ). केंद्रीय मूषक नियंत्रण सलाहकार बोर्ड ने कम्युनिटी आधार पर चूहों पर कारगर ढंग से नियंत्रण करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य स्तर पर मूषक नियंत्रण समितियां गठित करने की सिफारिश की है। चूहा-कीट प्रबन्ध के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के अधीन विभिन्न संस्थाओं में राज्य के अधिकारियों के अधिकारियों को 'एपेक्स' स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। केंद्रीय अन्न सुरक्षा अभियान योजना के अधीन, धात्विक बिन, मोजूदा भण्डारण ढांचों में सुधार करने के लिए आदान तथा कीटनाशक दवाइयां सप्लाई करने और चूहों सहित विभिन्न कारणों से स्वास्थ्य की क्षति को बचाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय गहायता दी जा रही है। चूहों के नियंत्रण से संबंधित विशिष्ट कार्यों पर जोर देने के लिए प्रति वर्ष मूषक नियंत्रण सप्ताह का आयोजन किया जाता है।

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Orissa

*19. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government

are aware that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in drought affected villages of Orissa;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has approached for the Central Government's help in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

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

(c) The Central Government's reaction is positive. The following assistance has been provided by the Central Govt. to the Govt. of Orissa:

(i) 10 rigs requested by the State Govt. to drill wells in hard rock areas have been supplied. It is proposed to supply six more rigs in the coming months.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 209 lakhs has been released as grant in the year 1979-80 under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(iii) Advance Plan assistance as follows has been allocated for drinking water:

1979-80Rs. 300 lakhs

1980-81Rs. 200 lakhs

(iv) Guidance has been provided to the State Govt. in the preparation of Contingency Plan to cover all the villages. A check list has also been sent to the State Government.

(v) The concerned Ministries have been requested to make arrangements for hand pumps, pipes, cement, steel, etc. to be made available to the State Govt. on priority basis as and when required.

(vi) The State Government has also been advised to liaise with the Command Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence and seek assistance of the Army for storage, transportation, etc. of drinking water.

Amul type milk project in Karnataka with World Bank Aid

*20. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Dairy Development Project has undertaken an Amul type milk project in Karnataka with the aid of World Bank for the upliftment of rural areas in eight of its Districts;

(b) to what extent the benefits of this scheme have contributed to the progress and prosperity of the people of the State;

(c) the total aid of the World Bank in this regard; and

(d) whether Government are considering setting up such projects on the lines of the Amul type project in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project based on the Anand pattern was sanctioned for implementation in Karnataka in 1974.

(b) the milk producers of the eight southern districts of Karnataka are being benefited through better technical inputs, cattle feed, artificial insemination, fodder seeds and veterinary aid for their cattle and assured remunerative price for their milk. In all, 1025 Dairy Cooperative Societies with 1,57,525 members had been set up by the 30th April, 1980 and about 2,00,000 litres of milk are being procured everyday through these societies.

(c) Against the total estimated project cost of Rs. 50.99 crores, the World Bank aid will be Rs. 24.00 crores.

(d) The similar projects are under implementation in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In addition, Operation Flood II, an Integrated Dairy Development Project, based on the Anand pattern, with an outlay of Rs.

485 crores, has been sanctioned and will be implemented in around 150 milkshed districts throughout the country.

Erratic Water Supply in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi

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

(a) whether the residents of Baba Kharak Singh Marg, and K Pocket Clive Square, New Delhi Multi storeyed flats have recently submitted a Memorandum to the Government highlighting their problem of inadequate and erratic water supply;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has also been drawn to the resentment shown by the residents on account of recently adopted procedure by the Local CPWD Enquiry Office to allow their casual workers to enter the Over Head Water Tank with muddy feet and sweating body to regulate the water distribution, and thus making the drinking water a health hazard; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take in this regard and the remedial measures Government would like to initiate to stop recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) No such procedure has been adopted. In one instance only, a worker went into the nearly empty overhead tank at the instance of the residents to remove a suspected blockage.

(c) Shortage of water supply is due to overall shortage of supply from the municipal mains. The following steps have been taken to augment water supply in the area:

1. A bigger connection has been obtained from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on 31-5-1980.

2. A tubewell is being provided in Havelock Square to augment

supply of water (situation will further improve if the quality of this water is found potable).

3. 15 hand pumps have been provided in the Baba Kharak Singh Marg quarters.

4. New Delhi Municipal Committee has been requested to increase the hours of supply to the extent possible.

5. The workers have been instructed they could enter over head tanks for some rectification of defects only under the supervision of technical staff.

Storage Capacity with F. C. I.

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

(a) whether Government have framed any plan to have more storage capacity during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Storage capacity likely to be added during 1980-81.

S. No.	Name of the agency	Capacity in lakh tonnes	Remarks
1.	Food Corporation of India.	5.85	In addition, a capacity of about 10 lakh tonnes is likely to be added under A R D C Schem.
2.	Central Warehousing Corporation.	2.00	In addition, CWC will undertake construction of capacity to the extent of 1.50 lakh tonnes under the Food grains Storage Project which has been included in FCI's target.
3.	State Warehousing Corporations.	7.03	This is the total capacity to be added by the 16 State Warehousing Corporation.

3. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to connect Asansol-Durgapur,

Industrial belt with the national dialling grid to provide direct dialling with other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Stations like Andal, Burnpur,

Raniganj etc. connected to the Asansol Group Dialling Scheme, Asansol and Durgapur are connected to Asansol TAX Through Asansol TAX, they are connected in a limited way at present to the National Dialling Grid via Calcutta TAX. A direct link between Asansol and Delhi has been planned to be commissioned in the current financial year. This will further facilitate calls from the Asansol-Durgapur Industrial belt to Delhi to a great extent. There are also plans to augment circuits from Asansol TAX to Calcutta TAX so that National Dialling facilities from the Asansol-Durgapur Industrial belt to many other stations in India can be further extended.

(c) Does not arise.

Banana Export and its Content

4. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the real bananas (Nenthuran) produced in Kerala are at present being exported from India;

(b) if so, the value of such exports in the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) what are the food values of the above variety of bananas as compared to other important commercial varieties of plantations in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export data in respect of each variety of bananas is not maintained. However, the total exports of bananas for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 were as under:

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	12.88
1977-78	0.17
1978-79	5.30

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Food Values of Nenthran and other Important Commercial Varieties of Banana Plantations in India

Sl. No.	Name & Variety	Proximate Principles & Energy for 100 g. edible portion					Minerals per 100 g, edible portion.					Vitamins per 100 g, edible portion				
		Edible portion	Mois- ture	Fibre	Pro- tein-	Fat	Carbo- hydra- tes	Calo- ries	Cal- cium-	Phos- phorus	Iron	Vit. A	Vit. B ₁	Vit. B ₂	Niacin	Vit.
		%	g.	g.	g.	g.			mg.	mg.	mg.	IU.	mg.	mg.	mg.	mg.
1.	Banana Nenthran	—	61.4	—	1.3	0.2	36.4	153	10	50	0.4	Negli- gible	0.15	0.03	0.3	1

Other Varieties

1.	Banana Ordinary		74	73.4	—	1.1	0.1	24.7	104	10	30	0.5	124	0.05	0.17	0.3	0
2.	" Anaikombu		—	79.9	—	1.2	0.1	18.0	78	10	30	0.3	124	—	—	—	9
3.	" Chitridar Kela		—	79.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	18.2	79	10	20	1.0	Negl.	—	—	0.5	1
4.	" Green Variety		—	73.2	—	0.8	0.8	24.4	107	26	37	2.1	90	0.03	0.03	0.5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5. Banana Krishna Vazhai			73	64.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	31.4	136	20	40	0.6	223	0.02	0.05	0.5	7
6. " Laden			68	68.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	29.5	124	10	30	0.6	28	0.03	0.03	—	6
7. " Pachana-dan			72	66.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	30.9	132	20	40	0.7	248	0.03	0.06	0.5	6
8. " Raja Vaz-hai			64	66.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	31.5	132	20	30	0.6	68	0.03	0.07	0.5	11
9. " Rasthali			83	74.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	23.2	99	10	30	0.4	8	0.04	0.02	—	6
10. " Red Var-icty			69	75.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	21.6	94	16	31	1.5	329	0.09	0.06	0.4	15
11. " Thenkadali			66	67.2	0.4	1.5	0.2	29.6	127	20	40	0.8	470	0.03	0.06	0.6	5
12. " Thenkunnan			79	59.9	0.3	1.5	0.1	37.4	156	20	50	0.5	54	0.04	0.06	0.8	17
13. " Vella Kadali			67	66.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	29.9	128	20	40	0.5	189	0.05	0.04	0.5	5
14. " Yellow Large			—	75.4	—	0.8	0.5	22.5	98	25	40	1.7	50	0.03	0.02	0.5	0
15. " Yellow Small			—	69.6	—	0.9	0.5	28.3	121	23	41	2.1	80	0.05	0.01	0.6	8

Source : The Nutritive Value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets, I.C.M.R. Publication 1963, Special Report Series No. 42.

Guidelines on Reservation for Non-Mechanised Fishing

5. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to issue revised guidelines to various States like Kerala, Tamilnadu, Goa, Maharashtra etc. to reserve adequate distance from the sea shore for non-mechanised fishing so as to protect the interests of small fishermen from competition with mechanised fishing; and

(b) if so, the salient features of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The Union Government issued guidelines to the Governments of maritime States and Union Territories on 29th March, 1978, as follows:—

(i) Non-mechanised traditional fishing craft should be allowed to operate freely without any restriction but waters up to 5 kms from the shore may be reserved exclusively for such fishing craft and no other fishing craft should be allowed to operate from that area.

(ii) Mechanised fishing vessels should operate beyond 5 km limit from the coast.

(iii) Off-shore and Deep Sea Fishing Vessels, i.e. vessels of 25 gross tonnes and above which require to be manned by a skipper under the existing statutory rules should operate beyond 10 km from the shore. Normally vessels above 15 metres length come under this category.

There is no proposal to revise the guidelines.

Social Forestry

6. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre have suggested to State Governments to take up social forestry to improve the ecological system;

(b) if so, the assistance proposed to be given to the States for this purpose;

(c) whether allotment of land and financial assistance are being given to individuals who want to come forward to take up the programme of social forestry; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States for giving encouragement to those who pioneer social forestry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No Central assistance is proposed to be given to the States for this purpose in future as the Social Forestry Schemes have been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1-4-1979 following the decision of the National Development Council.

(c) The required information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(d) 'Farm Forestry' i.e. planting of trees on private farms is one of the programmes to be taken up under "Social Forestry" as per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. This programme has been recommended to all States. In order to motivate the farmers to take up farm forestry, the States have been requested to set up forest extension wings for educating the farmers of the importance of planting trees the right choice of species and the proper technique of planting etc. The States have also been advised to ensure supply of adequate seedlings of the right species free of cost or on concessional rates.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

7. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States and Union Territories that are represented on the ICAR society;

(b) if there is any discrimination in the matter the reason therefor;

(c) how many times the ICAR society have met and for what duration every time during last five years;

(d) on what disciplines and spheres of agriculture the society has formulated policies and guidelines to the Governing Body and how were they executed, and whether the matter was reported back by the Governing Body to the society; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) All the States are represented on the ICAR Society through their respective Ministers in charge of Agriculture/Animal Husbandry, Fisheries. The interests of the Union Territories in the ICAR are taken care of by the representation of the Union Minister of Agriculture and the Union Minister of State for Agriculture dealing with the ICAR, who are also the President and the Vice-President of the ICAR Society respectively.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) During the last five years, 6 Annual General Meetings and 3 Special

General Meetings of the ICAR Society have been held. The duration of all these meetings was for a day except for one which continued on the second day also.

(d) and (e) The ICAR Society has been making recommendations in the nature of policies and guidelines for action in the various disciplines of agriculture, animal sciences, fisheries, agricultural engineering and agricultural education and implementation of these recommendations is reported to the Society in the next General Body Meeting. The action taken on the recommendations of the ICAR Society was last reported to the Governing Body and the Society in the meetings of the Governing Body held on 21st March, 1980 and the Annual General Meeting on 22nd March, 1980 as illustrated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 824/80).

Demands of Delhi University Teachers' Association and Delhi University Karamchhari Union

8. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demands of the DUTA (Delhi University Teachers' Association) as well as Delhi University Karamchhari Union; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) A statement showing the main demands of the Delhi University Teachers' Association and the Karamachhari Union and the action taken there is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-825/80).

Vacant Plot of Land in Pul Bangash, Delhi

9. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot of land situated on the main road in Pul Bangash, Delhi which previously housed a school is now lying vacant for the last more than 3 years;

(b) whether this plot of land has become a dumping ground for filth and night soil, thereby spoiling the very atmosphere of the locality; and

(c) if so, in what better way DDA propose to utilise the same to alleviate the sufferings of the people residing there?

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

(a) to (c) Part of this plot is being used for construction of a Primary school and some part thereof is encroached upon by Jhuggis and is in a sub-standard condition. It is proposed to use this part of the plot for construction of a Higher Secondary School after removal of the encroachments. The sanitation of this plot is attended to by Municipal Corporation Delhi once a week.

Asian Games 1982

10. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1982 Asian Games would be held in India;

(b) if so, the details of the games and places where they would be played;

(c) whether there is any proposal from West Bengal Government to the

Central Government that Football, Badminton and Basketball games be played in Calcutta; and

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

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

(b) The games will be held in the following 19 disciplines:—

(1) Archery (2) Athletic (3) Badminton (4) Basketball (5) Boxing (6) Cycling (7) Equestrian (8) Football (9) Golf (10) Gymnastics (11) Hockey (12) Shooting (13) Swimming (14) Table Tennis (15) Tennis (16) Volleyball (17) Weight lifting (18) Wrestling (19) Yachting.

All these will be staged in and around New Delhi excepting Yachting which will be staged in Bombay.

(c) and (b) The proposal of the Government of West Bengal for holding the Games or some of the Sports for the Games at Calcutta cannot be considered because the Games have been allotted by the Asian Games Federation to New Delhi on the request of the Indian Olympic Association and under the rules of the Asian Games Federation, these can be held only in and around New Delhi, except in the case of 'Yachting' for which facilities do not exist in and around New Delhi.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture contained in 1976 Report

11. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture contained in its final report in 1976 have not

been implemented by a large number of States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to see that these recommendations are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: (a) and (b) Bulk of the recommendations made in the 1976 report of the National Commission on Agriculture concerning the States have to be translated by them into appropriate programmes/schemes and implement them as part of the State Plans or through modification of the existing schemes already in operation. The State plans for the Sixth Five Year Plan are getting ready and, therefore, it is difficult to indicate at this stage as to how many States have taken steps to include proposals based on the recommendations of the Commission.

According to the progress reports received from the various departments at the Centre till the end of May, 1980, the overall progress regarding implementation of recommendations is as under:—

Total number of recommendations of which:	2361
(a) accepted and being acted upon	1614
(b) accepted but action has yet to be initiated.	306
(c) not accepted	25
(d) under examination	416

It will be seen that more than 2/3rd of the recommendations have already been accepted by the Government of India and 816 of them commended to the States for implementation. The need to secure expeditious implementation of recommendations including the one commended to the States has been emphasised on the Chief Secretaries of the States more than once. The State Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Bihar have set up implementing agencies or have entrusted the work

to one of their existing agencies. Progress reports furnished by these States indicate that steady progress in the implementation of recommendations is being maintained and the process of implementation is picking up.

Post Offices in Villages of Birbhum District

12. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many villages of Birbhum district, West Bengal do not have Post Offices; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government to open Post Offices in the villages?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rural post offices are being opened in a phased manner with reference to the targets assigned in the successive Annual Plans and the norms prescribed by the Government for opening of rural post offices. In so far as the current year 1980-81 is concerned, it is proposed to open 15 rural post offices in Birbhum District.

Applications pending for Telephone Connections in Metropolitan Cities

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

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections on the waiting list in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Bangalore as on the 31st December, 1978, 30th June, 1979, 31st December, 1979 and 30th April 1980; and

(b) the steps being taken to liquidate the said waiting lists and how long it will take to do so?

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

(a) A statement giving the number of working connections and applicants on waiting lists is annexed.

(b) The existing exchanges are being expanded and new ones being opened. It is generally expected that

majority of the applicants registered upto 31-12-79 will be provided connections progressively by end of 1982-83; except in case of a small proportion of demands in certain areas of these cities where acquisition of land and construction of buildings is involved for opening of relief exchanges.

Statement
Statement of Working Connections & Waiting List.

Sl. No.	Name of Station.	31-12-78		30-6-79		31-12-79		30-4-80	
		Working connection	Waiting list	Working connection	Waiting list	Working connection	Waiting list	Working connection	Waiting list
1.	Bombay.	231169	63784	243900	93366	248069	97749	261313	111349
2.	Calcutta.	152397	24602	160675	23609	162201	24026	168306	22091
3.	Delhi.	146711	42852	152775	51074	164048	48479	174493	65234
4.	Madras	74249	4850	76296	5724	77166	8212	78924	9341
5.	Bangalore.	41923	5382	44590	5562	47168	5563	48720	5520

बेश में गन्दी बस्तियों का हटाया जाना

14. श्री राजावतार झाँसी:
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी:

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार का इसे कब तक लागू किए जाने का विचार है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) और (ख). गन्दी बस्ती सफाई सुधार योजना 1956 में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में आरम्भ की गई थी और वह 31 मार्च, 1969 तक इसी प्रकार चलती रही। 1-4-1969 से योजना राज्य क्षेत्र को हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई थी जिस का वित्त पोषण, राज्य सरकारों को अपनी राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये समेकित ऋण और समेकित अनुदान में से किया जाता है। योजना की मूलभूत विशेषता गन्दी बस्ती के निवासियों को उनके मौजूदा स्थलों पर या आस-पास पुनः बसाना है और उन्हें पर्यावरणीय स्वच्छता का न्यूनतम स्तर मुहैया करना है। इस योजना के तीन मूल घटक निम्नलिखित हैं:-

(1) गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में रह रहे पात्र परिवारों को विकसित प्लॉट, स्कैलेटल मकान और पक्का टोनामेन्ट देकर पुनः बसाना।

(2) पटरी पर रहने वालों की गम्भीर समस्या वाले शहरों तथा कस्बों में रैन बसरो का निर्माण।

(3) गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय स्थिति का सुधार तथा गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में पक्के निर्मित मकानों का सुधार।

(ग) साधनों की कमी के कारण ऐसी कोई सत्रह सीमा बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिसके भीतर समस्त गन्दी बस्ती की जनसंख्या को निवासार्थ: मूलभूत सेवाओं और सुविधाओं को देना सम्भव हो जाएगा।

O. Y. T. Scheme

15. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to reintroduce the Own Your Telephone Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). The O. Y. T. Scheme as such was not stopped. Only new registrations under OYT were temporarily suspended in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Ludhiana with effect from 15-7-78. The facility of registration under OYT was continuously open in the rest of the country. The registration under OYT was suspended in the four cities in order to expedite the clearance of the long pending non-OYT cases in these cities. This object has been partly achieved and the suspension of registration under OYT has since been invoked from 2-6-1980. It has also been decided to reduce the percentage allotment for OYT from 75 to 25 all over the country with effect from 2-6-80 so that non-OYT applicants may have a better chance of getting telephone connections.

Foodgrains Quota for West Bengal

16. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have considered the request of West Bengal State Government for a quota of one million tonnes of foodgrains in addition to the two million tonnes in view of the severe drought situation in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A request was received from the Govt. of West Bengal in April, 1980 for despatch of about 24 to 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to the State during, 1980. In keeping with this request, efforts are being made to arrange supplies of foodgrains from North

Zone to West Bengal at 2 to 2.5 lakh tonnes per month.

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

17. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had promised to supply 150 rakes of foodgrains a month to West Bengal to meet its requirement;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the supply of foodgrains was 93 rakes in February, 122 rakes in March and the Centre is now failing to maintain even the minimum supply of 3.5 a day; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the demand of the State, the target for movement of 150 Rakes per month has been fixed.

(b) The actual receipt during February to May, 1980 has been 94, 122, 116 and 112 rakes respectively.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to step up the despatches from Punjab and Haryana from the present of about 7.3 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes per month as this alone can satisfy the requirements of States like Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal etc. to the full extent of their progressively increasing demand projections.

Excise Duty on Imported Cocoa

18. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw the excise duty on imported Cocoa;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this will cause harm to the Cocoa cultivators in Kerala, Tamil

Nadu, Karnataka etc., who are now facing a crisis following surplus production; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider its decision to import Cocoa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the customs duty imported cocoa since excise duty is not leviable on imports. A scheme has been recently introduced under which imports are allowed free of duty for the purposes of export production. Under this scheme, exporters of cocoa products can import cocoa beans free of customs duty.

Imports under this scheme are not likely to have any adverse affect on the domestic cultivators of cocoa since the quantity imported is only meant for production of food products meant for exports.

(c) Does not arise.

Thresher Accidents

19. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about the thousands of thresher accidents in U.P., Delhi, Punjab, Haryana etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures taken by the Union Government to decrease the thresher accidents and also to extend the Industrial Safety Act to farm labour and to make compensation compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government are aware of the Newspaper Reports on Thresher accidents.

(b) Statement is enclosed.

Statement

1. Number of Thresher Accidents:

A number of reports appeared in May, 1980 in some newspapers mentioning a number of accidents from threshing machines. Reports mainly related to Haryana where according to the Press Report, nearly 1000 workers were maimed during the Rabi harvesting season every year. Another press report indicated, quoting a Haryana Agriculture University Survey, that 25 accidents occur in use of every 1000 power threshers. Another press report mentioned figure of 1200 persons being incapacitated by power threshers every year in the country. One press report indicated a marked fall in the number of thresher victims received at two hospitals in Delhi. The reports about number of accidents in Haryana and in the country as reported in the Press are incorrect. Reports from State Governments indicate that the number of accidents from power threshers has been fluctuating from year to year. In Haryana, for example, the accidents, according to the State Government were 280 in 1977, 281 in 1978 and 127 in 1979. Similarly, Punjab has reported thresher accidents numbering 391 in 1978 and 396 in 1979.

2. To reduce the incidence of thresher accidents following are some of the important steps initiated/taken by the Government of India:—

(i) Wheat growing States have been requested to launch campaigns before the harvesting season to organise training camps and use extension and audio visual media for educating farmers and users in the safe use of threshers.

(ii) States have been advised to consider legislative measures for making it compulsory for the manufacturers, sellers and users of threshers to install/safety devices in threshers.

(iii) Safety feeding devices have been designed and developed and

Indian Standards Institution has formulated relevant Indian Standards. Information on standard designs has been furnished to the manufacturers.

(iv) Cautionary posters and extension bulletins have been prepared and distributed to the States besides posters and bulletins being produced by the State Governments themselves also in regional languages.

(v) Instructional film on safe use of threshers has been produced by the Central Government and distributed to the States.

3. The Central Government has suggested to the principal wheat growing states to enact suitable legislation for compulsory fixation of safety devices in threshers. Presently, there is no Industrial Safety Act and so the question of its extension to farm labour does not arise. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 also provides for payment of compensation in case of injuries resulting in disablement or death by accident arising out of and in the case of employment of workers employed on wages not exceeding Rs. 1000 per month in certain hazardous employments including farming by tractor or other contrivances driven by steam or other mechanical power or electricity.

**Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited,
Vasant Vihar, New Delhi**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority permitted the Government servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi to carve out 62 additional plots in Vasant Vihar as it had to pay Rs 10 lakhs as enhanced compensation;

(b) the manner in which these plots were sold and who were the

allottees and the actual sale proceeds therefrom and how these were accounted for by the Society;

(c) whether this enhanced compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs was in respect of the Shantiniketan Colony of this Society and the Society did not adjust it against the sales proceeds of these plots but recovered it from the allottees of the Shantiniketan Colony;

(d) whether representations have been made to the DDA by the Shantiniketan allottees to direct the Society to set off the amount thus recovered; and

(e) if so, the action the DDA has taken or propose to take in the matters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Permission was given to carve out 82 additional plots in Vasant Vihar.

(b) (i) The plots were not sold but were allotted by the Society.

(ii) A list of allottees giving their names is at Annexure 'A'

(iii) As per the report of the Society, the plots were allotted for a total sum of Rs. 13,56,190/-. The amount, as per report of the Society is accounted for as under:—

Paid to Government on account of surcharge in respect of new plots—Rs. 57,260.

Credited to the development and Maintenance account of Society—Rs. 10,31,538.

Appropriated by the Society to meet the losses sustained by it in the process of acquisition by Government of certain areas purchased earlier by the Society from the Ministry of Rehabilitation in Masjid Moth area and where the amount of the compensation paid to the Society was less—Rs. 1,29,198.

Kept in reserve for the meeting enhancement which may be allowed

by courts in respect of compensation for the land in Vasant Vihar—Rs. 1,38,194.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) This being an intra society dispute, the Society and the Shantiniketan Association were advised to take up the matter with the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

ANNEXURE "A"

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY LTD:

List of persons allotted additional plots carved out in Vasant Vihar

1. Shri J. C. Agarwal.
2. Shri A. P. Aggarwal.
3. Shri C. L. Anand.
4. Shri V. K. Bhatnagar.
5. Shri S. M. H. Burney.
6. Shri Dalip Khosla.
7. Shri Daljit Singh.
8. Shri V. R. Damle.
9. Shri K. N. Dawar.
10. Shri R. K. Dhawan.
11. Capt. R. K. S. Gandhi.
12. Major P. C. Goel.
13. Major S. P. Gulati.
14. Dr. G. P. Gupta.
15. Shri I. P. Gupta.
16. Shri R. D. Gupta.
17. Shri Harbans Singh.
18. Shri Harish Chandra.
19. Shri A. B. Joshi.
20. Shri Kartar Singh.
21. Shri B. N. Joshi.
22. Shri Kaushal Kumar.
23. Shri R. K. Khandelwal.
24. Shri Lalit Mohan.
25. Shri N. S. Maini.
26. Shri S. Malhotra.
27. Shri I. P. Mathur.

28. Shri N. P. Mathur.
29. Shri Manohar Keshav.
30. Shri Y. R. Mehta.
31. Shri G. S. Minhas.
32. Capt. S. P. Murgai.
33. Maj. K. B. Parti.
34. Lt. Parminder Singh.
35. Shri A. P. Puri.
36. Shri R. R. Puri.
37. Dr. S. S. Sachdev.
38. Shri T. N. Saraf.
39. Shri Saran Singh.
40. Shri B. Sen.
41. Shri R. P. N. Sinha.
42. Shri V. Shankar.
43. Dr. A. N. Sharma.
44. Shri S. Sarup.
45. Lt. Col. B. D. Tyagi.
46. Maj. Gen. I. D. Verma.
47. Shri S. C. Verma.
48. Shri R. C. Sharma.
49. Shri S. P. Mukherji.
50. Shri Subhash Dua.
51. Shri Ishwer Singh.
52. Shri S. Tandon.
53. Shri O. P. Bhatia.
54. Shri R. S. Gangal.
55. Shri G. C. N. Chahal.
56. Shri Pratap Singh Giani.
57. Shri H. K. L. Kapur.
58. Shri Rajendra Nath.
59. Shri B. N. Swarup.
60. Shri B. R. Patel.
61. Shri G. L. Sethi.
62. Shri A. L. Dias.
63. Shri M. L. Widhani.
64. Shri Y. P. Khanna.
65. Shri Zile Singh.
66. Shri Pyare Lal.
67. Shri M. R. Sharma.
68. Shri V. H. Goelho.
69. Lt. Genl. S. N. Chatterjee.
70. Shri S. S. Ahluwalia.

71. Shri H. S. Kapur.
72. Shri S. C. Kapur.
73. Shri D. P. Bahuguna.
74. Shri T. Bakshi.
75. Shri Justice V. Bhargava.
76. Shri R. P. Kapoor.
77. Shri Chander Gupta.
78. Shri B. S. Chauhan.
79. Shri A. S. Cheema.
80. Lt. Col. T. R. Chopra.
81. Shri M. S. Gaur.
82. Shri K. P. Jain.
83. Shri N. C. Jain.
84. Shri R. C. Jaiswal.
85. Shri H. C. Jarav.
86. Shri R. K. Kochhar.

Expenditure incurred on Slum Clearance and Low Cost Housing in the country

22. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and actually spent during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 on slum clearance and low cost housing for low income groups in the country; and

(b) what is the State-wise breakup?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Housing is a State subject. Central Assistance to the States for State Plan Schemes (including Housing) is released in the form of Block Loans and Block Grants for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular head of development or scheme in the State Plans. The States are free to utilise this assistance in accordance with priorities and requirements to be determined by them. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the amount of assistance given or utilised on slum clearance and low cost housing for low income groups.

Allotment of Government Accommodation for the Years 1978-80

23. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Director of Estates Circular No. 28(1)/77 Cdn. I dated 1st July, 1978 and subsequent circular dated 24th August, 1978 inviting applications for Government accommodation of Type 'A', 'B' and 'C' for the allotment year 1st October, 1978 to 31st December, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing the allotment year of more than two years instead of one year;

(c) whether Government propose to invite applications for the next allotment year from employees who have become entitled to the higher type of accommodation before 1st July, 1980 and to whom allotment is to commence from 1st October, 1980; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No specific reference inviting attention to the fixation of the allotment year has been received.

(b) According to the allotment rules, 'allotment year' means the year beginning on the 1st January or such other period as may be notified and as such, it is upto the Government to fix the period of allotment year as may be felt administratively convenient.

(c) The present allotment year is upto the 31st December, 1980. Fresh applications will be invited for the next allotment year as and when the relevant period and the basic date for determination of the entitlement are fixed by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Taking Over of Jaora Sugar Mill

24. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation for taking over of Jaora Sugar Mill (Madhya Pradesh) in view of failure of the management to clear up the dues of the workers and sugarcane growers and thus hampering the production; and

(b) if so, when Government contemplate to take over the Mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A representation dated 9th March, 1980 was received from the Chini Mill Mazdoor Union regarding dues of the workers and sugarcane growers. As the grievances of the employees for non-payment of dues were the concern of the State Govt., the representation was forwarded to the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for appropriate action.

As far as cane dues are concerned, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 provides for the vesting of management of sugar undertakings in Central Govt. for a specified period in specified circumstances after following the prescribed procedure. The reply received from the Jaora Sugar Mills in response to the Notice issued under the Act has been considered and the State Govt. have been requested to take necessary steps to ensure that the cane price dues are further reduced by the undertaking especially in view of the high price of sugar at the present time. The progress in this regard is under watch.

Release of Sugar by Sugar Industry for Free Sale ..

25. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

open market prices of sugar has continued to increase during recent months;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the sugar industry has refused to release sugar for free sale resulting in artificial shortage; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. But the prices ruling at present in many of the main Centres are lower than the peak level touched in the first fortnight of May, 1980.

(b) and (c) The despatches from the factories have on the whole been satisfactory. As regards the sugar industry in general, according to the present rules, the factories are obliged to despatch a minimum of 20 per cent of the allotted quantity each week. In case of default, by individual factories in this regard, action is being taken under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act in regard to such factories, wherever the default is proved to be wilful.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Pali, Rajasthan

26. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connection at Pali (Rajasthan) at present; and

(b) the number of telephone connections which Pali is likely to have by the end of 1980?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The number of applications on the waiting list for telephone connections at Pali Marwar (Rajasthan) at present is 191.

(b) About 32 connections are expected to be provided upto December, 1980 which will take the total number of telephone connections working to 1315.

It is expected to provide another 90 connections by about June, 1981.

Discussion with States Re: Availability of Foodgrains and Sugar Price

27. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Ministers of States and Advisors to Governors in those States which were under President's rule have discussed the availability of foodgrain and the sugar price situation; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken there-on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After a general review of the availability position of essential commodities the Conference on 24-4-1980 discussed in detail the offer of the sugar industry for voluntary price regulation in respect of free-sale sugar. The consensus at the Conference was that the offer of the industry for voluntary reduction in the ex-factory price of free-sale sugar was not workable in view of the fact that some of the States are deficit while others are surplus and there could be no assured movement to the deficit States without statutory control. With regard to foodgrains supplies the States were assured that with adequate foodgrains reserves the Central Government will render all possible assistance to ensure that the requirements of the States are met to the utmost.

Rigs in Drought Affected States

28. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance to the drought affected States has been provided by the Union Government by providing them rigs;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have also asked the States to mobilise all available rigs and to work them at least on two shifts; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its progress in Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Union Government have provided assistance to drought affected States by providing them rigs from the various sources as indicated below:—

States	Sources from which rigs made available			Total
	UNICEF	Central Ground Water Board	From other States	
Bihar	2	3	6	11
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	47	52
Orissa	2	—	7	9
Rajasthan	—	2	3	5
Uttar Pradesh	2	3	9	14
West Bengal	1	—	—	1
Total	10	10	72	92

The State Governments have placed indents for purchase of rigs through the Director General Supplies and Disposals. 106 rigs have been indented by D.G.S. & D. on the indigenous manufacturers. Out of these, the following rigs have been supplied till now to the States:—

Madhya Pradesh	..	14
Bihar	..	11
Uttar Pradesh	..	6
Rajasthan	..	5
West Bengal	..	1
Orissa	..	1

Government of India have been urging upon the States for utilisation of rigs available with them on optimum basis. The States have also been requested to work the rigs at least on two-shifts.

(c) The Government of Orissa have got 28 sophisticated rigs, 262 calix rigs and 117 hand boring rigs. Government of Orissa have made arrangements to monitor the performance of each sophisticated rigs. From January, 1980 to April, 1980, Government of Orissa have carried out 2774 borings out of which 2666 have proved successful, and 2427 have become operational for supplying drinking water.

Separate P & T Circle for Tripura

29. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the State Government of Tripura as well as from the public to set up

a separate P & T circle for Tripura only; and

(b) if so, what is the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) (a) Yes Sir, there was a proposal from the State Government of Tripura for formation of a separate P & T Circle for Tripura State.

(b) The proposal was examined, but was not found justified in terms of workload.

Warning to Sugar Industry and Trade to bring down Prices of Sugar

30. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had warned the Indian Sugar Industry and Trade that if they refused to behave and bring down the open market prices of sugar to reasonable levels the Government will not hesitate to resort to deterrent measures against them;

(b) if so, whether the prices have come down thereafter; and

(c) if not, what "deterrent" measures are taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). although the sugar prices showed a fluctuating, and rising tendency since the last few days of May, they were much below the peak prices witnessed in important markets in the second week of May from which level they were brought down considerably by a series of measures taken by the Government. The Government is keeping a constant watch over the trend of sugar prices, and have recently made it obligatory for the mills to furnish particulars of sales of free sale sugar to the concerned State Government authorities. Government is also contemplating to take further action against sugar mills, which do not co-

operate with it in supplying sugar at reasonable prices, by excluding them from consideration for grant of incentives for early crushing and licences for expansion of existing capacities.

Waiting List for Telephone Connection under Non-O.Y.T. Scheme in Delhi

31. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O.Y.T. Scheme has been re-started by the Delhi Telephones;

(b) the number of persons registered in various Exchanges of Delhi under Non-O.Y.T. Scheme at the time of starting O.Y.T. Scheme;

(c) what would be the criteria to release connections in both the categories; and

(d) whether the persons registered under Non-O.Y.T. category will be provided connections first as per commitment of the Delhi Telephones and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The 'OYT' scheme as such was not stopped. Only new registrations under 'OYT' were temporarily suspended in Delhi with effect from 15th July, 1978 and the suspension of new registrations under 'OYT' has since been revoked from 2-6-1980.

(b) The total number of applicants under 'Non-OYT' category on the waiting list as per the latest figures of 30-4-80 are 64431.

(c) and (d) There is no such commitment by the Delhi Telephones. The applicants who are registered under 'OYT' upto 31-5-1980 will be given 75 per cent of the new lines which are released in various exchanges and consequently 25 per cent will go to those who are registered under 'Non-OYT' category. Those who are registered under 'OYT' from 2-6-1980 onwards will be given 25 per cent allocation of new telephone lines and the balance of 75 per cent will go to the 'Non-OYT' applicants.

साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में सर्वोट क्वार्टरों का रख-रखाव

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि साउथ एवेन्यू के सर्वोट क्वार्टरों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई सर्वर 4 घण्टे यथा 6 बजे से 10 बजे तक और शाम को केवल 4 घण्टे यथा 5 बजे से 9 बजे तक रहती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन क्वार्टरों के निवासी अपना घर का काम आदि पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है कि इन क्वार्टरों की खिड़कियों और दरवाजों के फिक्सचर्स और फिटिंग खराब हैं और इनकी काफी दिनों से पालिश नहीं की गई और दीवारों तथा फर्शों की हालत भी खराब है, और जमादार इनकी छतों और सीढ़ियों की सफाई कभी नहीं करता है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी):

(क) साउथ एवेन्यू के संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों तथा उनके सर्वोट क्वार्टरों में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा पानी की सप्लाई एक ही समय अवधि के लिए दी जाती है, अर्थात् प्रातःकाल 5.30 बजे से 10.30 बजे पूर्वाह्न तक और सायंकाल 5.00 बजे से 9.00 बजे रात्रि तक।

(ख) सर्वोट क्वार्टरों में फिटिंग तथा फिक्सचरों की हालत समग्र रूप से अच्छी है। इनके बारे में शिकायत मिलने पर तत्काल उस देखा जाता है। निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार दरवाजों तथा खिड़कियों पर 3 वर्ष में एक बार रंग रोगन किया जाता है। छत की सफाई, जब कभी जरूरत पड़ती है, की जाती है और सीढ़ियां प्रतिदिन साफ की जाती हैं।

Non-Government Aided Institutions in Delhi

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

(a) the number of non-Government

aided, Private institutions running in the capital of India;

(b) who controls these institutions;

(c) what are the rules and regulations regarding their affairs and admissions in these institutions; and

(d) whether Government keep any watch in their affairs or they are wholly independent regarding the books etc. being taught in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Programme for Employment Potential for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

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

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up any programmes with employment potential for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the community; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and by when these programmes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The various programmes being implemented by the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction have potential for generating direct, indirect and partial employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the community. A statement containing the list of some of the important programmes falling in this category is attached.

Statement

A. Ministry of Agriculture

(1) 'Fish Farmers' Development Agencies under the Inland Fisheries Project

Out of 1,33,500 hectares of water area to be covered, about 40,000 hec-

tares of water area has been proposed to be settled in favour of equal number of fishermen families belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(2) **Social Forestry Programme in Arunachal and Mizoram**

In 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 19.50 lakhs had been earmarked for Tribal Areas as against the total outlay of Rs. 23.50 lakhs.

(3) **Minor Irrigation**

(a) Provision of subsidies under Minor Irrigation works to the weaker sections of the community, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, on the following pattern:—

- (i) Marginal farmers having holdings less than one hectare—33-1/3 p.c.
- (ii) Small farmers having holdings between one to two hectares—25 p.c.
- (iii) Medium farmers having holdings between 2 to 4 hectares—20 p.c.
- (iv) Scheduled Tribe Farmers—50 p.c.
- (v) Community works in respect of small farmers having holdings below 2 hectares—50 p.c.
- (vi) Community works for medium farmers having holdings below 2 hectares—40 p.c.

(b) Community wells/tubewells and individual borings operated by commonly hired pumpsets are being encouraged for extending irrigation benefits to small farmers.

(c) Public tubewells are being constructed in areas which have pre-dominance of small farmers.

(d) There is a special sub-plan for extending benefits in the tribal areas in the States having tribal population.

(e) Minor irrigation works like storage tanks, diversion channels etc. provide employment to weaker sections and are being encouraged.

(4) **Command Area Development Programme**

(5) **Crop Production**

A special scheme for Maize Demonstrations in Tribal Areas has been exclusively drawn for the benefit of Tribals. The scheme aims at increasing the yield per hectare through propagation of recommended management practices in the Tribal areas.

(6) **Dairy Development Programme**

The Operation Flood I and Operation Flood II, through which milch cattle owners will be enabled to rear their cattle better and increase their milk production, will benefit those members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes etc., who are eligible to become members of the Cooperative Societies, in terms of gainful employment.

(7) **Animal Husbandry Programme**

All State Governments and Union Territories have recently been requested to:

(a) reserve about 20 p.c. of the frozen semen doses for insemination of cattle owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) reserve 25 p.c. of cross-bred exotic rams produced in the State farms for distribution amongst Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(c) allocate 20 p.c. of commercial hybrid chicks produced in State Farms to Scheduled Castes/Tribes (10 p.c. to Scheduled Castes and 10 p.c. to Scheduled Tribes);

(d) earmark 10 p.c. of the total plan allocation for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and 10 p.c. for Scheduled Tribes under the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme.

(e) reserve 2,500 demonstrations out of a total of 10,000 demonstrations conducted every year for Scheduled Castes/Tribes under the Minikit Demonstration Programme.

(f) reserve 25 p.c. of the demonstrations carried out by the Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration for the fields belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers.

B. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(iii) Small Farmers' Development Agencies.

(iv) Desert Development Programme.

(v) Special Livestock Production Programme.

(vi) Minor Irrigation Programme.

The expenditure incurred during 1979-80 by the Centre under the above programmes was Rs. 134.75 crores. The beneficiaries from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Integrated Rural Development, Small Farmers Development Agencies and Drought Prone Areas Programmes number 7,17,910 out of a total number of beneficiaries of 21,14,331 upto January, 1980.

यमुनापार क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में बस्तियों का निर्माण किया जाना

35. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुनापार क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत बस्तियों को नियमित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके नियमित किये जाने के ले-आउट प्लान प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं तथा कब तक;

(ग) क्या इन बस्तियों के निवासियों को मरम्मत कार्यों के लिये सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत सीमेंट के दो बोरे सीमेंट की कमी के कारण नहीं मिलते;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है; और

(ड.) संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी):

(क) जी हां। इस विषय की नीति के अनुसार गैर सरकारी भूमि पर बनी अनधिकृत बस्तियों में 30-6-1977 तक बनी रिहायशी संरचनाओं और 16-2-1977 तक बनी वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं को नियमित कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 68 अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नक्शे पहले ही प्रकाशित कर दिए हैं और उन्होंने उनके बारे में लोगों से आपत्तियाँ/सुझाव प्राप्त हो गये हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी किए गए सभा पटल पर रखे सार्वजनिक सूचना के क्रम सं. 7 से 20 तक में दर्शाए गए 14 अंचलों में गैर-सरकारी भूमि पर मौजूद अन्य 197 अनधिकृत बस्तियों के नक्शों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा एक वर्ष में या इसके आस-पास अन्तिम रूप दे दिए जाने की आशा है। (मंत्रालय में रखी गयी। दस्तावेज संख्या एल टी--826--80)

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि सीमेंट के दो या अधिक बोरो के परमिट मरम्मत के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन कम सप्लाई के कारण, सभी आवेदकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि उप-भोक्ताओं की मांग पूरी करने के लिए सीमेंट प्राप्त करने और सप्लाई बढ़ाने के सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Asian Games, 1982

36. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA
S. DEO:

SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-

sidering a proposal to change the venue of the Asian Games, 1982;

(b) the present position of the preparations for the conduct of Asian Games in 1982;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same; and

(d) whether the expenditure would be borne by the Central Government or jointly with any other State Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no proposal to change the venue of the Asian Games, 1982, which will be staged in and around New Delhi except yachting which is to be held in Bombay.

(b) The dates for the Games and the Sports to be included have been decided, the venue, for the various sports identified and the plans and designs for the stadia to be constructed have been completed in most of the cases. Lists of equipment required for the Games have been prepared and proposals are under consideration for their procurement. Plans for preparation for training of Indian sportsmen and women have also been finalised in many cases.

(c) These are being finalised.

(d) The expenditure would be jointly borne by the Government of India and State Government/Union Territory involved in the organisation of the Games.

