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Monday, February 23, 1981
Phalgun 4, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Volume XII, 5th Session 1981/1902-03 (Saka)

No. 6, Monday February, 23, 1981/Phalguna 4, 1902 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 23, 1981/Phal-guna 4, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deteriorating in Telegraphic Service

**81. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been complaints about persistent deterioration in telegraphic service in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government have made any exercise to identify the reasons for persistent deterioration in telegraphic service;
- (c) if so, the result thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

(c) The study conducted by the department has indicated that delays to telegrams were being caused largely due to:

- (i) Accumulation of messages at the point of transmission, gum-

3715 LS-1.

ming, circulation, copying and delivery especially in the telegraph offices at 4 metropolitan centres.

(ii) Non availability of the required strength of operative staff at all times causing some circuits to remain un-manned.

(iii) Low circuit availability of telegraph outlets on several inter-regional routes.

(iv) Frequent power failures in telegraph offices especially combined offices and smaller Departmental telegraph offices.

(v) Faults on teleprinter machines, at times, causing mutilation of messages and time spent in seeking corrections.

(vi) Limited working hours of combined offices and certain Departmental telegraph offices causing message accumulation at previous station.

(d) The major steps so far taken, or in progress to improve the situation so as to eliminate delays to telegrams are:

(i) On Inter-regional routes, exhibiting low efficiencies, direct S plus 4 DX links have been/are being provided to improve circuit availability.

(ii) Standby Engine alternators have been/are being provided at all Departmental telegraph offices. Provision of static inverters for smaller offices is under trial.

(iii) Shortages in the operative staff are/will be met by deployment of short duty personnel. Action is in progress on top priority for filling up the vacancies in the

operative cadres and for building up a reserve pool.

(iv) Operational procedures have been amended to ensure that delays at point of transmission, gumming, circulation and delivery in telegraph offices are eliminated.

(v) Procedure has been revised for telegraphs in private personal class to ensure expeditious handling at all stages.

(vi) Experimental "Gentex" Scheme is being expanded to minimise transits.

श्री जगदाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जवाब मंत्री जी ने दिया है उस पर तो मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि तथ्यों के विपरीत है और उसी के संदर्भ में मैं 1, 2 सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके यहाँ पूरे देश में इस वक्त लगभग 8,000 तार संकेतक हैं मौजूदा आंकड़ों के अनुसार और कार्य की क्षमता के हिसाब से आपके डिपार्टमेंट में डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट 25 परसेंट और 50 परसेंट शॉर्टेज है या नहीं ? यदि हाँ, तो पूरे देश में आप तार सेवाओं को सुधारने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ? एक तरफ आपकी मरीनें खराब हैं कि नहीं इसका जवाब दें, लेकिन जिन मरीनों के लिये आप एच. एम. टी.० से स्पेयर पार्ट्स लिया करते थे पिछले कई सालों से स्पेयर पार्ट्स भी नहीं लिये गये हैं जिसकी वजह से सारी मरीनें खराब हैं उनको सुधारने के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरे आपने जो यह जवाब दिया है कि टेलीप्रिंटर्स की कमी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कमी है ? और अगर कमी है तो उसको पूरा करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं । दूसरे आपके पास जब काम करने वालों की कमी है, तार संकेतकों को, एक तार संकेतक को 8 घंटे में 200 टेलीग्राम देने चाहिए तो मौजूदा स्थिति यह है कि एक

तार संकेतक 500, 600 तार दे रहा है । वह काम करने वालों की कार्य क्षमता है । इसको आप कितने समय में पूरा करना चाहते हैं ? और जो काम का बोझ तार संकेतकों पर पड़ा है 8 घंटे में, दूसरी तरफ आपने ओवरटाइम खत्म कर दिया, तो एक तरफ ओवरटाइम खत्म कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ तार संकेतकों को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं । तो कार्य क्षमता को पूरा करने के लिये आप क्या उपाय निकाल रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): We have not stated that the teleprinters are in short supply. There do occur some faults on the teleprinter machines sometimes; that is what we have stated. The other question that was raised with regard to HMT etc., therefore, does not arise. We do not get the teleprinters from the HMT; we take teleprinters from our own factory. There are some defects in the teleprinter machines and these are being updated, and this is going on.

Regarding the shortage of staff, we concede that there is shortage of staff. For the information of the hon. Members, I may state that in the category of telegraphists, there is a shortage of 1197 persons out of the total strength of 10,000, and in the category of clerks, there is a shortage of 880 persons out of the total sanctioned strength of 10,000. These vacancies are being filled up on a crash programme basis and we expect that all the posts will be filled up by the end of March. We are also building up a reserve pool, who will be given complete training and will be just absorbed whenever vacancies arise there. The filling up is not going to be only of the existing vacancies, the filling up is going to be for the prospective vacancies also. And they will be given complete training, and they will just be ab-

sorbed whenever vacancies occur here. The effort is to ensure that hereafter, the question of posts remaining vacant does not arise. That is the basis on which we are proceeding.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : डिपार्टमेंट में जो पौस्तिक सैल खोला गया है, उसकी काम करने की विधि से तार देने वाले लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत और परेशानी हो रही है। डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से सभी खास खात पार्टियों को लिखित रूप में यह आदेश दिया गया है कि वे टेलीग्राम की दो कापीज भेजा करें। इस तरह सरकार लोगों को धोखा दे रही है। वह पैसा तो टेलीग्राफ भेजने का बसूल करती है, मगर टेलीग्राम न भेज कर एक कापी बाई पोस्ट भेजती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस व्यवस्था को कितने जल्दी सुधारना चाहते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली से दिल्ली में ही तार वारह घंटों में भी नहीं पहुँचता है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would appeal to my hon. friend and the House to realize the complexity of the operations involved in the whole thing. There are messages which can go from one station straight to another station. There are messages which have to cover 3 or 4 stations and end up somewhere. This mechanical system is also going through. We now have found that messages were being held up for a long duration. To meet this, we have introduced what is known as the Gentex system, i.e. connecting different stations, centring on stations like Delhi and Bombay. We propose to extend it further, so that the transmission delay is overcome. This is one of the steps we have taken.

We have also introduced another system which is known as S plus 4Dx system, to ensure that these far-flung stations get connected. These mechanical arrangements are being made to bring down the shortage. In spite of that, there is a heavy flow of traf-

fic coming in which, at the moment, we find we are not equipped to handle. Therefore, resorting to the posting system becomes necessary at times; but we are now having it as the target in our minds to ensure that no telegram which is received in a station is kept there beyond 4 hours. It must be cleared out. If it does not, a procedural arrangement has been brought about to ensure that it goes by the next aeroplane to the next station, and distribution takes place, so that telegrams do not remain stuck up.

On this, there is some improvement which I am just bringing to the notice of the hon. Members. The holding-up position is this: for example in November 1980, the maximum period for which a message was