I C. A. R. Project in Tripura

37. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has opened any project in Tripura and started any work so far; and

(b) if so, the name of the projects taken up by the I.C.A.R. there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Work on germ-plasm collection and evaluation, adaptability of strains of arable and horticultural crops, agronomic and plant protection aspects has been started. Survey of plant and animal diseases has also been initiated.

(b) (i) Regional Centre of ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hills Region, at Lembucherra near Agartala.

(ii) All India Coordinated Agronomic Research Project (Experiment on Cultivators' Field District) Tripura, and

(iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Khowai.

Short Supply of Wheat to Flour Mills in West Bengal

38. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the production in the West Bengal State flour mills has been affected by short supply of wheat resulting in non-availability of flour in the market;

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

(c) the steps which Government have taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The stock position of wheat in West Bengal as on 15-5-1980 was 120.3 thousand tonnes which is considered comfortable. As against an allotment of 55,000 tonnes per month, the flour mills have actually lifted in March and April, 1980 about 34,000 and 39,000 tonnes respectively. The production of wheat products in the State has been maintained on an average of 33,000 tonnes. Besides, there is no restriction on the movement of wheat products from one State to another.

(c) Taking into account the needs of the State during June, 1980, a movement plan has been drawn up for despatch of 80 thousand tonnes of wheat to West Bengal.

National Drought Policy

39. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a national drought policy to prevent repetition of drought in various States every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government have initiated a few schemes viz. the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Desert Development Programme and the All India Co-ordinated Dryland Agricultural Project for development of areas frequently affected by drought. These schemes aim at minimising the severity of the incidence of drought and improving ecological and production conditions which would reduce the frequency of drought.

(b) and (c) Details of these schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Drought Prone Areas Programme

Drought has been a recurring phenomenon in some parts of the country. Prior to independence, various problems that arose in the wake of drought and scarcity, were tackled on an *ad hoc* basis as and when such distress occurred and as long as it lasted. The widespread droughts in the mid-1960s drew the attention of the Government to the need of tackling the problems of chronically drought affected areas on an organised basis so that at least some security could be provided against drought to the population of these areas. In areas identified as drought prone, a Rural Works Programme was started from 1970-71, with the principle objective of gradually mitigating the severity of scarcity conditions. Labour intensive and production oriented works were taken up under the Programme. These included medium

and minor irrigation schemes, soil conservation, afforestation, roads and drinking water projects. After the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, this Programme was re-oriented on an area development approach and redesignated as the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Government also set up a Task Force on Integrated Rural Development in October, 1971 to spell out the main elements of the broad strategy of integrated rural development during the Fifth Plan. The Task Force reviewed and examined the content, coverage and progress of different special rural development programmes and made recommendations on the approach and strategy of the Drought Prone Areas Programme. The Task Force suggested that the main thrust of efforts under the Programme which covers 74 districts, partly or fully in 13 States, should be in the direction of restoration of a proper ecological balance. Some of the important elements of this programme were identified as follows:—

(i) restoration of ecological balance;

(ii) development and management of irrigation resources;

(iii) re-structuring of cropping pattern and pasture development;

(iv) soil and moisture conservation and afforestation;

(v) changes in agronomic practices;

(vi) livestock development;

(vii) provision of drinking water supply;

(viii) development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

During the Fourth Plan, an expenditure of about Rs. 92 crores was incurred under the Programme which helped in the creation of irrigation potential of about 1.64 lakh hectares, soil conservation measures over 4.62 lakh hectares, afforestation of about

0.97 lakh hectares and construction/upgradation of about 9900 kms. of roads.

During the Fifth Plan (1974-79), an expenditure of about Rs. 289 crores was incurred. During 1979-80, an expenditure of Rs. 38.40 crores has been reported till January, 1980. During 1974-79, irrigation potential of about 2.51 lakh hectares was created, about 12.53 lakh hectares of agricultural land was treated with soil conservation measures, about 13.12 hectares were brought under afforestation and pasture development, 33.25 societies of primary milk producers were established and 62.93 milch animals distributed to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. 1,008 Sheers Co-operative Societies were established under the Programme. Wage employment of about 180 million mandays was generated during this period. During 1979-80 (till December, 1979), additional irrigation potential of about 21,000 hectares was created, afforestation and pasture development was taken up over 1.65 lakh hectares and about 83,000 hectares were treated with soil and moisture conservation measures. 329 milk producers' cooperative societies and 203 sheep cooperative societies were established. 90417 milch animals were distributed and employment of about 20.65 million mandays generated.

Desert Development Programme:

For the development of desert areas, the Desert Development Programme was started from 1977-78. This programme covers 20 districts in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Expenditure to the tune of about Rs. 18 crores has been incurred under this Programme in these States. Afforestation, irrigation, soil and water conservation, development of agriculture and animal Husbandry are the major components of this Programme. In Rajasthan, development of rural electrification for energisation of tubewells has also been taken up under this Programme.

All India Coordinated Dryland Agricultural Project:

For extensive research on the problem of drought and the uncertainty of rainfall, the ICAR started the All India Co-ordinated Dryland Agricultural Project during the Fourth Five Year Plan. There are 23 main and sub-centres under this Project. The primary objective of this project is to stabilise and enhance crop production in the rainfed areas. To achieve this goal, the following three basic principles have been developed:—

(i) to conserve soil and moisture,

(ii) to make the best use of the conserved moisture for crop production;

(iii) to evaluate contingent plans to meet seasonal aberrations.

Considerable progress has been made during the last one decade in this Project. The major achievements are in the form of identification of suitable crops and varieties for different agro-climatic conditions, development of contingency plans to meet seasonal aberrations and dissemination of the latest dryland technology.

Acquisition of Land Under Master Plan by D.D.A.

40. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land acquired under the Master Plan by the Delhi Development Authority for development and colonisation;

(b) how much land has so far been developed, colonised and the number of houses built and allotted to registrants from first registration onwards; and

(c) how many registrants are still awaiting allotment of flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have informed that as per their records, an area of 80,439 acres has, up-

to 31st March 1980, been so placed at their disposal.

(b) (i) 10,420 acres of land has so far been developed and another 6,375 acres is under development.

(ii) The number of houses/flats (including J.J. & E.W.S.) built and allotted to registrants from first registration onwards are as under:—

(i) No. of Houses/flats built upto 31-3-80	49,416
(ii) No. of flats so far allotted under various categories	42,263
(iii) No. of flats under process of allotment	7,153

(c) Details of registrants still waiting for allotment are as under:—

(i) Registrants from earlier registration schemes (i.e. registred upto 1976)	16,418
(ii) Registrants under Self-Financing Scheme.	6,880
(iii) Registrants under the scheme on HUDCO pattern floated in 1979	1,71,131

Development of Acquired Land by D.D.A.

41. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has acquired 54,000 acres under the Master Plan of Delhi and out of which only 5,400 acres have been developed and colonised so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Award for Hindi Short-hand

42. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:
SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that highest record of 250 words per minute in Hindi short-hand has been established;

(b) if so, the incentive given by the Ministry to the person who established this record;

(c) whether any national award is proposed to be given for Hindi short-hand like other arts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

Allotment of Govt. Accommodation

43. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Type 'B' Quarters under construction in M.B. Road, Gole Market Area and in Sadik Nagar;

(b) the total number of quarters in this category which are complete but have not been handed over to the Directorate of Estates for allotment;

(c) the reasons for not handing over for allotment and when these are being handed over for allotment; and

(d) the total amount of loss Government have suffered for not handing over the houses for allotment?

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

(a) 2,519 Type-B (Type-II) quarters were under construction in these areas.

(b) and (c). Out of these 2,519 quarters, 90 quarters in Gole Market area have been fully completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estates.

345 quarters in Gole Market area are ready, except for electric connections and completion certificates to be given by the Local Body. These are likely to be handed over to the Directorate of Estates by the end of June 1980.

Similarly, 170 quarters in Sadiq Nagar, which are in an advanced stage of construction, are likely to be handed over to the Directorate of Estates by the end of June 1980.

The other quarters will be handed over immediately after they are ready in all respects.

(d) In view of the reply to Parts (b) and (c) above, this does not arise

Eradication of Slums in big Cities

44. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in recent days large number of new slums are coming up in big cities like Bombay, Bangalore etc.;

(b) whether Government are taking adequate steps to assure that New Slums do not come up; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to remove or improve or shift the existing recognised slums in a phased time-bound Programme?

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

(a) The Government are aware of the fact that the slum problem in the big cities is more acute.

(b) and (c). The local bodies are already vested with adequate powers to prevent and remove encroachments

on public lands. The Schemes of Slum Clearance/Improvement and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, which have been formulated to tackle the problem of slums, are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan allocations for these schemes. In Madras and Calcutta, slum improvement schemes have also been taken up as part of multi-sectoral urban projects with credit assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. In addition to the two schemes, the Jhuggi Jhopri Removal Scheme is also being operated in Delhi. In view of the massive size of the slum problem on the one hand and constraint of resources on the other, it is not possible to lay down any time-frame for the implementation of these schemes

Government Accommodation for Central Government Officers Serving at Bombay

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

(a) whether senior officers of Central Government in Bombay, have been served with notices, demanding that they must apply for accommodation in houses built for them, by the Government;

(b) if so, when the notices were served and to how many officers;

(c) whether a few years ago, the Government had asked the officers, having their own houses/flats etc. to move out of Government accommodation, and as a result thereof all such officers had moved accordingly;

(d) what are the reasons for issuing orders stated in (a) compelling the Government officers to apply for and have Government accommodation; and

(e) is Government going to compensate the losses such Government officers are likely to incur, taking into account, the expenditure they would

be required to incur in maintaining their own accommodation and the rent they have to pay for Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In May, 1979, a circular letter was sent to all Government Departments at Bombay, *inter-alia*, stating that Government officers entitled to types E, E-I and E-II accommodation should not be paid house rent allowance in case they do not submit applications for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool or after applying for accommodation, refuse to accept the same when offered/allotted or after having accepted the accommodation, surrender it. It was also stipulated that such officers should not be paid house rent allowance without obtaining 'no accommodation certificate' from the Estate Manager, Bombay. These orders were also made applicable to the officers entitled to type 'D5 accommodation in April, 1980]

(c) According to a decision taken by the Government, house owning officers at different stations were declared ineligible for allotment of accommodation from General Pool in 1975. It was stipulated that those who continue to occupy Government accommodation will be charged licence fee at market rate w.e.f. 1-1-1976. However, all the house owning officers did not vacate the Government accommodation. With effect from 1-6-1977, the house owning officers have again been declared eligible for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool but their date of priority is reckoned from 1-6-1977 or a subsequent date, as the case may be.

(d) Government accommodation at different places has been constructed keeping in view the demand for residential units in the General Pool. It was felt that if all the eligible Government servants at Bombay do not apply for accommodation, the Government accommodation was likely to

become surplus at Bombay and the Government would lose revenue. With a view to overcome this, instructions were issued in May, 1979 that house rent allowance should not be paid to such Government officers till they get a 'no accommodation certificate' from the Estate Manager, Bombay.

(e) There is no bar if Government servants owning houses desire to live in the houses owned by them but in that case they will not be eligible to draw house rent allowance and the question of payment of compensation does not therefore, arise.

Grants to Deen Dayal Research Institute, Delhi

46. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's agencies such as People Action Development of Indian extended during (1977-80) grants to the Deendayal Research Institute, Delhi for projects in Gonda (U.P.); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)

Yes Sir.

(b) Amount sanctioned for development of irrigation potential for weaker sections in Gonda, (U.P.)

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Salary of 60 social mobilisers for a period of two years @Rs. 500/- p.m. per worker.	7.20
(ii) Revolving fund for purchase of equipment for installation of shallow tubewells.	10.00

Total: 17.20

Out of Rs. 17.20 lakhs an amount of Rs. 11.80 lakhs was released.

Rigs for Drilling in Pabbawal Himachal Pradesh

47. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rig which was being installed by the Ground Water Organisation at Village Pabbawal in District Una of Himachal Pradesh has since been taken away and the drilling discontinued;

(b) whether any protest from the local representatives has been received by Government for not drilling to a sufficient depth;

(c) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the drilling work and taking away the rig; and

(d) whether the rig would be re-installed and drilling work resumed so as to provide water for irrigation; and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Shri Vijay Kumar Joshi, M.L.A. has represented for not drilling to a sufficient depth.

(c) The drilling was discontinued because it was found that at a depth of 100 m. Pinjor Stage of Shiwalik formations was encountered which is known to be non-water bearing. The drilling was stopped at a depth of 117 m. after it was confirmed that the bore-hole was continuing in the same formation.

(d) Two more exploratory bore-holes one each at village Badhera and Dalehr are proposed to be drilled in the Beet area of Una district. The

drilling will commence as soon as all the stores/equipment shift to the new site.

Financial Assistance to Privately Managed and Recognised Educational Institutions

48. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the financial difficulties being faced by privately managed and recognised educational institutions like high schools, colleges etc., in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would ensure the provision of adequate financial assistance to all such recognised schools and colleges as are anxious to secure annual grants etc., from the State/Central Governments;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that in certain States there is total ban on the grant of any financial assistance to these institutions; and

(d) if so, the names of such States and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure the survival and efficient functioning of these institutions in view of the responsibility of the Union Government after the inclusion of the education in the Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The Government are not aware of any financial difficulties being faced by privately managed and recognised educational institutions like High Schools, Colleges, etc. in various parts of the country as maintenance grants for running these institutions are provided by the respective State Governments in accordance with their prescribed norms. Only in case of colleges falling within the purview of the UGC,* some grants are given for developmental pro-

*University Grants Commission.

grammes to such Colleges. The inclusion of Education in the Concurrent List does not devolve on the Centre the responsibility of financial assistance for running the institutions.

Central Schools

40. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places (along with districts and States in which they are located) where Central Schools have been opened during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of places where Central Schools are proposed to be opened during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened at the following places during the last three years:

1977-78

1. Duliajan, Distt. Dibrugarh, Assam.

2. Bokaro, Distt. Dhanbad, Bihar (Second School).

3. Amjhore, Distt. Rohtas, Bihar.

4. Barauni, Distt. Begusarai, Bihar (Second School).

5. Ranchi, Distt. Ranchi, Bihar.

6. Faridabad, Distt. Faridabad, Haryana.

7. Pinjore, Distt. Ambala, Haryana.

8. Holta Camp, Distt. Palampur, Himachal Pradesh.

9. Kundremukh, Distt. Chickmagalore, Karnataka.

10. Sambra, Distt. Belgaum, Karnataka.

11. Gwalior, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (Second School).

12. Jabalpur, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh (Second School).

13. Faridkot, Distt. Faridkot, Punjab.

14. Rajpura Dariba Mines, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan.

15. Jodhpur, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

16. Indu Nagar, Ootacamund, Tamilnadu.

17. Mathura, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh (Second School).

18. Salt Lake, Distt. Calcutta, West Bengal.

19. Khaprail, Distt. Darjeeling, West Bengal.

1978-79

1. CRPF Hyderabad, Distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

2. Diphu, Distt. Karbi Anglong, Assam.

3. Tezpur, Distt. Darrang, Assam.

4. Bhandaridah, Distt. Giridih, Bihar.

5. Masjid Moth, Distt. New Delhi, Delhi.

6. Ahmedabad, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat (Second School).

7. Bantalab, Distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir.

8. Jyotipuram, Distt. Udampur, Jammu and Kashmir.

9. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka.

10. Wellington Island Cochin-III, Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala.

11. Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad, Distt. Hoshingabad, Madhya Pradesh.

12. Mlanjkhand, Distt. Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh.

13. Colaba, Distt. Coloba, Maharashtra (Second School).

14. Chandarpur Ordnance Factory, Chanda, Distt. Chandarpur, Maharashtra.

15. Tuli, Distt. Mokokchung, Nagaland.

16. Bhatinda Cantt., Distt. Bhatinda, Punjab.

17. Avadi, Distt. Madras, Tamil Nadu.

18. Ranipur, Distt. Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh.

19. Rishikesh, Distt. Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh.

20. Diesel Locomotive works, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

21. Shahjahanpur, Distt. Shahjahanpur, West Bengal.

22. Kancharapara, Distt. 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

23. Chukha Hydel Project, P. O. Chimakothi, Bhutan.

1979-80

1. Maligaon, Distt. Gauhati, Assam.

2. Nowgong, Distt. Nowgong, Assam.

3. Malkapuram, Distt. Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

4. Paharpur Military Camp, Distt. Gaya, Bihar.

5. Dipatoli, Distt. Ranchi, Bihar.

6. BSF Hazaribagh, Distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar.

7. AFS Naliya, Distt. Kutch, Gujarat.

8. Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Ankaleshwar, Distt. Ankaleshwar, Gujarat.

9. Rewari, Distt. Mahindargarh, Haryana.

10. Nagrota (Army), Distt. Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir.

11. Samba, Distt. Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir.

12. Mevalloor, Distt. Kottayam, Kerala.

13. Kirandul, Baladila Iron Ore Project, Distt. Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.

14. National Thermal Power Project, Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh.

15. Sarguja, Distt. Sarguja, Madhya Pradesh.

16. Ordnance Factory Estate Ambajhari, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra.

17. Ojhar, Distt. Nasik Road, Maharashtra.

18. Loktak, Distt. Loktak, Manipur.

19. Suranussi, Distt. Jullundur, Punjab.

20. Dandakaranya Project, Korapet, Distt. Korapet, Orissa.

21. Mount Abu, Distt. Sirohi, Rajasthan.

22. Khetri Copper Complex Khetrinagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

23. Pratap Lines Jaipur Cantt Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan.

24. Saraswa, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

25. Phulpur, Distt. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

26. Singrauli, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) During 1980-81, Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened at the following places subject to availability of requisite physical facilities and acceptance of terms and conditions of the Kendriya

Vidyalaya Sangathan by the respective sponsoring authorities:

1980-81

1. Guntur, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Waltair, Distt. Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
3. National Thermal Power Corporation Ramagundam, Distt. Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Bolarum, Distt. Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Silchar, Distt. Cachar, Assam.
6. Chakradharpur, Bihar.
7. Central Coalfields Ltd., Dakra Bukbuka, Distt. Ranchi, Bihar.
8. CCL Karo Spl. Project, Distt. Gīridih, Bihar.
9. Chandigarh.
10. Preet-nagar, Shahadra, Delhi.
11. Oil & Natural Gas Commission Mehsana, Distt. Mehsana, Gujarat.
12. AFS Bhuj, Distt. Kutch, Gujarat.
13. Space Application Centre. Ahmedabad. Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
14. Ambala Cantt., Distt. Ambala, Haryana.
15. National Aeronautics, Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka.
16. Central Plantation Research Inst. Kasargod Cannanore, Kerala.
17. Pangoda, Distt. Trivandrum, Kerala.
18. Itarsi, Distt. Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh.
19. Morar Cantt., Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
20. CRPF, Nagpur, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra.
21. Colaba, Bombay, Distt. Colaba, Maharashtra.

22. Kohima, Distt. Kohima, Nagaland.

23. Cuttack, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa.

24. Chakki, Pathankot, Distt. Pathankot, Punjab.

25. Army Station, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan.

26. Kalpakkam Reactor Research Centre, Distt. Chenglapur, Tamil Nadu.

27. KK Nagar, Madras, Tamil Nadu.

28. CRPF Rampur, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh.

29. Oil & National Gas Commission, Dehradun, Distt. Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh.

30. Memaura, Distt. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

31. Binaguri, Distt. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

32. Balleygunge, Distt. Calcutta, West Bengal.

Commemorative Stamps in Respect of Important Personalities

50. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the important personalities for whom the commemorative stamps were issued by Government during the last three years, alongwith the contribution of each one of these personalities to the national life;

(b) the occasions alongwith dates on which these stamps were released; and

(c) the names of these personalities in respect of whom the requests for commemorative stamps were received by the Government but were rejected alongwith the reasons for rejection in each case?

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

(a) and (b). The required information is given in Statement (I).

(c) The required information is given in Statement (II). These proposals were duly considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee and were not accepted by it.

Statement I

List of personalities on whom the Commemorative stamps have been issued during 1977, 1978 and 1979

Sl. No.	Name of the Personality	Contribution to national life	Date of issue	Occasion of Issue
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tarun Ram Phookun	Freedom Fighter	22-1-1977	Birth Centenary
2.	Paramahansa Yogananda	Religious leader	7-3-1977	25th Death Anniversary.
3.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	President of India	22-3-1977	On his death
4.	Narottam Morarjee	Architect of Modern Indian Shipping	2-4-1977	Birth Centenary.
5.	Makhan Lal Chaturvedi	Poet & Freedom fighter	4-4-1977	10th year of his death
6.	Mahaprabhu Vallabhamacharya	Poet and Philosopher	14-4-1977	49th year of birth
7.	Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy	Linguist & Philosopher	22-8-1977	Birth Centenary.
8.	Ganga Ram	Engineer and Social Reformer	4-9-1977	50th year of his death
9.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	Freedom fighter	12-10-1977	10th Death Anniversary
10.	Kittur Rani Channamma.	Freedom fighter	23-10-1977	200th year of Birth
11.	Senapati Bapat	Revolutionary	28-11-1977	10th death Anniversary
12.	Jotirao Phule	Social Reformer	28-11-1977	150th Birth anniversary.
13.	Kamta Prasad Guru	Great literary figure	25-12-1977	30th year of Death
14.	Mother Pondicherry	Saint	21-2-1978	Birth Anniversary
15.	Nanahal Dalpatram Kavi	Poet	16-3-1978	100th year of Birth
16.	Surjya Sen	Revolutionary	22-3-1978	84th Birth Anniversary
17.	Rabers.	Artist diplomat and humanist	4-4-1978	100th Birth Anniversary
18.	Charlie Chaplin	World famous Comedian.	16-4-1978	On his death.
19.	Deendayal Upadhyaya	State man	5-5-1978	11th year of his death
20.	Syama Prasad Mookerjee.	Statesman	6-7-1978	25th year of his death
21.	E.V. Ramasami	Revolutionary & Nationalist	17-9-1978	100th year of his birth
22.	Uday Shankar	Great Indian Dancer.	26-9-1978	1st Death Anniversary
23.	Leo Tolstoy	Writer	2-10-1978	150th Birth anniversary
24.	Vallathol Narayana Menon	Poet and Kathakali exponent	15-10-1978	100th Birth Anniversary
25.	C. Rajagopalachari	Patriot Statesman and Governor General of India	10-12-1978	100th Birth Anniversary
26.	Mohammed Ali Jauhar.	Statesman and nationalist	10-12-1978	100th Birth Anniversary
27.	Franz Schubert	Austrian composer	18-12-1978	150th Death Anniversary
28.	Bhai Parmanand	Revolutionary	24-2-1979	102nd year of birth

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Albert Einstein	Great Scientist	14-3-1979	100th year of his birth
30.	Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapat	Social Reformer	1-5-1979	105th year of Birth
31.	Raja Mahendra Pratap	Revolutionary and Patriot	15-8-1979	On his death
32.	Jatindra Nath Das	Revolutionary	13-9-1979	50th anniversary of martyrdom
33.	Guru Amar Das	Religious Leader	21-2-1979	500th year of his birth

Statement II

List of the personalities in respect of whom the requests for commemorative stamps were received by the Govt. during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 and were rejected by the Philatelic Advisory Committee:

- Shriman Natana Gopala Nayaki Swamin.
- Brij Kishore Prasad.
- S. N. Bose.
- Kali Charan Verma.
- Gadge Maharaj.
- Mani Ram Dewan.
- Krishan Chander.
- Dr. Vishwanadha Satyanarayana.
- Hemu Kalani.
- A. K. Gopalan.
- M. N. Roy.
- Maharaja Surajmal.
- Rahul Sankritayan.
- Master Rudra Narain Singh.
- Surda.
- Swadesha Bhimani Ramakrishna Pillai.
- Smt. Prabhawati.
- B. C. Roy.
- Abdul Qauyyum Ansari.
- Chandra Sekhar Azad.
- Khan Bahadur Khuda Baksh Khan.
- Sri Prakasha.
- T. N. Chakravarti.
- Shyamlal Gupta.
- Swami Kran Chand Darbesh.
- Dayaram.
- S. Satyamurthy.

- Paranvhattaraka Shri Vidhyadhiraja Teerthapada (Chattampi) Swamiji.
- Morthimothus Archbishop.
- Kalaki R. Krishnamurthy.
- Rani Rasmoni.
- Hanuman Prasad Poddar.
- Rajeshwar Das Gupta.
- Dr. Ram Dhari Singh Dinkar.
- Shamji Krishan Verma.
- M. N. Saha.
- Begum Akhtar.
- A. Ramswamy Mudaliar.
- A. L. Mudaliar.
- Sai Baba of Shirdi.
- Baba Danda Bahadur.
- Vishwanath Mishra.
- Baselius Mar Thoma Methews
- Shair Mohammad Iqbal.
- Govind Narain Mishra.
- Kavya Kantha Vasistha Ganapati Muni.
- G. S. Arundale.
- Yash Pal.
- Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- Ram Prasad Bismil.
- Baba Raghavdass.
- Dharamveer B. S. Moonje.
- Ashfaq Ullah Khan.
- Roshan Singh.
- Ram Briksha Benipuri.
- W. C. Banerjee.
- Deshakarmi Dr. Charu Chandra Chattopadhyaya.
- Mrs. Margaret Cousins.
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- Chandra Bardai.

61. Mahakavi Behari.
62. Adi Shankaracharya.
63. Sane Guruji.
64. Pandita Mama Bai.
65. Mrs. Ida Scudder.
66. Rahana Tyabji.
67. Maharaja Harish Chandra.
68. Ramanujacharya.
69. Madhawacharya.
70. Varah-mihir.
71. Mannathu Padmanabhan.
72. Sri Mamta Shankaradeva.
73. Maulana Mazharul Haque.
74. Goverdhan Tripathi.
75. Tribhuvandass K. Gajjar.
76. Abbas Tayabji Sayed.
77. Mahadev Desai.
78. Darbar Gopal Dass.
79. G. V. Mavalankar.
80. Indulal Yagnik.
81. Khandu Bhai Desai.
82. Premanad.
83. Devid Bare.
84. Hasrat Mohani.
85. Shri Eknath.
86. Tukaram.
87. Dhyaneswar.
88. Nath Pai.
89. C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
90. Samant Chander Shekhar.
91. Appayya Dhikanta.
92. S. Guruswamy.
93. Poykayilyohannan (Sri Kumara Guru Dewan).
94. Phatak Guruji.
95. T. L. Vaswani.
96. H. H. Sorfog Maharaj.
97. Jayaprakash Narayan.
98. Dr. Mohd. Iqbal.
99. A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swamy, Pradhu Pada.
100. Karya Kantha Vasistha. Ganapathi Muni.

101. Prakash Vir Shashtri.
102. Yeshpal.
103. Ghoithram P. Gidwani.
104. Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwada
105. Narayana Guru.
106. Smt. Indira Gandhi.
107. Jal Cooper.
108. Savitri Bai Phule.
109. Amar Shaheed Mangal Pandey.
110. Lady Baden Powell.
111. Pitashri Prahma Lekhraj.
112. Balwant Rai Mehta.
113. Mother M. Teresa.
114. Lord Bhuddha.
115. Sumitra Nandan Pant.
116. Bharthi Dasan.
117. Mathew M. Kuzhivali.
118. Poet Narmad.
119. Bhagwan Bahubali.
120. Elvis Presley.
121. P. K. Parija.
122. P. V. Kane.
123. Swai Mansingh Maharaja of Jaipur.
124. Veeramamunivar.
125. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.
126. Seth Govind Das.
127. Sant Ravidas.
128. Narotam Gahia.
129. Maharaja Sansar Chand.
130. Chandra Dhar Sharma Guleri.
131. Ram Singh Patharia.
132. Dr. Hedgewar.
133. Purushotam Das Tondon.
134. Sardar Uddham Singh.
135. Rai Bahadur Saligram.
136. Virat Pothuluri Veera Brahmendra Swami.
137. Swami Haridasji.
138. Dr. P. G. Solanki
139. Aldo Moro.
140. Rao Tula Ram.
141. Jagan Nath alias Nana Shunkar Sett.

142. Pt. Omkarnath Thakur.
143. Sri Veena Seshanna
144. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja.
145. Har Vilas Charda.
146. Bhai Mahavir.
147. Munshi Kali Prasad Kulbhaskar.
148. Great Guru Vadhiraaja Thirtha.
149. Pt. Mmbika Prasad Vajpae.
150. Swamy Lila Shah Maharaj.
151. Bhagwan Swamynarayan.
152. Robert De Nobili.
153. Swami Ram Tirtha.
154. Smt. Basanti Devi.
155. Prof. B. N. Prasad.
156. Harinath De.
157. Hakeem Sayyid Shamsullah Qadi.
158. Mahatama Gandhi.
159. Ajatshatru.
160. Ashoka.
161. Pushya Mitra Shung.
162. Kanishka.
163. Samudragupta.
164. Harsh Vardhan.
165. Pulkeshan II.
166. Rajendra Chola.
167. Prothviraj Chauhan.
168. Akbar.
169. Hazrat Bekhud Dehlvi.
170. Lion Molvin Jones.
171. Shubharay.
172. Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.
173. Giriraj Kishore Kapoor.
174. Valerian Cardinal Gracias.
175. Father Augustus Muller.
176. Dr. Raghuvir.
177. Mahavir Swamiji.
178. K. P. Keshava Menon.
179. Potti Sreimmulu.
180. Thiyagi N. G. Ramaswamy.
181. Pandithurai Thevar.
182. Pujya Dada Chela Ramji.

183. Veer Surendra Sai.
184. M. S. Aney.
185. Devi Danji.
186. Brahamchari Sheetal Prasadji.
187. Sri Sayaji Rao Gaikwad.
188. Mahayogi Lakshamma.
189. Pt. Sukh Laj Sanghavi.
190. Dr. Kashi Prasad Jaiswal.
191. Simon Bolivar.
192. Balwant Pandurang Kirloskar.
193. A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar.
194. Bellary Raghava.
195. General Zorewar Singh.
196. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar.
197. Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer.

Installation of Hand Pumps in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ..

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

(a) whether a large number of hand pumps have been recently installed in the DIZ Area, New Delhi to meet the scarcity of drinking water in that area;

(b) if so, the total number of hand pumps installed, the name of agency through which these were purchased and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the hand pumps installed at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Multi Storeyed Flats are defective and of sub-standard quality; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government propose to take to make these hand pumps in working order and purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Twelve hand pumps have recently been installed in the colony at Baba Kharak Singh Marg in DIZ area. Three hand pumps have also been installed at the new locations.

(b) The new hand pumps have been installed by two agencies namely M/s G. S. Engineering and Shri P. R. Madan. Out of the total cost of Rs. 7,000.00, Rs. 3,100.00 have so far been spent.

(c) and (d) These hand pumps are in working condition and conform to C.P.W.D. specifications. Their performance is, however, still being watched by the CPWD's staff. Full amounts will be paid to the contractors only after the performance and quality of the hand pumps is found fully satisfactory.

Post Offices in Villages in West Bengal

52. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-

CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many villages in West Bengal do not have post offices;

(b) if so, the number of those villages, district-wise; and

(c) steps so far taken by Government to open Post Offices in the villages?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) District-wise information of villages that do not have post offices is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of villages which do not have P.Os.
1.	Burdwan	2008
2.	Bankura	3123
3.	Birbhum	1842
4.	Coochbehar	886
5.	Darjeeling	385
6.	Hoogly	1486
7.	Howrah	508
8.	Jalpaiguri	507
9.	Midnapore	9164
10.	Malda	1355
11.	Murshidabad	1464
12.	Nadia	924
13.	Purulia	2081
14.	West Dinajpur	2829
15.	24 Paraganas	2742

(c) Rural Post offices are being opened in a phased manner in accordance with the targets laid down in the successive Five Year/Annual Plans and with reference to the norms prescribed by the Government. In so far as the current year 1980-81 is concerned, it is proposed to open about 250 rural post offices in West Bengal Circle.

Direct Link between Asansol and Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchanges

53. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the direct link between the Asansol Trunk Automatic Exchange and the Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The trunk automatic exchange equipment at Asansol and Delhi has been installed. The installation of the long distance equipment for providing the required number of circuits between the two places is on progress. The route is expected to be commissioned during the current financial year 1980-81.

Villages without Post Offices

54. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of our country which do not have post offices; and

(b) the steps so far taken by Government to open post offices in these villages?

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

(a) According to the latest information available, the number of villages in the country enumerated in 1971 census not yet provided with post offices is 4,57,721.

(b) there is an ongoing programme for opening of post offices in normal rural areas as well as in hilly, backward and tribal areas on a subsidised basis subject to certain norms of population, income and distance. Under this programme post offices are opened in a phased manner in accordance with the targets fixed in the successive Five Year/Annual Plans. As on 31st March, 1980, the total number of post offices in India was 1,37,013 out of which 1,22,857 were in rural areas.

Tuna Fishing

55. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is any organised Tuna Fishing in India;

(b) if so, the agency which is conducting it;

(c) whether the Central Government are aware that considerable Tuna Fishing is done in the Indian Ocean by vessels belonging to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, what is the value of catches of Tuna by non-Indian enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b) The all-India Tuna landings as estimated by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute were 13748 tonnes in 1978. Organised Tuna fishing, however, has been taken up by the Fisheries Department, of Lakshadweep Administration which has introduced about 191 mechanised boats consisting of Pole and Line vessels, Long Liners and Trolling vessels through subsidies and loan for purchase of boats by the fishermen for exploiting the tuna resources near the Islands. Of the total production of fish near the Islands ranging from 2000 to 4000 tonnes per year, tuna comprises about 54 per cent.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is aware that considerable tuna fishing is done in the Indian Ocean by vessels belonging to foreign countries. According to the FAO fisheries statistics, during 1977 about 1.65 lakh tonnes of tunas were caught in the entire Indian Ocean. The corresponding figure of tuna catches in the western Indian Ocean from the west coast of India to the east coast of Africa was 1.17 lakh tonnes during 1978. The value of the fish is difficult to estimate because of the varieties of tunas and their price in various consuming countries.

Diseases of Coconut Trees

56. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permanent cure of diseases of coconut trees in the

Kerala State has been found by researches and studies made by the Government of India's Coconut Research Station at Krishnapuram near Kayankulam; and

(b) the total amount spent as on 1st January, 1980, on the said Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) there are a number of diseases on coconut. Of the important diseases, satisfactory control measures have been evolved in respect of bud rot, stem bleeding and leaf rot. The 'wilt' disease is a very complex problem and efforts are under way to find out control measures for this disease and to limit its spread.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Kayankulam Station of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute during the five years from 1-4-75 to 31-3-80 was Rs. 1,15,60,427/- while the total expenditure on this Institute and all its Regional Stations including the Kayankulam Station during the same period was Rs. 5,74,06,507/-.

Indian Institute of Technology

.. Bombay

57. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four point demand charter was submitted to the Director, I.I.T., Bombay following the dismissal of four students from the I.I.T.;

(b) if so, what were the demands mentioned in the charter; and

(c) what steps have been taken in response to this character?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands were:

1. The four students who had been removed from the rolls of the

Institute because of their consistently poor academic performance should be taken back.

2. A student should be permitted to study in IIT for 8 years before which he should not be asked to leave on academic grounds, and if required he should be allowed to register even beyond this time as a private student.

3. Arrangements should be made to help students who are academically deficient and require extra coaching.

4. Students should be given adequate representation on all decision making bodies. They would elect their own representatives who should have full voting rights.

(c) The above mentioned demands were considered by the authorities of the Institute. Demands 1, 2 & 4 were agreed to by them. Ample facilities/arrangements already exist in the Institute to give help and support to academically deficient students.

केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को आवास सहायता

58. श्री छतुभाई गामित क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत छह-महीनों के दौरान कुछ राज्यों को उनकी आवास सम्बन्धी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये कुछ उपाय सुझाये हैं; अथवा वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये गुजरात सरकार को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी)

(क) राज्य सरकार 'आवास' सहित अपने अपने राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्र से 'समेकित ऋणों' और 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता ले रहे हैं। आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम भी उनकी आवास योजनाओं की वित्त व्यवस्था कर रहा है। पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान, केन्द्र ने वर्ष

1979-80 के लिए 25.66 करोड़ रुपये का जीवन बीमा निगम ऋण और 14 करोड़ रुपये का सामान्य बीमा निगम ऋण विभिन्न राज्यों को उनके आवास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिए हैं।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान गुजरात सरकार को 1.66 करोड़ रुपये का जीवन बीमा निगम ऋण और 1.60 करोड़ रुपये का सामान्य बीमा निगम को अतिरिक्त रूप से ऋण दिया गया था।

Release of Salary to Peons Appointed by Aided Schools in Delhi

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

(a) the names of aided schools in Delhi during the last one year, in whose case no reply had been given by the Director of Education, Delhi to the schools concerned even after a lapse of three months after the particulars of appointment of peons were communicated to him under sub-rule (3) of

rule 98 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, and the appointments were approved by him *ipso facto* under sub-rule (4) of that rule;

(b) whether representations have been received from such peons and the concerned aided schools demanding release of grant-in-aid by the Director of Education to enable payment of salary to such peons;

(c) the number of peons who have not received the salary for the last nine months for non-release of grant-in-aid in violation of sub-rule (4) of rule 98 of the said Rules; and

(d) the reasons for not releasing the grant so far?

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

(a) Replies were sent after the lapse of three months after the receipt of particulars of appointment of peon in the Directorate of Education in the following two cases:—

Sl.- No.	Name of the School	Date of receipt of the parti- culars	Date of reply	Remarks
1.	Jain Girls Higher Secondary School, Dharampura.	24-9-79	16-1-80	The management was asked to adjust the surplus peon from Har-Court Butler Secondary School in the vacancy.
2.	St. Anthony Boys Higher Secondary School, Paharganj.	4-10-79	30-1-80	A surplus peon from DAV Higher Secondary School No. 1, Gandhi Nagar was adjusted against the vacancy.

Both these Institutions are Minority Institutions.

As per decision of the Delhi High Court in their judgement dated December 5th, 1975 in the case of S. S. Jain Sabha and Others *Versus* Union of India and Others, the Court have held that approval of the Director to an appointment made by the Managing Committee of Government Aided

Minority School shall not be required in terms of Rule 98 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973. Obviously, the provision of sub-rule 4 of rule 98 *ibid* providing that approval of Director shall be deemed to have been conveyed is not applicable.

(b) Yes, Sir. From the individual appointed as peon in Jain Girls

Higher Secondary School, Dharam-pura, Delhi and its management.

(c) The question does not arise as rule 98(4) does not apply to release of grant to Government aided minority schools.

(d) Under Rule 16 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 no school is entitled to grant-in-aid unless its Managing Committee gives an undertaking in writing that it shall comply with the provision of the Delhi School Education Act and Rules framed thereunder and such instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Director with regard to the grant-in-aid. The Management of the Jain Girls Higher Secondary School, Dharampura, Delhi has refused to adjust the surplus peon as absorbed against the vacancy and hence approval was not accorded to the appointment of the peon by the Management for the purpose of release of grant-in-aid and accordingly, no grant-in-aid has been released in this regard.

Coal Depot in Paschim Puri, New Delhi

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

(a) whether the DDA provided plot for a coal depot in Paschimpuri, New Delhi-63 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether licensee can use this plot to start or can make provision to start other business alongwith its use for residential purposes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have informed that three sites, each measuring 125 square yards, have been allotted in Madipur Paschimpuri Scheme but none in Paschimpuri Residential Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

Tiger Project and their Population

61. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of tiger projects working at present in the country;

(b) whether the population of the tigers have shown any rise as a result of these projects; and

(c) what further measures are proposed to increase the number of tiger projects and effect improvements in the existing project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are, at present, 11 tiger reserves under the Project Tiger scheme. The names of these tiger-reserves are as under:

(1) Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam).

(2) Kanha Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh).

(3) Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttar Pradesh).

(4) Bandipur Tiger Reserve (Karnataka).

(5) Similipal Tiger Reserve (Orissa).

(6) Melghat Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra).

(7) Ranithambhore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan).

(8) Palamau Tiger Reserve (Bihar).

(9) Sunderbans Tiger Reserve (West Bengal).

(10) Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala).

(11) Sariska Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan).

(b) Yes, Sir. The population of tigers, as a result of these projects, has shown a considerable increase. Whereas in 1972, the population of tigers in 9 tiger reserves was only 268, in 1979 it has increased to 711 in 11 tiger reserves.

(c) Due to the change in the pattern of financial assistance to the concerned States, from 100 per cent to 50:50 sharing basis, and the limitation of funds provided for the Project Tiger, as Central share of assistance, there is, at present, no probability of extending the scope of Project Tiger to new areas. Regarding the measures proposed to effect improvement in the existing project parts, the scheme, at present, is in full swing in all the Core areas. However, during the 6th Five Year Plan, the emphasis would be to afford complete protection to the buffer-areas within the reserves by taking suitable steps such as strengthening of fire-protection and anti-poaching measures, amelioration of habitat and elimination of adverse human interference.

Establishment of Urdu Academy at Delhi

62. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in regard to establishing Urdu Academy in Delhi; and

(b) when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The establishment of an Urdu Academy in Delhi has been accepted in principle. The proposal is being progressed further in consultation with all concerned. It will be difficult to indicate any time limit in this regard.

News Item 'Molest Girls, get Promotion'

63. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 11th May, 1980 under the heading 'molest girls, get promotion' which tells the sordid tale of a harijan tele-

phone operator being molested while on duty by the Assistant Engineer;

(b) whether a full inquiry into the matter has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and what punishment has been given to the culprit in this case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes. The News item was pursued and a re-joinder was issued through the Information Officer (P&T), PIB which appeared in Hindustan Times dated 16-5-80.

(b) and (c) The case of molestation was enquired into and no *prima-facie* case has been established.

Harassment to Farmers at Procurement Time

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

(a) whether Government are aware that at the time of procurement the farmers are harassed by F.C.I. officials while grading their crop;

(b) if so, what additional precautions Government have contemplated to ensure that such harassments are not there during the current rabi produce procurement; and

(c) how many officials were punished during the last 3 years for causing difficulties to farmers or extracting bribes for grading under crops for procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such complaint has been received during the current rabi marketing season. However, some complaints of harassment to the farmers were received last year which, on investigation, were found to be either exaggerated or baseless.

(b) Special squads at the level of Regional/Zonal and Head Office have been formed for surprise visits to

the Procurement Centres during the rabi (1980-81) season to ensure that no harassment is caused to the farmers.

(c) No FCI official has been punished on the specific charge of creating difficulties or harassing them at the time of procurement.

Setting up of New Corporation to take over Operations in Fertiliser and Sugar

65. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a new corporation which will take over from the Food Corporation of India its operations in fertiliser and sugar;

(b) whether the financial implications of the scheme have been worked out and if so, the details; and

(c) whether before taking a final decision Government would ensure that the bifurcation does not go the way the Fertiliser Corporation of India has gone entailing huge losses year after year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter will be considered in all its aspects before any such decision is taken.

Work Charged Staff in C.P.W.D.

66. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. in Delhi appoint a large number of casual/workcharged staff;

(b) if so, number thereof for the years 1977 to 1979 yearwise;

(c) what are the ratio of wages for such casual/work charged staff for Class III and class IV staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to absorb in permanent jobs such persons who are working continuously for years?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Public Works Department in Delhi are at present employing approximately 11,000 Workcharged Staff and roughly 2,000 casual staff. The exact information as well as appointment from 1977 to 1979 is being collected from the field units. The casual staff in Central Public Works Department are known as Muster roll staff. Their appointment is on short term basis.

(c) The wages of casual workers known as Muster roll workers are fixed on daily basis whereas the workcharged staff in Central P.W.D. are appointed in regular scales of pay. For the muster roll labour the rates of daily wages range from Rs. 9.25 per day to Rs. 14.95 per day depending upon whether it is on unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled of highly skilled job and there are four rates in all. For the workcharged staff wherein we have 67 categories, there are 7 scales ranging from Rs. 196—230 to Rs. 380—560. It is thus not possible to arrive at a ratio between wages of casual staff and those of workcharged staff.

(d) As regards workcharged staff, they are already employed on a regular basis. In respect of casual workers, there is no proposal to absorb them in permanent jobs for the present.

Survey of the Existence of Commercial Offices in Residential Areas by D.D.A.

67. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. has carried out any survey to find out the existence

of commercial offices in residential areas of Karol Bagh, Rajendra Nagar, Pusa Road and Patel Nagar, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such establishments in each area;

(c) the steps taken to shift such establishments to commercial areas;

(d) the number of offices shifted from residential to commercial areas; and

(e) the steps, if any, being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that a comprehensive survey was carried out in June-July 1979 of residential areas of Karol Bagh and Pusa Road only. The residential areas like Rajendra Nagar and Patel Nagar are not under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) In the Karol Bagh area, nearly 2500 plots and in the Pusa Road area, 19 plots are being misused as shops/commercial/offices in residential premises.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to shift such establishments. However, action against the defaulters is being taken by the Delhi Development Authority under the terms of lease and the defaulters are being asked to stop the misuse.

Amount from U.S.A. and Other Agencies for Modernisation of Education System

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

(a) the amounts so far received from U.S.A. and other private agencies like Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation for the purposes of modernising the education system in our country;

(b) the manner of utilisation of such funds in this country;

(c) whether any performance and utilisation evaluation has since been made; and

(d) if so, the results of the evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) While no foreign assistance has been received for modernisation as such of the system of education in India from the U.S.A. or any private agency of that country, assistance has been received from time to time in the form of equipment, experts and training facilities for Indians for individual projects or in respect of specific programmes from several sources including those of United States. The details of such assistance received over the decades are not available.

Drought in Rajasthan

69. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 94 per cent rural population in Rajasthan has been seriously hit by the drought; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide relief measures to the people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The State Government has reported that about 2.40 crores people have been affected by drought which comes to about 93.3 per cent of the total population of 2.57 crores of Rajasthan, according to 1971 Census.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to provide relief measures include the following:

(i) on the basis of the report of a Central Team which visited Rajasthan during 28-4-80 to 1-5-80 and on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 20.10 crores has been approved

for purposes of Central assistance for providing gratuitous relief, nutrition programme and medical cover for human and cattle population, drinking water arrangements, cattle conservation and fodder arrangements and employment generations schemes. 1 lakh MT foodgrains have been allocated under the Special Food for Work Programme and 100000 MT foodgrains under the normal Food for Work Programme in April, 1980.

(ii) Short-term loan totalling Rs. 4 crores have been sanctioned for the Kharif season for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.

(iii) 5900 MT foodgrains have been allocated under the Food for Nutrition Programme for feeding 3.90 lakh beneficiaries belonging to pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers, old and infirm destitutes, any physically handicapped individuals. Government has mobilised a number of rigs from various sources and sent them to Rajasthan. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal has been trying to procure 20 rigs from indigenous manufacturers;

(iv) The Army authorities have been assisting the State Government in providing drinking water supply in 4 drought affected districts of Rajasthan.

The State Government has also been providing relief by granting suspension/remission of land revenue and Government dues, rescheduling short-term cooperative loans, organising relief works for the able-bodied and feeding centres for destitutes, transporting drinking water through tankers and camel carts, etc.

Postal and Telecommunication Facilities in Tribal Places and Backward Districts in Rajasthan

70. SHRI JAINARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of

tribal places and backward districts in Rajasthan where Government propose to provide postal and telecommunication facilities on a priority basis?

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

Postal facilities:

The backward areas of Rajasthan, which are eligible for opening of post offices on the basis of the liberalized norms, are as follows:—

Barmer District, Jaisalmer District, Tehsils of Taranagar and Dunagarh in Churu District, Gogunda, Lasadia and Separa Tehsils in Udaipur District and Kushalgarh Tehsil in Banswara District.

These norms are also applicable to the tribal areas in the State.

During the year 1980-81, 5 villages in the backward areas and 18 in the tribal areas of the State are proposed to be provided with post offices. The names of these villages are given in the attached statement.

Telecommunication facilities:

The following areas in Rajasthan are treated as Tribal and Backward for the purpose of provision of telecommunication facilities on concessional and liberalized terms and conditions:

(A) Tribal areas:

1. Banswara district.
2. Dungarpur District.
3. Phalasia, Khewara, Kotra, Sarda, Salumbar and Dasadia Tehsils in Udaipur District.

4. Pratapgarh Tehsil in Chittorgarh district.

5. Abu Road block in the Abu Road, Tehsil in Sirohi District.

(B) Backward Districts:

1. Alwar 2. Banswara 3. Barmer
4. Bhilwara 5. Churu 6. Dungarpur
7. Jaisalmer 8. Jalore 9. Jhunjhunu
10. Jhalawar 11. Jodhpur 12. Nagaur
13. Sikar 14. Sirohi 15. Tonk
16. Udaipur.

Statement

Backward Areas :

S. No.	Name of the Village	Tehsil	District
1.	Sunarkhiya Purditan	Pachpadra-	Barmer.
2.	Kankrala	-do-	-do-
3.	Motisara	Siwana	-do-
4.	Saktawaton Ka Gurha.	Sarara	Udaipur.
5.	Chari.	Dhariwad	-do-

Tribal Areas

1.	Kherakhas.	Banswara	Banswara.
2.	Godawara Narang.	Kushalgarh	-do-
3.	Sewara.	Banswara	-do-
4.	Madelda.	Garhi	-do-
5.	Sundni.	Garhi	-do-
6.	Baman Parda.	Ghatol	-do-
7.	Kubaliya.	-do-	-do-
8.	Dhuwad.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur.
9.	Sadariya.	-do-	-do-
10.	Kochri.	Sagwara.	-do-
11.	Ambada.	-do-	-do-
12.	Pohli Khatwan.	Dungarpur	-do-
13.	Pagara.	-do-	-do-
14.	Dodawali.	Jhadol (Phalasia)	Udaipur.
15.	Bemla.	-do-	-do-
16.	Makradeo.	-do-	-do-
17.	Beechiwara	-do-	-do-
18.	Amliya.	-do-	-do-

Education Among Tribal People

71. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state the steps so far taken
to promote education to the tribal
people in the country and funds

allotted for this task, State-wise,
during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND): In accordance with the

constitutional provision, Central and State Governments have been taking special care for promoting education of scheduled tribes, both in the scheduled areas as well as outside these areas wherever they are residing. Free education at the elementary stage, pre-matric and post matric scholarship facilities are available for the tribal students. Other financial concessions are also extended by different States. Schemes for girls hostels, coaching facilities and scholarships for training abroad have been provided.

All States with large concentration of tribal population formulate sub-plan for the integrated development of tribal areas. Education sector occupies a prominent place in these plans. As a result of this, educational facilities have been expanded in the tribal areas and incentives in

the form of free text-books and stationery, free uniforms, mid-day meals, attendance scholarships etc. have been provided by the States to promote enrolment in the institutions. Ashram schools have also been opened. It is reported that the enrolment ratios of tribal children have improved from 22.3 per cent and 3.7 per cent in 1968-69 to 66.4 per cent and 17.9 per cent in 1978-79 for classes I—V and VI—VIII respectively.

Besides separate quantification of the targets and outlays in the State plans of education for the development of sub-plan areas, special Central assistance is given to the States to supplement their efforts in this regard. A statement giving outlays provided by the State Governments and special Central assistance given to the States for educational development during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

Outlays for Education for Tribal Sub-Plan For the years 1977-78 to 1979-80.

States/Union Territories		(Rs. in lakhs)											
		1977-78 (Outlays)			1978-79 (Outlays)			1979-80 (Outlays)			Total		
		Flow of funds from			Flow of funds from			Flow of funds from					
		State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total	State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total	State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1. Andhra Pradesh.	.	.	.	34.55	10.00	44.55	50.00	25.00	75.00	57.03	40.00		123.00
2. Assam.	.	.	.	50.00	10.00	60.00	125.00	—	125.00	123.00	—		538.00
3. Bihar.	.	.	.	408.00	55.00	463.00	518.00	85.00	603.00	468.00	70.00		200.00
4. Gujarat.	.	.	.	263.00	10.00	273.00	320.60	14.00	334.60	185.00	15.00		35.50
5. Himachal Pradesh.	.	.	.	14.14	3.98	18.12	20.00	7.00	27.00	22.00	13.50		39.00
6. Karnataka.	.	.	.	12.00	—	12.00	24.00	—	24.00	35.00	4.00		19.00
7. Kerala.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00	7.00		660.00
8. Madhya Pradesh.	.	.	.	334.00	125.00	459.00	460.00	150.00	610.00	360.00	300.00		246.00
9. Maharashtra.	.	.	.	200.00	72.77	27.77	190.20	83.50	273.70	196.00	50.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Manipur.	37.96	4.00	41.9
11. Orissa.	252.64	150.00	402.64
12. Rajasthan.	74.00	53.00	127.00
13. Tamil Nadu.	20.00	—	20.00
14. Tripura.	50.00	4.59	54.59
15. Uttar Pradesh.	5.05	—	5.05
16. West Bengal.	130.82	7.38	138.20
17. A&N Islands.	11.31	8.55	19.86
18. Goa, Daman & Diu.	4.84	3.85	8.69
GRAND TOTAL	2044.65	730.87	2775.52

Source : 1. Recommendation of the Programmes Adviser, Planning Commission.

2. Tribal Sub-Plans 1978-83 & 1978-79.

Houses for Rural Poor

72. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of houses which have been provided to the rural poor (landless labour) and the number of houses which would be provided in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): A Central Sector Scheme for allotment of house sites, free of cost, to landless agricultural workers in rural areas was initiated in October, 1971 providing 100 per cent grants to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations to cover cost of acquisition of land and development of house sites. From April, 1974 the Scheme was transferred to State Sector and was later on made a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. It was included in the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister in July, 1975. Subsequently the Scheme was extended to all landless workers/artisans in rural

areas. The Scheme continues to be in the State Sector.

2. The Scheme initially provided for allotment of house sites only and it was expected that the beneficiary would, on his own, raise a structure on the land so provided with the assistance received from the State Government under some other schemes or from voluntary organisations. A number of State Governments have been providing such assistance as well. A statement indicating the number of house sites allotted and houses/huts constructed in various States/Union Territories as reported upto 31-5-1980 is attached.

The Draft Sixth Plan (1978-83), contains a provision of Rs. 425 crores for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plot as well as house/hut construction; at the rate of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 750/- per site. The housing assistance under the new Scheme is likely to benefit 7 million landless workers in rural areas.

Statement

Position as reported upto 31-5-1980.

Physical Progress Made Under The Scheme for Rural House Sites-cum-Hut Construction for Landless Workers

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of families		Number of House-sites developed out of Col. (3)	Number of Houses/huts Constructed on allotted House sites		Total
	Eligible as estimated by State/ U.T.	Allotted House Sites		By allottee's own efforts	By Government's efforts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh.	.	16,00,000	652		R.A.	
2. Assam.	.	2,29,000	9,922		R.A.	
3. Bihar.	.	19,58,000 (a)	29,925		R.A.	
4. Gujarat.	.	4,62,333	99,266	25,708	1,07,398	1,33,106
5. Haryana.	.	2,58,544	N.A.	1,742	nil	1,742
6. Himachal Pradesh.	.	4,724	4,499		R. A.	
7. Jammu-Kashmir.	.	20,120	5,275	1,092	nil	1,092
8. Karnataka.	.	9,97,050	N.A.	35,768	1,91,613	2,27,381
9. Kerala.	.	3,00,000	92,477 (b)		R.A.	
10. Madhya Pradesh.	.	9,13,037	17,394		R.A.	
11. Maharashtra.	.	4,85,250	3,18,890	31,935	2,86,955	3,18,890

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Orissa.	4,19,000	1,91,068	8,820	N.A.	12,704	12,704 (c)
13. Pu jab	2,95,503	2,95,503	6,817	R.A.		
14. Rajasthan.	8,54,023	8,54,023	20,170	49,750	8,384	58,134
15. Tamil Nadu.	14,97,000 (a)	5,23,076	1,70,833	R.A.		
16. Tripura.	42,650	38,307	5,000	R.A.		
17. Uttar Pradesh	12,40,340	12,36,139	20,000	R.A.		
18. West Bengal.	2,82,961	2,82,961	43,506	R.A.		
<i>Union Territories :</i>						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	8,628	3,926	N.A.	R.A.		
2. Chandigarh.	90	51	nil	R.A.		
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.-	1,935	715	323	nil-	323	323
4. Delhi.	14,800	11,996	5,798	28	9	37 (d)
5. Goa, Daman & Diu.	1596	1,436	986	108	11	319
6. Pondicherry.	15,213	10,815	5,718	5,631	87	5,718
Total	1,19,00,897	77,72,447	8,66,261	1,51,762	6,07,684	7,59,446

R.A. — Reports Awaited.

N.A. — Not Available.

(a) According to the information received from the Planning Commission.

(b) State Government allotted houses to 2-10-75 whereafter only house-sites are allotted.

(c) From 1-4-76 the Scheme for development of House sites has been converted into integrated Housing Scheme.

(d) From one block only. Information for other blocks not available.

Complaints from Girls Working in Delhi Telephone Exchange

73. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from the girls working in Delhi Telephone Exchanges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some senior officials belonging to upper caste have been vindictive to Harijan women/girls employees in these exchanges;

(c) whether Government have investigated into these complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The allegations brought out in the complaint were found baseless.

Uplift of Women

74. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to uplift the women who have been victims of the social evils;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any appraisal has been made of the working of these plans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Government has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for training and rehabilitation of needy and destitute women. Financial assistance is made available under this scheme

to Voluntary Organisations to set up training centres for women in distress to impart skills to enable their employment/self employment.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Gur and Sugar

75. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of tur and sugar has been reduced during the first quarter of this year (1980);

(b) if so, the details of production of all these during this period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). So far as sugar is concerned, the production in the first quarter of 1980 i.e. January-March, 1980 is 24.94 lakh tonnes as against 33.01 lakh tonnes in the same quarter of 1979.

For achieving increased production of sugar, measures are being taken by the Government to raise the production of sugarcane. These include requests to the State Government to extend the sowing period and raising productivity through emphasis on improved seeds, optimum use of fertilisers, plant protection measures, efficient management and improved cultural practices. Further, to maximise the sugar production in the coming 1980-81 season a scheme for giving incentive to the sugar factories by way of rebate in excise duty for early start of crushing operations, is under consideration.

As regards Tur, it is a field crop and the estimate of production becomes available at the end of the agricultural year, for the year 1979-80, estimates of production of tur are

expected to be available sometime in July-August, 1980. However, according to current information the estimate of production of tur is likely to be marginally lower in 1979-80 than the level of 1.91 million tonnes in 1978-79.

Among measures taken for augmenting the production of pulses including arhar, is the programme for Centrally sponsored scheme for intensive pulses development for which the outlay under the plan for 1980-81 has been stepped up to 3.55 crores against an anticipated expenditure of 1.37 crores during 1979-80. Measures undertaken under this programme include (i) strengthening of seed multiplication programme; (ii) subsidy on certified and breeder seed; (iii) cultivation of summer moong in U.P. on a larger scale; (iv) short-duration pulse crops through multiple cropping and inter-cropping; (v) enhanced use of Phosphatic fertilisers; (vi) rhizobium culture; and (vii) plant protection measures. In addition Government has announced a price support of Rs. 165/- per quintal for arhar for the 1979-80 marketing season.

Establishment of University at Manipur

76. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish a University at Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, according to information received from the Government of Manipur,

the State Legislature has passed a Bill for the establishment of a teaching, residential and affiliating university at Imphal.

Excise Rebate for Early Crushing of Sugarcane

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide excise rebate for early crushing of sugarcane; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme are still under consideration.

Free Feeding under "Food for Work" Programme

78. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have made arrangement to feed free under the "Food for Work" programme in the drought affected States;

(b) if so, the number of persons given such facilities at the names of such States; and

(c) whether the Central Government have sent teams to the States to assess the extent of assistance needed to tide over the severe drought situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no arrangement for free feeding under "Food for Work" programme. But under the

"Food for Nutrition Programme", free supplementary nutrition is being given, once a day to the most vulnerable sections of population viz., children below 6 years of age, nursing and expectant mothers, the old and infirm, destitute and handicapped persons in 11 drought affected States.

(b) 66.70 lakhs beneficiaries are to be covered under this programme in 11 drought affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) At the request of the State Governments, Government of India have sent Central Teams to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which are covered under the "Food for Nutrition Programme".

Requirement of Fertilisers and Import of D.A.P.

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

(a) the estimated requirements of the States regarding the fertilisers;

(b) whether in a bid to push up production of pulses and oilseeds, Government had made arrangements to import Diammonium Phosphate: and

(c) if so, the quantity imported and whether with the import of the DAP, the phosphatic requirements of the farmers could be fully met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The gross requirements of fertilizers of all States etc. for Kharif, 1980 (February to July, 1980) were assessed at 25.87 lakh tonnes of nutrients (Nitrogen + Phosphates + Potash). The requirements of fertilizers for Rabi 1980-81 (August, 1980 to January, 1981) will be assessed in consultation with the State Governments in the

Zonal Conferences on fertilizers to be held in the month of July, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nearly 8 lakh tonnes of DAP has been contracted for import against a little over 5 lakh tonnes imported last year. The increased availability of imported material plus the domestically produced phosphatic fertilizers like SSP, DAP, TSP and complex fertilizers should help ensure easier availability for the farmers.

Shortage of Fertilisers

80. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details regarding measures Government have taken or propose to take to meet the shortage of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Government have not come across any report of shortage of fertilizers in the country so far during the season. However, in order to ensure availability of fertilizers to the farmers in right time, the Government have been maintaining buffer stocks of fertilizers at more than 650 centres all over the country. In addition, Government have been continuing import of fertilizers to supplement the domestic production.

Capitation Fees

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the evils of the capitation fees system;

(b) whether complaints have been received by the Central Government in this regard; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government is opposed to the practice of charging capitation fees and also does not approve of the grant of recognition to the colleges charging capitation fee by the concerned University and State Government.

Erection of building for post office at Bhatkunda

82. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the erection of building for post office now situated at Bhatkunda on rental basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) It has been represented that land measuring .08 acre was handed over by the District Authorities to the Department on 20-1-1979 but so far no arrangements have been made for starting construction.

(c) Possession of land was taken on 19-4-1979 but possession certificate and site plan from the District Authorities are still awaited.

Recently a review of the workload of this office, which was upgraded into Departmental Sub-Office in 1976, was undertaken according to which it comes to only 4 hours and 8 minutes. The cost of running this office is Rs. 807.28 per month as against its income of Rs. 106.85 only. As the workload is less than 5 hours and the loss is heavy, the post office may possibly have to be down-graded. Therefore, it is premature to plan construction of a Departmental building for this post office at this stage.

Lack of name stamps and seals in post office at Bhatkunda

83. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the hardships of the local people because of lack of proper name stamps and seals in the sub-post office at Bhatkunda village of Burdwan district as a result of which money orders are being returned to the remitters;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to the concerned postal authorities to provide name, stamps and seal to the above sub-post office; and

(c) the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Experimental/temporary Post Offices are provided with stamps and seals bearing a code number of the office. The Post Offices, which become permanent, are supplied with stamps and seals bearing the name of the office. Since Bhatkunda is a temporary sub-post office, it was provided with stamps and seals inscribed with a code number. Use of stamps and seals with a code number or otherwise in the office of issue of a money order has no effect on the payment of money orders by another post office.

(b) and (c) Necessary stamps and seals bearing the name of the office have been supplied to Bhatkunda Sub-Post Office.

Memorandum from Students of National School of Drama

84. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether students of the National School of Drama, Delhi presented

a memorandum in support of their charter of demands to him on 7th April, 1980;

- (b) if so, what are their demands;
- (c) whether Government have considered those demands; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to recognition of courses, provision of independent campus, better hostel facilities, Railway concessions, subsidy for the mess, vehicle for the school, increase in scholarship and book allowance, increase in school budget introduction of Drama Departments in the Universities, construction of auditoriums in the different parts of the country, exemption of drama performances from taxes and theatre halls for performances at nominal rent.

(c) and (d) The National School of Drama is an autonomous organisation. The demands of the students cover a wide range. The Government and the School have referred the demands to the authorities concerned, such as Railways and University Grants Commission. Others are being examined.

Telephones system in Calcutta

85. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone system in Calcutta is completely disrupted; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to set right the whole telephone system in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b) The Telephone system in Calcutta is not completely disrupted. But there is some deterioration in service primarily due to large number of underground cable breakdowns and long duration power shedding in telephone exchanges. In order to reduce the underground cable faults a Task Force has been recently created in Calcutta Telephones to tackle the problems.

A number of measures such as—

- (i) Laying cables in ducts
- (ii) Pressurisation of cables
- (iii) Laying Jelly-filled cables
- (iv) Introduction of digital microwave system are under implementation.

For improving power supply the matter has been taken up with the Electricity authorities and improvement is expected.

Low procurement of Wheat

86. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has not been able to procure wheat to the level on which it was during the corresponding period of last year;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the low procurement of wheat during May, 1980;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the wheat procured so far by Government is still lying in the open in Mandis and is likely to be spoiled during the coming rainy season;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove this wheat to warehouses; and

(e) what steps are being considered to meet the shortage of wheat that will be faced due to low procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for low procurement are estimated lower production resulting in less market arrivals, higher level of open market prices than the support prices fixed by the Government, brisk purchases made by the traders of consuming States, and withholding of stocks by the producers in expectation of further rise in prices.

(c) and (d). Wheat procurement is still continuing and possibility of some of the stocks lying in open in the mandis cannot be ruled out. Instructions have, however, been issued to remove the procured stocks to food storage depots within 48 hours of its purchase. Adequate steps to cover the stocks with tarpaulins/polythene covers and other measures to avoid damage are taken on regular basis.

(e) Under the Buffer-stocking policy the Government have adequate stock of foodgrains and the shortfall in wheat procurement is expected to be met out of these stocks.

Free and compulsory education upto age of 14 years

87. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pro-

vision of free and compulsory education to children upto the age of 14 as envisaged in the Directive Principles of the Constitution is still far from achievement;

(b) if so, whether the Fourth Educational Survey has pointed out that not even 20 per cent has been achieved by Government in this regard so far;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for this slow progress; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to see that this is achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir, it is fact that the Constitutional goal of free and compulsory education is still far from achievement. But it is not correct that not even 20 per cent enrolment has been achieved. The position of enrolment at the elementary stage (classes I—VIII), according to IVth All India Educational Survey, is as given in the attached Statement.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 is still under formulation. Appropriate measures will be taken to increase enrolment and reduce drop-outs. It will be too early to indicate the nature and extent of the measures.

Statement

Position on Enrolment in Classes I—VIII during 1978-79 according to Fourth All India Educational Survey

Classes I—V (6—10 age-group)			Classes VI—VIII (11—13 age-group)			Classes I—VIII (6—13 age-group)		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
424.33	267.23	691.56	117.44	57.32	174.76	541.77	324.55	866.32
(98.25)	(65.46)	(32.31)	(48.21)	(24.96)	(36.92)	(80.19)	(50.88)	(65.96)

N.B.

(1) Enrolment figures in lakhs.

(2) Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of enrolment to the corresponding age-group population.

Shortage of drinking water**88. SHRI GULAM RASOOL****KOCHACK:****SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of drinking water in various States, especially those which are badly hit by drought and declared as such;

(b) whether a Central Study team had visited such States to study the problem;

(c) if so, whether the team had submitted its proposals to the Government and identified the States which are affected by shortage of drinking water; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals of the Central Study team and the Government's reactions thereto in regard to their implementation?

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

(b) to (d). On the request of the drought affected States, the Government of India deputed the Central Teams for on the spot assessment. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India approved ceilings of additional expenditure for purposes of Central assistance. These include provision for Drinking Water programme also. The Prime Minister's Twelve Point Programme also lays emphasis for preparation of contingency Plans for supply of water to the identified villages and advance action for arranging tankers, trucks, drums, diesel, etc. Further the Central Government have mobilised rigs and made them available to the States for taking up the drinking water programme on war footing for boring and

deepening of wells in the most seriously affected areas.

Review Committee on distribution of Flood Relief in States

89. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee set up by the Centre had visited West Bengal to investigate the distribution of flood relief and its report to the Centre said that "apparently, however nothing seems to be wrong about it"; and

(b) whether the Centre had sent the Review Committee to any other State than West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India had decided, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, to depute Review Teams to the States for reviewing the utilisation of Central assistance given to them for relief of distress due to natural calamities. Such Teams will be visiting all the States concerned after firm figures of expenditure incurred are available. So far no Review Team has visited any State. However, the Central Teams which visit the States to assess the damage caused by natural calamities, make to the extent possible broad review of the progress of expenditure of Central assistance made available earlier. A Central Team which visited West Bengal in February, 1979 had reviewed only some aspects of the progress of expenditure met out of Advance Plan Assistance for flood relief and suggested necessary readjustments in the ceilings of expenditure. This Team did not have financial expenditure statements of the West Bengal Government and therefore had not come to any conclusion with regard to utilisation of funds in a proper manner or otherwise.

Opening of new Post Offices in rural areas

90. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new post offices have been opened in rural areas during 1977, 1978 and 1979 (year-wise);

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to provide additional postal facilities in rural areas by opening new post offices as near as possible to the villages, and

(c) if so, how many such post offices are proposed to be opened during 1980 and 1981 respectively?

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

(a) The practice in the P & T Department is to compile statistics according to the financial years. The number of post offices opened in the last three years is as follows:—

Years	No. of post offices opened
(1) 1977-78	3,297
(2) 1978-79	5,753
(3) 1979-80	5,663

(b) Rural post offices are opened with reference to prescribed norms in a phased manner according to the targets fixed in the successive Five Year/Annual Plans. Wherever a post office is sanctioned taking into account the combined population of a group of villages, care is taken to see that a central village is selected, for locating the post office.

(c) It is proposed to open about 5,000 post offices in rural areas during 1980-81. This is subject to modification in the light of the revised Five Year Plan, 1980-85 as may be finally approved by the Planning Commission. The number of post offices proposed to be opened in 1981-82 will be known when the revised Five Year Plan 1980-85 is finalised.

Price of Sugar during last three years

91. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the month-end prices of sugar in important markets of the country during the last three years, upto and including May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-827/80] (During this period, sugar was under decontrol from 16-8-1978 to 16-12-1979. The prices shown relate to free-sale sugar during the period of control, and for the entire sales during the period of decontrol).

Drought in Gujarat

92. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain parts of Gujarat State are also facing drought and famine;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the help rendered to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Fourteen districts of Gujarat have been affected by drought conditions of varying degrees, of which 3 districts of Panchmahals, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha have been the worst affected. The total cropped area affected by drought, according to the State Government, is about 11.24 lakh ha.

(c) The State Government has been providing relief to the drought affected areas by organising relief works as well as works under the Food for Work Programme subsidising the distribution of fodder, arranging transportation of water, deepening of existing wells, sinking new wells, re-orienting agricultural strategy through soil conservation,

dry farming and water management practices. The State Government also proposes to provide cash doles to 2 lakh indigent persons who cannot be covered under the Relief works programme. The State Government has also re-scheduled the short-term co-operative loans and waived the interest liability in respect of short-term loans given to small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas. At the request of the State Government a Central Team visited Gujarat from the 19th to the 21st May, 1980 for an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation and recommending Central assistance. The State Government has been allocated 10,000 MT foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme in April, 1980. On the basis of the report of the Team, Central assistance will be released very shortly. Government of India have already allocated short-term loan of Rs. 4 crores for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during Kharif season.

Payment of Salary to Teachers of K.S.D. Sanskrit University

93. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that K.S.D. Sanskrit University, Bihar, is a recognised institution by the U.G.C.;

(b) whether teachers of Sanskrit colleges and Vidyalayas affiliated to the University are either not receiving their salary according to norms prescribed by the State Government, or receiving no emoluments at all; and

(c) if so, the number of teachers involved and the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remove their grievances?

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

(b) and (c). As the Sanskrit Colleges affiliated to, and the Vidyalayas

recognised by, the KSD Sanskrit University receive financial assistance from the Government of Bihar, the State Government has been requested to look into the matter.

चीनी के कारखाना मूल्य कम करने के लिए चीनी मिल मालिकों को निदेश

94. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर:

श्री ओस्कर फर्नाण्डिस :

श्री के. प्रधानी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी चीनी मिल मालिकों को निदेश जारी किये हैं अथवा कोई अपील की है कि वे स्वेच्छा से चीनी के कारखाना मूल्य कम करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने चीनी मिल मालिकों ने इस निदेश का पालन किया है और कितने चीनी मिल मालिकों ने इसका पालन नहीं किया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य के पूर्व चम्पारन जिले के बाराचकियां और मांती-हारी शहर मिल द्वारा सरकार के इस निदेश का पालन किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि यदि चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा इस निदेश का पालन नहीं किया गया तो उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) (क) से (ङ): सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश जारी नहीं किया है क्योंकि चीनी की माँजदा दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली जिसमें केवल लेवी चीनी का सांविधिक मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है, के अधीन ऐसा निदेश करने का विचार नहीं है और इसलिए इस संबंध में व्यक्तिगत मिलों की प्रतिक्रिया को निगरानी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, सरकार सामान्यतया खूली बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्यों पर निगरानी रख रही है और जब वे अनुचित रूप से ऊँचे स्तर तक पहुँच जाते हैं तब

उन्हें नीचे जाने के लिए उचित उपाय किए जाते हैं। इसलिए इसी संदर्भ में, केंद्रीय कृषि मंत्री ने 31 मार्च, 1980 को देश के चीनी उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार-विमर्श किया था ताकि खुली बिक्री की चीनी के मामले में स्वच्छा-मूल्य-विनियमन नीति तैयार की जा सके। बाद में, 23 मई, 1980 को राज्य के खाद्य सचिवों की एक बैठक को सम्बोधित करते हुए उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों से इस बात पर बल देते हुए कहा कि वे चीनी मिलों के व्यवहार पर कड़ी निगाह रखें और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यदि वे उचित मूल्य पर चीनी सप्लाई करने में सहयोग नहीं देतीं हैं तो जल्दी पेरार्ड कार्य शुरू करने और मौजूदा क्षमता का विस्तार करने आदि के लिए जो प्रोत्साहन दिए जाते हैं उसके लिए वे हकदार नहीं हो सकेंगी।

गन्ना उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य का भुगतान न किए जाने के कारण चीनी उत्पादन में गिरावट

95. श्री के. एम. मधुकर:

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री :

श्री आर. के. महालगी:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस वर्ष चीनी उत्पादन में 27.9 प्रतिशत गिरावट आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या चीनी उत्पादन में इस गिरावट का कारण यह है कि सरकार गन्ना उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य का भुगतान करने में असमर्थ रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या गन्ने की खेती के अन्तर्गत आम वाले क्षेत्र में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कमी हुई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं? कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.जी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) अनुमान है कि वर्तमान

मौसम 1979-80 के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन 39.5 लाख मीटरी टन हो जाएगा जबकि 1978-79 मौसम में उत्पादन 58.44 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था अर्थात् उत्पादन में 32.4 प्रतिशत की गिरावट हुई है।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने का मुख्य कारण गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में कमी होना और सूखा, प्रतिकूल मौसम स्थिति आदि जैसे कई एक कारणों से गन्ने के उत्पादन में बहुत अधिक कमी होना है।

(ग) और (घ). गन्ने का उपयोग सामान्यतया उपयोगकर्ताओं के तीन भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों अर्थात् चीनी फैक्ट्रियों, खण्डसारी यूनिटों और गुड़ निर्माताओं द्वारा किया जाता है। जहां तक चीनी फैक्ट्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके द्वारा दिये न्यूनतम मूल्यों को प्रत्येक मौसम के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्पादन लागत, वैकल्पिक फसलों से उत्पादकों के लिए लाभ, गन्ने से चीनी की प्राप्ति आदि जैसी गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 में उल्लिखित कई एक बातों को ध्यान में रखकर सांविधिक रूप से निर्धारित किया जाता है। ये मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय, कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों, राज्य सरकारों और चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की एसोसिएशनों तथा गन्ना उत्पादकों की राय को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य का 1977-78 के 8.50 रु. प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 1978-79 में 10.00 रु. प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया था और अधिक प्राप्ति के लिए अनुपातिक प्रीमियम की व्यवस्था कर 8.5 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे कम चीनी की प्राप्ति पर मूल्यों को 1979-80 में और बढ़ाकर 12.50 रु. प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया था।

जहां तक गुड़ और खण्डसारी यूनिटों का संबंध है, सामान्यतया मूल्य संबंधी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं लगाया गया है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को खण्डसारी यूनिटों द्वारा दिये न्यूनतम मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने की शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं और जब कभी समझा जाता है कुछ एक राज्य, यूनिटों द्वारा दिये मूल्य निर्धारित करती हैं।

(ङ.) और (च). गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में 1978-79 में 1.0 प्रतिशत की गिरा-

बट जायी और 1979-80 के लिए गन्ने के अखिल भारत दूसरे अनुमान इसमें 1979-80 में 14.40 प्रतिशत की और कमी हुई है। 1977-78 और 1978-79 में गूड़ और खण्डसारी के मूल्यों में कमी के कारण ही मूल्यतया गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में कमी हुई है।

Delivery of Sugar by Sugar Mills in North Bihar

96. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Bihar Government has expressed dissatisfaction over the delivery of sugar by sugar mills in North Bihar; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed by Government to control such sugar mill owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The lifting of sugar from factories on behalf of Bihar Government is undertaken by the Food Corporation of India who have reported non-delivery/non-despatch of levy sugar by some of the sugar mills in Bihar on grounds of non-availability of sound stocks with the mills released out of 1978-79 seasons production and refusal of delivery due to non-payment of market fee levied by the State Government.

On receipt of the complaints from F.C.I. regarding non-availability of sound stocks out of 1978-79 seasons production the concerned factories have been permitted to deliver sugar to the extent of shortfall out of 1979-80 seasons' production. The validity period of all allotment orders issued both from 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons' production for the months of December, 1979 to May, 1980 has also been extended upto 30th June, 1980 to enable the F.C.I. to lift the entire allotted sugar from the factories. In regard to non-payment of market fee by the factories, the matter has since been settled and suitable

instructions have been issued to the F.C.I. in this regard.

Propagation and development of Sanskrit

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

(a) what are the steps taken by Government regarding propagation and development of Sanskrit; and

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to learning of Sanskrit in schools and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Most Universities offer Sanskrit as a subject of study in the first degree course. Some universities have specialised courses in Sanskrit language and literature. The constituent and affiliated colleges of these universities also have the same facilities.

In Central Schools, Sanskrit learning is compulsory from V to IX. Provision for teaching Sanskrit also exists in classes X to XII. Sanskrit can be offered by any candidate both at the secondary and senior secondary stages of examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. State Govts. have also been providing facilities for learning Sanskrit in Schools and Colleges, keeping in view the local demands for such facilities.

Statement

SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT

1. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

One of the main objectives of the Sansthan is to coordinate, standardise and improve Sanskrit Education and Research in the country. At present, it directly controls six Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas functioning at

Jammu, Delhi, Allahabad, Puri, Tirupati and Guruvayoor.

The Sansthan also performs the functions of an examining body. In addition to its constituent Vidyapeet has, 14 Institution have been temporarily affiliated for presenting their students to various examinations being conducted by the Sansthan. The Sansthan also provides Research facilities to a larger number of students. Sansthan also provides Research facilities & Publication programme.

The Sansthan is also running a Correspondence Course in Sanskrit through the medium of Hindi|English for students in India and abroad.

2. *Voluntary Sanskrit organisations engaged in the Propagation and Development of Sanskrit*

Under this scheme, about 600 registered Voluntary Sanskrit organisations|institutions are given grant-in-aid to meet the expenditure on salary of teachers, scholarships to students furniture, library, Research Projects, Construction work and other activities ancillary to the development and propagation of Sanskrit undertaken by such institutions.

3. *Scholarships to the products of Sanskrit Pathshalas, Post-Matric Sanskrit Students/Shastri and Acharya Students.*

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has been operating the following schemes of Sanskrit Scholarships:--

(a) *Research Scholarships to the Products of Sanskrit Pathshalas.*—Monthly stipend of Rs. 250/- is given to the Research Scholars for a period of two years which can be extended upto 3 years on the merit of each case.

(b) *Post-Matric Scholarships.*—Under this Scheme, students who are studying Sanskrit as a Special subject in Intermediate, B. A., M. A. and Ph.D. courses in modern Universities, are awarded scholarships.

(c) *National Scholarships to students of Shastri and Acharya Classes.*—This Scheme provides for award of stipends to students in Shastri and Acharya Classes of the Traditional Pathshalas all over the country. The students under this scheme are paid scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75/- and Rs. 100/- p.m. respectively.

4. *Production of Sanskrit Literature Grant-in-Aid to Deccan College, Poona.*

Financial assistance is being provided to Deccan College, Poona for preparing a Sanskrit Dictionary based on Historical Principles which will help the Research Scholars in the Interpretation of old difficult Sanskrit texts.

5. *Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.*

With a view to Setting up of Model Sanskrit Institutions for effective and standardised development of Sanskrit in a meaningful manner, the Ministry has formulated a scheme of Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas which envisages the recognition by the Cent of Voluntary Institutions conducting recognised courses of traditional Sanskrit Educations and fulfilling conditions regarding prescribed minimum strength of students, standard of result of examinations, qualified staff etc. etc. The grant-in-aid is given @95 per cent of approved recurring expenditure and 75% of approved non-recurring expenditure. Seven institutions are being assisted under this scheme.

6. *Production of Sanskrit Literature.*

The Chief objective behind this scheme is to render financial assistance to individuals/organisations/research institutions|universities for the publication of works relating to Sanskrit language and literature. Printing of critical editions of rare Sanskrit manuscripts, printing out-of-print Sanskrit works and bringing out Sanskrit Journals, for the propagation of Sanskrit language and literature.

7. Central Scheme for the Development of Sanskrit.

The Schemes under this broad category are as follows:—

(a) *Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances.*—The total financial assistance available under this scheme to a selected Scholar is Rs. 1800/- per year. So far about 1200 Pandits are getting assistance under this Scheme.

(b) *Award of Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 10/- p.m. to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.*—The purpose behind this scheme is to arrest the dwindling interest in Sanskrit among the students and to encourage them to study Sanskrit language and literature which has a tremendous impact in Indian Culture and civilisation.

(c) *Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.*—Assistance is rendered to States for introducing Sanskrit in Secondary Schools, which includes assistance for appointment of Sanskrit teachers, and purchase of library books.

(d) *Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas.*—Financial assistance is made available to State Governments for the appointment of teachers who are trained in subjects like English, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Sciences, regional languages/mother tongue.

(e) *Assistance to States at 100% for formulating and implementing schemes designed to develop and promote Sanskrit.* At present 13 States are receiving assistance under this Scheme.

8. Other Schemes for promotion and Popularisation of Sanskrit.

The three important programmes that are being implemented under this category are; (i) Holding of an Annual All India Elocution Contests for the students of Sanskrit Pathshalas in the country; (ii) Holding of Vedic Convention for Vedic Scholars of Vedapathis well-versed in different branches of Vedic Samhitas; and (iii) Preservation of tradition of Vedic recitation.

9. *Award of Certificate of Honour to Sanskrit Scholars and monetary grant of Rs. 5000/-per Annum.*

This scheme which was originally implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, envisages giving President's Award on 15th August, every year to six Sanskrit Scholars plus a monetary grant of Rs. 5000/- per annum. Apart from this, Scholars are presented with a Robe of Honour in the form of Shawls at the Invention Ceremony.

Percentage of Drought affected Villages in Orissa

98. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the percentage of villages declared drought-affected in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the loss of crop; and

(c) if so, the details thereof district-wise in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). According to the crop cutting experiment conducted by the State Government during 1979-80, nearly 51% villages in 13 districts suffered crop loss of 50% and more.

(c) The district-wise details are as follows:—

Name of district	No. of villages in the district	No. of villages declared to have crop loss of 50% and more
1. Balasore	4353	1048
2. Bolangir	2803	2107
3. Cuttack	6682	3919
4. Dhenkanal	3167	2806
5. Ganjam	4532	1416
6. Kalahandi	2812	2303
7. Keonjhar	2048	1782
8. Koraput	5766	1085
9. Mayurbhanj	3972	2965
10. Phulbani	4649	718
11. Puri	3968	1501
12. Samtampur	3598	2835
13. Sundergarh	1604	1468
TOTAL	50854	26253

Shortage of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing stocks of sugar in the country are far short of the demand;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to meet the shortage of sugar till the next season; and

(c) the steps being proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of sugar in the next sugar season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The existing stocks of sugar

in the country are not short of demand for the remaining months of the sugar season. There is adequate availability of sugar to meet the requirement of internal consumption till the end of the current 1979-80 season at the normal monthly levy and free-sale release of about 4 lakh tonnes. The demand for sugar in rainy season is lower as compared to that in other months.

(c) To maximise the sugar production in the coming 1980-81 season and to ensure larger availability of sugar in early part of the season, a scheme for the grant of incentives to the sugar factories by way of rebate in excise duty for early start of crushing operations, is under consideration.

खाद्यान्नों का भंडार (स्टाक) और रबी फसल की वसूली

101. श्री भीष्मा भार्गव: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में खाद्यान्नों का भण्डार कितना है और यह कितनी अवधि के लिए पर्याप्त होगा; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा अब तक वसूल की गई रबी फसल के खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) सभी एजेंसियों के पास 1-5-80 को खाद्यान्नों का कुल अनुमानित स्टॉक लगभग 137 लाख मीटरी टन था। स्टॉक स्थिति हमेशा बदलती रहती है क्योंकि वसूली से स्टॉक में वृद्धि होती है और स्टॉक के खाद्यान्न देने से स्टॉक में कमी होती है। क्योंकि वसूली तथा वितरण उत्पादन तथा बाजार में उपलब्धता जैसी कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है इसलिए उस अवधि के बारे में बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिसके लिए सरकार के पास फिलहाल उपलब्ध स्टॉक पर्याप्त होगा।

(ख) जैसाकि 5-6-1980 तक सूचित किया गया है, चालू रबी विपणन सीस 1980-81 के दौरान लगभग 55.03 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ की वसूली की गई है।

उच्च शिक्षा के लिए हिन्दी माध्यम आरम्भ करने सम्बन्धी योजना

102. श्री भीष्मा भार्गव: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार अगले पांच वर्षों में उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए हिन्दी को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में आरम्भ करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उक्त योजना किस समय तक आरम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Modernisation of Courses by Universities on adoption of 10+2+3 Pattern of Education

103. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Universities to take steps for modernizing their course following adoption of the 10+2+3 pattern of education; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Universities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The University Grants Commission has, in September, 1978, circulated certain guidelines to the Universities for re-organisation of courses at the +3 stage.

(b) The guidelines suggest that the first degree courses should be of three years duration, but during the transitory period, Universities may offer a two-year pass course. Those who complete the two-year pass course will be eligible for admission to post-graduate courses only after a bridge course. The opportunity provided by the introduction of the new pattern should be utilised by the Universities to update and diversify their

courses, introduce flexibility in the combination of subjects in different courses, ensure that first degree courses are relevant to the development needs of the community by linking them with practical or field experience, etc. As for the content of courses, the guidelines suggest four important areas, namely, (i) a set of foundation courses which are designed to create an awareness of different areas; (ii) a set of core courses which will give the student an opportunity to acquire broad familiarity with chosen disciplines, including study of one of them in depth; (iii) some applied studies/projects/field activity; and (iv) involvement in extension programmes. The Commission has also emphasised the need for appropriate reorientation of teaching methods and techniques, reforms in examination systems, etc.

These guidelines are for the consideration of the academic bodies of the Universities while introducing necessary changes. The Commission is also initiating the process of monitoring information on the reorganisation of courses by the Universities.

Employment provided under Food for Work Programme

104. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's Programme Evaluation Organisation conducted a survey in August-October, 1979 regarding the employment provided through the 'Food for Work' programme;

(b) if so, what has been the percentage of the increased employment due to this programme; and

(c) of the total number of beneficiaries studied, what are the respective percentages of agricultural labourers, cultivators, non-agricultural labourers and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional employment generated through the Food for Work Programme during 1978-79 over the previous year per selected household of the sample villages varied from 3 mandays to 167 mandays. The extent of additional employment generated over the last year ranged from 0.7 per cent to 76.1 per cent. The overall percentage increase in employment for all the selected beneficiaries in the villages investigated was 10.9.

(c) Of the total beneficiaries, 50.6 per cent were agricultural labourers, 22.4 per cent cultivators, 19.07 per cent non-agricultural labourers and 7.3 per cent others.

Vocational Courses at Higher Secondary Stage

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

(a) what is the number of institutions and seats offering for Vocational courses in the secondary stage, State-wise, and actual enrolment in those institutions during the last three years;

(b) what are the openings before the boys who come out successful in the Higher Secondary examination in Vocational stream with regard to either jobs or higher education; and

(c) what machinery is sought to be evolved for establishing linkage between industry and educational authorities in the States for securing co-ordination between man power planning and vocational education keeping the special needs of the region in view?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Learning while Earning

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

(a) how the principle of 'learning while earning' is being sought to be implemented in the Sixth Plan; and

(b) what facilities for part time education are proposed to be given to the students of economically weaker sections in colleges located in the working class areas and small towns?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The principle of 'Learning while earning' is being implemented through a net work of part-time education at all levels of education, particularly in Higher and Technical education, where facilities for correspondence courses, evening colleges and other forms of part time education are proposed to be encouraged as emphasised in the Draft Sixth Plan.

(b) The policy of the Central Government has been that the increasing demand for higher education should largely be met through provision of facilities for part-time courses, correspondence courses etc. Such facilities, wherever provided, are also available to the economically weaker sections. The identification of colleges for introduction of part time courses is however a matter for the State Governments to decide in consultation with the Universities concerned, keeping in view various factors like adequate demand for enrolment in part-time courses to make them viable, availability of teaching staff for part-time classes, etc.

Mid-day Meals Programme

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

(a) in view of the importance of the Mid-day Meals Programme at the primary stage for the universalisa-

tion of primary education whether the steps envisaged by both the Union and the State Governments to cover all the primary schools under the scheme, especially in the educationally backward States like West Bengal; and

(b) what has been the actual coverage of the scheme in the States with reference to the number of schools, number of schools covered, number of pupils enrolled, number of pupils covered, funds allocated and spent on this head from the Centre and the respective States in course of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Mid-day Meals Programme for primary school children is aimed at covering the needs of the children of the weaker sections of the community, below the poverty line. The Sixth Five Year Plan for 1980-85 is being formulated. It is too early to

indicate the precise nature and extent of coverage in the Sixth Plan.

(b) A statement giving information on the coverage of Mid-day Meals Programme for 1978-79 in the States/Union Territories is attached (Statement I).

There is no separate allocation of funds from the Centre to the States for this programme. Central assistance to States flows in the forms of block grants. Allocation of provisions to particular programmes is made by the State Governments themselves in their budgets.

The outlays recommended by the Centre for the Nutrition Sector, which comprises the mid-day meals and the special nutrition programmes, are detailed Statewise in the statement attached (Statement II).

No information about the funds actually provided and spent by the States under their Plan and Non-Plan budgets is available.

Statement I

Mid-day Meals Programme coverage of Primary School Children relating to 1978-79

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Schools	Number of Primary Schools covered by MDI (4th All India Educational Survey Figures)	Primary School enrolment	Number of Pupils covered by M D M
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	39,696	10,264	49,25,484	9,65,000
2	Assam	21,615	754	18,97,608	N.A.
3	Bihar	50,867	591	62,82,477	6,31,750
4	Gujarat	10,525	3,205	40,12,000	3,76,000
5	Haryana	5,384	2,014	11,73,024	4,02,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	4,416	473	4,94,737	27,500
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	7,130	49	4,95,000	N.A.
8	Karnataka . . .	22,391	6,368	40,25,607	10,50,000
9	Kerala . . .	6,970	5,835	32,30,612	17,89,000
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	53,572	7,654	44,33,918	10,57,750
11	Maharashtra . . .	33,000	1,971	78,90,000	7,85,926
12	Manipur . . .	3,516	..	2,03,010	Nil
13	Meghalaya . . .	3,477	15	1,95,587	10,291
14	Nagaland . . .	1,114	..	1,29,618	7,500
15	Orissa . . .	32,227	14,870	27,52,000	7,97,100
16	Punjab . . .	12,404	2,197	21,06,055	3,09,081
17	Rajasthan . . .	20,831	7,058	25,33,245	4,00,500
18	Sikkim . . .	300	228	37,582	31,225
19	Tamil Nadu . . .	27,505	26,632	61,21,498	20,25,000
20	Tripura . . .	1,572	..	2,09,836	Nil
21	Uttar Pradesh . . .	69,244	5,503	1,21,60,979	11,26,525
22	West Bengal . . .	42,659	29,888	57,77,591	24,71,000
23	A. & N. Islands . . .	159	151	23,905	23,000
24	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	841	215	49,409	17,000
25	Chandigarh . . .	41	37	29,068	20,500
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	134	133	13,515	13,44
27	Delhi . . .	1,629	83	6,59,000	1,38,300
28	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	951	308	1,45,532	18,416
29	Lakshadweep . . .	17	17	6,865	8,615
30	Mizoram . . .	518	..	78,331	5,000
31	Pondicherry . . .	288	264	72,310	85,600
INDIA		4,74,993	1,26,780	7,21,65,403	1,45,93,527

"N.A." stands for 'Not Available.'

Statement II

Recommended Financial Outlays for the Nutrition Sector for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	40.00	30.00
2	Bihar	55.00	75.00	85.00
3	Gujarat	13.50	10.25	15.05
4	Himachal Pradesh	10.80	9.00	13.00
5	Karnataka	195.00	215.00	80.00
6	Kerala	10.00	15.00	164.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	123.00	219.00	70.00
8	Maharashtra	121.00	72.54	120.00
9	Meghalaya	..	2.00	4.00
10	Nagaland	3.50	2.00	4.00
11	Rajasthan	10.00	..	..
12	Sikkim	7.50	4.50	10.00
13	Tamil Nadu	30.00	..	1.76
14	Uttar Pradesh	86.00	35.50	39.00
15	West Bengal	280.00	284.00	168.00
16	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	0.31	4.00
17	Chandigarh	6.44	9.00	21.66
18	Delhi	15.00	15.00	15.00
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.00	4.50	5.00
20	Mizoram	2.00	0.50	1.00
21	Pondicherry	2.50	2.50	2.50

—Indicates programme covered under non-Plan.

Eligibility for Financial Assistance in Adult Education Programme

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

(a) whether trade unions, Kisan Sabha, Youth Organisations, Mass Organisations of the students and teachers as well as All India Cultural Organisations are not eligible,

at present, to get financial assistance from the Union Government for organising adult education programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if Government envisaged it as a mass programme, how Government intend to involve the popular organisations in this work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Political parties and their mass organisations of women, youth, workers and peasants; all-India cultural, religious and youth organisations; and federations/associations of teachers, students, trade and industry, are not eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education. While incorporating the above provision in the adult education programme, it was envisaged that these organisations could instead play an important role in the creation of an environment for the success of the Scheme and to motivate the persons engaged in Adult Education. A Committee was set up in October, 1979, under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to review National Adult Education Programme in all its aspects. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Handicapped Students in Government Schools, Delhi

109. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of handicapped children studying in Government schools in Delhi;

(b) what financial assistance Government are providing to such children for better or higher studies in Government schools; and

(c) if no assistance is provided by Government to such children, whether it is under the consideration of Government to provide them free books etc. in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 59 (Fifty nine).

(b) There is a centrally sponsored scheme for 'integrated education for the handicapped children in Delhi'

under which four categories of handicaps are covered:

- (i) Partially sighted
- (ii) Orthopaedically handicapped
- (iii) Mentally retarded
- (iv) Speech impaired

Children admitted to Govt. school under the scheme are given assistance as follows:

Rs. 25/- per month for 10 months towards transportation cost.

Rs. 150/- per year toward the cost of books and stationery.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Secondary School Examination

110. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether English Paper I (course A) for Class X of the Delhi Secondary School Examination this year was extremely difficult and whether there has been a deviation in the setting up of the paper from the past practice;

(b) whether the level of English question paper I (Course A) for All India Secondary School Examination was lower than that of the paper which was meant for Hindi medium schools;

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to the letter to the Editor appearing in different newspapers *Times of India* dated 15th March, 1980 and *Evening News of Hindustan Times*.

(d) whether a copy each of the English question papers I (Course A) for Delhi and another for All India will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(e) the reasons for testing two sections of students with different level, working on the same syllabus?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-

NAND): (a) There was no deviation this year in the pattern of question papers from that of the last year.

(b) to (e). The Question papers of English Paper I (Course A) for the All India Secondary School Examination and the Delhi Secondary School Examination were of comparable standards.

As soon as the complaint cited in the newspaper came to the notice of the Central Board of Secondary Education, the attention of the Head Examiner was drawn to the complaint and due steps were taken to ensure that no hardship was caused to the students.

Copies of the Question Papers have been placed in the Parliament Library for reference.

Admission of handicapped children in Government schools Delhi

111. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quota for admission in Government schools has been fixed for the handicapped children in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that Principals/Education Officers of Government schools ignore admitting such children in Government schools because of their disability; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to educate such handicapped children in the Government schools in Delhi?

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

(a) All children of school going age, whether handicapped or not, seeking admission are accommodated in schools run by the Delhi Administration. In the four Government Model schools ten seats per school in Class I are reserved for handicapped children.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Daskalgram Branch Post Office

112. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to upgrade Daskalgram Branch Post Office of Birbhum District, West Bengal taking it out from Burdwan Postal Jurisdiction and placing it in Birbhum Postal Jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Daskalgram branch post office is at present not eligible for upgradation to the level of a departmental sub post office under the prescribed norms. The question of transfer of the Branch Post Office from Burdwan Postal Division to Birbhum Postal Division is under consideration of the Postmaster General, West Bengal Circle.

P.C.O. at Daskalgram in Birbhum, West Bengal

113. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to provide telephone connection at Post Office (P.C.O.) at village Daskalgram in Nanoor Block in Birbhum District of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The proposal for provision of a Public telephone at village Daskalgram is under process of sanction.

Drought and relief measuring in States

114. **SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas in each State hit by drought this year as well as during 1979 indicating the population affected in each area, year-wise;

(b) the details of assistance—both in cash and kind given each year in each State separately;

(c) the details of foodgrains (commodity-wise and quantity-wise) given to each State under "Food for Work" programme;

(d) whether any assistance has been availed of in this behalf from the foreign voluntary agencies stationed in India; and

(e) if so, the names of such voluntary agencies and the extent of assistance given by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The details are furnished in Statement I & II attached.

(b) and (c). Statement III and IV gives the details.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House separately.

Statement I

Statement showing the Population affected and cropped area affected

1979-80

State	Population affected (lakhs)	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	125.00	40.00
2. Bihar	473.00	30.00
3. Haryana	30.00	17.00
4. Himachal Pradesh	27.00	4.90
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	2.15
6. Madhya Pradesh	279.00	88.00
7. Maharashtra	53.14	10.23
8. Orissa	115.00	43.13
9. Rajasthan	240.00	30.00
10. Uttar Pradesh	773.00	105.00
11. West Bengal	87.00	15.55
TOTAL	2204.83	385.99

Statement II

Statement showing the Population affected and cropped area affected 1980-81

State	Population affected (lakh)	Crops (kharif affected) (lakh ha.)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	125.00	40.00
2. Bihar	433.00	30.00
3. Gujarat	60.00	11.24
4. Himachal Pradesh	34.00	4.90
5. Madhya Pradesh	267.00	90.08
6. Orissa	134.00	35.22
7. Rajasthan	240.00	30.00
8. Uttar Pradesh	773.00	105.00
	2066.00	345.44

Statement III

Statement showing details of Assistance both in cash and kind to drought affected States during 1975-76

Name of State	Ceilings of expendi- ture (in crores)	Short- term loan	Food for Work Programme including Special Food for work Programme (in lakh M.T.)			Food for Nutrition Programme		
			Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice (In M.T.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	22.05	18.00	..	2.25	2.25	..	6700	6700
2. Bihar	11.82	10.73	2.43	1.03	3.46	500	12000	12500
3. Haryana	4.50	7.00	0.64	0.06	0.70	4200	..	4200
4. Jammu & Kashmir	2.79	0.80	0.225	0.225	0.450	..	3500	3500
5. Madhya Pradesh	22.80	8.97	1.475	2.625	3.500	5000	15000	20000
6. Maharashtra	8.54	7.00	0.85	0.50	1.36	..	..	..
7. Orissa	14.05	5.00	0.345	1.965	2.310	..	6700	6700
8. Rajasthan	28.75	9.00	3.66	..	3.66	5000	900	5900
9. Uttar Pradesh	34.91	33.00	3.70	2.09	5.79	5150	28350	33500
10. West Bengal	13.04	13.00	0.45	1.70	2.15	..	6700	6700
11. Himachal Pradesh	3.70	1.00	0.185	0.110	0.295	..	..	..
TOTAL	156.95	113.50	13.370	11.955	25.325	19850	79850	100000

Statement—IV

Statement showing details of assistance in cash and kind to drought affected States during 1980-81.

Name of State	Ceiling of expenditure (In crores)	Short-term loan	Food for Work Programme including Special Food for Work Programme (In lakh M.T.)			Food for Nutrition Programme		
			Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total (In M. T.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.64	5.00	..	0.63	0.63	The State Governments have been informed that the food-grains allocated to them during 1979-80 would continue to be available for utilization till end of September, 1980.		
2. Bihar	24.82	4.00	0.22	0.88	1.10			
3. Gujarat	..	4.00	0.087	0.013	0.10			
4. Himachal Pradesh	**	0.10	0.016	0.064	0.080			
5. Madhya Pradesh	47.90	2.00	0.398	1.592	1.99			
6. Orissa	17.39	5.00	..	0.82	0.82			
7. Rajasthan	20.10	4.00	0.9625	0.1375	1.10			
8. Uttar Pradesh	47.52	8.00	0.585	1.365	1.95			
TOTAL	177.37	32.10	2.2683	5.5015	7.77			

**Central Team visited the State of Himachal Pradesh from 27th to 30th May 1980. Central assistance will be released after High Level Committee on Relief approve the recommendations of the Central Team.

गेहूँ की वसूली के लिए योजना

115. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गेहूँ की वसूली के लिए एक योजना बना दी है और योजना को कार्यरूप दे रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्याँरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष गेहूँ की काम मात्रा में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई वसूली कीमत से किसान असन्तुष्ट हैं; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) और (ख) सरकार ने गत मार्च में दिपणन मासम 1980-81 के लिए उचित आसत किस्म की गेहूँ की सभी किस्मों के लिए 117-रु. प्रति गिबंटल के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा की थी और अतीत की भाँति उक्त मूल्य पर बिक्री के लिए पेश की गई उचित आसत किस्म की गेहूँ की किन्हीं किस्मों की किसानों से सीधे खरीदारी की। तदनुसार खरीदारी की जा रही है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) मण्डी में कम आमद और उच्च मूल्य इसके मुख्य कारण हैं।

(ड.) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें गेहूँ के अधिक बसूली मूल्य की मांग की गई है।

(च) सरकार ने केवल न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया है। किसान मण्डी में बिक रहे सर्वोत्तम मूल्यों पर अपनी पैदावार बेचने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिश पर विचार करने और राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने के बाद समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है और बताया जाता है कि ये मूल्य न केवल उनकी उत्पादन लागत को पूरा करते हैं बल्कि उनको पर्याप्त मुनाफा भी सुलभ करते हैं। 5-6-1980 तक इस मूल्य पर कुल 55 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ की पहले ही बसूली की जा चुकी है।

Development works in West Bengal

116. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-availability of Steel, Cement, bitumen and wagons, the urban development works in the West Bengal are seriously affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has brought to the notice of this Ministry the shortage of steel, cement, bitumin and wagons for their development programme. The matter was taken up with the Ministries concerned who looked into the requirements and have met shortage to the extent possible, keeping in view the overall requirements of such materials in the country.

Release of share capital of Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation

117. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director, Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation has requested Central Government to release Rs. 55,71,600 being the share capital contribution of Central Government to the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government in this respect;

(c) whether the Central Government have already released the amount;

(d) if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to release the amount at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (e) The matter is under consideration.

Post and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra

118. SHR R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post/telegraph offices proposed to be opened in the country during 1980-81; and

(b) the number of post/telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra State (District-wise) during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The proposal at present is to open approximately 5,000 post offices

and 2500 telegraph offices in the country during 1980-81. These figures are subject to modification in the light of the revised Five Year Plan 1980-85 as may be finally approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) The number of post offices tentatively proposed to be opened in Maharashtra State during 1980-81 district-wise is as follows:—

S.No.	District	No. of Post offices proposed to be opened
1.	Ahmednagar	7
2.	Akola	10
3.	Amravati	25
4.	Aurangabad	15
5.	Beed	10
6.	Buldana	10
7.	Bhandara	13
8.	Chanda	30
9.	Dhule	25
10.	Jalgaon	5
11.	Kolaba	30
12.	Kolhapur	35
13.	Nagpur	12
14.	Nanded	10
15.	Nasik	35
16.	Osmanabad	17
17.	Parbhani	10
18.	Pune	15
19.	Ratnagiri	54
20.	Sangli	2
21.	Satara	30
22.	Sholapur	5
23.	Thane	55
24.	Wardha	17
25.	Yestmal	18

The number of telegraph offices tentatively proposed to be opened in Maharashtra State District-wise during 1980-81 is given below:—

Sl.	District	No. of telegraph offices proposed to be opened
1.	Ahmednagar	12
2.	Aurangabad	10
3.	Amravati	13
4.	Alibagh	6
5.	Akola	7
6.	Bhandara	12
7.	Bhir	12
8.	Buldhana	8
9.	Chando	12
10.	Dhulia	25
11.	Jalgaon	26
12.	Kolhapur	25
13.	Nanded	9
14.	Nagpur	12
15.	Nasik	14
16.	Osmanabad	19
17.	Parbhani	10
18.	Pune	15
19.	Ratnagiri	25
20.	Sangli	20
21.	Satara	17
22.	Sholepur	
23.	Thana	10
24.	W adha	12
25.	Yeotmal	13

Extra departmental workers

119. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of extra-departmental workers of post and

telegraph department are working within a slave system of service and getting very poor remuneration against their work;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these extra-departmental workers are deprived of the general facilities of the service conditions which other sections of ployees are enjoying; and

(c) the proposals of the Government to regularise their services and to improve their service conditions?

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

(a) It is not correct to say that the Extra Departmental Agents are "working within a slave system of service." They are free to resign from service at any time at their option. The remuneration of the Extra Departmental Agents is fixed, taking into consideration their workload and responsibilities. The remuneration payable to them is also reviewed once in two years and the last upward revision was done as on 1-9-1979. The Government, therefore, does not accept that they are getting very poor remuneration.

(b) The Extra Departmental Agents are part-time employees and they are free to take up other avocations. Their service conditions cannot be the same as those of full time employees of the Government.

(c) There is no proposal to absorb all the Extra Departmental Agents as regular employees of the Department. Adequate opportunities have already been provided to Extra Departmental employees for their selection to Group 'D' posts and posts in postmen's cadre. The Government is also alive to the need to improve the service conditions of Extra Departmental Agents and they are subjected to constant review.

Handing over of the Travancore House to Kerala Government by the Centre

120. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the Centre to hand over Travancore House in New Delhi to the State Government; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Closure of Chilling Plants and Manufacture of Milk Products by Delhi Milk Scheme

121. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 30 chilling centres in U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan for processing and pasturising milk for the D.M.S. have been closed down;

(b) whether the manufacture of D.M.S. products like cheese, butter, ghee and ice cream have been stopped;

(c) whether some of the plants and machinery of the Delhi Milk Scheme has been either auctioned or transferred to Amul Dairy at Anand in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal to wind up the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Twenty Chilling Centres in U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan, were closed

down between 1962 and 9-1-80, with progressive increase in the supplies of milk to D.M.S. undertaken by the respective State agencies.

(b) The manufacture of butter and ghee still continuing. The D.M.S. did not at any stage undertake the manufacture of cheese. The manufacture of ice-cream has been stopped.

(c) and (d). The equipment and machinery of D.M.S. that was either surplus or unserviceable was entrusted for disposal to the best advantage of D.M.S. through the Indian Dairy Corporation. The cheese plant was sold to the Amul Dairy which offered the highest price.

(e) No. Sir.

Prospects of Prawn Resources

122. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a team of Scientists which had investigated the Prawns resources in India's Coastal Waters have indicated that prawn fisheries therein have to face acute shortage in the near future; and

(b) whether the Government propose to lay a statement detailing the conclusion of the investigations on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In March, 1979, the Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, on conservation of shrimp and other resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The Committee is yet to submit its report to the Government.

Grameen Dialling System in Villages

123. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce Grameen Dialling system in villages;

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

(c) to what extent this scheme has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b). A general scheme for providing wherever feasible inter-dialling facilities amongst telephone exchanges in rural areas is under formulation.

(c) A limited scheme for inter-dialling amongst 113 telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh has been introduced on an experimental basis.

Shortfall in Wheat Production

124. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are anticipating or there is a shortfall in the production of wheat in the country due to failure of the monsoon last year; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and how the Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Final estimates of production of wheat during 1979-80 have not yet become available from all State Governments. However, according to current assessment, there is likely to be a fall in production of wheat in 1979-80 by about 2-3 million tonnes compared to a level of 35.0 million tonnes in 1978-79. The slight shortfall in production of wheat is not likely to present a problem in view of the comfortable stock position.

Involvement of Youth in National Building Activities

125. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under Government's consideration to involve the youth in the country in the national building activities; and

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

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

(a) and (b). For the development of the country, it is indispensable that students and youth are involved in nation building activities. Some of the important schemes in this regard are:—

1. National Service Scheme which aims at enabling students to involve themselves in social and national service activities;

2. Nehru Yuvak Kendras through which non-student youth, primarily in rural areas, can participate in nation-building activities;

3. National Service Volunteer Scheme which provides opportunity to students, after completion of their first degree, to involve themselves, on whole-time basis, in non-formal education and rural development activities;

4. Financial assistance to non-government organisations including promotion of scouting and guiding;

5. National Cadet Corps which has introduced in recent years a significant element of social service; and

6. Support and encouragement to the Yuvak Mandal, and Mahila Mandals.

Construction of Houses under HUDCO

126. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of houses that are likely to be constructed during the year 1980 under HUDCO Scheme, State-wise; and

(b) what are the other details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). HUDCO normally does not undertake construction of houses but provides funds to the construction agencies all over the country to construct houses for sale to general public (in rural and urban areas) as well as to the corporate employers in the public and private sector for housing their employees. A Statement (Annexure) showing the houses sanctioned by HUDCO so far is enclosed.

The pace at which houses are constructed by the HUDCO's borrowing agencies depend on several factors like:—

(i) availability of building materials;

(ii) provision of essential services like water supply electricity, sewerage, etc. by outside agencies like Municipal Corporation, Electricity Board;

(iii) seasonal factors and the consequent disruption in construction activity;

(iv) problems with contractors and delays due to rendering of works etc.

It is, therefore, not possible by the borrowing agencies to assess exactly,

the number of houses that will be constructed through HUDCO's financial assistance during 1980. However, a rough estimate of total number of dwellings that are expected to be completed during the calendar year 1980 are likely to be around 50,000 belonging to different income categories.

State/U. T.	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	No. of Residential Dwellings sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	45.62	65427
Assam	2.19	1076
Bihar	18.30	9796
Gujarat	74.54	96771
Haryana	25.29	15709
Himachal Pradesh	3.00	1401
Jammu & Kashmir	4.90	2403
Karnataka	35.07	112425
Kerala	27.56	63847
Madhya Pradesh	30.95	20883
Maharashtra	36.32	32155
Orissa	16.44	11598
Punjab	15.12	16018
Rajasthan	41.83	32659
Tamil Nadu	57.90	53131
Uttar Pradesh	68.77	54432
West Bengal	23.39	11829
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Chandigarh	11.88	7415
Delhi	19.82	13251
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.22	226
Indicherry	0.17	149

Total : 559.28 622601

Non-payment of Wages, Salary etc. to Workers of Jaora Sugar Mills

127. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Jaora Sugar Mills, Jaora (Madhya Pradesh) have not paid the wages, salary, bonus, retaining allowance, overtime allowance to the workers of the mills for months and year together;

(b) if so, the amount involved on these accounts and what steps Government have taken to realise this amount and pay to the workers;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the management of the said Mills have not paid the dues to Sugarcane growers; and

(d) if so, what is the amount of dues and what action Government have taken to realise this amount and pay to the sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). According to representation dated 9th March, 1980 received from the Chini Mill Mazdoor Union, Jaora the management of Jaora Sugar Mills had not paid wages, salary etc. to the extent indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

“(1) Seven months pay from August, 1979 to February, 1980 12.00

	Rs. in lakhs
2) Bonus for four years from 1975 to 1979	4.20
3) Retaining allowance from 1975 to 1979	5.64
(4) Overtime from 1976 to 1980	1.20
(5) Dues of Compulsory Deposit Scheme	2.00
(6) Amount of the Provident Fund	8.00
(7) Gratuity of the retired employees	2.00
(8) Gratuity of 1200 employees working in Mill	30.00
(9) Total dues including the gratuity of workers	65.00
10) D.A. on account of the increase in the price index under the U.P. Board and the amount of the family pension, also required to be paid to the workers in addition to the above amount"	

The representation has been forwarded to the State Government for necessary action, as they are the concerned authorities.

(c) and (d). According to return submitted by the Jaora Sugar Mills, the total cane price dues as on 22nd March, 1980 was Rs. 30.80 lakhs. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been requested to ensure that the cane price dues are reduced quickly, particularly in view of the improved price of free-sale sugar.

Amendment to Urban Land Ceiling Act

128. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have so far been taken to strictly implement the Ur-

ban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act; and

(b) what is the present position of implementation of this measure in various States, particularly in metro politan cities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Immediately after the urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force, a Central Coordination Committee consisting of the representatives of the States and the Government of India was set up to monitor the implementation of the Act. As a result of the deliberations of the Committee, several guidelines intended to clarify doubts and to achieve a broad measure of uniformity in the implementation of the Act were issued to the States. In January 1978, the Government of India replaced this Committee by four Regional Committees under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing. These Committees are intended to review the progress of implementation of the Act in each region, discuss problems and suggest measures for solving them.

The progress made in the implementation of the Act by the States/ Union Territories is indicated in the statement attached. No city-wise details in this regard are available.

Statement

As on 21st April 1980

Progress of implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act in the States and Union Territories

Section 6

S. No.	Name of State	No. of statements of excess vacant land received	No. of statements scrutinised	No. of statements finally disposed	Estimate of excess vacant land after scrutiny (In Hec.)	Extent of vacant land acquired and vested with the State Govt. (In Hec.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,007	14,995	1,260	3,297.89	49.94
2.	Assam	538	—	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	2,193	127	2	160	0.21
4.	Gujarat	40,515	7,398	142	64,662.00	64.27
5.	Karnataka	68,987	15,170	196	11,471.00	72.45
6.	Maharashtra	64,049	57,213	122	53,522.00	765.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7,422	6,735	381	11,289.418	182.52
8.	Orissa	571	86	167	28.346	..
9.	Punjab	5,602	3,151	1,072	763.00	10.50
10.	Rajasthan	9,424	1,586	86	6,817.46	9,1572
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1,18,709	86,215	6,626	13,784.10	210.37
12.	West Bengal	29,502	9,355	301	5,007.00	32.23
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1.	Chandigarh Admn.	164	32	3	..	..
2.	Delhi Admn.	8,097	6,505	1,908	55.0483	..
3.	Pondicherry	716	250	..	75.00	..
4.	Cantonment Areas	3,906	3,794	711	871.96	Nil
TOTAL		3,87,402	2,13,312	12,977	1,71,864.00	1393.64

Delhi Telephones Assistance Services

129. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that enquiry, assistance, directory number enquiry numbers of Delhi telephones like 199, 197, 198, etc. are

not working properly and subscriber have a number of complaints against operators;

(b) if so, steps been taken to discipline the Delhi telephone outfit and satisfy the telephone users; and

(c) how many new exchanges were opened this year in Delhi and how many planned to be opened and how

many pending new applicants given connection?

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

(a). No, Sir. 197 and 198 services are working fairly satisfactorily. Only '199' service has some complaints due to excessive load on the service.

(b) 15 additional positions have been added in 199 Service Orders for installation of 9 more positions have been issued.

(c) Three new exchanges Tis Hazari '23' Rajori Garden II, '50' and Janakpuri '55' have been opened since January, 80 and these are the only ones planned. Faridabad expansion by 900 lines, Chanakyapuri expansion by 700 lines. Badli expansion by 200 lines has been effected during this period. New Exchange Rajouri Garden III 10,000 lines ex-Janakpuri 700 lines, Badarpur expansion 100 lines Alipur expansion 100 lines has been planned for this year 11,185 pending new applicants have been given connections during 1-1-80 to 30-4-80.

Shooting of Partridges and Rabbits in Sawai Madhopur, (Rajasthan)

130 **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 killing of partridges is a crime;

(b) whether Government are aware that about a dozen of partridges and few rabbits were shot in the forest of Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan);

(c) whether the Forest Department workers have filed a complaint in the matter; and

(d) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Hunting of partridges is not an

offence if it is done under a hunting permit issued by the competent authority.

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

Approval of the lay out plans of the colonies to be regularised by D.D.A.

131. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether objections/suggestions received regarding draft lay out plans of unauthorised colonies to be regularised have been examined by DD.A.;

(b) if so, the number of such objections/suggestions received from (i) individuals and (ii) Block Societies in the matter, from Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur;

(c) the number of suggestions/objections accepted/rejected;

(d) whether final plan will be published;

(e) whether D.D.A. has sent notices to those who are constructing houses now, asking them to demolish their construction if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) whether notices have also been sent to those people whose plots are not affected by the lay out plan and if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority has intimated that separate data about the number of objections/suggestions received from (i) individuals and (ii) Block Societies has not been compiled. However, about 3300 and 1600 suggestions/objections have been received in respect of Laxmi Nagar Complex and Shakarpur Complex respectively from individuals as well as societies.

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

(d) The lay out plan will be notified after suggestions/objections have been considered and the plan is finally approved.

(e) and (f). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that notices are being sent to those persons who have constructed houses in development areas after June, 1977 without obtaining their permission/approval as according to the policy for regularisation of unauthorised colonies, residential structures in these colonies which had been constructed upto 30th June, 1977 only are to be regularised.

Electric connections in Resettlement colonies of Delhi

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

(a) whether DDA has given some amount to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for giving electric connections to the residents of Resettlement colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details, thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions on which electric connections will be given;

(d) whether they have been exempted from paying development and estimate charges and security deposits;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of connections given so far in different resettlement colonies; and

(g) the number of applications received and those still pending?

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

(b) Rs. 2.2 crores.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that the prospective consumers are required to submit formal application on the prescribed form along with proof of lawful occupancy and security deposit of Rs. 80/- per K.W. subject to a minimum of Rs. 40/- for getting electric connections in the electrified portions of the Resettlement Colonies. Subsequently, service line charges @ Rs. 110/- per connection are also payable by them. However, they are not required to pay any development charges for getting electricity connections as the same are being borne by the Delhi Development Authority.

(f) and (g). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported the position of applications received, connections energised and under execution in respect of four Resettlement Colonies where general electrification work has been carried out partly towards the end of April, 1980, to be as under:—

Name of Colony

No. of
applications
received

Connections
energised

Connections
under
execution

Mangolpuri

2200

738

1462

Jahangirpuri

1680

297

1383

Sultanpuri

378

..

378

Dakshinpuri

838

305

533

The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has also reported that the following Resettlement Colonies are already electrified and electric connections are being given there on completion of usual commercial formalities:—

1. 'R' Block Raghbir Nagar (Najafgarh Road).
2. 'E' Block Raghbir Nagar.
3. Shakurpur Phase I & II.
4. Chaukhandi.
5. Khayala.

Demolitions in Anna Nagar, New Delhi

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

(a) whether D.D.A. and other authorities concerned demolished Jhuggi-Jhopries in Anna Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) whether they were given advance notice;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) whether they have been given some other alternative place for their shelter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority removed on 16-5-1980 a cluster of about 150 jhuggies named Anna Nagar constructed in the month of January-February, 1980 on Delhi Development Authority's Nazul land within the Vikas Kutir Complex (near D.D.A.'s Engineering Wing).

(c) and (d). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that as these were fresh encroachments of temporary nature, no notice was given.

(e) No, Sir.

दिल्ली और अन्य शहरों की बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

134. श्री मूल सन्ध डायल: क्या संचार मंत्री देश के उन शहरों के नामों को बताने की कृपा करेंगे जिनके लिए इस समय दिल्ली से डायल घुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन किया जा सकता है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टोकन) : समय देश के निम्नलिखित शहरों को दिल्ली से सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन किया जा सकता है:—

1. आगरा
2. अहमदाबाद
3. अलीगढ़
4. इलाहाबाद
5. अलवर
6. अम्बाला
7. अमृतसर
8. आरा
9. बंगलूर
10. बेलगाम
11. भटिण्डा
12. भिवानी
13. भोपाल
14. बम्बई
15. भुवनेश्वर
16. बल्लभपुर
17. कलकत्ता
18. कालीकट
19. चण्डीगढ़
20. छपरा
21. कोयंबटूर
22. कटक

23. दरभंगा
24. बहेरादून
25. दिसपुर
26. एर्नाकुलम
27. गांधीनगर
28. गंगटोक
29. गूडगांव
30. हापुड़
31. हिसार
32. हैदराबाद
33. इन्दौर
34. जयपुर
35. जम्मू
36. जमशेदपुर
37. जोधपुर
38. जलंधर
39. कानपुर
40. करनाल
41. खड़गपुर
42. कोहिमा
43. कोशीकलां
44. लखनऊ
45. लुधियाना
46. मद्रास
47. मदुरै
48. मेरठ
49. मोदीनगर
50. मुरादाबाद
51. मसूरी
52. मुजफ्फर नगर
53. मुजफ्फरपुर
54. नागपुर
55. पानीपत
56. पंजिभ
57. पटना
58. पुणे
59. क्वीलोन
60. राहसक

61. सहारनपुर
62. सेलम
63. समस्तीपुर
64. शिलांग
65. शिमला
66. सोनीपत
67. श्रीनगर
68. सूरत
69. त्रिरूचिरापल्ली
70. त्रिवेन्द्रम
71. वाराणसी

दिल्ली और पाली (राजस्थान) के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

135. श्री मूल चंड डागा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पाली (राजस्थान) के एक व्यापारिक केन्द्र होने के कारण सरकार का विचार दिल्ली तथा पाली (राजस्थान) डायल घुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था (एस टी डी) प्रदान करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टोफन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस सेवा को 1983 में आरंभ करने की योजना है।

पाली, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन सेवा

136. श्री मूल चंड डागा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पाली (राजस्थान) शहर में चल रहे टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाली शहर में दूरभाष प्रणाली पूर्णरूप से असंतोषजनक है और वहाँ के लोगों में काफी असंतोष तथा रोष व्याप्त है; और

(ग) सरकार कब तक सुधारात्मक कार्य-वाही करेगी?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन):

(क) पाली (राजस्थान शहर में चालू टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या 1283 है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। एक्सचेंज द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही सेवा सामान्य है। मई, 1980 के दौरान कंबल में खराबी के कारण सेवा में कुछ अवरोध उत्पन्न हो गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सेवा के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। केबल ठीक कर दी गई है तथा एक्सचेंज सामान्य रूप से कार्य कर रहा है।

डाक स्टेशनरी की कमी

137. श्री मूल चन्ध डागा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले कई महीनों से सगरे देश के डाकघरों में पोस्ट कार्डों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों, लिफाफों तथा डाक टिकटों की भारी कमी है;

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

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). कम उपलब्ध डाक स्टेशनरी की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए पहले ही कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी है और निकट भविष्य में इस कमी को दूर किये जाने की आशा है।

Review of National Adult Education Programme

138. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

made any review of the National Adult Education Programme performance so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken to make the programme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). In October, 1979, Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to review the National Adult Education Programme in all its aspects. The Committee submitted its report on 13th April, 1980, which is under consideration of the Government. Measures to make the programme more effective, if necessary, would be taken thereafter.

Cadre of Pilot in Directorate of Agriculture Aviation

139. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a permanent cadre of pilots in the Directorate of Agriculture Aviation in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Association of the Unemployed Pilots had represented the Minister against the system of deputations from the Indian Air Force to the Agriculture Aviation Wing; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to recruit permanent cadre of pilots only from the unemployed pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**Kaccha Nallah between Essex farm
Factory and Panchsheel Park,
New Delhi**

140. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the storm water nallah along the Outer Ring Road on the Sarva Priya Vihar side between Essex Farm Factory and Panchsheel Park, New Delhi has been lying Kaccha for the last 10 years or so;

(b) if so, which agency of the Delhi Administration i.e. M.C.D. D.D.A. P.W.D. (Delhi Admn.) is responsible for the construction of the same;

(c) whether these agencies of the Delhi Administration have received a number of representations from various Associations/Cooperative House Building Societies/residents of the area in that behalf, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the authorities under Delhi Administration have denied responsibility for the construction of the nallah, and

(e) if so, who is responsible for the construction of the same and by what time the construction of the nallah is likely to be started and completed?

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

(b) to (e). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have informed that they can construct this Nallah if the beneficiaries deposit the proportionate cost of construction with them, in advance. The Government has, however, requested the Lt. Governor of Delhi to decide the authority who will construct this

Nallah and direct the same to initiate action.

खादी-ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्राम उद्योग भवन ने नई दिल्ली में रींगल के समीप पूरी दो मंजिला इमारत को खरीद लिया है तथा दूसरी मंजिल के पूरे हिस्से को उस व्यक्ति को दो सौ पचास रुपये प्रति मास किराये पर दे दिया गया है जिससे यह इमारत खरीदी गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दूसरी मंजिल के किरायेदार ने कुछ हिस्से को एक बैंक को किराये पर दे दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस हिस्से को खाली कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा बैंक को कितने महीनों के लिए किराये पर दिया गया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) जी हां। लेकिन किराया 266/- रुपये प्रतिमाह है न कि 250/- रुपये प्रतिमाह।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इस 18 महीनों के लिए किराये पर दिया गया है।

Development of Small and Medium Towns in the Country

142. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to develop small and medium towns in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced for the Integrated

Development of Small and Medium Towns in the country.

(b) The main details of the scheme, are:—

- (i) the scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of the 1971 census.
- (ii) The selected towns will be either the District Head-quarter towns or the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.
- (iii) The level of expenditure per town will on the average, be upto Rs. 1 crore, out of which Central assistance upto 40 lakhs will be released for identified work during the plan period.
- (iv) The Components eligible for assistance are:—
 - (a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential, Commercial and industrial schemes. Residential schemes will include sites and services with or without core housing. (This is expected to benefit the economically weaker sections).

(b) Traffic and Transportation;

(c) Development of mandis, markets, industrial estates and the provision of other services and processing facilities for the benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

खाद्यान्न उत्पादन और उर्वरक

143. श्री फल चन्द वर्मा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयला, नैफ्था और गैस आदि की पर्याप्त सप्लाई के अभाव में उर्वरक कारखाने बंद हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में हुई किल-किल साधनों द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): सरकार देश भर के 650 से अधिक केन्द्रों में उर्वरकों का पर्याप्त स्टक रखा हुआ है। चालू मौसम के दौरान सरकार को अभी तक उर्वरकों की कमी की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी पर्याप्त सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उर्वरकों का लगातार आयात हो रहा है। उर्वरकों की कमी के कारण खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में कमी होने का अभी कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

Drought in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

144. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about severe drought in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, the action Government have taken to meet the situation there;

(b) whether any Senior Central Officer was deputed to study on the spot and assess the required relief measures—if not, the reason thereof;

(c) whether water supplied by Government to the drought stricken people was free of cost or charged throughout the country; and

(d) if so, why water supply in drought areas in Andaman was charged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Due to inadequate rainfall, Andaman and Nicobar Islands experienced drought condition. According to the information received from the Union Territory administration, about 15000 persons residing in 75 villages of Andaman district were affected by drought. Another 166 villages were affected only marginally. About 3604 ha. of land under paddy was affected by drought. The UT administration has allowed remission of land revenue for the year 1979-80 in 75 villages

and arranged relief programmes and drinking water supply. Supply of seeds and pesticides on loan are also under consideration. The Government of India allocated 750 MT of food grains under Food for Work Programmes for providing employment to the rural labourers.

(b) No such request was received from the Andaman and Nicobar administration.

(c) and (d). It has been the practice in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to supply drinking water in summer months and charge for the supply at Re. 1 per drum of 200 litres so as to ensure economy in the use of water by the public as the availability of water during summer months is very limited. In view of the drought conditions, the administration reduced the charges to 50 paise per drum. In view of the plentiful rains since 10th May, 1980 there is no shortage of drinking water now.

Foodgrains to Tripura

145. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the foodgrains are not reaching Tripura in time;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the people of Tripura are facing serious crisis; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to supply the foodgrains and essential commodities to Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Some representations were received from the State Government. After investigation, the factual position which was found to be generally satisfactory has been duly intimated to the State Government.

Against the average monthly delivery of 7133 tonnes of sponsored foodgrains to the State during the year 1979, the average monthly delivery during January to May, 1980 has been about 7187 tonnes. Necessary steps to increase the despatches by rail from the North Zone have also been initiated. The position is under constant watch.

Wages to Muster Roll workers of P&T Department, Tripura

146. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muster Roll workers of the P & T Department in Tripura are getting the same rates of wages like Muster Roll workers of the State Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

Satellite Communication Centre in Tripura

147. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a project for Satellite Communication Centre in Tripura; and

(b) if so, when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN). (a) Yes, there is a proposal to start a Satellite Earth Station at Agartala in Tripura State.

(b) By early 1982.

Conditional offer by Sugar Industry to Peg Retail Prices of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry has made a conditional offer to the Government to peg the retail price at around Rs. 5.25 a kg. in last March;

(b) if so, what were the conditions attached and what was the Government's stand on this offer; and

(c) what other steps have been taken to reduce the free market prices of sugar during last 4 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The representatives of the sugar industry who were invited by Union Minister of Agriculture on 31st March, 1980 to review the rising trend in sugar prices and find out ways and means to stabilise prices at reasonable level, agreed to voluntarily limit the ceiling of ex-factory price of free-sale sugar (without excise duty) to the level of Rs. 430 per quintal. While making this offer, they put the condition that the quantum of excise duty should be reduced to the level prevalent on 31st March, 1980 and also urged for reduction in the bank margin on levy sugar from 25 per cent to 5 per cent.

The proposal of the industry was considered in detail in the Conference of State Food Ministers and Advisers to the Governors held on 24-4-1980 where the consensus of the State Governments was that the offer made by the sugar industry regarding voluntary reduction in the ex-factory price of free-sale sugar was not workable in its present form as some of the States were deficit while others were surplus and there could be no assured movement of sugar to the deficit States without statutory control.

(c) Government have taken a series of measures to bring down the prices of sugar in the free-market. These are:—

(i) Reduction in the stock holding limits of recognised dealers;

(ii) Intensification of de-hoarding operations;

(iii) Restrictions on sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another wholesaler where the transaction is not accompanied by physical delivery of sugar;

(iv) Turn-over of stocks by recognised dealers within 10 days period;

(v) Monitoring of information relating to sale and despatches of sugar;

(vi) Release of additional quotas of free-sale sugar for May and June; and

(vii) Decision to import 2 lakh tonnes of sugar.

Implementation of Land Reforms

149. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of land reforms Law like Tenancy (Amendment), Act and Land Ceiling Act (Amendment) was stopped by the previous Government in Gujarat;

(b) the position at present; and

(c) steps been taken to start again implementing these laws including Minimum Wages Act for agrarian labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The previous Government of Gujarat had appointed a State Land Commission in November, 1977 to examine the totality of land reform measures in the State and suggest necessary changes in the light of the

special conditions prevailing in Gujarat. The State Government kept in abeyance the implementation of section 32(1-B) of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (which dealt with restoration of possession of land to tenants illegally ejected between 15-6-1955 and the coming into force of the Amending Act 5 of 1973) and the acquisition and distribution of surplus land under the Gujarat Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960. The Government of India had suggested that holding up the implementation of the ceiling law in anticipation of changes was not proper, but the suggestion was not accepted by the State Govt. During the President's Rule, however, steps have been taken to implement land reform laws in the State under a time bound programme on a priority basis and orders have been issued to take over and distribute the lands already declared surplus.

(c) Additional revenue staff has been appointed to expedite the implementation of land reform laws and a special drive launched to detect eviction of allottees from ceiling surplus lands in order to restore these lands to them. The Gujarat Government have also take steps for fixing minimum wages for agrarian labour and is implementing the Minimum Wages Act.

देश में सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई

150. श्री छीतुभाई गामितः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को गत छः महीनों में कितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया गया तथा ढुलाई के साधन क्या थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अकाल शस्त क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर जुटाने हेतु सहायता दी है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को गत छः महीनों में काम के लिए अनाज कार्य-क्रमों आदि सहित के लिए केन्द्रीय पूल से सप्लाई किए गए खाद्यान्नों को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। अनाज की प्रतिपूर्ति अधिकांशतः रेल द्वारा की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, जिन केन्द्रीय दलों ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों का दौरा किया था, उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन हेतु 177.37 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की कुल सीमा स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें सिंचाई, बनरोपण, भू-संरक्षण, सड़क निर्माण आदि की रोजगार पैदा करने वाली योजनाओं के लिए 79.59 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है। जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है।

राज्य

स्वीकृत खर्च की कुल सीमा रोगभार पैदा करना कुल

राज्य	स्वीकृत खर्च की कुल सीमा	रोगभार पैदा करना कुल
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	19.64	12.00
बिहार	24.82	4.50
मध्य प्रदेश	47.90	30.50
उड़ीसा	17.39	4.06
राजस्थान	20.10	9.50
उत्तर प्रदेश	47.52	19.03
जोड़	177.37	7959

विवरण

सूचे से प्रभावित राज्यों में पिछले छः महीनों के लिए (काम के बदले अपना कार्यक्रम समेत आदि) केन्द्रीय भंडार से खाद्यानों की की गई सप्लाई को बताने वाला विवरण :-

राज्य (1)	अनाज (2)	Nov. 1979 (3)	Dec. 1979 (4)	Jan. 1980 (5)	Feb. 1980 (6)	Mar. 1980 (7)	April 1980 (8)	जोड़ (9)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	चावल	29.5	15.2	18.6	24.0	24.9	24.7	136.9
	गेहूं	13.3	10.6	11.1	12.6	18.5	18.8	84.9
बिहार	चावल	9.6	16.4	6.2	5.2	9.0	9.2	55.6
	गेहूं	70.4	87.0	69.8	103.0	110.7	69.4	510.3
गुजरात	चावल	1.4	6.6	8.0	4.5	10.1	7.6	38.2
	गेहूं	18.5	24.4	25.7	32.3	31.8	37.4	170.1
	मोटे अनाज	—	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	चावल	0.6	1.1	2.4	1.6	4.2	4.2*	14.1
	गेहूं	5.8	6.8	7.9	7.0	13.2	13.2*	53.9
मध्य प्रदेश	चावल	29.6	36.9	38.8	40.0	58.2	42.1*	245.6
	गेहूं	60.8	65.1	53.9	57.7	57.2	37.2*	331.9
	मोटे अनाज	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
उड़ीसा	चावल	13.8	24.2	26.8	32.4	35.7	30.4	163.3
	गेहूं	20.0	21.7	24.3	22.7	18.9	18.1	125.7
राजस्थान	चावल	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.9
	गेहूं	20.8	52.7	42.2	60.8	155.1	19.4	351.0
उत्तर प्रदेश	चावल	36.6	52.7	37.6	77.6	72.5	37.4	314.4
	गेहूं	139.2	185.8	173.0	231.5	178.9	80.4	988.8
जम्मू और काश्मीर	चावल	5.0	6.6	13.6	7.3	14.8	5.5	52.8
	गेहूं	9.7	12.3	10.5	13.1	16.0	14.5	76.1
हरियाणा	चावल	—	—	—	0.1	3.4	0.2*	3.7
	गेहूं	14.7	19.8	17.8	22.9	22.2	6.6*	104.0
पश्चिमी बंगाल	चावल	76.4	64.5	64.5	80.5	104.9	76.8	467.6
	गेहूं	122.4	108.2	106.5	115.7*	91.8	80.8	625.4
महाराष्ट्र	चावल	19.7	22.3	31.6	23.6	54.5	39.0	190.7
	गेहूं	71.2	83.0	82.1	82.0	96.7	73.1	488.1

*—प्रत्यायी इसमें संगोपन हो सकता है। नग-50 मी० टन से कम

Lack of proper name stamps and seals in sub post offices

151. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that because of lack of proper name stamps and seals in the Sub-Post Offices, the Money Orders are being returned to the remitters; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) An experimental Post Office is denot-

ed by a number in the stamps and seals unused by it. The name of the Post Office is indicated in the stamps and seals only when it is made permanent.

Payment of money orders does not depend upon the type of stamps or seals used to indicate the Post Office of issue. There are hundreds of experimental post offices in the country denoted by a number in the stamps and seals used by them and the money orders issued by them are paid without any difficulty.

(b) Does not arise.

National Population Education Project

152. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated national population education project;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement it?

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

(b) The National Population Education Programme is designed to introduce population education in the formal system of education. The programme will have the following objectives:

(i) to help students develop an insight into inter-relationships between population growth and the process of social and economic development at the individual, family, society, national and international levels;

(ii) to make the children and teachers aware of the population situation in the country and targets and efforts of the Govt. of India in solving this problem;

(iii) to institutionalise population education in the formal education system, including universities and non-formal education programmes, at the national and state levels; and

(iv) to develop desirable attitudes and behaviour in the teachers and students as well as the community at large towards population issues so that they may take rational decisions about their family size and the quality of life that they would like to have.

The programme seeks to realise its objectives through development of curriculum, preparation of instructional material, research and evaluation; it envisages the setting up of population education cells at the

national and State levels, incorporation of population education in the training activities of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration and, introduction of population education courses universities.

The Ministry of Education will be the implementing agency. At the state level, the programme will be implemented by the State Government according to a plan approved by the Government of India. The National Council of Educational Research and Training will provide technical assistance. A National Steering Committee will be set up with overall authority for coordination as well as implementation of the programme.

(c) The programme is to be implemented in a phased manner. Ten State/U.Ts. which are to be covered in the phase during 1980-81 have been selected. These are Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. A separate plan of action for each State has been prepared.

After a detailed consideration of all the implications of the programme, it has formally been approved by the Govt. of India. The National Steering Committee is being set up. The State Governments concerned have been advised to—

(i) set up a State level Steering Committee;

(ii) set up a population education cell in the State Institute of Education or the State Council of Educational Research and Training;

(iii) identify and post full academic and administrative staff in the population education cell; and

(iv) identify the academic staff, including key persons, for intensive training and orientation.

Action to arrange for necessary budgetary provisions has also been initiated.

Application for Telephone Connection under Various Schemes

153. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections under different schemes (scheme-wise) that were pending as on the 31st March, 1977;

(b) the number of telephone connections given upto 31st March, 1980; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the issue of telephone connections?

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

(a) The number of pending on 31-3-1977 was:

O.Y.T.	42043
Non-O.Y.T.	141469
Total:	183512

(b) 3,97,558 telephone connections have been added during the period 1-4-77 to 31-3-80.

The total No. working on 31-3-80 was about 20.14 lakhs.

(c) The existing telephone exchanges are being expanded and new ones opened. The production of exchange equipment, telephone cables and other equipment is being augmented. About 1.7 lakh telephone connections are expected to be added during 1980-81.

Telephone Exchange in Bombay Municipal Corporation Area

154. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to open new telephone exchanges in the Bombay Municipal Corporation area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following new exchanges have been planned for progressive commissioning during the three year period 1980-83;

1. Prabhadevi	10,000 lines
2. Mazgaon-I	10,000 lines
3. Borivli-II	4,000 lines
4. Ville Parle-I	10,000 lines
5. Wadala-I	10,000 lines
6. Marol-I	10,000 lines
7. Cooperage-IV	10,000 lines
8. Mankhurd-I	10,000 lines
9. Ville Parle-II	10,000 lines
10. Mulund	10,000 lines
11. Mazgaon-II	10,000 lines

Additional exchanges are planned at Bombay CTO, Malabar Hills, Cumbala Hills, Borj Bunder, Worli, Bandra, Kandivli, Goregaon, Seon and Ghatkopar and are expected to be commissioned later during 1983-88.

Seminar in Integrated Control of Pests of Irrigated Cotton

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

(a) the recommendations of all India seminar on integrated control of pests of irrigated cotton; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The All India Seminar on Integrated Control of Pests on Irrigated Cotton was held at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) from 9-12 February, 1980 under the joint sponsorship of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and University Grants Commission. The recommendations of the seminar have not been received by Indian Council of Agricultural Research so far.

(b) Follow up action will be taken on receipt of recommendation from the Sponsors.

Seminars on Semi-arid Tropics held at Solan

156. SHRI K. RAMAMURHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions of the international symposium hosted by International Crops Research Institute for the semi-arid tropics held in Solan on February 15, 1980; and

(b) the action if any, proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) On the basis of information furnished by Associate Director, International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics, no International symposium was hosted by ICRISAT at Solan on February 15, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

Winding up of Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University

157. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre for studies in Science Policy in the school of social sciences of Jawaharlal Nehru University has been wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Centre for Studies in Science Policy was established in 1970 with certain objectives. With the passage of time, it was felt that the objectives were not achieved and that the Centre had virtually ceased to be a viable academic unit. The University set up a Three-Man Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha, to review the working of the

Centre. The report of the Committee was considered by the Executive Council of the University at its meeting held on 20th February, 1980 and the Council decided that the Centre for Studies in Science Policy as an administrative structure be suspended until such time as the need for reviving it manifests itself.

Criteria for Out Of Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

158. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of diseases on the basis of which Government used to allot out of turn quarters to the Central Government employees five years ago;

(b) the names of diseases on the basis of which quarters are being so allotted at present;

(c) the reasons for which allotment on the basis of diseases at (a) above was stopped;

(d) whether Government propose to allot quarters on the basis of all those diseases;

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) the names of the hospitals the certificates of which are acceptable for such allotments in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A list giving the information is attached.

(b) (i) Pulmonary tuberculosis (in active phase with risk to others).

(ii) Cancer.

(iii) Physical handicap (employee himself)—blindness, deafness and orthopaedic infirmity).

(c) The modification was made on the basis of the recommendation of the National Council (JCM) to restrict such *ad hoc* allotments.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The enlargement of the list of diseases for *ad hoc* allotment purposes is not considered desirable as it will adversely affect the prospects of the large number of Government employees awaiting allotment of accommodation in their normal turn in the context of the acute shortage of accommodation.

(f) Medical certificates from Government T.B. Hospitals/Senatorium, Local Bodies T.B. Hospitals/Clinics in case of T.B. and in case of Cancer and Physical Handicap, certificates from Government hospitals duly countersigned by the competent medical authority are accepted.

LIST REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA U.S. QUESTION NO. 158 FOR 9-6-1980.

1. Tuberculosis

(i) Pulmonary tuberculosis
(in active phase with risk to others).

(ii) Pleurisy with effusion
Tubercular meningitis.

2. Malignant Neoplasms

Cancer
Sarcoma
Leukaemia
Hodgkins' Disease.

3. Disease of Blood

Hereditary Haemolytic
Aneamia
Aplastic Anaemia
Purpura

4. Mental Diseases

Psychosis
Schizophrenia
Paranoid State
Mental Retardation

5. Epilepsy

6. Disease of Circulatory System

Malignant Hypertension
Ichaemic Heart Disease
Myocardial Infarction
Congestive Heart failure
Angina Pectoris.
Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease with complications.

7. Detachment of Retina

3 Diseases of Nervous system

Congenital hydrocephalus
Spina Bifida
Paralytic effect of Poliomyelitis.
Cerebral Spastic Infantile Paralysis
Cerebral Hemiplegia.

E

सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

159. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को क्वार्टर आवंटित करने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार 20 या 25 वर्षों की सेवावाधि वाले कर्मचारियों को "बी" और "सी" टाइप के मकान अब तक आवंटित नहीं कर सकी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सेवा निवृत्त वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को यदि मकान आवंटित किए जाते हैं तो सरकार अन्य कर्मचारियों को मकान आवंटित करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों, जिन्हें सरकारी वास माली करना अपेक्षित है, के पात्र आश्रितों का

सरकारी बास का तदर्थ आवंटन करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) सरकार ने विभिन्न स्थानों में सामान्य पूल के लगभग 21300 रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण करने का एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिया है जिनमें अधिकांश क्वार्टर टाइप "ए", "बी" और "सी" के हैं। दिल्ली में टाइप "बी" और "सी" में बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित क्वार्टरों की संख्या 14,180 है। इसकी तुलना में 8746 एककों का निर्माण कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी बास देने और प्रतीक्षा अवधि कम करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए डी.डी.ए. में पंजीकरण

160. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने जनता, निम्न आय वर्ग तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग की श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत सस्ते मकान देने हेतु पिछले वर्ष पंजीकरण किया था,

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराए;

(ग) क्या इन व्यक्तियों को अब तक पंजीकरण संख्या प्रदान नहीं की गई है और यदि हां, तो उनको पंजीकरण संख्या कब तक दी जाएगी;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मकानों की लागत में वृद्धि करने का है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए पुनरीक्षित लागत क्या निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ङ) सरकार इन आवेदकों को प्रत्येक श्रेणी में मकान कब तक उपलब्ध करायेंगी?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की वर्गवार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :-

मध्यम आय वर्ग	47,489
निम्न आय वर्ग	67,347
जनता	56,295
योग	1,71,131

इस पंजीकरण में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को 33.23 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इसने पहले ही 94750 पंजीकरण कराने वालों को पंजीकरण संख्या जारी कर दी है और कुछ ही महीनों में शेष पंजीकरण कराने वालों को जारी किए जाने की आशा है।

(घ) नई पद्धति 1979 पर पंजीकरण योजना की विवरणिका के अनुसार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाए जाने वाले फ्लैटों की संभावित लागत इस प्रकार होगी :-

मध्यम आय वर्ग	42,000
निम्न आय वर्ग	18,000
जनता	8,000

ये कीमतें सांकेतिक हैं और वे अन्तिम लागत नहीं हैं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि फ्लैटों की अन्तिम लागत वास्तविक खर्चों इत्यादि के आधार पर निकाली जाएगी। अभी तक संशोधित लागत निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। तथापि, यदि निर्माण सामग्रियों तथा श्रम की लागत बढ़ती है तो कीमतों के बढ़ने की संभावना है।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मकानों के निर्माण के लिए चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया है। तथापि यह निर्माण सामग्री, निधियां जैसे संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है। इसलिए यह बताना कठिन है कि इस योजना में पंजीकृत लोगों को कब तक मकान मिल जाएगा।

टाइप "ए", "बी" और "सी" का सरकारी आवास

161. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र्य: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस समय टाइप "ए", "बी" और "सी" का आवास सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कितनी संवादधि पर आवंटित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त तीन वर्गों में इस समय कितने मकान निर्माणाधीन हैं और जून, 1980 तक आवंटन के लिए प्रत्येक टाइप में कितने मकान तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इन मकानों को आवंटन कर दिए जाने के बाद उपरोक्त प्रत्येक वर्ग में कितनी संवादधि तक के कर्मचारियों को आवास मिल जाएगा और यह आवंटन कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) जहां तक दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास का संबंध है, यह सूचना टाइप "ए" में 16 वर्ष, टाइप "बी" में 23 वर्ष और टाइप "सी" में 25 वर्ष है।

(ख) दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है :-

टाइप निर्माणाधीन आवासों के आवास, जिनकी
जून 1980 तक
आवंटन के लिए
तैयार हो जाने की
संभावना है

ए	807	शून्य
बी	334	260
सी	5718	105

(ग) चूंकि एक विशेष अवधि के दौरान आवंटित किए जाने वाले संभावित आवासों की संख्या उस अवधि के दौरान आवंटन के लिए पूर्ण हुए आवासों पर ही निर्भर नहीं करता है बल्कि यह उस अवधि के दौरान संभवतः खाली होने वाले आवासों पर भी निर्भर करता है। इसलिए अग्रता तारीखें जिसमें उप-युक्त आवासों के पूरा हो जाने पर दे दिए जाएंगे या प्रश्नाधीन कर्मचारियों को कब तक आवास दे दिए जाएंगे, यह बताना संभव नहीं है।

12 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN ALMORA DISTT.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: One at a time.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजनों पर. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted your calling attention for day after tomorrow.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलमोड़ा जिले के कफलता स्थान पर 15 हरिजनों की बारात को चढ़ने नहीं दिया गया, उन को हत्या की गई। रोज हरिजनों की हत्याएं हो रही हैं—इस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लिया जाय. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted a call attention motion for day after tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:
On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what Rule?

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:
Under Rule No. 60.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: मैं नियम 60 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। "अध्यक्ष यदि नियम 56 के अन्तर्गत सहमति दे और यह ठहराये कि चर्चा के लिए प्रस्थापित विषय नियमानुकूल है, तो वह सम्बन्धित सदस्य को पूकारेगा जो अपने स्थान पर खड़ा होगा और सभा के स्थान का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति मांगेगा।"

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. I have already admitted a call attention motion.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: मैं पूरा पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। आप कृपया सुन लीजिए। "परन्तु जब अध्यक्ष ने नियम 56 के अन्तर्गत अपनी सम्मति देने से इंकार कर दिया। हो

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

या उस की राय हो कि चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तापित विषय नियमानुकूल नहीं है तो वह यदि आवश्यक समझे, इस प्रस्ताव की सूचना पढ़ कर सुना सकेगा और सम्मति देने से इकार करने या प्रस्ताव को नियमानुकूल न ठहराने के कारण बता सकेगा।

परन्तु यह भी कि यदि अध्यक्ष उसमें उल्लिखित मामलों के बारे में पूर्ण तथ्यों से अवगत न हो तो वह अपनी सम्मति देने या इकार करने से पूर्व उस प्रस्ताव की सूचना को पढ़ कर सुना सकेगा और संबंधित मंत्री और/या सदस्यों से तथ्यों पर संक्षिप्त विवरण सुन सकेगा और उसके बाद प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के बारे में अपना निर्णय देगा।

(2) यदि अनुमति दी जाने पर आपत्ति की जाए तो अध्यक्ष उन सदस्यों से जो अनुमति दी जाने के पक्ष में हों, अपने स्थानों पर खड़े होने के लिये कहेंगे और तदनसार यदि कम से कम पचास सदस्य खड़े हों तो अध्यक्ष सूचित करेंगे कि अनुमति दी जाती है। यदि पचास से कम सदस्य उठें, तो अध्यक्ष सदस्य को सूचित करेंगे कि उसे सभा की अनुमति नहीं है।''

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि सत्तारूढ़ दल की जो नये सदस्य आए हैं, वे भी मेरा इस में साथ देंगे। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कफलता गांव में जो तहरीर रानीखेत, जिला अलमोड़ा के अन्तर्गत आता है, वहां पर हरिजननों की बारात में दलों के घोड़े पर नहीं चढ़ने दिया और 15 हरिजननों को बन्दूकों से, तलवार और लाठियों से स्वर्णों ने मार दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: ...**

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission you are unnecessarily taking the time of the House. I am not allowing.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ON SITUATION IN ASSAM

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have already given a notice for an adjournment motion on

**Not recorded.

the question of Assam. I do not want to go into the merits of the case. It is on the manner in which the Prime Minister is handling the issue. Not only that; yesterday, while speaking on the Television, the Home Minister had alleged that foreign agencies are involved and the Opposition is also being alleged. The item under discussion today is only on the extension of President's Rule in Assam by six months. I have raised the issue of the failure of the Union Government to settle the issue through peaceful negotiations.

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to go into the merits of the case.

MR. SPEAKER: That is being taken care of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know whether any decision has been taken that no adjournment motion would be allowed on any urgent matter of public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you take it for granted like this? No such decision has been taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have full confidence in you.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has to discuss certain things and I will give full liberty to the House for discussing them. Your point is over-ruled. (Interruptions) Will the hon. Member please listen to me? We are to discuss Assam today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The statutory resolution which is being discussed today is not a matter in which there is an element of censure. The adjournment motion has an element of censure and I want to introduce an element of censure against the Government. That in why I have given

my adjournment motion. Therefore, I want to know whether you are admitting it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also a very intelligent person. You cannot discuss twice. You can discuss the same thing here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we want to assist you. Therefore, in the Opposition, we have decided that we will, as gently as possible, try to bring things to your kind notice in an orderly manner.

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have decided to draw your kind attention today on four basic issues which are agitating the minds of all of us. The Harijan issue has been covered. Mr. Vajpayee will raise the question of hike in price of petrol, diesel, fertiliser and other petroleum products. What I have to submit is this. What is agitating the minds of many of us very much is the open declaration of the Chief Minister of a State and the Law Minister of the Union Government that Presidential form of Government is going to be brought in... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have your motion. It is under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The whole Parliament including yourself will become a futile exercise... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

Mr. Vajpayee.

12.15 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCREASE IN PRICES OF CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ON THE EVE OF THE SESSION

श्री भट्ट बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष आशुदेव, जब लोक सभा की बैठक

होने आ रही थी तब सरकार ने फटीलाइजर, डीजल और पेट्रोल के दामों में वृद्धि करने का फैसला किया। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात अनूचित है।

श्री भट्ट बिहारी वाजपेयी : फटीलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ती है तो किसान दबत है। डीजल और... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

श्री भट्ट बिहारी वाजपेयी: पार्लियामेंट के सेशन के पहले इस तरह का एलान करना यह सदन की अवहेलना नहीं है तां क्या है? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have received several notices... (Interruptions)

श्री भट्ट बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से बोल रहा हूँ। अगर ये टोकाटोकी करेंगे तो आज फंगला हो जायेगा कि इस सदन में बोलने दिया जायेगा या नहीं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I have had enough of it. First you have to decide whether you are to discuss certain things there or have a first-fight here. No, no; it is improper.

Please sit down. When I am on my legs, you have to sit down. (Interruptions).

Mr. Bhagri, please sit down. (Interruptions).

Why don't you make him sit down (Interruptions).

यदि आप मल्ल युद्ध करना चाहते हैं तो बाहर दंगल लगा देता हूँ। यह तो इसके लिए जगह नहीं है।

I am very much pained. (Interruptions).

Please sit down.

[Mr. Speaker]

जिस को इजाजत नहीं मिलती है हाउस के स्पीकर की तरफ से वह खड़ा हो कर बात करता है तो यह गलत है। आप एक दूसरे छींटा कशी कर यह बात भी उचित नहीं है।

Please, Mr. Tytler, when the Speaker is on his legs, everybody sits silent. (Interruptions).

No question. If you are to do like this, nothing is going to come out of it.

Now, everybody is trying to go by his own rules. We have certain rules and regulations in this House. You have this book of rules and regulations. I you are all educated I think you have the sense enough to read it.

Please sit down. No, no. There is no one way traffic. Please be silent and listen first. This is not a one way traffic; it is a two-way traffic. You both have to go-exist. This House belongs to all of you, not to a single person and not to a single Party. All Parties have their say and must have their say in this House. I shall give ample opportunity to everybody who has to have it, but not like this. When one man gets up, the other speaks! No. I will give my ruling; I will administer according to the rules and regulations. Everybody should not take things in his own hands and say whatever he likes. Now, I shall call one by one and rule accordingly, and you have to abide by that.

Thank you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि लोक सभा की बैठक के पहले (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please now, I have asked him. It is only with my permission that Mr. Vajpayee is on his legs.

Now, Mr. Vajpayee, you have your say. (Interruptions). Please don't interrupt.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय---

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. Please listen to me first. I would like to say... (Interruptions).

What is your point?

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI (Ame-
thi): Mr. Vajpayee is entitled to speak but

उनको निपटाने की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: श्री संजय गांधी अमेठी से चुन कर आए हैं लेकिन यहां का उनको ज्ञान नहीं है।

(Interruptions.)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Without my permission, whatever is said should never be recorded. This is a permanent order.

Now, I have got several things. I have received several notices of Adjournment Motions with regard to the rise of prices of petroleum products. (Interruptions)|

Please listen to me. I would like to listen to certain Members and then give my ruling. First I call upon Mr. Vajpayee.

Mr. Vajpayee you may have your say for two minutes; then I will give my ruling.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाप्त करने ही जा रहा था कि उधर से शोरगुल शुरू हो गया। ऐसा लगता है कि इस सदन में बोलने नहीं दंगे, और अगर इस सदन में बोलने नहीं दंगे तो बाहर क्या बोलने दंगे। मैं मूल्य वृद्धि के विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं एक सीमित मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ। क्या लोक-सभा की

**Not recorded.

बैठक शुरू होने के एक दिन पहले फटीलाइ-
जर, डीजल और पेट्रोल की कीमतों में
वृद्धि करना उचित था? क्या यह संसदीय
परम्पराओं के अनुकूल है? क्या सरकार
सदन की बैठक शुरू होने तक एक दिन के
लिए नहीं रुक सकती थी? (व्यवधान) ऐसा
मामला एक बार और हुआ था, आप पुराना
रूलिंग देखें। सरकार को इस बार में
आगाह करना होगा। कीमतों की वृद्धि के
व्यापक सवाल पर मैं नहीं जाना चाहता,
मैं अर्थव्यवस्था का मामला उठा रहा हूँ,
प्रोप्राइटी का मामला। आप सदन के
अधिष्ठाता हैं, आपको फैसला करना है।
सरकार यह जवाब दे कि अगर वह दो दिन
रुक जाती तो कौनसा आसमान टूट जाता?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour): I know it fairly well that
it is not an additional tax, it does
not come under the purview of bud-
geting; that much, I know. But what
Mr. Vajpayee has said is full of
substance. What I am wanting to
point out to this House is that, if you
increase, by leaps and bounds, the
price of energy, the prime-moving
energy source, then the entire price
structure, the entire cost of living
index in the country is going to
jump and touch the skies. Is that
what the Government's intention is?
Is that what they promised to the
electorate before the elections, before
the Lok Sabha elections and before
the elections in the nine States?
(Interruptions) I do not want to say
anything else. The only thing I
would say is that they are all young-
sters the newcomers; they do not
know the rules and they will behave
like this.

MR. SPEAKER: They are already
Members. You cannot call them
youngsters. (Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: If it is
a matter of propriety, why was the
House not taken into confidence
earlier... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving
any decision now. I am listening

to all the Members. Then I will
decide.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: If it is a
matter of propriety that the House
should have been taken into con-
fidence earlier before raising the
prices, then it was certainly a matter
of propriety that the House should
have been informed when Moshe
Dayan visited India; the Foreign
Minister had made a public denial of
this; the nation was told a lie; the
House was not taken into confidence.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit
Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basir-
hat): We have not brought up this
matter with any intention of...
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Will Members
allow the proceedings to go on or not?

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: When
you gave me permission to speak,
they interrupted me. Now they
should not object... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep
silence. Mr Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have
not brought up this matter with any
intention of coming in the way of a
debate on Assam. That has got the
priority and I think that must be
allowed to go on as per the order of
business. But we cannot help it
because it is only yesterday—one day
before the Parliament was to assem-
ble, that suddenly this announcement
has been made about a steep rise, a
very steep rise in the prices of all
these petroleum products which are
going to have a very far-reaching
effect.

Then, Sir, I find from what has
appeared in to-day's papers that
even the hon Minister for Railways
was taken by surprise and he says
that it will mean an extra Rs. 70

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

crores on the diesel bill of the railways. That means that he will have a good excuse in putting up the railway fares and freights...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI):
That never surprised me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD
(Bhagalpur): He knew it before. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you are the custodian of this House and you are the custodian of the rights and dignities of this House. We would expect with all due respect to you that you would be as perturbed as we are why such an important announcement which is going to affect the entire economy of the country and the living standards of millions of people should be announced one day before Parliament is to assemble when they have every opportunity to come to the House and then make a statement here and seek the approval. Are you not worried about this at all? It is a question of propriety. It is entirely a question of propriety and dignity and honour of this House. Therefore, we are pressing this point. Even to-day the Minister does not come forward *suo motu* with any statement—anything of that kind. After all this, if you say that he is going to make a statement, we are not going to be satisfied. Pleased excuse me. What is it? They have not conceded that they have any responsibility to the House to come forward with a statement even to-day. That shows that their whole intention was to bypass and override the House in this matter. Therefore, we are seeking your permission and...

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...in some suitable form you will permit this matter to be discussed here and the House permitted to express its strong views in the matter.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य): अध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनावों में जो भ्रष्टाचार और हिंसा हुई है, मैंने उसके बारे में एक स्थगन-प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, उसके बारे में नहीं।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
(Azamgarh): I have got your permission to raise this point.

Sir, it is a clear contempt of the House. It has never happened—this kind of things... (Interruptions)
Just one day before the House was going to sit.....

(Interruptions)**

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

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I was saying that it is a clear contempt of the House. When the House was going to sit, one day before that, this kind of anti-peasants policy of the government—it indicates the anti-peasants policy of the government—we witness, to increase the prices of petrol, diesel, petroleum products and fertilisers. This concerns the entire country, the bulk of the population of our country and this is a blatant contempt of the House. And even the Petroleum Minister is not present here.....

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

MR. SPEAKER: Make yourself visible—Mr. Minister.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am glad that the Minister is here. But I would like that the Minister must explain to this House which he owes to it, as to what were the circumstances which compelled him to raise the prices.

There is another thing. I would request you. You are the custodian of this House and everybody has expressed his sentiments regarding this.

**Not recorded.

This goes against the established parliamentary traditions and parliamentary canons that the Minister should come to this House with this kind of proposals which concern the entire people of the country when the House is going to sit. It has never happened. You should also see to it....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Therefore, you should see to it that the House must get an opportunity to discuss this. Otherwise, my fear is that some members from the ruling side will always say that because it has been done by the previous government, therefore, 'we are doing the same thing' Sir, the House is not concerned at all what the previous government has done. Any government, if it does anything which concerns and harms the interests of the people, the House is concerned and not because the previous government has committed a mistake, therefore, you are repeating it now. Therefore, I think, Sir this calls for the censure of the government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, I am not going into the question whether it was constitutionally permissible or not to issue such a notification. But the question of propriety is very much involved because the House was going to sit a day later. Apart from that factor, one very important question I would like to place before the House. The notification should have been laid before the House to-day. But that is not being laid on the Table of the House. From the business for today it does not appear to me to be so. In a matter where the people will be concerned or are concerned because it is bound to have an effect—all round effect—on the economy with the necessary price increases and when this House has the power to nullify the notifications which are

issued under this Act, I should have the opportunity to move the motion for cancellation of those notifications. And so, this should have been brought before the House at the earliest occasion. When the House is sitting to-day, they are submitting so many other notifications; they are laying them on the Table of the House. But this vital notification should have been laid on the Table of the House at the very first opportunity so that the House will have the opportunity of moving the motions with regard to that. Therefore, apart from the propriety of not making the announcement in the House, this, should have been laid on the Table of the House at the very first opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we had enough of it. I would now ask Mr. Veerendra Patil to explain this.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Vajpayee and some others have raised the question of propriety. Sir . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to him. You have asked for it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I humbly submit that . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now let him have his say. Please listen to him. You had asked for it. You are going to get it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I humbly submit that in this case there is no question of propriety involved because this is not the first time that the prices of petroleum products have been increased. I want to remind the hon. Members that, during the Janata Regime, in August 1979, the prices of Petroleum products had been increased. Now the question is whether, in taking such a decision, the House should be taken

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

into confidence or not, I humbly submit that most of the Members on the other side have got administrative experience. In such cases, there is no question of taking the House into confidence. But, I do agree that the House should have full opportunity to discuss the implications of it. I do not want to shut out the discussion on it. It is for you. If the Calling Attention Motion is submitted to you and if you are admitting it, I am prepared to make a detailed statement. But, on this, there should be no adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*). If the Speaker suggests that I should make a detailed statement, I am prepared to come before the House with a detailed statement tomorrow. On that let them discuss. I have no objection. I do not want to shut out any discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a detailed statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which Rule (*Interruptions*) All of you please sit down. This is not the way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in what the Minister said just now there was substance in it at that point of time because if these announcements were made too early when the private sectors oil companies used to do book transfers, they did it to evade payment at the enhanced rate. And they might have earned a lot of money. But, to-day, when all the companies are owned by the public sector, that situation does not arise (*Interruptions*).

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: मुझे मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से मतलब नहीं, मैंने तो आप से रूलिंग देने के लिए कहा था। यह प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल है या नहीं?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will please sit down. Now, I have heard the Members on the question of announcement made by Government

increasing prices of certain petroleum products. In this connection, I would draw the attention to an observation made by my predecessor on 4th March, 1974 when a similar question was raised in the House. The Speaker at that time observed—

“When Parliament is sitting and important decisions are taken... one thing which I cannot ignore is that to take such decisions without informing the House is improper..”

In the present case the announcement regarding increase in prices of some petroleum products has been made when the House was not in session, but I would point out that it was done on the eve of the session. However, there is no infringement of Rules and Constitutional provisions, but it would have been more appropriate to announce this increase in the House.

Members know how to pursue the matter through notices under the Rules, for example Rules 184, 193 etc., which could be considered for admission. Moreover, opportunities would also be available during discussion on the General Budget and the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

I have accordingly not given my consent to the adjournment motions on the subject.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why the notification is not laid on the Table today? (*Interruptions*).

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House,

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on the record without my permission.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ACT, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 21 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978:—

(i) S. O. 218 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Ajundhia Sugar Mills Limited, Rajakasa-Sahaspur (U. P.).

(ii) S. O. 219 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Rai Bahadur Narain Singh Sugar Mills Ltd., Lhaksar (U. P.).

(iii) S. O. 220 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Shree Sitaram Sugar Company Limited, Baitalpur (U. P.).

(iv) S. O. 221 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Deoria Sugar Mills Limited, Deoria (U. P.).

(v) S. O. 222 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Shankarnagar (Maharashtra).

(vi) S. O. 223 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Seksaria Sugar Mills Limited, Babhnani (U.P.).

(vii) S. O. 224 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th

March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Cauvery Sugar and Chemicals Limited, Cauvery Factory, Pettaivayalai (Tamil Nadu).

(viii) S. O. 225 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1980 regarding moratorium from liabilities in respect of Shri Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Limited, Keshoraipatan (Rajasthan).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-795/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-796/80].

STATEMENT RE. RESULT OF MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN 1980 AND NOTIFICATION RE. ISSUE OF BANKS (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER) COMPENSATION BONDS.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated by the Central Government in May, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-797/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. F. 4 (7)-W & M/80 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 19th May, 1980 regarding issue of Banks (Acquisition and Transfer) Compensation Bonds. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-798/80].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED IN RELATION TO THE VARIOUS STATES UNDER THE PRESIDENT RULE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 28th January, 1980.

[Shri Bhisma Narain Singh]

Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 6th April, 1980.

(2) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 3 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 15th April, 1980.

(3) The National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 4 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 27th April, 1980.

(4) The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Gujarat Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 5 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 1st May, 1980.

(5) The Essential Services Maintenance (Maharashtra) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 6 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 12th May, 1980.

(6) The Gujarat Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 7 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 12th May, 1980.

(7) The Essential Services Maintenance (Orissa) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 8 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 24th May, 1980.

(8) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam) Amendment Ordinance, 1980 (No. 9 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 5th June, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-799/80].

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND BALANCE-SHEET OF TELECOMMUNICATION BRANCH OF INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPTT. FOR 1977-78 AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH (1ST AMDT.) RULES, 1980

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (On accrual basis) (Hindi and English versions) of the Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-800/80].

(2) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 132 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-801/80].

12.39 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACUTE POWER SHORTAGE IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and would request him to make a statement thereon:

“the acute power shortage in the various parts of the country leading to huge production losses.”

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the anxiety and concern expressed by the honourable Members through this Calling Attention Notice on the acute shortage of power in various parts of the country and its adverse impact on production. On the 30th of January, 1980, in reply to a similar Calling

Attention Notice, I had made a statement in this august House and informed the honourable Members that while we are fully seized of the difficult power situation in the country, and are taking all necessary steps to improve the position, because of the lower availability of power from hydel reservoirs particularly during the months of April and May, it is expected that power position till June, 1980 would continue to be difficult. That there is power shortage, today, in the country, there is no doubt about that. There are various factors responsible for this. There has been an unprecedented drought last year resulting in the reduction of the hydro generation to the extent of 30 per cent. States depending mostly on hydro have suffered the most. Then there is 10-15 annual increase in the demand. In addition the demand for power from agriculture sector increased due to drought. Again, most of the units are managed by the State Electricity Boards, autonomous bodies, who are responsible to their respective State Governments. In a federal polity like ours the Centre can only render expert advice and help the States in the allocations from Plan funds.

Our immediate and prime concern on taking over has been to provide the necessary direction, support and supervision for better management of the existing wherewithal of power. The basic fact is that capacity utilisation has to be stepped up.

Before we took over in January, 1980, the capacity utilisation was only around 45 per cent. Today the capacity utilisation is around 48 per cent. We intend to improve it further and take it to 50 per cent or higher. Capacity utilisation in some of the States e.g. Bihar, West Bengal, including D.V.C., is extremely low. There are various factors such as lawlessness, inter union rivalries and lack of suitable working conditions and facilities etc. which are responsible for this State of affairs particularly in the Eastern Region.

There are other difficulties like inadequate supply of quality coal, but it is not the scarcity of the coal. The main bottleneck is transportation of coal because transportation has not matched the increased requirement of coal.

I do not personally think that there are any insurmountable difficulties. Various inputs have to be planned in time and the coordination has to improve.

According to our policy, the Government is keen to have super thermal power stations at pitheads to meet the power needs of the country. In addition it is proposed to establish as early as possible a centrally owned and operated National Grid. This will mainly consist of 400 KV transmission lines, step down sub-stations and load despatch centres etc. At the same time we are determined to see that thermal power stations run efficiently. There are other bottlenecks, for example there is lack of quality control in manufacturing, erection and commissioning of main equipment and timely ordering as well as supply of spare parts. Training of personnel for operation and maintenance of more sophisticated larger thermal power generating units has to be more intensive. We are taking measures to plug all these gaps so that capacity utilisation improves.

We are also keen for the expansion of hydro generation. Unfortunately, the expansion of hydro has been neglected. For this power planning will have to be done on a long term basis. It is also, perhaps, due to lack of expertise in completing the civil works like tunnels etc., in a shorter time. For this foreign technology may have to be imported if found cost effective.

One of the most important long term measures for meeting the increasing demand is to cut down delays in implementing of new power projects. We have made significant

[Shri A.B.H. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri] progress in central projects in introducing modern project management concepts appropriate to Indian conditions. We propose to give necessary assistance and guidance to State agencies also in this regard.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: From the statement it is clear that during the Janata rule, due to mismanagement and lack of co-ordination among various Ministers, large number of power plants have not been working properly at full capacity. In Karnataka due to power shortage more than 1300 large industrial units and a large number of ancillary units have been hit affecting the economy of the State, Karnataka has been a deficit State in power and the Government of Karnataka has been pleading with the Centre to come to its rescue for solving this problem. As has been stated according to the estimates prepared by the Central Electricity Authority, the country will need an additional 29,000 megawatts of thermal power. That means, in order to reach the target, we have to have some additional thermal plants in the country. Further, it has been stated that because of power shortage the country is facing lot of problems leading to inflation etc.

May I take this opportunity to add that most of the State Electricity Boards are not interested in increasing the power generation in their respective States. I am further told that some of the Electricity Boards during Janata rule were politically oriented. Under these circumstances, may I ask the hon. Minister whether in order to solve the problem, the Centre would perform the duty of monitoring the surplus power and divert the same to the deficit States as and when the need arises. Further, will the Centre set up a port-based thermal plant near Mangalore port in order to solve the power shortage in Karnataka using coal exclusively transported by sea as in the case of Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu?

What is the reaction of the Government to the proposal of the private sector to generate power and to sell the same to the Electricity Boards or to the Government, who in turn, would sell it to the consumers? What is the reaction of the Government to a proposal of the large industrial houses to start or set up captive power plants in different industrial areas with assistance of the World Bank? Is the Government considering the question of transferring 'power' from the Concurrent List to the Union List to facilitate streamlining of this matter?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, the hon Member has asked a number of questions and, as you know, it is very difficult to answer all these questions. I do agree with him, of course, that the power situation in the country is very serious. When we came to power, we thought that we should solve this problem in two ways: One, short term solution and the other long term solution. As far as short term solution is concerned, we noticed that most of the power stations did not have coal. We put emphasis on proper transportation of coal. To start with, only 2800 wagons used to carry the coal. We insisted and insisted; and the Railway Minister helped us to a great extent. To-day, slightly more than 3200 wagons supply coal to power-stations. But I am sorry to tell the House that it is not sufficient. A minimum of 3700 wagons per day is required to carry coal to different power stations, if you want to build up any buffer stock or any stock at all.

To-day, because we are facing an unprecedented drought, we have no other option but to put emphasis on thermal generation. So, naturally, 36 billion tonnes of coal is required.

There is another problem which has cropped up. Not only about adequate supply of coal, but about the quality of coal also, there is a pro-

blem. We are looking into the matter seriously. Whenever there is a dispute, we are asking the power stations to put their men, to supervise the quality of coal at the loading point. In cases where that is not sufficient we have already passed an order for washeries, and for making treatment, so that a proper quality of coal can be sent to power stations; and generation does not suffer. This is one thing we have taken very seriously.

You know, Sir, that most of the States have their own generation. That is looked after by the State Government. We don't have any effective control on them. We can only help, advise and try to persuade them. You will be surprised to hear, Sir, that in some regions, the utilization percentage is more than 50. In some others, it is very poor—to the extent of 25 per cent. At the present moment, we are trying to prevail upon them. We are trying to tell the chairmen of the State Electricity Boards, the Chief Ministers and Ministers of Power to do what is humanly possible for maximization of generation.

Apart from this, we have arranged that the State Electricity Boards can get the spare parts as quickly as possible. Whenever the State Electricity Boards had approached us for spare parts or other assistance, we had sent that assistance. We are not satisfied with these short-term measures. We have also started super thermal Power stations. We are taking this super thermal power to the pit-heads because from our experience we have noticed that coal transport is a bottleneck.

So, if we can take these power stations to coalfields, we will be able to solve this bottleneck. You are probably aware that we have started 2000 MW Singrauli Power Station near the coalfield. You may be aware of Korba. You are also aware

of Ramagundam and the Farakka projects. Probably some of them will start their first unit in 1982; some of them in 1983, some of them in 1984 and some of them in 1985 and so on and so forth. I can assure the House that any suggestion given to us for starting a power station near the coalfield will certainly be considered because it is our experience that carrying coal everyday is becoming very very difficult. Apart from that, in the next five years, I think 19,000 MW will be added to the installed capacity. About his request in his State for having thermal power, I am not aware of the coal deposit; and if I can have that information, I will certainly look into it; and it is justified, we will certainly consider it. But in Karnataka, there is no potential for thermal power.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
My questions were not answered.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):
Sir, I would like to say that it is having its own effect on the overall economy of the State. It is estimated that we are incurring loss of Rs. 7300 crores worth of production every year because of the power shortage and the consequent impact on the factories is that they are facing lay-off, closure and all those things. I have been following the Minister very scrupulously. What is the real remedy for this situation which you are facing? If I am correct, in 1979, the Plannig Commission appointed a study group to go into the whole electricity structure of the power industry and they have made some recommendations on those aspect. You know that we are generating only 40 per cent hydel power out of the total requirement. If I am correct, we are having only 2.5 per cent nuclear power. We are depending more and more on thermal power stations. The malady of the whole question is thermal power stations.

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

The difficulty is that our thermal power stations are situated long away from the pit sheds. That creates a problem. The quality of the coal also creates a problem. The lack of maintenance also creates a problem. Apart from all this, the transmission loss in our country is greater than any international standard, if you take any international standard if you estimated assessment is that if we are able to reduce one per cent transmission loss we will be able to save Rs. 20 crores a year. There is a report in which this has been stated. Apart from all these things, our Minister has been making so many statements. I am sorry to say that he has been groping in the dark in running the whole thing, because after he came into power he made a statement regarding power generation. He is thinking in terms of allocating it to the private sector. It has not been the practice in this country in the larger interest of the nation and also the policy of the government, the industrial policy of the government. So, I would like to know from the Minister what is the position now because he has been shifting his position very often.

The second pronouncement that he made was that every authority, electricity authority, whether it is a state electricity authority or some other, will come under one central authority. I could not understand what is the fascination for a central authority for everything. What is happening in DVC; it has been working under the central authority. What is happening in Delhi, under the very nose of the Centre? A central authority cannot solve the problem. It was reported in the Press also that in the Consultative Committee the Minister was saying: I am thinking in terms of a central authority. Will it solve the problem? Central authority is not the problem. The overall strategy regarding power generation is drifting and the country is going to shambles. That is

not only my view. On going through the report of the study group I find that our country has to depend on hydel power. We are having only forty per cent. A survey of various all India projects shows that 253 schemes are lying untapped.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is one O'clock now. The House will have recess till 2 O'clock for lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

—

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

PROCLAMATION REVOKING THE PRESIDENTS RULE IN CERTAIN STATES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Proclamations (Hindi and English versions) under article 356(3) of the Constitution:—

(1) Proclamation dated the 6th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Rajasthan, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-802/80]

(2) Proclamation dated the 7th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Gujarat published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 292(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 7th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/80]

(3) Proclamation dated the 7th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Punjab, published in Notification No. GSR 293(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-804/80]

(4) Proclamation dated the 8th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Bihar, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 303(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-805/80].

(5) Proclamation dated the 9th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-806/80]

(6) Proclamation dated the 9th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Maharashtra, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 306(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-807/80]

(7) Proclamation dated the 9th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th

February, 1980 in relation to the State of Orissa, published in Notification No. GSR 307(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-808/80]

(8) Proclamation dated the 9th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu, published in Notification No. GSR. 308(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-809/80]

(9) Proclamation dated the 9th June, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th February, 1980 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 309(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-810/80].

STATEMENT RE. AGITATION BY A SECTION OF THE LOCO RUNNING STAFF OF NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding agitation by a section of the Loco Running Staff of Northern Railway.

Statement

I wish to inform the House about the dislocation in train services for the last two days as a result of sudden stoppage of work by a section of the Loco Running Staff at some places in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway. It is reported that there was some altercation between the passengers and crew of Tilak Bridge—Rohtak shuttle train at Sampla Station on the Delhi Rohtak section on the evening of last Friday, the 6th June, 1980. The passengers alleged that the train was detained to enable some persons to buy liquor from the nearby

[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

liquor shop. The crew, however, maintained that the detention was caused by some minor defect in the engine which was to be rectified. The passengers did not allow the train to move and local Railway authorities had to seek help from the Government Railway Police and the Civil Police of Rohtak district in Haryana. It was only on their arrival that the train could be started. The train suffered a detention of four hours. Following this incident the Loco Running Staff with Headquarters at Jind stopped work on the 7th June on the ground that the commuters had misbehaved with them and the S.H.O., G.S.P., Rohtak had also used abusive language and threatened the engine crew. The Railway authorities met the representatives of the Loco Running Staff on the same day and informed them that the matter would be taken up with the State Government and in the meanwhile the trains on the section would be escorted. Despite this, the following day i.e. in the early hours of 8th June some of the Loco Running Staff in Delhi area and a few other places in Delhi Division also resorted to stoppage of work. They even resorted to dropping of fire of shunting locomotives, and immobilising the diesel pilots. They also tampered with control equipment of diesel and steam locomotives. In addition, they threatened the staff who were willing to move the trains. The action of these irresponsible staff has resulted in the cancellation some passenger and goods trains in Delhi Division. While the genuine grievances of the staff are taken care of, cases of sabotage will have to be taken up seriously. I hope good sense will prevail amongst those who have resorted to stoppage of work and I would appeal to the staff to return back to work immediately, in the interest of supply of essential commodities at this critical juncture. I have also requested the Chief Minister of Haryana to order a magisterial enquiry into the incident that took place at Sampla Station on the 6th June, 1980 and I assure the House

that whoever is found guilty will be suitably dealt with.

1408 hrs.

L

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

ACUTE POWER SHORTAGE IN
THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. K.A. Rajan to continue his speech.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Here the question is not whether there is a crisis or not. But the question is: what is the remedy for the crisis? The hon. Minister was kind enough to spelt out some short-term remedies. But I want to know the long-term remedies.

Regarding power structure, I insist that in the context of the situation as it is, we can only bank on hydro-power. If we do not do that, we will be in difficulties. Even the Export Committee has very categorically stated that India has to bank on hydro-power. Regarding oil-based power, we have got our own difficulties for which we are finding out the solution. I am very sorry to say that the panacea envisaged by you is to take over all the State Electricity Boards. I do not know how this idea came into your head. What is the position of DVC which is under your control? Most of the States especially West Bengal and Kerala have reacted adversely to his proposal. So, I want to emphasise that this is not the panacea.

This is an industry which covers nearly six lakhs of workers and majority of them are under the public sector. It includes technical and engineering persons also. But the position of industrial relations in the Northern Zone is very bad. Agreements are not being honoured. Victimisation is taking place. Unless you put these things in order, the situation will not improve. In the light of the present situation. We are facing a crisis which is on a vast magnitude. The Silent Valley Project in Kerala where we have already spent about

Rs. 2.5 crores, is awaiting your clearance. It is a project which will cater to the whole of South India—Mysore, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. What is the position regarding that particular project?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know why I have been misunderstood by the hon. Member. I have more than once said that it is necessary to have more and more power stations. And it is obvious also because the demand of power is increasing more than 15 per cent not only in the city like Delhi but even in rural areas. In view of this, the generation capacity has to be increased. We have been putting emphasis on that.

My hon. friend has said that DVC performance is bad. Have I ever said that DVC's performance is good?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): The hon. Minister said in the last session that it was improving.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: What I meant was that the condition of the DVC was bad and it was becoming better. But it is not upto our expectations

What is the utilisation capacity of D.V.C.? Today, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is slightly more than 39 per cent. What about Bihar? It is slightly less or slightly more than 35 per cent. What I have said is that the generation has to be maximised. We cannot neglect this and we have to do this and in doing so, it is not the question only of D.V.C. D.V.C. has come under us only a couple of months back and I can assure the House that the DVC generation has to be improved. There is no way out. The hon. Member has asked: "What about Bhadarpur?" Well, I think the utilisation capacity of Bhadarpur is the best in the country. It is more than 60 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Again you are talking of percentage.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is more than 60 per cent with a maximum of about 400 MW for the last three months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The minimum production of DVC is 450 MW. When I gave a privilege motion ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the last couple of months Bhadarpur is doing quite well. There is no doubt about that and what I have said is that for the sake of power India has to be taken as one unit. I am not taking away the powers from the State Boards. It has been wrongly interpreted. What I have said is that their performance, their efficiency, must be bettered. If their performance and efficiency does not become better, well we have to think of something and I have never pronounced what is that something.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is that something?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have never pronounced that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to the point. Please sit down.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have talked about National Grid. If we do not have the National Grid consisting of 400 KW transmission lines, if we cannot take India as one unit, I do not think we can solve the power problem.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal is frantically sending me telex asking my help. But I cannot help. How can I help if I want to help? A couple of days ago I sent some power to the tune of 60 MW—from Northern region or some other region, I have forgotten—and what happened is that when

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

the power reached West Bengal, the transmission loss was in between 20 have got to do. We may like it or we MWs of power. Fantastic, unthinkable and unimaginable. So, unless we have this National Grid concept developed, unless we set this, we cannot overcome this transmission loss which is tremendous. Sometimes it is 22 per cent, and sometimes even 27 per cent of transmission losses were there. There are certain essential things we may not like it, I do not know. I seek the cooperation of my friends in the Opposition simply because it is a national problem. It is not a problem only of the Congress Party. It is the problem of India as a whole. It is a problem of national growth and how that is to be achieved. We want to help the State Electricity Boards. While Maharashtra Electricity Boards; the Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh Electricity Boards, are running very efficiently, there are some State Electricity Boards where the capacity utilisation is not more than 35 per cent. That is all that I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please reply to the points raised by Mr. K. A. Rajan.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have replied to all those points.

About the private sector he has raised a point. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1976, nothing stops us from considering a proposal if it comes from the private sector, stating that they want to instal a super thermal power station somewhere. What I have said is that we can consider them if they invest money. They cannot merely criticise us. Criticism becomes meaningless unless they come forward with concrete suggestions. I have told them that we are prepared to consider their suggestions. If they are ready to invest money in super thermal power, they are clearly in the picture, but there must be some

conditions, and the conditions are clearly laid down. I have said that they will not have any authority over distribution. Distribution will be under the supreme authority of the State Board. It is for the State Board to decide to whom to give the power or not to give the power. I have said that under certain contractual obligations, the State Boards can buy the power, the Central sector can buy the power. I have never suggested that all the Boards should come under the Central sector. What I have suggested is that the Central sector should help these people, give them whatever help they want. If they cannot raise the standard, we can, if necessary, take over some of these Boards for two, three or four years, make them efficient, and return them. Let them run it. We are not anxious to run them under the Central sector. That is all that I have said.

My hon. friend is very anxious to know about this particular project. A team was sent, and I am awaiting their report. As soon as I get the report, I will let you know.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura); If words can produce energy, then surely we are highly protected under the aegis of the present Minister. Unfortunately, that is not the situation.

Secondly, electricity at least has positive and negative poles. At one point they produce energy, but here, with our Minister, all his words are either negative or positive, contrary to each other. Unfortunately, they do not ultimately produce energy, only produce confusion. That being the situation, in this maze of confusion, I will raise a few points.

There is the question of the Centre-State relationship with regard to the production and management of energy. Here, the hon. Minister says:

"Again, most of the units are managed by the State Electricity Boards, autonomous bodies, which

are responsible to their respective State Governments."

"In a federal polity like ours the Centre can only render expert advice and help the States in the allocations from Plan funds."

This seems to be the position stated in the statement.

Now, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a press report in connection with the Consultative Committee meeting where he has said:

"One step, I am not certain if it will be popular, that the present Government has to take, today or tomorrow, that power, whatever may be the constitutional position, whether it remains in the Concurrent list or the state list should be under the supervision of the Centre."

What sense do these two statements make? Which is true, this one or that one? He says, he is being misunderstood. I would, first of all, say if it is so, he should make it clear that he does not mean to take over, etc. etc. Just now he said that he has been misunderstood and he meant only a national grid.

Again, the same statement which I just now quoted goes on to say:

"The supervision of the Centre is essential for a proper monitoring base to meet the needs of different regions on a rational basis treating India as one unit."

From this, I would conclude that the hon. Minister wants to take a rational view of the power distribution taking India as one unit.

Apart from the propriety of the Statements made about which I raised the question earlier, I would like to know if this is the way of monitoring power distribution taking India as a whole. If this is what he would like

to say, I would like to quote Mr. Chandrashekhar, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Eastern Coalfield Ltd. Mr. Chandrashekhar is directly under the Minister concerned. This is what he says. In a report published in the *Economic Times* dated 15-5-80, it is stated:

"About power supply, he has a grievance that the quantum of supply is the least in Eastern Coalfield though it requires the highest."

This is the rational distribution of power. It is his own officer saying, not me.

Further, the Minister's statement in reply to the Calling Attention is very interesting. This is what he says about the power generation. I quote:

"Before we took over in January, 1980, the capacity utilisation was only around 45 per cent. Today, the capacity utilisation is around 48 per cent."

His concern, anxiety etc. are just words. The main thing is, according to him, that we are having a fine time.

As regards the D.V.C., it is not an ordinary unit. It is the biggest thermal power producing unit. Not only that. In our economy, today, it has a big role to play. It has an obligation of supplying power to the railway traction of Eastern and South-Eastern Railway, to the four out of the six primary steel production units of the country, to the collieries responsible for the production of 100 per cent of metallurgical coal and 60 per cent of total coal in the land and to many other industries of Bihar and West Bengal as well as to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

According to the Minister's statement, it says:

"At the same time, we are determined to see that thermal power stations run efficiently."

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

The D.V.C. is under direct supervision of the Centre. Is "the situation is getting better and better". Please allow me to quote a few comparative figures.

In 1977, the capacity utilisation of D.V.C. was 49.28 per cent and in 1978, it was 59.91 per cent. In 1979 the capacity utilisation of DVC was 43.21 per cent; in 1980 the capacity utilisation is 39.83 per cent.

Now, I would like to quote concrete figures because you may say this is only for three months and those are for the whole years. Let us see month by month. I will take only two years, between 1978 and 1979. In February 1979, in million kilowatt hours the DVC produced 426.49....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, you can raise some points. You can get the answers from the Minister; why do you take upon yourself that worry?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: One minute; I will finish this point.

In March 1979 the production is 456 and in March 1980 the production is 341. Now, this being the situation, what are the causes quoted and what are the remedies suggested? Look at that.

Now, another thing comes in: the DVC in the eastern region or the capacity utilisation in the eastern region. I do not dispute the fact that many State Electricity Boards, including ours, need functioning better. Doubtless; but in regard to a thing which is under his own charge, what is happening? He says there are various factors such as lawlessness, inter-union rivalry and lack of suitable conditions and facilities which are responsible for this state of affairs, particularly in the eastern region. Now, in the eastern region, in the DVC, is it mainly lawlessness, inter-union rivalry and lack of suitable working conditions? What happens? Today there is even no

Chairman for the DVC, there is a top-heavy officialdom where there are five Additional Chief Engineers, one Central Chief Engineer and three other Chief Engineers etc. The top is increasing in absolute terms—that is, the number of people—while at the bottom and down below it is decreasing in absolute terms. He does not have a word to say about it.

And what about corruption in DVC? What about the non-availability of coal, of which he himself is in charge? And how about improving workers' participation in DVC.

Now, I would like to put this question first: (a) whether the Minister would make clear his real intentions with regard to the question of production and management power between the State and the Centre; (b) whether the Minister is prepared to appoint a High Power Commission with experts, workers' representatives, representatives of West Bengal and Bihar Governments and MPs to go into the entire question of DVC to be taken up as an experimental centre for improving generation in the whole country.

In regard to many other things which he has mentioned, I do not want to go into them. I will raise only one point. It is high time that we should go in for alternative sources of energy other than the fossilised sources only. The Science Congress has recommended it in a big way. I would request the Minister to go into that question and really have a long-term plan for alternative energy.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, she seems to be very much worried about the DVC and not about the whole country.

Now, I entirely agree that something has to be done about DVC and we are doing that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What are you doing?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Bokaro and what about the High Power Commission?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Bokaro is a very old plant. There are a lot of technical difficulties. We are searching for spare parts and we are trying to obtain the spare parts. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you know that normally in modern times the life of a power station is something like 25 years. This Bokaro power station has put in 25 years probably; it is an old station and we are looking into its improvement. Chandrapura, although a new Station, is, unfortunately, not at all a modern Station. There is no road; there is not adequate residential housing. I have visited the Station thrice. (Interruptions). There is no adequate housing for the workers or for the engineers. Those who want to live and work there, cannot work. There is no road. There is no proper link with railways. With greatest difficulty coal has to be procured because there is no railways. In Durgapur also, work is being done under certain handicaps. I can assure the House that, as soon as these technical difficulties are over, the power generation in DVC is bound to improve.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Minister, if I have understood the question, it is this: if the DVC, which is under the control of Central Government is not functioning well, how are you going to have supervision on the Electricity Boards also? That is the specific question to which you have to reply.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That is exactly what I am trying to answer, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Except Chandrapura,

all the Stations are very old Stations, and the parts cannot be obtained. We are looking for them. People have been sent to various countries, and as soon as the parts are available, I have no doubt, whatsoever, the power generation in DVC will increase. We are making radical changes in the structure of DVC. That is also we have been thinking of, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. We have removed the Chairman there. We are sending a new Chairman. The changes that we are going to introduce are ready—and after he joins, we will definitely introduce those changes which will help to improve the power station, DVC. (Interruptions) It will not take five years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are fully aware of the position in DVC. About having a high-powered Committee, we have no hesitation to have a high-powered Committee. But first we want to give a trial to the structure that we have already made. If we succeed in that trial and if it will solve our problems, then I do not think that a high-powered Committee would be necessary.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): When he is not in a position to manage his own house, why is he going to the States and sermonising them? It is better that he concentrates on setting his own house in order.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Minister does remind the House of the story of Alice in the Wonderland. That is what we are reminded of.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK (Anantnag): I have been watching with great interest the discussion that followed on the power shortage in this House and have been taking keen interest in the replies that our hon. Minister has been giving to the most suitable questions that were raised on this national issue. What I find is that the hon. Minister is making this Parliament

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochack]

not a place where we have to find solutions to the problems but is trying to score points like a lawyer to defend the weaknesses that are basic instead of meeting the challenge that has been thrown to the Ministry concerned.

The House knows well this fact that power shortage is not a new problem. It has been there years and every time it has been discussed in this House and every time we have been given an assurance by the Minister that we shall be in control of the situation and things will be better in the near future. In the last session also, by way of a call attention in this House, the Minister concerned did express satisfaction about the progress that would be achieved hereinafter. But...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are specific in putting a question, you will get a specific reply. Otherwise it will be a long reply.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: I will come to that question also. But the question is: are we here only to discuss questions? Or, is the Minister here only to reply to questions and defend himself or are we sitting here, both the treasury benches and others, to find solutions to the problems? It is the same question—whether the State is at fault or the centre is at fault. After all, it is a family that has to work out a solution to the problem. States may say that the Centre is at fault and the centre would shift its burden on the States. Why not it together—the centre and States to find a solution? If the relations between the centre and the States are not good and are not cordial, we cease to be family members. So I would suggest in the light of the statement given by the hon. Minister, have a meeting of the Centre and the States to thrash out the problem and thereby not to exonerate one party or the other but come to the grips to find a solution to the problem. If the

States are at fault, we can discuss the problem and a solution can be found. But if we go on like this saying, "I have nothing to do with this problem. It is the States which have to do it", then we are leading the country to darkness.

May I ask the Minister one thing? My State had initiated a hydro-electric project of 100 MW. The project report was completed and submitted to the government of India. But the project has not seen the light of the day for want of substantial funds that have to be found so that my State can go ahead with that project. This is not one way that we are suffering. The States must have been in their own respective capacities suffering from so many difficulties that they are confronted with such as lack of financial resources. As the learned minister just now said, no concerted effort has so far been made with regard to hydro-electric power. It is a misfortune that we take this plea that hydro-electric power has not been encouraged.

That is why we have to suffer from power crisis. Whatever be the difficulties, let us confront with them and find a solution for it. The solution is very easy. The hon. Minister just now said that there were difficulties by way of transport of coal there were certain defects in our planning and certain miscreants were creating certain troubles. These could not have been answer given by him. Since there are troubles, we have to face them and find solutions to the problems. What is the solution to those problems? How far is the government going ahead to solve those problems? I would suggest that the hon. Minister may concentrate his attention to solve this problem and not go on stating that we are having the future plan of action. What we are concerned with this problem. This has to be solved. Our question is: is the power potential being properly utilised? What are

the difficulties there? What is your remedy to remove them? There is no answer as to why available power is not being properly utilised. If there is a question of crisis, why not do away with it on a war footing? If the industrial growth or agricultural growth is affected, everybody suffers. Why not you take certain drastic steps on a war footing so that we are able to save ourselves from the present difficult situation or crisis.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have myself visited several places including the hon. Member's place. He got clearance for one project from the Minister. He wanted one thermal power project. On principle I have no objection to that provided he can carry the coal. It is difficult to have hydro-project. We also agree to help him with some more power from some other States. That is why I say I have talked to the Minister not once but twice. The hon. Member knows that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the interests of the states are safe in your hands.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That I do not know. I do not think that I can add anything to this.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: I resent to his personal observations. These are all this personal observations. "He does not know that. I know it."

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: With regard to hydro-electric power project, we have not made much headway. You know, Sir, it takes a long time—it takes from eight to ten years. The State Electricity Boards are very reluctant to accept hydro-project. We are in consultation with the European countries and other countries to find a way out and whether the period can be shortened and whether it can be done in six years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must put lot of emphasis and lot of resources on hydro electric power but as you know mostly these projects are initiated by the State Electricity Boards. It is not the Centre who initiates these projects. If the project does not come from the State what can we do?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the Minister is not completely right. when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister he laid foundation stone for a 2,000 mw project in Orissa but since then it is lying idle. Centre has not done anything.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is a new information to me. I did not know. (Interruptions).

Sir, our engineers who are working on hydro are not experts especially in making tunnels. So, we are looking for expertise knowledge and we are putting lot of emphasis this time because we are having lot of difficulties in thermal power. But this year, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is an unusual year due to unprecedented drought. Thirty per cent generation has gone down of hydro. This has created an unprecedented difficulty in the country. Sir, I think I have replied to all the points.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के पास अगर इस प्रकार के कुछ आंकड़े हैं कि किस राज्य में बिजली की कमी से कितना नुकसान हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार प्रदेश उसमें पहले नम्बर पर आयेगा। बिहार प्रदेश में बिजली की स्थिति यह है कि सारे कलकारखाने और कोयला खदानें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं, 17, 17 घंटे तक बिजली गम रही है। जिस दामोदर घाटी परियोजना की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह बरौनी का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है। बिहार में कोयला मिलता है, लेकिन अत्यन्त ही दुःखद बात है कि वहाँ बिजली की कमी से हमारा यह राज्य दिनोदिन गरीबी की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हम यह जानना चाहते थे कि हमारे प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी को दूर

[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

करने के लिए आपकी क्या योजना है, उसका विस्तृत विवरण दिया जाये? मंत्री महोदय दामोदर घाटी परियोजना देखने गये थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका लक्ष्य क्या था और वहाँ बैठकर उन्होंने क्या किया और पिछले तीन महीने में बिजली का किन्ना उत्पादन हुआ? इसका ब्यौरा मंत्री महोदय दें।

मैं एक और आरोप लगाता हूँ कि दामोदर घाटी परियोजना से जो बिहार प्रदेश को 35 प्रतिशत बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलती है। जो बिजली वहाँ उत्पादित होती है, उसका ठीक से बंटवारा नहीं होता है। मेरा सरकार से और मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह है कि बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए, मुजफ्फरपुर में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बँटाने की योजना है, उसके बारे में वह बताये कि उसमें क्या करने जा रहे हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा योजनाओं की चर्चा की है लेकिन उस योजना की चर्चा नहीं की है कि उसमें वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं और वह योजना क्या है?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वह स्पष्ट बताये कि उस योजना को कब तक पूरा करने का उनका लक्ष्य है और वह उसमें क्या सहायता देने जा रहे हैं?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ये ही दो प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय के सामने रख रहा हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इसका जवाब देंगे।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a place called kalelgaon and we are going to have a super-thermal power station there. The project report is being prepared which has to be submitted for the approval of the World Bank. I am very happy to inform the House that there is enough coal to meet the needs of the power house; the coal pithead as quite nearby. About Muzaffarpur, I do not have enough information today with me. I will furnish it later on.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that a letter was received in the Lok Sabha Secreta-

riat on 19th May, 1980 from Shri B. N. Bahuguna, an elected Member from Garhwal, constituency of Uttar Pradesh, resigning his seat in the Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from the 19th May, 1980.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) BANK CREDIT FACILITIES TO RURAL POPULATION

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) Sir, under Rule 377, I beg to submit the following:—

AN HON MEMBER Let him speak in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given the notice in English.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: In spite of nationalisation of Banks advances to the rural and agricultural sectors had so far been only 20 to 25 per cent of the total advances and monopolists still had their firm grip over the bank credit. Naturally, the aims of giving advances to large number of rural population are not realised.

During the pre-nationalisation days, credit to the agriculture and rural sectors had never exceeded two per cent. But, during the years since nationalisation it now had reached 20 to 25 per cent. But, this must be increased to 60 per cent in the best interests of the nation's economy, which, due to our faulty system of economic management, was capitalistic in functioning.

In the end Sir, I would urge upon the Government to see that the rural sector which had been given priority is given its due share.

(ii) INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DURING RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

Sir, during the recent Assembly elections in nine-States had under the President's rule unprecedented violence had taken place and it is reported that more than 50 persons including some Assembly candidates were killed. Sir, Bihar presented probably the worst spectacle. Under the circumstances, in the interest of fair and free elections, it is necessary that a thorough judicial inquiry into these violent acts should be instituted expeditiously and those found guilty of violence during the elections dealt with severely. (An hon. Member: I was also attached): Let not your guilty conscience speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not speaking on behalf of any party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this will ensure fearlessness on the part of voters while participating in the democratic process of elections.

(iii) REPORTED RETRENCHMENT OF
CASUAL GANGMEN IN ASANSOL
DIVISION

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I rise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:—

425 casual gangmen working in the Asansol division are being compelled to take recourse to the path of 24 hours hunger strike from 19-5-80 as the first phase of the programme of trade union action against the illegal retrenchment from 16-5-80.

After working for long years as casual gangmen, they were retrenched and thereafter from 26-3-80 they have been re-engaged as casual gangmen. There are casual gangmen amongst them who have also been appointed on the ground of retirement of their fathers as gangmen. Due to serious drought this year the condition of these poor families has been very precarious. This is an illegal and anti-labour act of retrenching the unfortunate distressed families in these hard days and as such

this act of retrenchment is nothing but merciless killing of so many lives of poor helpless families, having no measures of subsistence during these hard days. I urge upon the government to pass an order immediately cancelling this illegal and anti-labour order of retrenchment of 425 casual gangmen from service, to save these unfortunate poor families from starvation and death. I also demand positive steps should be taken immediately to reinstate the poor gangmen and action should be taken against those authorities who are responsible for this retrenchment.

(iv) NEED FOR RUNNING MORE TRAINS
IN MALABAR REGION OF KERALA

**SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): On the Mangalore-Shamoor railway line which connects Cannanore, Calicut, Mallappuram and Palghat with Trivandrum, only two trains are running during the night. At the same time, as many as 7 Express and Mail trains including the day services, are running between Ernakulam and Trivandrum. There is no double track between Ernakulam and Trivandrum and yet some of the Super fast trains such as the K. K. Express and Vinad Express run on this line whose total distance is 221 kms. The running time is 4 hrs 20 mts. During this 4 hrs 20 mts. the Vinad Express has to cross at five points many important trains such as the K. K. Express, Malabar Express, Bombay Jayanti Janata, Kottazam Quilon passenger, Madras Trivandrum Mail, yet Vinad Express runs as a superfast train.

The distance between Mangalore and Ernakulam is 414 km which is double the distance between Ernakulam and Tvm. In the Malabar sector, the main goods stations are Calicut, Tiroor, Kallai Old Payyannor. But, a large number of goods trains are running on single track from Stations south of Shornoor such as other Pudukkud, Chalkkudi, Ankamali, Cochin harbour terminus and Quilon.

**The original speech was delivered in Malayam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

At the same time as many as 7 important Express and Mail trains are also running on the same single track from Ernakulam every two hours after midnight. But, Mangalore-Shornoor line remains almost empty during the day time.

During the recent vacations, although some holiday trains were introduced for Kerala, not a single compartment for Malabar was attached to any of these trains. Most of the passengers coming from Bombay and Gujarat belong to Malabar area. Therefore, it is requested that the attitude of neglect of Malabar shown by the Railways may be put an end to. It is also requested that a train should be run during day time between Mangalore and Trivandrum or connecting trains to the trains starting from Ernakulam should be introduced.

(v) REPORTED RELAY HUNGER STRIKE BY
MEMBER OF ALL INDIA APPRENTICE
UNION

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): A relay hunger-strike by the All India Apprentices' Union has in progress since April 13th, before the Labour Ministry's office, Shram Sakti Bhavan, to ventilate the long-standing demands and grievances of thousands of young apprentices all over the country.

The Apprentices Act was passed by Parliament in 1961. It does not provide for any obligation on the part of the employer to absorb the apprentices after their period of training is over. Generally, at the conclusion of their trade-oriented training, these boys are put out on the streets again and are given no special facilities or priority for employment. During the training period, the apprentices receive a stipend of only Rs. 130/- P.M. which is meagre by any standard and quite inadequate in these hard days. The prolonged hunger-strike for the last 57 days is born out of frustration

of these young boys who find themselves jobless even after specialised training, and is aimed at persuading Government to come forward with some progressive amendments to the Apprentices Act, 1961.

The Ministry of Labour should consider the matter sympathetically and give some specific assurances to the apprentices, thereby enabling them to call off their hunger strike.

15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ASSAM

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Statutory Resolution seeking the approval of the House for the continuance of President's Rule in respect of Assam. Shall we allot the remaining whole day i.e. four hours for it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The debate should conclude to day, Sir, tomorrow, the Government will reply, if there is no objection. We shall sit upto 6 O'Clock

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting just now. They will take a decision with regard to the allotment of time. We will proceed for the time being.

गृह मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानी जेल सिंह): जयप्रकाश महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं विधानसभा में संकल्प पेश करता हूँ।

“यह सभा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा आराम के सम्बन्ध में 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा को 12 जन, 1980 से छः मास की और उन्नीस के लिए लागू रखने का अनुरोध करती है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मार्च, 1980 तक का जो हाल था वह इस सदन में डिस्कस हुआ था। उसके बाद हमने कोशिश की कि वहाँ पर पापुलर सरकार कायम हो सके लेकिन जितनी भी वहाँ पर विधान सभा में पार्टियाँ हैं उनमें से कोई भी पार्टी इस काबिल नहीं है कि वहाँ पर वह गवर्नमेंट बना सके और न ही किसी पार्टी ने इस बात के लिए दर-स्वास्त की या राय दी कि हम कोएलेशन गवर्नमेंट बना सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में जरूरी था कि प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल की अवधि का 6 माह के लिए वहाँ पर और बढ़ाया जाए। इसीलिए मैंने यह संकल्प इस सदन के माग्न पेश किया है।

इस सदन के मम्बर साहबान को मालूम होगा कि मार्च, 1980 में आठ पार्टियाँ मीटिंग हुई थी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद उस मीटिंग को प्रेजाइड किया था और वहाँ के एजीटेटरों से अपील की गई थी कि वे एजी-टेशन को बन्द करें मगर उस अपील का कोई खाम असर नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद 12 अप्रैल को प्रधान मंत्री जी और उनके साथ मैं भी गोहाटी गये थे। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर भी हम पहुँचे थे और वहाँ पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के मुखिया से बातचीत हुई थी और उसमें ये एजीटेटर भी शामिल हुए। विदेशियों की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में जो दो पार्टियाँ आन्दोलन चला रही हैं, उन दोनों के मुखिया एक साथ मिले और उनको प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने मशविरा दिया था कि 1971 को कट-आफ इंग्लैंड न समझिये, हम इस्कां स्टार्टिंग प्वाइन्ट रखते हैं, यहाँ से हम काम शुरू कर दें और आप एजीटेशन को बन्द करें ताकि शांतिमय वातावरण पैदा हो। यह जो कोरेनर्ज को निकालने का, डि-टैक्ट करने का काम है, वह हम शुरू कर देते, मगर उन्होंने इस बात को नहीं माना। आप सदन के मम्बर साहबान जानते हैं कि उस एजिटेशन की वजह से वहाँ के तमाम तरक्कीयात के काम ठप्प पड़े हैं। केवल वहाँ की रिफाइनरी ही नहीं, सड़कों का काम, बिल्डिंग का काम, कालेज स्कूल, इन्डस्ट्रीज-ये सब चीजें ठप्प हो गई हैं। वहाँ पर एक बहू-म-पत्र प्ल बनाने का फैसला किया गया है जिस पर तकरीबन 40 करोड़ का खर्च आना है और उस के

साथ ही असम की तरक्की के दरवाजे बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर खुलते हैं मगर वह काम भी मद्धम हो गया है। ऐसी हालत में वहाँ की तमाम पार्टियों के नेताओं की और गवर्नमेंट की भी यही राय रही कि हम इसको नेशनल प्रॉब्लम समझकर पोलिटिकली इसका फैसला कर सकें और इसका नैगीशिएशन से और परसुएशन से निपटारा किया जाए, मगर इस बात को जो एजिटेशन के मुखिया हैं, उन्होंने नहीं माना।

मैं यह भी आपके इस हाउस में बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी उनके साथ बातचीत की गई। उनकी प्रॉब्लम्स को समझा गया और उनकी बातों को मान भी लिया गया और एक-दो मीटिंग्स में उन्होंने कहा कि हम संतुष्ट हैं, मगर हम अपनी मीटिंग बुलाकर उसमें पास करके फिर आपको बतायेंगे। जितनी प्रपोजल्स मीटिंग में आई और जो मानी गई, उसके बाद भी उन्होंने कहा कि यह मानना न समझिए, हम अपने साथियों के साथ सलाह-मशविरा करके फिर हम एलान करेंगे, यह उनकी मजदूरी है।

जहाँ तक मैं देख सका हूँ, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वे एजिटेशन के लिए तो लीडर हैं, लेकिन किसी बात को बातचीत के जरिए खत्म कर दें, इस बात के लिए उनको कोई लीडर नहीं मानता। कुछ ऐसे भी हाथ हैं-शरारत-अंग्रेज-जो इस देश की एकता को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। उनकी तो यही मांग है कि विदेशियों को डि-टैक्ट करके उनके नाम वाटर लिस्ट से डिलीट कर दें और उनको अपने देश से निकालकर, जिस देश के वे लोग हैं वहाँ हम उन को भेज दें। लेकिन जब हम उसकी गहराई में जाते हैं तो ऐसे पमफलेट भी मिलते हैं तो प्राइ-वेटली और विसपरिग कम्पेन के साथ ये बात नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वह कहते हैं कि कोई भी अगर गैर-असमियाँ और आउट-साइडर असम में आया हुआ है, उसे यहाँ नहीं रहना चाहिए, उनको तसल्ली दिलाई गई कि आसाम का कल्चर, आसाम की भाषा को, उनके रसमों-रवायात को, उन के कबीलों के रसमों-रवायात को बरकरार रखने के लिए यह जो सरकार है, जिम्मे-दारी लेती है और जितने विदेशी हैं, उनको

[श्री जेल सिंह]

निकालने के लिए एक अच्छी मशीनरी काबज की जाएगी, जिस पर सबका विश्वास होगा और डिप्रेशन के बाद वोटर लिस्ट में से नाम डिलीट कर दिए जायेंगे। अगर हम उनका उनके देश में वापिस नहीं भेज सकते तो ऐसे उपाय किए जायेंगे कि वे एक स्टेटलैस पर्सन के तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान में रह सकेंगे। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की परम्परा है कि वह इन्सानियत के नाते किसी को इस तरह से जालिमाना तरीके से निकालना नहीं चाहता है। इस देश की परंपरा को कायम रखने के लिए, इन्टरनेशनल कमिटमेंट को सामने रखने के लिए और अपने इतिहास को देखते हुए, जो परम्परा हम कानूनी तौर पर एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर से सवार नहीं कर सकते, उसको एक मानवता के अच्छे आदर्श पर सुधारने का यत्न किया जाएगा। मगर फिर भी जो विदेशी रहना चाहेंगे, उनको केवल आसाम में नहीं रखा जाएगा, उनको दूसरे प्रान्तों में बांट कर, उनका जो बोझा है, वह दूसरे प्रान्तों पर डाला जाएगा। लेकिन उन्होंने उस बात को नहीं माना। जैसा मैं पहले बतला चुका हूँ, उनके न मानने का कारण यही है कि उनके पीछे जो हाथ है, जहां से दौलत आती है, जहां से गाइडेंस मिलती है, जहां से लिटरेचर तैयार किया जाता है--वे लोग दिमागी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को तोड़ने में लगे हुए हैं और उनके पीछे जो धागा हिलाने वाली शक्ति है, वह उनको किसी रास्ते पर आने नहीं देती।

अब उन्होंने 15 मई को अल्टीमेटम दिया था कि अगर सरकार नहीं निकालती है तो हम खुद निकालेंगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर जो 40 फीसदी के करीब मोहम्मद आबादी है, बंगाली है, जो मदियों से वहां रहते हैं, जिनकी भाषा असमिया है, जिनके तमाम कारोबार वहां पर चले आते हैं, उनको मजबूरन उठना पड़ा और उन की यूनिन ने भी एक जलूस निकाला वहां जो एजीटेटर्स थे, उन लोगों ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि वे लोग अपना मेमो-रएण्डम एस. डी. एम. को न दे सकें, उन को रोकने की कोशिश की गई, वहां के कुछ पुलिसमैन ने, जो एजीटेटर्स के साथ मिले हुए थे, उन पर गोली चला कर कुछ

लोगों को मार दिया। 26 मई, 1960 को बाल-आसाम माइनारिटी स्टूडेंट्स यूनिन ने जो प्रोटेस्ट-डे मनाया था, उस को प्रोटेस्ट-डे मनाने से, मीटिंग करने और जलूस निकालने से रोका गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर तकरीबन 50 जानें चली गईं, जिन में से बताया गया है कि 17 ऐसी हैं जो पुलिस की गोलियों से मारे गये।

हम लगातार इस बात की कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि इस समस्या को सुलझाने का कोई रास्ता निकले और बड़ी फरासदिली से उन की तमाम बातों को मददेनजर रख कर उसूलन हम ने उन को मान लिया। जब सारी बातें मान ली गईं, तो उस के लिये जरूरी था कि वहां पर "काम" एटमास्फी-अर पैदा हो, वहां एजिटेशन बन्द कर दिया जाये ताकि हम काम शुरू कर सकें। लेकिन उन्होंने बिलकुल सहयोग नहीं दिया और स्थिति वहां बिगड़ती जा रही है। साथ की जो रियासते हैं--जैसे मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय उन में भी उन्होंने पहुँच कर खराबी पैदा करने का यत्न किया। आप साहबान ने भी पढ़ा और सुना होगा कि आल-असम स्टूडेंट्स यूनिन और आल-असम गण-संग्राम समिति के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी गये और वहां जा कर उन्होंने इस हवा को पैदा करने की कोशिश की।

मैं समझता हूँ आज इस हाउस को इस रेजोल्यूशन के लाने की वजह से मौका मिला है कि आप अपने खयालात का इजहार कर सकें, वरना इस को आधे घन्टे में पास किया जा सकता था। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप को और आप की कमेट्री के इस फैसले का धन्यवाद करता हूँ आप ने इस के लिये काफी वक्त रखने की सिफारिश की है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस में तमाम पार्टियों के नेतागण, जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, अपने विचार दें।

मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 31 मई को तमाम अपोजीशन पार्टीज की मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी। उस मीटिंग में कुछ पार्टियां आई

और कुछ नहीं बाँधे। जो लोग नहीं आये, उन के लैटर्स आये जिन को पढ़ कर वहाँ बुला दिया गया और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद उन को जवाब भी लिखे हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन को आप के सामने रखें। मेरी यह स्वाहिस है कि सब मेम्बर सात्रवान इस में अपनी राय दें और मैंने आप के सामने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है इस को सर्व-सम्मति से पास किया जाये।

SHRI BLJU PATNAIK (Kendra-para): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it would have been easier for us to discuss this matter if the hon. Minister would have been kind enough to tell us precisely what is the demand of the two bodies i.e. the students and the Gana Parishad and precisely what is the thinking of the Government. I would like to know categorically from the Minister if he would kindly tell that. Then we can discuss flat.

श्री जैल सिंह: उन की डिमान्ड्स और गवर्नमेंट का स्टैंड बहुत हद तक पब्लिसाइज हो गया है और जो उन का मेमोरेण्डम है और उस के साथ जो माइनॉरिटीज स्टैंडर्ट्स का मेमोरेण्डम है, उन की कापी मैं आप को दे दूंगा आप की जानकारी के लिए। आप के पास अगर वह नहीं है, तो मैं मंगवा कर दे दूंगा और सरसरी तौर पर जितना मुझे याद है, उस को मैं आप को बता सकता हूँ। एक डिमान्ड तो यह है कि फारनेर्स को डिटेक्ट किया जाए और जो फारनेर साबित हो जाए, उस का नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट में से डिलीट किया जाए और उन को उन के मुल्क में वापस भेज दिया जाए। एक डिमान्ड तो यह है।

दूसरी डिमान्ड यह है कि जो वोटर्स लिस्ट बने, उस वोटर्स लिस्ट में हर एक वॉटर का आइडेंटिटी कार्ड हो और उस में उस का फोटो रहे ताकि पता चले कि कौन वॉटर है और कौन नहीं है। कौन हिन्दुस्तानी है और कौन विदेशी है, इस के लिए उन का यह मशिवरा था, उन की यह राय थी कि जो मशीनरी बने, उस में उन को कांफिडेंस में ले कर उन के साथ बातचीत की जाए। उन को कांफिडेंस में लिया और ये चीजें गवर्नमेंट ने इनप्रिंसिपल मान ली पर यहाँ पर आ कर खड़ी हो गई कि वे कहते

हैं कि 1951 से शुरू किया जाए और वहाँ से ले कर अब तक कितने लोग विदेशों से आ कर वहाँ पर बसे हुए हैं, उन को निकालने के लिए यत्न किया जाए। गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया ने अपोजीशन पार्टी के साथ भी सलाह-मशिवरा किया और एक कन्सेप्स यह था कि 1971 से जो लोग विदेशों से आए हैं, उन के लिए 1971 की जट ऑफ डेट रखा जाए। साल से देखा जाए कि कितने लोग वहाँ गये हैं। इसी हाउस में मैं ने आप को बताया था कि असम गवर्नमेंट ने यह डिटेक्ट किया, और इसके लिए पनैल्स बनाए और उन्होंने यह डिटेक्ट किया कि कौन लोग वहाँ पर आए, 3 लाख 10 हजार के ऊपर ऐसे लोग थे, वे बाहर से आए हुए साबित हुए। 1979 के अगस्त तक ऐसे विदेशी लोग थे और उन को विदेशों में वापस करने का इन्तजाम किया गया और उन को वहाँ से निकाल दिया गया लेकिन कोई 30 हजार के करीब ऐसे लोग भी थे, जिन्होंने यह क्लेम किया कि हमको गलत तरीके से विदेशी कहा जाता है और हम इन्डियन हैं। अदालतों में उन के केस चले ऐसी सूरत में गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया ने जो स्टैंड लिया वह यह था कि इतना काम तो हो चुका है, अब आगे के लिए आप को जिद नहीं करनी चाहिए। वैसे हूगमैन ग्राउन्ड्स पर भी आप देखें तो इन्डियन सिटीजनिशप एक्ट के मुताबिक कोई भी विदेशी कपल अगर यहाँ रहता हो और उसके बच्चा पैदा हो जाए, तो अनलैस वह खुद यह न कहे कि मैं अपने बच्चे को यहाँ का सिटीजैन नहीं बनाना चाहता, वह आर्टो-मेटिकली इन्डियन सिटीजैन बन जाता है। अगर हम 1951 से लेकर अब तक देखें, तो उस समय वहाँ पर 18,20 साल के मा-बाप का अगर बच्चा था, तो वह अब 30 साल का हो गया होगा और फिर उसके बच्चे हुए होंगे। आगे उनके बच्चे हो गये तो यह समस्या कैसे हल की जाए, इस सब के बारे में हम सब को सोचना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ हम ने उन को यह भी बताया है कि इन्टरनेशनल कमिटीमेंट्स हैं। हमारे देश का बंटवारा हुआ और उस के बाद फिर बंगला देश बना और बंगला देश बनने के समय कुछ लोग यहाँ पर आये और उनके बारे में मुजीबुर्रहमान और

[श्री जैल सिंह]

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का काम्यूनिके छपा। उसमें कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके अनुसार हम को यहां विदेशियों को रखना जरूरी है। भले ही कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हो सकते हैं जिन्होंने इंडियन सिटीजेंशिप का सर्टिफिकेट न लिया हो। लेकिन जो लोग यहां बस गये हैं या यहां रहते हैं, जिनकी जायदाद यहां है क्या उनको छांटने के लिए हमें न्यायपूर्वक कार्यवाही नहीं करनी पड़ेगी? ऐसे मामले में हम धक्केशाही से तो काम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब उन्होंने फैसला किया कि 15 मई के बाद हम खुद विदेशियों को निकालेंगे तब यह नतीजा हुआ कि वहां की माइनॉरिटीज खड़ी हो गयी। उन्होंने भी अपना मेमोरेण्डम दिया, अपनी डिमाण्ड्स हमारे सामने रखीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब मेम्बर साहिबान इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि वहां पर सवाल सिर्फ विदेशियों को निकालने का ही नहीं है। वहां पर एक बात यह भी है कि एक परिवार में लड़ाई हो गयी है और उस परिवार की लड़ाई को हमें मिटाना है और उसको मिटा कर सबको इकट्ठे रखना है। हम सबको जहां यह देखना है कि अससिया लोगों के जजबात को खत्म न किया जाए वहां हमें यह भी देखना है कि वहां जो 40 परसेन्ट माइनॉरिटीज हैं उनके हकूक को भी कायम रखा जाए, उनकी जिन्दगीयों को भी बचाया जाए। उनकी जिन्दगी को बचाना भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का काम है। आप भी हमसे इतिफाक करेंगे कि उनकी जिन्दगी को बचाना है। अगर उनकी जिन्दगी को बचाना है तो ऐसी किसी भी नाजायज बात के आगे गवर्नमेन्ट का झुकना अच्छा नहीं रहेगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारा हाउस इस में हमारा साथ दे। जो फैसला इसमें करना है वह हम सब मिल कर करें। लेकिन जब हम यह फैसला करें तो एक बात का ख्याल रखें कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को खतरे में नहीं डालेंगे। जहां हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को कहीं से भी कोई खतरा होगा वहां उसको किसी भी हालत में बर्दास्त नहीं किया जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी को कायम रखना हमारी ड्यूटी है जिसे आपने हमको

सौंपा है। मैं फुल हाउस में कांफिडेंस के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी को हर कीमत पर कायम रखा जाएगा और किसी के साथ भी ज्यादाती नहीं की जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 12th December, 1979, in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 12th June, 1980."

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): I am grateful to the Minister for having made an explanatory statement on this issue. It is true that nobody wants to disturb the unity of the country, and it should be protected at all costs. In fact, we did that.

I would like to take the hon. Minister back to the Chinese invasion days. Not many years ago for us, but may be many years ago for the young people here... (Interruptions)

I am dealing with the background of this emotional upsurge, it is necessary for us to know it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is behind it?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is for the Government to find out.

The important thing is that in 1962 when the Chinese invasion took place, a beaten Indian Army retreated, and Pandit Nehru made a statement that his heart went out to the people of Assam. A deep scar and wound was left in the hearts and minds of the people of all Assam, that was undivided Assam at that time including the present Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram. It was almost as if India had forsaken Assam.

At that time, all the sign boards were eliminated from the whole of

Assam. All the currency notes were burnt in all the banks. (*Interruptions*)

You may belong to Assam, but I was in charge of looking after this area. I know a little more than you.

Action was to be taken to blow up almost all the installations, which luckily was stopped at the last moment. Although at that time we were planning intense guerilla activity in the whole of Assam, a feeling swept over the people that India was prepared to forsake Assam—wrongly so, but it was so. Since then something has been growing in their minds? Why is this thing being done today? Why is this 1951 issue being raised today? That is because 1951 is the legal cut-off period when Nehru-Liaquat Pact was signed—31st December, 1951. From then, that was the agreement which was approved by Parliament and a National Register is supposed to be maintained from that time, not only in Assam, but in all the neighbouring areas viz., Tripura Mizoram, Manipur, etc. Unfortunately, this was not taken very seriously and infiltration in a very large scale took place into Assam and the adjoining areas, not only from Bangladesh, but also from Nepal and from other areas. There is a very large Nepal contingent in Manipur, where also there is some difficulty, in Arunachal and Sikkim. This is the picture of the North East. How, what are these people asking for? They have woken up 20 years late. Had they woken up 10 or 15 years before, something would have been done. They have woken up when three to four million people, who are aliens, are settled there. I put it to the House: How can any State accept such a huge number—three to four million aliens? What would happen to the indigenous population of that State? Assam population is I believe, about 1 crore and of that, about three to four millions, i.e., about 40 per cent is foreigners, who have

come from a foreign country, originally East Pakistan and now Bangladesh. What would happen to the local population? Land is shared by all, business is shared by all, the future opportunities are shared by all. I would like this House to consider, when the hon. Minister said that these foreigners could be distributed all over the country perhaps, he has a case there, if it could be all distributed. But I think, Mr. Home Minister, it will be very very difficult. Even in Bengal, to take back a few thousands of people, original Bengalis, who came from Bangladesh and who were settled in Dandakaranya. When they went back, they were shunted back with the police force. (*Interruptions*) I am not misleading the House. I am saying that Bangladesh refugees, when they came, when the East Pakistan refugees came, a part of them were settled in Dandakaranya, but they did not want to stay there and they wanted to go back to Sundarbans. No State can accommodate these people. I am fully in sympathy with the Bengal Government. No State can really assimilate a very large number of outsiders. It is not possible because they cannot provide jobs to their own people; tens of thousands of their own young men are unemployed, the pressure from their own unemployed people is already there. They cannot take a very large number of outsiders. These are the physical difficulties before any Government. It is not a question of this party or that party. How do you propose to do that? I do not think that it is anybody's case, as far as I have understood, it is not the case of the students or the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad that the people who came there after 1951 should be thrown out. It is not the case. I believe so. I believe the Home Minister would corroborate my statement that in the discussions with him, they have not said that these people should be thrown out. They said, on'y record, correct the national register, you can allow them to settle down there. For people

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

who came between 1961 and 1971, I believe, they have said, make a State list and give them work permits. Work permits are being given all over the world. Let them remain there and for those who came after 1971, as you are suggesting, they should be sent back to East Bengal or Bangladesh, or settle them elsewhere. I think this is the category-wise demand. What is the difficulty now? (Interruptions) I am talking through the Deputy Speaker to the Minister. What is the difficulty in this? Instead of that, what has the Government of India done? They have sent the army there. What for? They have sent the Border Security Force also there. The BSF was created to protect the border. The army is there to protect the border and to stop the infiltration. In spite of that, you are sending the army there to shoot down Indians or what. I would like to get a categorical answer from the Government to that. For what have you sent the army there? To shoot down the Indians? You now say that a parallel movement has been started by the so-called minorities. Who are the minorities? Are they foreigners or Indians? If they are foreigners, I have no sympathy with them. If they are Indians, yes. Indian minorities must be protected at all costs, but not foreigners who have infiltrated there. Instead of putting the cart before the horse, should you not settle as to who are the foreigners?

AN HON. MEMBER: Will you define the word "foreigner"?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am saying, those who have been infiltrating from East Pakistan or Bangladesh are foreigners. Should you not first settle whether a person is a foreigner or not?

The Home Minister himself has suggested that 300,000 foreigners have been asked to go out. Is it 3 lakhs or 30 lakhs? Has it been settled? I do not say that you throw all of them out. But first you must determine, as per the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact which

is the constitutional position, who are the foreigners. You can allow them to settle there. You can give them Indian passport; you can give them work permits or you can throw them out. That is for the future. Should you not first settle how many foreigners are there in the country? Even in Vietnam, they have thrown out 1 million Chinese people. They have not bothered whether they went by boat, whether they died on the sea or what happened to them. They did not care for them. But let us not do anything at the cost of the Assamese people, four million people settled in a small State of Assam. Let the Home Minister give a guarantee that all these people will be distributed all over the country. The Assam problems will be solved tomorrow.

Another question is: Why is it that he is keeping a dead Assembly alive? For what purpose? Why is he keeping it under suspended animation? You have new Assemblies everywhere. It has been done in nine States. You are not holding the Assembly elections in Assam. You are only pumping in the armed forces there to intimidate Indians. You are not stopping infiltration even now. What do you exactly propose to do? You say, the minorities are to be protected at all costs. I agree with the Home Minister that genuine minorities, Indian minorities, must be protected at all costs. I also agree that all steps must be taken by India to see that India is not disintegrated. I fully agree there. But where is the question of disintegration here? All these people are only asking, please find out who are the foreigners. It is for you to find out. You find a suitable machinery, whatever the machinery to find out who are the foreigners. Then, you decide what to do with them, distribute them all over India distribute them over Bay of Bengal or whatever it is. It is for the Government and the Parliament to decide. Why should these people be landed only on a small State of Assam where the people have a feeling that they are not really a part

of India. There is only a small passage connecting Assam to the whole of north-east and to the rest of India. About 30 per cent of oil India gets from Assam. Gujarat has fought for their oil; others are also fighting for their rights. What have the Assamese people done? You give them their due. There is only one bridge so far over the Brahmaputra river. It is a small neck and any time the neck can be cut off and the whole of Assam can be isolated. Where we were in the Government, we agreed to have another bridge over there. Is this the way of treating an area which has been virtually isolated by the division of India? Many things are to be done for them that they are wanting. It is not a question of Assam alone. There is the question of Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and, even today, the tribals of Tripura are raising their voice. All these are burning problems.

I would ask the Home Minister to deal with this problem with great sagacity, with great patience, with great forbearance. There is no case for saying like beating a drum that India's integrity will be protected. It will be protected. It is not your business. It is everybody's business. The minority must be protected, of course. It should be protected: it is India's constitutional business. But I have no sympathy for the multitude of foreigners who are allowed to pump in and flourish at the cost of India: this I will not allow.

That is all I wanted to say.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I just now heard Mr. Biju Patnaik very carefully and I am sorry to say that his speech in fact very clearly betrays the position which some of the Opposition Parties have taken. He told us about the history of 30 years or 40 years of Assam—the developments there, the infiltrations and so on and he himself said that the problem has been complicated for long years. He was an honourable mem-

ber of the late Janata and Lok Dal Governments—because the minority Janata is there and the Lok Dal is there—and neither a very senior and, I believe, a capable man. We do not know how this problem was aggravated during his time and it came to the fore. I do not know where was his wisdom which he is trying to display here and trying to show to our Home Minister. Where was he and where were these suggestions then?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I did not send the Army.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Please sit down. I did not interrupt you; don't interrupt me.

I do not know what had happened to him. He says 'We did not send the Army'. What did he see? He saw Assam burning. He saw the whole country going to the precipice of chaos.

You were responsible for the sentiments of emotional disintegration taking place almost all over the country, mostly Assam: You did nothing but you are taking pride in it.

Well, Sir, he gives very good advice to the Home Minister saying 'Deal with it with caution; deal with it with care; deal with it with sagacity'. He has given this advice. I certainly support this advice but at the same time I have no hesitation in saying—not because I belong to my Party—that the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and others concerned have dealt with the situation with a lot of forbearance, with a lot of patience, with a lot of grace, with a lot of dignity. This is appreciated not by me but it is appreciated by the people all over India.

Well, this issue was made an issue in the Assembly Elections. It was made an issue in the Elections and some of the Opposition Leaders, particularly Mr. Vajpayee there—I have read some of his speeches—and some others were trying to make it an

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

issue in the Elections, saying so many things. Sometimes some people made absolutely fabricated charges against the Prime Minister, saying that she is trying to make capital out of the Assam situation, while the boot is on the other leg. Actually some of them were concocting allegations and their whole purpose was to excite the people, particularly the majority community, in the State Assembly Elections and to work up their sentiments so that they can get more votes, but all that proved to be a damp squib. With all respect I submit Sir, that I bear no ill-will or grudge against anybody. I have perfect sympathy for the desire of the Assamese people to preserve their own culture, to preserve their heritage, to be masters in their own State. Yet, we have to see the whole situation in the over-all interests of the country.

Now, Mr. Biju Patnaik asks 'Is their business in their hands?' I ask Mr. Biju Patnaik whether he is not doing business all over India. He made a mess of the Steel Ministry. With respect I say he is selling steel all over India. I am saying, let us see the situation. (*Interruptions*).

Please don't disturb me. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat, in your speech please don't make personal remarks.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am sorry Sir if I have given any annoyance to him. I will not make any personal remarks. I will not do that: I have great respect for him. After all, he is an old Congressman. Therefore I have great respect for him.

Leave that apart. Now, what I am saying is that he have to see the situation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee...

MR. H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Vajpayee and I are old friends. Mr.

Vajpayee and Mr. Biju Patnaik have one thing in common.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have removed Mr. Biju Patnaik from their group.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Now you have taken me to the other end. Both of them are good Captains. They are not like the good old traditional Captains who sink with the ships. Their boats may sink, but they manage to save themselves. This has been the story of Lok Sabha elections; this has been the story of the Assembly elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But they have not completely sunk.

They are still in the House.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am happy.

Now, Sir, with respect I would submit that the whole situation has to be seen in the national perspective. Whatever may be the original intentions or the pretensions of the people running the agitation, of the people supporting the agitation, of the people manipulating the agitation, of the people planning the agitation, the real point is this: against whom is it actually meant now? What shape has it taken? Very easily, Mr. Biju Patnaik has said: "I am for minorities; I want the minorities to be protected: this should be done, that should be done: it is only a question of foreign nationals and that should be taken up." I want to ask him whether it is not a fact—and I am sorry to say this—that in his whole speech he has not condemned even the ugliest part of the movement where men and women have been killed. Even recently, about a fortnight ago, when a Oriya woman, Sahu, refused to donate, her nose was cut and then she died. And in his speech there was not one word of condemnation against violence, against this ugliest thing... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has stood up to condemn it perhaps.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have requested the Home Minister to give us the full facts. No such Oriya woman was killed. There is no truth in what he says. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Is it not a fact that this movement has turned against the Bengalis, against the Biharis, against the Oriyas? Are they not Indian nationals—Moitra who was killed, Neogi who was killed, and several other people who have been humiliated and beaten? Even the MLAs are now being threatened of social boycott—the Gujarat type of social boycott. I was there in Gujarat, and the social boycott was: cut off their water and electricity. And at one time even a slap was considered as a part of social boycott. The same thing is proposed to be repeated. Nothing is being said. It is said that the minorities should be protected. But what is happening there? Suppose a man came thirty years ago and he is living there; he has his family and property. Should they be killed? Should there be violence against them? Therefore, what I am saying is that the attitude of some of the Opposition Parties and leaders—I am going to mention some of them very clearly—is this: Assam presents an opportunity, a situation, to fish in troubled waters, to pour oil on the fire; here and there, go and talk of peace. Otherwise, the intention seems to be to put us, not only Assam, on fire. I wish to warn with utmost humility and respect that it is a conspiracy to create emotional disintegration in the whole country. I do not say that the movement emanated with that idea. But this has been turned by the vested interested into that...

AN HON. MEMBER: Who?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Even the foreigners. Mr. Samar Mukherjee is sitting in your immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Jyoti Bosu is running the West Bengal Government;

he is the Chief Minister. He is closer to the scene. Ask him. Is he not saying that there are foreign elements in that? He is saying that. The All India Newspaper Editors Conference Delegation went there recently. They have said it. A number of newspaper and weekly reporters, who have gone there, say that foreign hand is there. Have you not read that? There are organisations which are issuing pamphlets complete with all details and very expensive literature and some reports in these weeklies or fortnightlies which are not pro-Indira—they are anti-Indira—say that they have a lot of money and foreign agencies are there and they say who are the foreign agencies. My dear friend, the situation is this. As the hon. Home Minister very rightly said it is a question that India has to be saved. If India is weakened, mind you neither Assam will be strengthened nor Orissa or any other State. I read it in the newspapers recently—I think it was yesterday or to-day—that some movement is proposed to be started in Bihar. The idea is that non-Biharies who are in business there should be ousted. That seems to be the idea. Similarly these movements are being started elsewhere in the country. The whole idea is that the sentiments of the people can be worked up and a chaotic situation is created. I was told, I do not have very authentic information—therefore, I am not pressing it to that extent—that even some attempts and some soundings were done in Orissa that trouble should be started... (*Interruptions*). Anyway what I am respectfully submitting is that this casteism, communalism and linguistic madness—these cobras have come to the fore again. They were there right from the beginning since time immemorial and there has been a fight by these forces against the progressive forces and this fight has gone on in India. When we attained independence, there were communal troubles and then came Gandhiji's martyrdom, to save Indian unity. All these movements—whatever their intentions are—have had one effect and

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

that was to weaken and they tend to weaken the unity of India and when Giani Zail Singh said that the unity of India will be maintained, I think he is only doing his duty, and he must do it. His statement and observations are very very good. Prime Minister went there and she talked to them a number of times. My dear friend for whom I have great respect because he is now elected from Delhi, Shri Vajpayeeji is here; I read a statement of my friend along with Shri Ravindra Verma's statement. They talked at one place together. They say, 'We support this agitation.' What are you supporting this agitation for? You are supporting this agitation for what? You are supporting this agitation—with what? You are supporting this agitation with the stopping of oil. You have not condemned it and so you are supporting the stopping of petrol supply which is causing the country a loss of Rs. 3 crores a day and if you calculate the entire amount, it is Rs. 9 crores a day. Are you supporting that? You are—obviously because you have not condemned it.

Now, what is the RSS doing? In the beginning everybody said, 'No, no. We are not in it. We have nothing to do with it.' Now the RSS says 'We are in it.' If the government makes an inquiry into the visits of the RSS leaders from 1979 to 1980 including the visits of Balasaheb Deoras—I am speaking with some authenticity—and various other leaders, they will know that they held a number of camps and particularly at one place after one of the RSS camps, in a day or two, communal rioting took place. There were communal riots and 150 people have been killed. What are you doing? You are trying to fan the fire. But our leader, Indiraji, somehow brought them to the talking table. Sir, if India does not alive, you will not live. Indira Gandhi will not live and nobody will live. Save India. She has been going on with this issue only from

the national context. What was the fight in the national elections? You lost it because you do not have a national perspective. You do not have a national leader. You are all sectional leaders and the Indian people gave a verdict in favour of the leader of India. A mere Prime Minister, as I said before, will not be able to rule the country. A Prime Minister who is only a leader of the nation will be able to rule the country. Now in her referring this issue and asking the people for the extension of the mandate to save the unity and integrity of India apart from the performance and better execution of policies, she was proved right.

There is another organization known as Gandhi Peace Foundation. Name of Gandhiji and peace and foundation. It is neither Gandhiji nor peace and I do not know what foundation it is. They are interested all the time to create a situation and if some such situation is created, jump into the fray as negotiators or mediators. I think they came up to the fore when the Nav Nirman movement was there in Gujarat and what it brought the country to, we all know. I have the greatest respect for Shri Jaya Prakash Ji. I saw him as a child long long ago with a lot of hope. But, ultimately, he died a sad man. That was how this Gandhi Peace Foundation came to the fore during the Nava Nirman Movement.

Now, in Assam, it has become active. One Secretary or whoever he is—one Shri Radha Krishna—is very active. Study Teams are being sent there. People are being sent there. Where is the money coming from? Who is doing this? A number of things are being done. A statement appearing in the Assam Tribune is with me saying that 'we support the agitation; we are with the people'. Who are doing that? They say they are the mediators. Who have appointed them as mediators? The idea is to get there in the garb of mediators and to create complications so that Smt. Indira

Gandhi cannot succeed in solving that or the Government of India may not succeed in solving that. I request you to make an enquiry into some of the organisations working there. I am going to mention their names. I would request the hon. Home Minister to make an enquiry into some of the organisations who are close to some of the functionaries of this Gandhi Peace Foundation. They are getting a lot of money. To mention just a few, there is an Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development. It has received Rs. 1.40 crores from West Germany and another Rs. 35 lakhs from

the Ford Foundations. One Society for Sericulture in Tirupati has received Rs. 90 and odd lakhs from West Germany. Gandhi Peace Foundation received Rs. 7 lakhs from West Germany. Some other organisation in Hyderabad has a project called 'Survey of Bonded Labour in India' and there are a number of other organisations which, on one pretext or the other, are getting foreign money. I would request the hon. Home Minister to make an enquiry. Journalists have written after touring that they have a lot of money for this purpose. There is no dearth of money in the movement. For this movement a lot of money is being received. Where is the money to come from? Foreign money is coming either directly or indirectly, either visibly or invisibly. Recently my hon. friend said something about the Assam Minorities Students' Unions. Now I do not know whether Shri Biju Patnaik has followed this closely. As a leader he must have dealt with many many situations. I do not know whether, as an ordinary citizen, he has dealt with that sort of a situation that takes place anywhere. Even a small rumour creates some problem. Even if a bull starts running in the street, it leads to riots. In Assam this kind of agitation is going on. Will not the minorities there be panicky whether they be original Assamese or later entrants? Will they not

have the fear? Will they not have the tensions?—if they decided to take out a procession there with the prior permission of the authority, a peaceful procession. The All-India Editors' Conference said that they did not have any Bangladesh flag. They said that it was wrong to say so. This agitation is still continuing. Such an agitation resulted in the loss of precious lives, and yet the minorities are being linked with that. My dear friend, in our country, the majority cannot be strengthened without the minorities. Even if one limb goes, the whole body becomes bad. Unity in diversity alone can save the nation. Therefore, it is necessary that we see the whole situation in Assam in that context and not in any other context. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did say that he was concerned with Assam. There were nothing wrong in that. He found the situation very difficult. Shri Biju Patnaik belonged to our party in those days. And he was with that Party for a long time. He was a great pet of Pandit Nehru. All this is true. This is a complex problem and a grave problem admittedly and it has repercussions. We have seen some leader openly saying that they support China. Recently one person by name Goodman—I do not know how he is called Goodman—was expelled from this country. I do not know whether Gianji Ji the hon. Minister would like this or not. I still have the feeling that our concept of intelligence is so far the concept of a policeman in the British days, namely:

बड़ा साहब, सबर लाना है। नीचे लिख दिया—पुलिस कप्तान, कांस्टेबल, हेड-कांस्टेबल हो गया।

I would say our intelligence system has to be improved much. It has to be made more sophisticated and intelligence system has to be made intelligent and you should be able to

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

know more than what is happening. A journalist who went to Assam has been able to dig up much more than the Government of India knows. I do not mean to cast aspersion but the situation is grave and in this situation we must all cooperate and work together and heal the wound. Let us do it with grace.

Sir, today there was news about an organisation called "citizens for democracy" headed by one prominent lawyer, Shri Tarkunde. He has said that this government is non-functioning and within six months the situation of 1974 will be reached. Now, what do these organisations and people aim at? They want to make more difficult an already difficult situation. This is not in the interest of India that is Bharat. During Indo-Pak war Shri Vajpayee went to that area in Pakistan riding on a camel—I have seen his picture—and put a patch of dust on his forehead and said: "Bharat Ma Ki Matti Hai". Then he said that Indira Gandhi had betrayed India and surrendered territories to Pakistan. He also said that Simla Agreement is a betrayal but when he became Foreign Minister he said that everything is all right.

Sir, I do not want to refer to Moshe Dayan's issue and embarrass him more. He first denied his secret visit but later on when it was made public then he said that he wanted to hide it as it was secret but once it has been made public I also make it public. You seem to think that you are waiting in the wings. Whether you will get there or not—I do not think you will get there—but India is above me, above you and above all of us. Assam should be seen in that context and the country must be saved. With these words I conclude.

16 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now the Assam situation has reached a very crucial and complicated stage and the situation demands that all political parties make their position perfectly clear in regard to this agitation and the steps to be taken. This agitation which started on the question of revision of electoral rolls then included the question of foreigners, now the question of deportation, blockade of oil and then subsequently further items were added saying that nothing should be sent outside Assam, for example, tea, plywood etc. So, our party from the very beginning warned about this danger. We have told the people openly that there are some genuine basis of grievances of the Assamese people. Discontent is there. But the way the agitation is being led, it has taken a chauvinistic turn and also it has taken a secessionist turn. That is why the movement has very dangerous consequences not only for the people of Assam and those who are non-Assamese as well as people living in those north-eastern region, but also, it has got very serious consequences on the unity and integrity of India and on the entire economy of the country. That is why we want that proper assessment must be made about this—about the nature and character of this movement.

Now a new stage has reached where the agitators of this movement have declared that they will themselves identify the foreigners unilaterally and settle the question of deportation. They said that if the Government of India refuses, they will themselves drive them physically out of Assam. So, the question of application of physical force has come in. Now, some of the opposition parties unfortunately are

supporting this agitation. We think it is due to some narrow outlook and for some opportunistic interest that they are supporting this movement. I appeal to them to give very serious thought to this aspect of the movement, to know who are behind this movement. I have got some documents with me. I will place them before you to show to you who are interested in keeping this agitation alive and in which direction they want to take this agitation. This movement has spread to other north-eastern regions. We have repeatedly drawn attention about this. Openly our party has declared that they are CIA agents behind it. And now the RSS is directly involved with this agitation. Now, they are openly admitting it. So, the consequences must be very seriously looked into. After 15th of May the leadership of the agitation has started identifying who are the foreigners. Certain families were identified and they were physically thrown out. But subsequently I saw a statement of the Assam Government that all these thirteen families categorised as foreigners are only Assamese people. They are local fishermen. So, that statement has come from the Assam Government itself. So, there are so many vested interests now who are very active, who want to grab the land which now are in possession of those people who came there long before, either from Bangladesh or from various other States and they have cultivated those lands. They are now facing this situation. I have got a report with me. One of the top leaders of the agitation some years before invited some people to have land leased by him. It was near about 30 000 acres of land. Those people have got land. That was near about 30 or 40 years before. Now the same leader wants to drive them out. Because he has become the leader of the agitation. That land will be re-sold to others at a higher price and that will be a source for earning money.

Sir, there is not sufficient time at my disposal. I am giving you some of the facts as to who are behind this agitation. It was on the 12th of April that our Prime Minister visited Assam. So, on that very day what happened was this. This is one of the reports which I have got.

Here is one of the reports published in New Delhi weekly by Chaitanya Kalbag, reporter, who himself was present in Assam.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Editor — Khushwant Singh.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The report says:

"Was the movement only directed against the illegal immigrants from East Pakistan and later Bangladesh? This was what all the leaders reiterated. But on 12th April, the very evening of Mrs. Gandhi's visit, a small and select audience was invited to a preview of a 25-minute colour documentary of the movement. It was at the Vandana cinema hall in Gauhati. Obviously the evening show of the regular film had been cancelled to accommodate the documentary. And the documentary, for those with nagging doubts, said a lot, a little too much.

It began with statistics of population growth, showing how the non-Assamese, particularly the Bengali Muslims, had proliferated. It went on to show how the agitation had mushroomed in strength and popular support. There followed pictures of the martyrs of the movement and description of

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

their martyrdom. Even the cover of a Bombay weekly

This must be noted:

"whose editor is one of the few senior journalists in the country to write glowingly about the movement was flashed on to the screen and a lengthy excerpt from the editor's article read out by the commentator. At the end, a map of United Assam consisting of the entire north-eastern region (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) glowed on in gaudy red. A tune was played, we were all asked to stand at attention. Later, my neighbour told me it was the 'national anthem' of Assam."

This is how the psychology has been prepared to form one independent united State of Assam. So, interested parties are behind it. The same article has given some names, but I have no time to read it. I would only like to give the reference of the issue, it is New Delhi weekly dated 12th May, 1980. The same issue contains:

"Who's behind the trouble?"

The person who has written was himself present there. It says:

"On 15th April, I was asked by Kamath . . ."

It is Mr. M. V. Kamath, editor of the *Illustrated Weekly of India*.

"to join him and a few friends for dinner at a Gauhati hotel. The friends were an impressive lot, the chief of the local branch of the NCERT; the chief of the Assam State Electricity Board, the chief of the local branch of the L.I.C.; a senior Superintending Engineer of the Namrup Thermal Station in Upper Assam; one of the brothers who own the Assam Tribune group of papers, a former IFS official now ostensibly practising law; and a civil engineer.

It was a policy-planning evening, and I was the odd man out. Kamath began by saying 'we have been receiving a bad press. We have maintained poor liaison with the outside world. We must impress upon people that Assam is in danger of being a Muslim-majority State. We must raise a few lakhs of rupees, set up a committee to monitor comments in the outside press, and send emissaries to every corner of India to meet editors, businessmen, policy-makers and to convince them of the situation."

All these big bosses are behind this movement. They are financing, organising propaganda and influencing the political parties.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about foreigners?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it all from this paper?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Not only from one paper; there are others also. Long before, one secret document was seized which was called "the Project Brahmaputra", prepared by CIA. This was a plan for creating such agitator by utilising the dissent of the people there. They felt: "These areas are very sensitive, and there is long-standing discontent. So, we must make use of this discontent in such a manner that troubles can be created there." They have sent so many agents there to work, in the guise of journalists, research workers and others. That Project Brahmaputra was prepared long before. When Mr. Carter came to India, he mentioned in the course of his speech: "Assam and the eastern parts of India are very backward. We are prepared to help develop that area. So, America is very much interested in the development of that area. Very recently, at the Calcutta airport, one man has been caught and sent back to Kathmandu. His name is Godman. He was caught

with some papers. From the papers, it is supposed that he is a paid man of CIA. He has been given free passport, free visas and everything free. He is meeting the underground leaders very freely.

Here is one hand-bill published in Assamiya. At the end of the hand-bill, it is written: "Publicity Department, U.S.A. (East)." This is a photostat copy of that handbill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When exactly was this pamphlet published and distributed? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I can't say. Then about 'Newsweek'. An article appeared in it, with a map. And in that map, Assam has been shown as being outside India. These are the connecting links and ramifications. From this, it can be clearly understood that foreign hands are very much active. Voice of America is circulating almost daily news of this agitation in a magnified and one-sided manner. BBC is also propagating a one-sided version.

These agitators are claiming that the agitation is peaceful. But so many murders and brutal atrocities have taken place. So many houses have been burnt and looted. There are some stories here. I have no time to read them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish your speech within the allotted time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am reading from the writing of one woman novelist, Nirupama Burghoin. She visited certain camps. The families there were evacuees. Their houses had been burnt, and their people were killed and burnt. It is a long quotation. There is no time to read it. I am reading only few lines.

"We started talking to these unfortunate people in these overcrowded camps. We were surprised; shocked and terrified by the narration of horrors committed

against them. Not only were their houses burnt and looted, some of their relations were murdered. Their only fault was that they were Bengalees, Bengalees who had their education in Assamese, who could sing local songs and take active part in Assamese drama and theatre, Bengalees whose acceptance of Assamese culture was total. These Assamese-Bengalees have lost their home, etc."***

"The total number of refugees in both the camps were about 3,500. then. They were from Khudiyā Khatkatara, Kudra Katla, etc."

Then there are so many stories of atrocities given by her. Now she has been removed from the paper where she was working. Now our friend Shri Biju Patnaik said that 40 per cent of the people are foreigners. They have come here.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If you want to verify it we shall have it done.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: How can you verify it? You are defending them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Would you like if I were to say that you Bengalees also colonise?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The same writer has written as follows:

"Substantial numbers of immigrants from East Bengal were settled on 5,967,000 acres between 1930 and 1940 and on 8,926,000 acres between 1940 and 1950. Population counts among the immigrants are at best unreliable."

There are many people who have come before 1951; that why the agitators are claiming that 1951 should be the cut off year; but so many people have come before. Now they are identifying all of them to be foreigners. Here the question is whether they are minorities or foreigners. You say, they are foreigners. We say they are minorities, linguistic minorities as well as reli-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

gious minorities. There are tribal people also. So, those who are conducting the agitation, their view is that 4.5 million people are foreigners. Another report says there are 5 million people. Now the agitation is that the people of Assam should organise themselves to throw physically those 5 million people out of Assam. How can you throw them physically out of Assam without organising riots, bloodshed and so on. That is now the situation in Assam.

Now they have taken up this responsibility of removing them physically and that is why they have taken up underground organisational work. A secret circular has been issued to all the units not only in Assam but also to north eastern region. We have got a copy of that circular. This circular was placed before the meeting called by our Prime Minister on 31st May, 1980. It says:

"Formation of secret society in different levels with underground Hqs. under single leadership with strict discipline, code and conduct.

***Select those Assamese politicians, Government servants, exploiters, etc., who acted against the interest of the society. Select those non-Assamese politicians, dalals, Government servants, exploiters, etc. Fix-up a date for local trial."

I am not reading all this: I am reading only relevant sections. It further says as follows:

"Cut-off train communication from Banarpur to Lumding and connect North Cachay District with road communication."

It goes on further:—

"Isolate Lumding from all sides.

Bangladeshi Muslims should give up the idea of making Assam a Muslim State; they should not forget the recent disturbances in Aligarh, Jamshedpur, etc. and activities of RSS against them.

It says further:

Bengali recruitment for state government posts should be stopped. Bengali employees of railways, banks, insurance, P & T, tea industry, ONGC, A.G., private undertakings should be disturbed. Bengali students studying in university, colleges and all education institutions should be disturbed. Stop purchasing of articles from Bengali shops and selling essential commodities to Bengalis. Calcutta based newspapers should not be allowed to circulate in Assam. Bengali films should not be allowed to be screened in Assam cinema halls. Assam's police personnel should be posted in Bengali pockets, industrial belts, towns, Bangladesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh borders.

Deportation of foreigners-Hindus should be pushed back through Dawki police post (Meghalaya) and Muslims should be pushed back through Golakganj Police post. We should develop friendship with Thai, Buddhists cultural societies.

Everybody knows that this is a CIA organisation; they were propagating that originally. All of Assam was part of Indo China and that there was that old cultural affinity with Thailand. It has come in the press that the American ambassador repeatedly visited Assam; the American Consul in Calcutta also repeatedly visited Assam. There is also a report that Thailand ambassador repeatedly visited Assam and northeastern region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When did these visits begin?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That came in the press; the Home Minister also mentioned that; I do not remember the exact dates. The Assam administration is now run by the Sangram Parishad. I have an Admit-card here. The railway general manager, NEF Railway had to seek a permit from Sangram Parishad to get to work one of his employees in the office. This is the problem. The big

officers are directly involved in the agitation; government employees are directly involved in it and the entire administration is involved in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the Governor?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Governor also. All the names are here, the names of those who are behind this movement. In that the first name is that of the Governor. I did not read it.

A four man delegation of Editors' Conference visited Assam and they have issued a statement recently which has appeared in the papers; it says that the agitation is not at all non-violent and that agitation is directed against all non-Assamese people. The People's Union of Civil Liberties have also visited the areas and camps where murders and atrocities have taken place and they have also submitted a report.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your suggestion

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You should first understand the character of the movement. Of and, suggestions will not come. They will come out of the character of the movement. A situation has come when entire India must be roused against this type of secessionist chauvinism. The agitators must be made to withdraw this agitation and sit for negotiations. The entire reality must be taken to the people of Assam because the common people do not know these facts; they are given garbled one-sided versions.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Those who are responsible should be punished.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The protection of the minorities must be guaranteed by the Central Government. When there is riot, without Army nobody can protect the minority. It is our experience. If army is withdrawn, who will protect their lives when so many people have been murdered? Dead bodies have been found. The dead body of a tea garden

labourer has been found. Whenever there is riot, army should come to prevent it. Assam Police, the Home Minister himself observed, is murdering or killing people. There was firing at Bijni. People want that there should be a judicial enquiry. They have given names of the officers responsible for it. I have got the names with me. There should be judicial enquiry and all those responsible must be severely punished.

Now the question is how can the peoples grievances be removed? That is the national issue. The Government must give a serious thought for the development of Assam—question of unemployment, question of removal of backwardness. The problems can be solved if there is proper planning and implementation. Peoples genuine grievances must be taken note of. An atmosphere must be created where a discussion can take place. They can express their grievances and Government can suggest measures which can be taken to remove those grievances. This is a very serious question. Now it is not a national issue but it has become an inter-national issue. The reactionary agencies are taking undue advantage. They are utilising the agitation for their nefarious purposes. They want to disintegrate India, the North Eastern Region. Our party has been firm on the principle of unity of India. That is why our party people have been attacked by the Assamese. Shri Hire Gohain, Reader, Gauhati University, did not side with them. He stood firm for the integrity and unity of India. He has been attacked. Shri Nirupama Bargo-hain a Novelist, has been put under pressure. Shri Nandeswar Talukdar's house who attended the first Conference convened by our Prime Minister had been gheraoed. He wanted to stand as a candidate for the Parliamentary election. These people forced him not to file nomination. So, this type of attack is going on. M.L.As. are also their target. They are gheraoed. They have asked the Assamese to spit on these people when

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

they pass in the street. They generate hatred. In this way they are creating certain types of psychology. All these facts are now coming.

The most important thing is to tell the Assamese people that the whole of India is awake about their problem. The purpose for which the agitation was started, the issue has already seized the attention of the whole country and the Government of India is also moving. Though we are not satisfied with their slow movement.

The problem is, still the people are going to West Bengal. There are 6,000 or 7000 people in camp there. More are now going. Unless the atmosphere is normal, more people will rush towards West Bengal. West Bengal is very much concerned with it. You compare West Bengal with Assam. 60 per cent working force in West Bengal is non-Bengali. Had we re-acted in the same way as they are doing, the situation in West Bengal would have been different. In West Bengal we have stood firmly for the unity of all nationalities in India—unity of linguistic, ethnic and national groups. We know that unity of India can be preserved if all these groups get guarantee that their language, and culture will be protected. That requires further extension of democracy. But unfortunately the leadership of this movement has passed into the hands of those elements who are being guided by vested interests. Here is a report that Marwari businessmen are giving huge amount of money....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for half an hour. Kindly conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am concluding. But the question of their culture being overwhelmed has no basis. Even the 1971 census figures say that Bengalis are only 12 per cent. Therefore, their main argument creating emotion that they will be outnumbered by Bengalis has no basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not

concluding. You are beginning another chapter!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Unfortunately, I have got such a person in the Chair from whom I am getting frequent interruptions on such an important debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I quite agree with you. If you sit here, you would do exactly the same thing.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Not so much interference. At least I am a man who interferes much less.

The situation is such that national consciousness has to be roused throughout India and the public opinion should force these leaders to withdraw the agitation and sit for negotiations.

Regarding the cut-off year, objective reality must be taken into consideration. When the Consensus was arrived at, the Assam leaders were also present and they also took into consideration the objective reality. They admitted that all are not foreigners and a large chunk of the people are real inhabitants of Assam, who have come long before. That is why there was a general consensus, although Mr. Vajpayee's party's representative did not agree. That consensus had that objective basis. That should be kept in mind while settling the foreigners question. But the agitation is not limited to foreigners now. They have now openly declared: "We do not want to give tea, plywood etc." I have got a resolution passed by a convention at Tinsukia which was held on 2nd May by the plywood workers. They protested against the call of the leaders of the agitation. The leaders' call was that no plywood would go outside. There are 20,000 workers and they have stated that if this materialises, all the factories will be closed and they are on the point of starvation. Now the people are having a very bitter experience, because the entire economy is in doldrums. The administration is not all functioning. The real administration is run by the leaders of the agitation. Through bitter experience, the people will come to learn

that the way they are continuing this agitation is not beneficial to the Assamese people themselves and it is not good for the unity of the country as a whole. That is why sober sense must be restored.

While concluding, I say that there is no other alternative than to extend the President's rule there for another six months.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the extension of President's rule in Assam by another six months. At the very outset, I convey my heart-felt thanks, as a linguistic minority from Assam, to those political parties and leaders who accepted the invitation of our leader, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and came to the meeting to solve the Assam issue. Regarding those parties who boycotted the meeting, I hope in future good sense will prevail on them and they will also participate in the discussion to solve this national as well as international issue, which is burning the whole of eastern India, particularly Assam. The Assam movement now is master-minded by high caste people like the Brahmins Kayasthas and the Kalitas. We have to go deep into the question whether they are the real Assamese. If you go into the history of Assam, you will see that Kacharis Maran, Chutias, Bodos, Mipirs, Ravas, Ahoms, etc. are the real Assamese people. Ahoms came to Assam in 1228 from Thailand. They ruled Assam upto 1838. They accepted the Hinduism. They came and settled in Assam and made their kingdom in Garigaon, Sibsagar District in Assam.

The Bengali Members will be pleased to know that the present leaders who have master-minded this movement came originally from Nadia District of West Bengal brought by the Ahoms for their religious work. If you see their surnames, they are Goswamis, Sharmas, Bhattacharjees, Bandopadhyayas, etc. Now, they claim to be the sons of the soil. And the original Assamese, as mentioned

above, are being termed as non-Assamese. Even the tribals and Ahoms are being called foreigners. They say that Kacharias, Chutias, Bodos, Mipirs and Ravas are not the people of Assam. Ultimately, the day will come when our friends, the present-day agitators—Brahmins, Kayasthas, Kalitas and others who are master-minding this agitation in Assam—will have to go back to Bengal because the 40 per cent of the linguistic minority people will not lie down and accept things like that as Mr. Biju Patnaik has said a few minutes ago. We are the citizens of India and nobody can threaten us to take away our right of citizenship.

I must thank the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, who has stood solidly with us. We are grateful to all those political parties which have stood by us to solve this problem. I hope, they will be with us all the time. We will lead our movement in a non-violent way.

This agitation is eight months long. Who has started this agitation? Is it the people of Assam who have started this agitation? No. It is these vested interests who are doing picketing, organising bandhs and have closed oil fields. The Government officers go in the morning for law and order duty in Government vehicles. In the same vehicle, his wife goes for doing picketing and his son goes for collecting donation for the Sangram.

Starting from June, 1979 up-to-date, if you go into the records of this movement you will find that during the first week of every month, they will either listen to the Prime Minister or the political leaders of any party to call off the agitation. Why? Because they will have to take their salary from the exchequer though they will not do any work for the whole month. They are organising bandhs, strikes and are getting money from the Government. During these 8 months long, when the Prime Minister had three sittings with the agitators, the Home Minister had four sittings and I do not know how many

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

sittings the officials had with them, they did not agree to any settlement.

They say that this agitation is non-violent. If it is so, may I ask the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Lok Dal how Dr. Anjan Chakravarty, Robin Mitra and other minorities were killed in the various phases of the agitation? Mr. H. Saikia, the ex-Home Minister of Assam was going to be killed with the help of a bomb. The culprit who was arrested belongs to the Jatiyabadi Dal. If a CBI enquiry is conducted into these killings, the cat will come out of the bag. I demand a CBI enquiry on this incident.

The hon. Members will be surprised to know that on 26-5-1980 the linguistic minority people came in a procession in the Bijni town upto a point where there was no Section 144. The ADC, SDC and DSP came and told them: you cannot go further but you can submit the memorandum. They accepted the memorandum but arrested the persons who came to submit the memorandum only to provoke the peaceful and non-violent minority demonstrators. What was the reason to provoke the minority people, when they only said: "you please send this memorandum to our Prime Minister through the Governor or through Mr Sarin."

Hearing this demand of the minority the S.D.C., Mr. Saikia ordered firing. But O.C. said "Blank firing." But the SDC then snatched away a gun from a constable and injured the O.C. with the help of the bayonet and he himself started firing and injured many innocent processionists of the linguistic and religious minority community, though they were peaceful. You will be pleased to note that at that particular point the Raiasthan Armed Police were also there, but in spite of getting the firing order they fired in the air, but not on the public as they knew that before firing, first lathi charge or tear gas should have been used. The Assam

police takes instructions from AASU or from the officers aligned with them, but not from the loyal officers of the Central Government. During the firing, 72 rounds were fired by the Assam police and about 60 people were killed and still the guilty police and Government officials were not taken to task by the high authorities in Assam. This is the situation in Assam. I demand a judicial inquiry into the Bijni incident to bring the culprits to book in order to restore the confidence of the minorities of Assam. The Assam police are active participants in this movement and they are taking all types of steps to stop this minority led movement. But the minorities have got the right to ventilate their grievances and they will do so in spite of all resistance from the Assam police and the AASU. I would request the hon. Home Minister and the other Central Government authorities that Assam police should be sent to the border areas to protect the border of Assam. All the Assam police stations should be manned by CRP, BSS and other State police battalions and police officials from other parts of the country should be posted in Assam so that the minorities and linguistic people feel secure there. Otherwise, whatever round table conferences are held, nothing will be fruitful because they will sabotage any solution arrived at the round table conference.

There should be another 200 All-India cadre officers. They should be posted immediately in Assam to take charge of Assam in all the districts and sub-divisional towns of Assam.

One Mr. Sarin or one Mr. Ramamurti or Mr. Baveja or Mr. Ramesh Chandra cannot tackle this problem unless there is a whole change of set up in Assam administration now.

While coming to the problem of linguistic and religious minorities, our friend, Mr. Biju Patnaik, who is a respectable man—I am sure he is much more aged than me and he is in politics long before I had come—

he has mentioned about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But he has forgotten the pledge given by Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Pant to the people of the then East Pakistan that the people of India would always welcome them if they migrated to India due to partition, if any trouble takes place in East Pakistan and that if they came to India they would be accepted. And they came to India from 1947 onwards. The Government of Assam took grant work crores and crores of rupees and loans from the Central Government for rehabilitation of these people in Assam and they have accepted these refugees in Assam during those days.

About one Mr. J. N. Hazarika, who was the Chief Minister of Assam, I was surprised to see in the library yesterday that in his capacity as Parliamentary Secretary he stated on the floor of this Parliament that there was no infiltrator in Assam. Whosoever had come to Assam, he had come through proper channel through check post and all such people have been rehabilitated in Assam and there are no foreigners in Assam. Now he also claims that Assam is full of foreigners.

One Mr. Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, ex-Chief Minister of Assam, has returned his *tamra patra* and said that Assam is full of foreigners. But from 1947 to 1971 he served the Assam Government in different capacities as Parliamentary Secretary, as Revenue Minister and as Chief Minister. What did he do during his time to solve this problem? Now he is saying that all these refugees are Bangladeshis. Whether they are Hindus or Muslims, they are all foreigners. This movement in Assam originally was started by AASU for economic backwardness, but unfortunately the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad has taken the upper hand. The Bharatiya Janata Party and also the Lok Dal are supporting them. Now the RSS has taken active part in Assam. They are training the boys in every nook and corner and they

are saying that their aim is to oust Muslims from Assam thereby creating communal disharmony. It is a slur on them. The Bharatiya Janata Party has gone in the nine States' elections with their stand on Assam whereas our Prime Minister has gone with her stand. And the people have accepted her stand and rejected their stand. Vajapayee Ji should take the views of the 9 States' people and amend his stand accordingly. Our Prime Minister has also explained her stand on Assam, and the people of nine States have given their verdict. So, the Assam situation should be looked at in this perspective and judged as a movement not only against the Bengalis or Bengali Muslims, but against the Oriyas, Biharis, Nepalese, Punjabis, etc.

As Mr. Mukherjee very rightly pointed out, only two days back, one of the educationists of Assam was badly beaten up by the AASU boys because he is not supporting the movement. The MLAs and MPs, who have supported the Prime Minister's stand are being threatened with dire consequences that they will be killed. This is the state of affairs in Assam. And still they say that it is a peaceful movement.

I would like to ask the Bharatiya Janata Party why they participated in the last Rajya Sabha elections and got Mr. Biswa Goswami elected. On the one hand, you take advantage of the voters' list, and on the other hand, you say it is full of foreigners' names.

It is asked why the Assam Assembly has been kept alive and why the MLAs are drawing their salaries. Are there instructions from the Bharatiya Janata Party to their Members to resign? No. There are 122 Members in the Assam Assembly. Of these, 51 belong to the Congress! I would request the hon. Home Minister to give us a chance to form a popular Ministry. You cannot control Assam from Delhi now because unfortunately, a

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

section of Assamese officers in the lower echelons to a great extent are involved in the movement, and the poor Adviser cannot control them. If you give a chance to us, we can go to the public, convince them, and bring things to order. A popular Ministry can be formed with the help of PTC and other independent MLAs.

It is said that the Prime Minister is colluding with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Let anybody be the Chief Minister of West Bengal. As Bengalis we look forward to the people of Bengal to safeguard our interests. We shall ask them to stand by us.

The other day in Calcutta one of my friends from AASU was saying that Calcutta is a cosmopolitan city. I told him that it is correct that Calcutta is a cosmopolitan city, but similarly Assam was also a cosmopolitan State. Bengali Muslims and Hindus have assimilated with the mainstream of Assam. Though Assamese is now their mother tongue, do you expect in 1981 census that they will declare Assamese as their mother tongue? They will never do it. They have faced bullets and atrocities. The RSS is trying to create a situation in Assam against linguistic and other minorities. I told him "Sitting in Calcutta, you and I can discuss this, but will I be able to say this in Dispur? This is the difference between Calcutta and Gauhati." What you can say or do in Calcutta, you cannot do in Assam. What applies to Calcutta, applies to Bihar, Orissa, Punjab etc. There are Bengalis, Oriyas etc., everywhere. As Mr. Bhagat said, Biju Patnaik is going all over the country doing business. He is not stopped because he is an Oriya, but he cannot go to Assam. Why cannot a Bihari or a Bengali go to Assam? The situation should be looked at from that perspective. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to look into the Bijni incidents. I would also request that the persons who were responsible for

the firing incident on the minorities, who were voicing their protest against the minority movement should be brought to book and punished. Otherwise, more officers will do the same thing. There should be a judicial inquiry. Until and unless these people come and sit for a discussion the linguistic minorities will not sit idle. You will be pleased to know that Ahoms are coming out with a movement there within three or four days. They will also voice their feelings against AASU. Why they could not do this so long was because of the attitude of the Government there and other officers. You will be surprised to know that many of the doctors refused to treat the persons who were injured in the incident on 26th May. They were telling that they were all foreigners. The other day, the Prime Minister, said that from Delhi, a batch of doctors were sent to Assam for eradication of Malaria. Do you know what the Assam people have said, what the Assam Health Department have said, they have said that they do not take any direction from the Government of India. Wherefrom are they taking the direction then? It could be either from some foreign land or Bharatiya Janata Party or Lok Dal. Either of these two should own it or.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Or may be from Yamraj himself.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: May be. I would request that this Assam movement should be looked at in this background and should be solved once and for all. I will make only one appeal before I conclude. In future if there is any other conference to solve this problem the representatives of AMSU and the linguistic minorities and ASSO should also be called to participate in it so that they can all ventilate their feelings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): They will not come.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
We will send them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: AMSU will come, but AASU will not come.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
AMSU will ventilate the feeling of the minorities.

I would once again appeal to the Home Minister to give us a chance for the formation of a popular ministry so that his burden of responsibility will be lessened. We will share the responsibility with you and we will be able to solve the problem in Assam with the help of other national political parties of the country who are coming forward to help us in solving this problem.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have expressed very strong feelings in this matter because, if I may say so with humility I have been against any tendencies of regional chauvinism. I can quite understand Mr. Chairman, the legitimate fears, cultural, linguistic demographic with regard to their identity. But I cannot understand the movement that has increasingly exposed the basic inspirations, basic inspirations of the worst kind of regional linguistic chauvinism merging into rank communalism. I say this with respect that at least some of the leaders of this agitation have exhibited not only an intransigent but arrogantly intransigent attitude an uncompromising adherence to some kind of a deadline 1951, take it or leave it. The Prime Minister has gone out of her way, more than once, to try and meet them, more than half way. But we have seen the culminating arrogance, that the agitationists will decide who the foreigners are and worse than that, the agitationists will, if necessary deport these people. This, in my respectful submission, is not only irresponsibility but

immaturity gone mad merging into rank criminality.

I can understand some defeated parties' attitude of frustration, trying to fish in troubled waters. But these protestations that this movement is not only non-violent but patriotic is demonstrably untrue. From the beginning, it has been violent. I remember reading an account in the *Statesman*, that several villages in Barpeta and Nalbari were attacked: about 4,000 Bengalis had to flee; they went into camps in Assam; some overflowed into West Bengal, naturally inflaming the passions of the people in West Bengal. There have been a number of killings from the beginning. I think, it was a team of professors from the Jawaharlal Nehru University who went there and tried to study the situation there. They said that the number of persons killed will never be ascertained. But they put the figure—they said it was a conservative estimate, an under-statement—at that time, in the beginning, of 90 persons having been killed.

Then, we have a very heartening development—I refer to it advisedly that the linguistic minorities have decided rather to die on their feet than to live on their knees. I met a number of Assamese people who have been Ministers, leading lawyers—I do not want to name them—and some people who have been in the Central Government and they have told me what the real position is. This violence has been accentuated after the minorities have decided to fight and die on their feet, if necessary. The claim that this is a patriotic movement is not only disingenuous but a cynical perversion.

I can understand—Mr. Vajpayee is here; I have great regard for him—the twist given by the Jana Sangh. It is in keeping with their philosophy—I think, one of the office-bearers said it—that only unpatriotic people would want foreigners to continue to live in any part of India. I ask: Is it patriotic to deliberately cut off the life-line of essential supplies? All

[Shri Frank Anthony]

three refineries were closed. I have got the figures with me—I do not know whether they are correct; they were given to me by Mr. P. C. Sethi—that is, 1000 metric tonnes of kerosene and 1500 metric tonnes of diesel per day were stopped. The loss on account of this stoppage was about Rs. 600 crores. But the loss to the national economy not only has been incalculable but it has been absolutely staggering. I ask this also: Is it patriotic for the Government servants to be able to join a movement to cut off essential supplies, the life-lines of essential supplies, to the whole country? Have they the right not only to join a movement but also to demand that they should not be suspended? Have they a right to demand further to receive their salaries? It is an utterly pernicious doctrine. I do not understand how the Jana Sangh can clearly, not by implication, support this that Government servants can cut off the life-lines of the nation. Stripped of verbiage, this is disingenuous rationalisation. This is a declaration of war against the whole country. What has happened in Assam is not only rank insanity but it is rank treason. I say that advisedly, as a lawyer, and I will tell you why a little later on.

There has been an open anti-Indian sentiment, an open threat of secession. Look at the sort of expression of their basic feelings. I am told and, I believe, that they refused to take part in a meeting with the Prime Minister unless they had their own interpreter. Here was one body of persons, presumably Indians, insisting on their own interpreter sitting at a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister.

17 hrs.

What greater demonstration could you have of this basic secessionist complex which has become now the dominant motive? From the beginning there has been an attitude of intolerable secessionism and a threat

to have a common front. Unfortunately in the north-eastern region you have this insurgency elements and now there is another threat that they will join up and make Assam a part of the whole secessionist complex. From the very beginning there has been an arrogantly intransigent attitude which exposes their basic inspirations.

I don't think anybody has referred to this. Assam has, unfortunately, a long history of linguistic chauvinism and because of this Meghalaya broke away. As far as I can remember, as long back as 1950 there was carnage, against whom? Muslims, yes, but against Indian Muslims. They were driven out of the country. And what is the motive? It is very clear to anybody who has a semblance of objectivity. The dominant motive is to try to make Assam uni-lingual and there is a blatant resentment against the Assam Official Language Act.

I have met a number of Assamese. One gentleman told me—he is a very capable lawyer and he was a Minister at the Centre—that these people are arrogating to themselves the right of saying they are the real Assamese. The real, original Assamese are being sought to be treated as foreigners. (*Interruptions*). He should know it. I don't want to tell you his name because he was in the former Government.

So this is what I wanted to say. They want to make Assam uni-lingual: they want to try to instal the conditions set by the States Reorganisation Commission. You may remember that the States Reorganisation Commission has said—whether it be a recommendation or not—that only States which have at least 70 per cent of the people speaking a particular tongue can be uni-lingual. This is now the effort of the present secessionist agitation. And this is a two-pronged Procrustean process—one of terror, to make the non-Assamese declare

themselves Assamese-speaking (non-Assamese in the sense that their mother-tongue is not Assamese) or just to murder or drive them out.

I read the statement the other day of the superintendent of the 1951 census in Assam. He made a statement that because of the devious motives behind the Assamese linguistic chauvinism, the percentages of all the languages except Assamese had been brought down. This is one of the reasons why the agitators want to have this 1951 cut-off date, because they feel they will get support from this manipulated 1951 census. And there is an effort now, according to what my friends have said, to drive out about four million people. My friend there has said it would be about six to seven million. There are about six or seven lakhs of Muslims involved.

I can understand the thrust of the Jana Sangh—because, as soon as there is an anti-Muslim thrust, they come in with both their feet. Today we see—what is their present label? I keep forgetting the Janata labels—that they call themselves the Bharatiya Janata which is just a synonym for the RSS, Jan Jangh tandem. They have come in with both their feet because it is an anti-Muslim thrust. But it is a thrust not only against Muslims but it is a thrust primarily against Bengalis also. I say this because they resented the Assam Official Languages Act because under that Act, Mr. Chairman you may remember that Bengali was made the official language of Cachar and the Assamese people—those secessionist linguistic chauvinists—have never reconciled themselves to Bengali being the Official Language anywhere in Assam. Because the Bengalis settled there in large numbers and they have made their contribution, they are principal target. As my friend has said, there are Biharis and Marwaris. What about Nepalese? Somebody came to see me the other day from the Assam Gorkha Sammelan. He

said the Nepalese did not invade Assam. They went there. They were invited there and they went on special permits. They are also the object of attack today.

Then, may. I say this—nobody has dealt with this—that it is not only glib but ignorant non-sense to invoke Constitutional support for 1951 as the cut-off date? What does the Constitution say? The provisions are contained in articles 5 to 11. Article 11, in terms, limits the period of the Constitution in respect of citizenship. The Constitution only refers to citizenship between the period 1-3-1947 and 26-1-1950. After that, citizenship will be determined by Parliamentary legislation, and Parliament has passed the 1955 Act. For the benefit of my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, let me tell him what the 1955 Act says. It envisages what most civilized countries do. Any person born in India after 26-1-1950 is an Indian provided, of course his father is not a foreign envoy or an enemy alien. What about the Indian Muslims who were driven out of Assam during the 1950 carnage? Surely, they would come back as Indians and most certainly their children would be Indians...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: (Bombay North-West): When did you last read the Citizenship Act?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I have done as many cases as he has. I know, my friend appears for smugglers. I also appear for smugglers. Let me tell him, I was appearing for a Muslim the other day and I won my case. The Central Government will determine citizenship... (Interruptions)

Now, they say that the determinative factor will be some 1951 Citizenship Register. Mr. Chairman, have you ever known of any register in India to be anything but prefatory? We spend crores on our electoral rolls. I remember Rajen Babu telling me as President, 'you see, my name

[Shri Frank Anthony]

is not on the electoral rolls', also a much lesser a person like myself. My name was not on the last electoral rolls. For 35 years I was in Parliament and on the electoral rolls. I always take a certified copy. Last time I saw that my name and my wife's name were not there. Then I phoned Mr. Shakhder, a friend of mine. He gave a raspberry to the electoral officers. Three times I sent my P.A. Then I went. At last my name was put on the electoral rolls.

These people talk of some vague, nebulous 1951 Citizenship Register. What will happen if the U.P. emulates Assam and says, "we will kick out every Hindu from West Punjab who is not registered" Who is registered? The lawyers only talk Punjabi in the Delhi High Court. They are all Hindus driven out from the Punjab. Not one of them has a document showing registration as an Indian. The U.P. could denude itself of millions of Hindus from the Punjab if they ask them to produce documents of registration. These callow youth now say that the 1951 Citizenship Register will be the determinative document. Then how will you de-nationalise? Whom are you going to de-nationalise? It is a complex process and it will be a heart breaking process. As I last told my friend Mr. Jethmalani, the Central Government alone will determine who is and who is not a citizen. You dare not leave this to any Assamese official. And when I say this, I say this advisedly, infected by the same virus. I was told by an Assamese that nobody, from the judges of the High Court downwards dare be objective. A very senior person told me this. They are all subject to pressure. Their wives are threatened, their daughters and sons are threatened. They dare not be objective. He told me this. He is an Assamese. I can tell you his name. He is very respected person and a very capable lawyer too. He said 10 Assamese students can keep 10,000 Muslims on their knees

because they have the whole Assamese administration behind them, including the Police...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think if you mention his name, his life will be in danger.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He said that he will not go back to Assam because they know his feelings and he is not a Congressman.

Therefore, as I said, Mr Chairman, what has happened is tragic. The Prime Minister has gone more than half way to meet these people and I have no doubt that she will find a solution. As I said they may have legitimate fears but don't be misled by their alleged support. Some people—some of them had lunch with me, the officials who have gone from here they tell me that if rule of law is established, it will be long drawn process and it is like the Augean stables so far as the administration is concerned. They told me that 70 per cent of the Assamese today including the Assamese-speaking people are not behind this movement. It is a movement orchestrated by fear and that is what the Prime Minister will have to remove. The Prime Minister owes it to the country and what the country stands for that its integrity and its concept of secularism. She has to be firm about this. There is no doubt about these people. Some of them have accepted at reasonable attitude and fanned linguistic feelings. But I have no doubt that the whole country and the majority of the people of Assam would be behind any firm action taken by the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr Chairman, Sir, the debate so far as it has proceeded—I am anticipating somewhat because some friends here have not yet spoken—does seem to indicate that on the basic issues involved, there is a large measure of agreement in this House. So far Mr Biju Patnaik has struck a somewhat discordant note and I think it will not be unfair to say, judging

from what we read in the Press everyday, that my friends of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Janata Party itself, may not be quite in tune with what others in this House are feeling and it is for them to speak and explain.

This movement in Assam has now developed to a stage where we have got to consider seriously how to bring it to an end. This is the material issue now. It cannot be allowed to go on indefinitely. It has gone on for 9 months doing immeasurable harm and damage to the whole fabric of national unity and integrity of this country. There are ominous signs already in various States which cannot be anything but a sort of reaction to what is happening in Assam and the sooner these things are scotched before they develop further the better.

In my city of Calcutta already you will find slogans written up on the walls in the streets saying that if Bengalis are not allowed to live peacefully in Assam or if they are driven out, then we must take revenge and see to it that non-Bengalis are driven out of Bengal. People are at work and some forces are active and are trying to stir up this kind of thing. I am quite confident that, as far as West Bengal is concerned, despite everything that is happening and despite all the sentiments and justified sentiments that have been aroused and despite the fact that not 4000 or 5000 but close to 10,000 people are now living in refugee camps in Ali-purdwar in North Bengal, I am quite confident that the democratic and secular traditions of the people of Bengal and the movement there in which the leftist forces are, of course, quite strong, will not permit, will not permit despite all the provocation—this cancer of provincialism to run riot. But it is a very dangerous situation. Now, Sir, I want to say only one or two things because I do not want to traverse all the grounds which have been covered by other friends. I am

not trying to show what actually is the nature of this movement. I do not wish to add to that. It is quite obvious now to everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Repetition has to be avoided.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As far as possible. One question has to be asked. In all humility, I am saying, the people who are organising and are leading this movement should be asked for a categorical reply to the question whether they consider non-Assamese people who are citizens of India, who belong to other States of India, also to be "foreigners" or not. They must give a categorical reply to this question. In their press statements and all that they are repeatedly saying that their agitation is aimed only against foreigners. But, in order to avoid repetitions, I am only indicating that everything that happened upto now is a blatant contradiction to these statements. How many of the people who have been killed, who have been assaulted and whose houses have been burnt and so on are foreigners in the true sense of the term? They were all people of our own country. So, they must be pinned down to give a reply to this question.

Secondly, Sir, people from Assam might have gone out to other States. It is not as though they are conducting this agitation within the confines of Assam it is argued that in Assam there is a justified fear, apprehension, that Assamese in Assam might get overwhelmed in the future—sometimes they may be outnumbered by the foreigners, it is the main basis of their fear. Even Mr. Patnaik has said that there are four million or five million foreigners. I do not know how he knows that. Who has proved that. Anyway I do not want to go into that. But, even if it is accepted for the argument's sake that there is a legitimate apprehension, what is the dimension of that problem has to be found out. But, suppose there is a justified apprehension, what is the

[Sri Indrajit Gupta]

apprehension in Manipur? What is the apprehension in Mizoram? What is the apprehension in Meghalaya? I think the total number of Manipuris living in Manipur—the hon-Manipuris of all descriptions living in Manipur—will not be more than six or seven per cent. Then, how is it that the same slogan, the same demand, is being raised throughout that area 'drive out the foreigners'? Unhappily we saw recently in Imphal and other parts of Manipur, the actions which took place. The people who were the main victims of these actions there was not a single foreigner among them—were all people from other States of our country, whether they are Biharis, Punjabis, Bengalis or such people. It is they who fled in panic for their houses had been pillaged and burnt. So, there is a contradiction to the statements and declarations. They repeatedly say that they are only against the foreigners and not against the Indians. But, everything that is done in practice is otherwise. The victims are our own people from other parts of India.

However, I would say that I would not consider that the people of Assam, Manipur etc. are our enemies. They are our own people. They are our brothers and sisters. They may be misguided for the time being by some forces. We have to bring them back into our national main-stream. We have to work for their reconciliation. We have to solve this problem. Certainly I agree with Mr. Patnaik. If this is what he meant that the problem cannot be solved ultimately by bullets. It cannot be solved ultimately by sheer force of military pressure on them. Obviously that cannot be done. Anybody understands it. It is common-sense. Defending the rights of the minorities is a different matter. That does not apply only to Assam. For protection of the rights of the minorities certainly in any part of the country, sternest measure or action has to be taken even by the Army. Some-

times it has to be done by the army for the sake of protecting the rights of the minorities.

I am prepared to say that to defend the life and property of the minorities wherever they are threatened in any part of the country, if necessary, bullets have to be used but you cannot solve this Assam tangle now simply by means of troops, bullets or all that. You cannot use machine guns against the people. It will make the situation more complicated. Therefore, there is no other way except a negotiated settlement and that is, I believe, what has been attempted. Negotiated settlement must be sought by all of us. (Interruptions)

The mere fact of the Army being there and carrying out flag marches does not, in my opinion, amount to repression.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Mr. Patnaik said why should the Army be there?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want the Army to launch repression but it is a sensitive border area of this country and so many people have referred to the foreign agencies operating there and trying to take advantage of this situation. Everybody knows how literature talking about secession from India and which speaks of India as a foreign country is distributed. I feel that solution can only be found ultimately, even when the Army is there, through negotiations and discussion. There is no other way. It has gone too far. It cannot be crushed by military means. I do not think the Prime Minister is harbouring any such ideas. There must be some rapport and some negotiated settlement should be brought about. What should be the principles behind that settlement? I am not trying to spell out any formulae.

There are so many statements about the foreigners in Assam. Some have gone to the extent of putting the number at five million and others have said that there is not a single

foreigner. I do not know how many foreigners are there. But we cannot now ignore this question that a certain number of people who are not Indian citizens and who have come over from East Pakistan or Bangladesh illegally and settled there will have to be detected by a machinery and by a process which commands the confidence of everybody concerned. Such a type of machinery and process has to be instituted in which both the sides, broadly speaking both the sides which are opposed to each other, will have confidence. That has to be devised by the government.

Secondly, Sir, what will you do with these people whom you have detected as foreigners? I am not prepared to spell out at the present moment. Some may be given Indian citizenship, if they want to take it. There is provision for that. Some may be Stateless people. There can be another category of people who should be deported. But deported where! I do not know whether President Zia-ur-Rehman will oblige us by saying that you bring a few lakhs of them to my border and I will accept them. Now, we should not be obsessed with impractical ideas. The first job is one of detecting these people and the basis on which they should be classified as foreigners. How many of them can become Indian citizens? Some of them may be willing to apply for Indian citizenship. There is no harm in making them Indian citizens. Some can be Stateless. Those whom you want to get rid of after 1971, well it is for you to spell out how you want to deport them. It is for you to spell out. The machinery and the process must be such as commands the confidence of both those who are saying that huge number of foreigners are there, as well as those who feel that this thing is being misused or exaggerated. A neutral impartial machinery must be set up. At least,

Sir, we will demand as a basic principle that no Indian, no bonafide Indian citizen, who belongs to any part of this country, is to be harassed in any way or attacked in any way. That cannot be tolerated. That will be the end of this country. Once that is allowed, once this Government in any form, direct or indirect, comes to this idea thinking that it is relevant only for Assam. I will say, no, it is not relevant only to Assam. The right of every Indian citizen to go and travel in any part of the country to settle in any part of the country—he may or may not do it, that is a different matter—to seek employment opportunity in any part of the country is the foundation-stone of our national unity. And if this is wrecked to subscribe to this theory that they won't be allowed, and if they go there, they will be harassed and driven out, that will be the end of talking about Mother India and Akhand Bharat and the rest of it. So, we must stand firmly on this principle and there should be no quarter of any kind to any secessionist or anti-national activities.

Now I come to this question. Only two or three minutes I would need. What is this? Yes, it is reported in the Press that the Gana Sangram Parishad wanted to invite the international press so that the real story of the Assam movement and the extent of the foreigners problem may come to light. This is the demand of the Gana Sangram Parishad that the Indian Press is giving a distorted and lopsided and prejudiced report of the movement. So, the international Press, the foreign Press should be allowed to come in. This demand came to such a pitch that even a person like Mr. Golap Borbora, who is a great champion of this movement, and who a few days ago, I read it in the press, had threatened that on the opening day of Parliament he is going to stage a stay—in strike or Satyagraha here—I don't know whether he is doing it at

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

present—even Mr. Golap Borbora had to come out with a statement protesting and he said and I quote:

'The Indian Press had given wide coverage to the Assam movement. While some newspapers and news-magazines had supported the movement, a few others had been critical of it. But, by and large, the coverage had been adequate and balanced.'

Then he said:

'The issue behind the present agitation is an internal affair of the country. I fail to see why it is being sought to be 'internationalised' by bringing in the international press.'

Then the report says:

'He called the Parishad statement 'deplorable.'

So, even a person like Mr. Golap Borbora, with all his sympathies for this movement . . . (Interruptions). All right, if he is sane, very good, but the Parishad people, by the same standard then, are not sane! And they wanted the international Press to come to Assam and to internationalise the whole issue.

Then, Sir, much has been said about Goodman or Godman or whatever his name is,—I don't know whether he is a Goodman or a Godman. But I want to ask the hon. Home Minister: Why this gentleman was favoured with an entry permit for visiting this region? It is reported—rightly or wrongly, I don't know, he can tell us—that he has been moving about for some time, not only in Assam, but also in Meghalaya and other parts of the North-East Frontier region, meeting various people: he visited the offices of AASU; he visited the Office of the Meghalaya Student's Union in Shillong; he came back; he is apparently based on Khatmandu from where he operates. He is a foreigner and nobody doubts that he is a foreigner; he is not an Assamese, I don't know how as a foreigner he

was permitted to enter this region, to move about here without a permit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who is this gentleman?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Goodman or Godman—may be Goodman. Either he had a permit or he did not have a permit. If he was given a permit, I want to know why he was given a permit. If he had not been permitted, I want to know why he was allowed to wander about there without a permit. These questions have to be answered. Because, one case has come to light; there may be so many more. As far as we are able to see all these bodies that we talk about like the CIA and so on . . . If they are not trying to take advantage of the present disturbed situation in the North-Eastern region, I would be very much surprised—I would credit them with more intelligence; Shri Vajpayee would also credit them with more intelligence. We have seen the operations of the C.I.A. in various parts of the world. If they do not try to take advantage of a situation like this, when will they operate? As has been said earlier, our Intelligence must be much more up and doing and must behave in an intelligent way and uncover and unravel these things.

Today newspapers have reported Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If it was wrongly reported, she will correct it. She is reported to have said yesterday in the meeting of her Parliamentary Party that some people say that there are some foreigners' hands behind this movement, but we have no clear evidence or proof of it, or it is very difficult to prove it. In the same newspaper in another column, our Home Minister in his address to the All India Newspapers Editors Conference says very categorically—and he said on a previous occasion in Parliament also—

AN HON. MEMBER: He said today also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ... that there is evidence of foreign intervention; foreign hand is working there. I think, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should try to get on to the same wave-length first of all.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): There is no difference; we are on the same wave-length.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it your wave-length or his wave-length . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is exactly the same wave-length.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are concluding now, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will conclude now because I do not want to repeat as to what this movement is. Sir, five members of my party have been killed; one Bengali and four Assamese. I can give you the names, if you want. Several have been assaulted and injured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, they have been killing irrespective of Party affiliations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But it is not true that they are killing only non-Assamese.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, everybody has got his own report about the holocaust which took place in Nalari in North Kamrup district. But our report is that not less than 500 people were killed in the Nalbari incident. Who are the people who have supplied them with vehicles, trucks and lorries which transported these rioters to these areas? Not a hair on the heads of the owners of those vehicles has been touched. They are the people from outside belonging to a particular community, particular trading com-

munity. They are very clever in these matters.

In any case, I would just end by saying that let us put out from our minds all thoughts that this movement can be ended by anything except a negotiated settlement. It is not possible now; it has gone too far. And that negotiation must be on the basis of certain principles on which the Government of India should stand firm and say that there would be no compromise on those principles, come what may.

During the last session, before it ended, the Home Minister assured us many times that they were not going to move an inch back from the cut-off year of 1971. I am not so keen now for insisting on a particular cut-off year. That is the least part of it. They said that they were not going to budge from that consensus of the meeting that was held and that the year 1971 should be taken as a cut-off year. But no sooner than the Parliament had adjourned, within two days from the mouth of the Governor of Assam, L. P. Singh a proposal was made to the leaders of that movement: "Why don't you agree to the year 1967? You give up 1951 and we give to 1971." That was interpreted by them as a sign of weakness on your part. They rejected it. Even now they say that they would not listen to anything short of 1951.

Those people who said that they cannot speak in any language except through an interpreter suddenly discovered that they did not know English or any other language. I do not know who is drafting their statement for them. I doubt if such students who are a bit diffident about their knowledge of English, or fluency in English can draft the kind of statements which are appearing in English every day. Somebody very efficient is drafting those statements. They are a very well drafted, I should say. So, there are many people now, mixed up in this movement.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I suppose the silver lining in the cloud is that the AASU has come forward and said: "As far as students are concerned, we are interested, we were interested and even now we are interested only in one issue, i.e. of detecting foreigners and disposing of them. But there are other people." They have said, "there are other people in this movement, in the Parishad who have got other aims, other political aims and who are trying to misguide and lead this movement somewhere else, and we are not part of that". This is what they have said. I do not know whether this is the correct position or not. If so, I will congratulate the students to that extent, i.e. they are at least willing to demarcate themselves from force whom they are recognizing as having some ulterior motives, which are of a dangerous, anti-national character. I don't believe that the students would be anti-national, like that. They may be all very much agitated and worked up about something. But I think if they come to realize that they should not be used as pawns and tools by certain other forces who want to take this movement to some other undesirable goal, then it will be a very good and healthy thing. And certainly through this process of negotiation and discussion, we should try to get this position clarified, and see that an early settlement comes about. On this issue, at least, I think most of the political parties in this country would stand firmly for a negotiated settlement, but on the basis of these principles. And this business of foreigners must not be allowed to be used as a cloak and a cover to carry out pogroms and attacks against-whomever they are—Bengalis or Biharis or people coming from other parts of India. That cannot be tolerated. It is happening every day. We are powerless to prevent it, it seems.

What are we talking about—the Army being sent to kill our own Indians? Was the Army able to do anything in Mainpur? Hundreds of

people have fled from Manipur. Were they foreigners? They were not foreigners. But the Army, I think, was not ordered also; i.e. "when you see such things happening, you just take out your machine guns, and shoot down everybody—men and women" I don't want them to do that.

You cannot cure this problem only by using arms against the people. That is true. But the Army has also to guard the security of the country—on the borders. That we should be very firm about. It is now time that this whole madness is brought to an end: and fresh initiatives must be taken by Government to bring these people to the negotiating table and to settle this matter once and for all, on the basis of sound principle on which we must take a firm stand. It is not a question of one State, or of one community or two communities. The entire future of the country, the independence, unity and the integrity of the country are at stake. We must all work for that, solidly together.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): What is happening in Assam and in the north-eastern region to-day is a peculiar phenomenon which perhaps has no precedent elsewhere. Many hon. Members who have spoken earlier, have expressed their fear that if the situation in Assam is allowed to continue, then there may be a lot of repercussions, and similar movements elsewhere in the country. Somebody has pointed out that similar sentiments are now being expressed in Orissa, Bengal and some other States like Bihar. I would go a step further and say that such a sentiment may not only have repercussions in our own country; it may also have repercussions in the international arena.

17.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Many things have been said about the nature of the movement. But one thing I want to make this House to

realise is the real feeling that is going on in the north eastern region. The problem of Assam cannot be studied in isolation; it has to be studied in a broader way taking the north eastern region as a whole.

What is important to understand in the north eastern region today is the political trend that is emerging. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a particular statement of AASU (All Assam Students Union). They said that they had no faith on the national parties; national parties cannot solve this problem. If we look at the agitation in Meghalaya which is my State or in Arunachal Pradesh we find that this is the movement where some national parties are involved but they are using the regional parties of that area as the instrument. Therefore I would say that it is very important for the rest of the country to understand the political trend that is emerging in our region.

The movement is part of a larger crisis—an ideological crisis that is going on. There is a conflict between the ideology of regionalism and nationalism. There is a conflict between the ideology of living in isolation and joining the mainstream of national life. There is a conflict between ideology of protection and liberation, between safeguard and competition and between culture and modernisation. The basic issue that emerges out of the popular slogan of foreign nationalisms which has almost become a style in the north eastern region is the preservation of the identity and the culture of people.

There are two schools of thought. The regional parties say that their identity can be preserved by being in the regional parties. Once they join the national parties, more outsiders will come, more foreigners will come; they will be outnumbered. Therefore, they cannot protect themselves; they

cannot safeguard themselves by being in the national parties. There are leaders in the north eastern region who are national minded, who belong to national parties; and they say that if we want to preserve our identity, it is only by joining the national mainstream that we can safeguard ourselves, because we cannot protect ourselves; somebody has to protect us. It is the Constitution of India which protects us. Take the case of Meghalaya or other tribal areas. It is the Sixth Schedule in the Constitution which provides protection for the tribal people. They have been preserving their identity and culture only because of the Sixth Schedule in the Constitution. If today Parliament decides to do away with Sixth Schedule of the Constitution where is their identity? Can a regional party in Meghalaya or Arunachal Pradesh say that their identity can be preserved if Parliament today decides to take away Sixth Schedule from the Constitution? It is not. Therefore, the tribal leaders of Assam or other parts of the north eastern region are trying to convince the people in the area that it is only by joining the national parties that they can come up. This is a serious problem in our region. I have told you that the choice is between living in isolation and joining the national mainstream. If we want to go in for development, we do not have people of our own; we do not have engineers, technicians, doctors, etc. If we want development, we have to bring people from outside. Then regional parties will say: outsiders are coming in; our identity is lost and that kind of thing. Shall we therefore remain backward, remain in isolation? Or shall we join the national mainstream. The protection which is given to the tribal areas in the northeastern area in the 6th Schedule has not worked very much. We have discussed this with the national leaders, with the Prime Minister we discussed this point recently: the point is: protection is there but people are incapable of

[Shri P. A. Sangama]

protecting themselves. It is something like giving a gun to a person who does not know how to fire. So people belonging to the national parties, people who rule this country should realise that if we want to bring a lasting and permanent solution to the problem in Assam and Northeastern areas, a serious attempt must be made to bring people to the mainstream of national life. If we encourage regional feelings and allow regional parties to come up, this issue can be solved temporarily but I can tell you that there will be no permanent solution. Therefore, my appeal to the national parties will be to keep this point in mind. I was in fact surprised when some of the national parties refused to attend the meeting convened by the Prime Minister....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To put the record straight, our party only demanded that the meeting be postponed because 31st was the day of counting. There are other factors.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Prof. Madhu Dandavate is a trade union leader; there are many we are trade union leaders. We have been in a humble way student leaders and youth leaders and have also been leading some movements. Launching a movement is not a new thing. It was there from the time democracy was born. What is the main idea of demonstration or movement? The main idea or objective of a movement of this kind is to draw the attention of the government to the problems which we are trying to project. Today the Assam movement has drawn the attention of the government. The Prime Minister and so many national leaders have repeatedly and categorically stated: we fully appreciate the sentiments of the people of Assam; we understand their problems; we will solve this problem. Their attention has been drawn. Yet the movement is being carried on. Many members have

appointed out the effect of this movement on national economy. I do not want to deal with this. The people in the northeastern region are the worst sufferers in this movement. Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura have to go through Assam, to go out or to come in. Even my state, Meghalaya, two districts, East and West Garo hills have no direct road link from their headquarters to the state capital. We have to pass through Assam. After the last parliamentary session when I went to my Constituency, the day I reached there, I contacted the District Administration. They told me that the rice movement had stopped. For the entire two Garo districts of Meghalaya, the quantity was 137 quintals. We had 1,300 litres of Kerosene for the two districts. There was no diesel. There was no petrol. There was no bus service from Gauhati to Tura, no bus service from Shillong to Tura. Even within the District there was no transport communication at all. There was no telephone communication because there was no power. Because of shortage of diesel, there was no power in the entire district. From 6.30 to 9.30 there was power. It could not be used in telephone exchange. That time was not enough to charge the battery which was being used in telephone exchange. Postal and telegraph services were completely dislocated. Even to communicate this particular situation to the Prime Minister, I had to take the help of police and para military telecommunication system. There was no communication.

The price of sugar was Rs. 10 per kilo. It was not available at all. Salt was being sold at Rs. 6 per kilo. The Deputy Commissioner asked me to go to his place and said that there were only 1,300 litres of kerosene. All over the district the school and college examinations were going on. People were complaining. Law and

order had to be maintained. How to distribute 1,300 litres of kerosene? We ultimately decided that we would give one litre each to police station and some to hospitals and whatever was left over we would give to the students appearing in the examination. This was the condition in Arunachal Pradesh, this was the condition in Meghalaya and this was the condition of the people in the rest of the North Eastern Region.

In the name of the foreign nationals' issue or in the name of any issue, people should not be allowed to die of starvation. Therefore, the immediate solution has to be found out. But, again I want to stress in the long term measure, the national leaders should think of how to bring the people in the North Eastern Region in the mainstream of national life. This was almost achieved during the time of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before 1977. By 1976 most of the regional parties were convinced that their future lay in joining the mainstream of national life. Therefore, most of the regional parties merged into the Congress Party. They were becoming national-minded. What happened in between? A very unfortunate thing happened. Shri Biju Patnaik is not here. He had said that they had not sent army to Assam. They had not done it. Well, they have not done anything, I quite agree with him. Whatever had been done previously, had been undone by them; whatever had been constructed previously, had been dismantled by them. During the entire 2½ years of Janata rule, the entire thing was mishandled in the North Eastern Region. Well, I will not blame all the Janata leaders. I will blame particularly the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. He goes to Shillong and says, "You have to learn Hindi in one year. If you cannot do that, you go out of India". I challenged him here on the floor of the House and said, "I will learn your

Hindi in one year, but you must also learn my Garo in one year'. He went to Nagaland. Six Naga leaders came to see him. The first question he put to them was, "Are you Indian citizens?" The Nagas were provoked and they said, "We are Nagas". Then he said, "I will not talk to you; you get out." Then it was reported that he called Laldenga, the Mizo leader, not to solve the problem of Mizos, but only to utter one sentence: "I don't trust you". He goes to London. meets Phizo and says, "I will exterminate the Nagas". These are the things which go to the root of the sentiments of the people of the area. One character of the tribals which you should understand is that this kind of forcible imposition cannot be accepted by the people that side. You say "If you do not learn Hindi in one year, you should go out of India!" I will not blame the entire Janata Party for this. But the then Prime Minister said it. Those who were in the Sixth Lok Sabha know that there was a member by name Shrimati Rano Shai, za from Nagaland. She belonged to the Janata Parliamentary Party. When she went to discuss the Naga problem with the Prime Minister, he said, "You do whatever you like. I do not care for territory. If you want to go away, go away!". Imagine the Prime Minister of the country talking on these lines! Is this the way to handle the situation? If we do not make an attempt to bring these people into the mainstream of national life, I think we cannot have any permanent solution to the problem. There are many people who think in the Centre that the tribal people are very much averse to the national parties. It is not so. I have been in the Congress from the very beginning of my political life. Even during those days when the regional parties used to rule Meghalaya, I have been all along in the Congress. During the last Parliamentary election, in Assam and Meghalaya there was a movement that there should not be any election until the foreign nationals' names were deleted from the electoral

[Shri P. A. Sangama]

rolls. 500 to 600 students came to gherao me saying, "You should not file your nomination". I put them several questions. I asked, "what is your demand"? They said, "the foreign nationals' names should be deleted". I brought the electoral rolls and told them, "Here are the electoral rolls. Whoever are foreign nationals according to the Government, their names have been deleted. If you have any additional names of foreign nationals, tell me." They said, "we do not know". I said, "If you yourselves do not know who are the foreign nationals, how can you say that foreign nationals' names should be deleted? Who has given you the power to say that there should not be election? Who has given the power to the 500 students to speak on behalf of 6 lakhs of people in the constituency? If the 6 lakhs of people think that there should not be elections, let them not come to the polling booths. This is what I said in every election campaign of mine. But there was 87 per cent to 90 per cent polling in many parts of my constituency out of which my party, Congress-I got 74 per cent votes of the total votes cast. We have not only won in every Assembly segment, but we have practically won in all the polling booths. The so-called regional parties, who are trying to create problems in my district and also in Meghalaya....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY only lost their deposit but they drew a stations blank in many polling stations.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: They not only lost their deposit but they drew a stations blank in many polling stations.

It is not a fact that tribal people are not for national parties. We have a Cong.(I) Government in Arunachal Pradesh. In the last election in Nagaland, out of perhaps 32

seats which we have contested, we have won 15 seats in spite of all the efforts of Shri George Fernandes, being there permanently. We have won the parliamentary seat also in the last parliamentary poll.

18 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): He went to Chikmuglur also.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I advise the people sitting on the opposite, if you are sincere in solving this problem, please do not try to play with the things which are going on there. Do not try to politicalise the issue. Do not try to encourage regional sentiments which are going on in the region. If you do so, then there is no meaning in making long speeches here on national integration or unity of the country. If you are really sincere in solving this problem, then you should not encourage these regional feelings.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House is adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.0' clock.

18 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 10, 1980/ Jyaishta 20, 1902 (Saka).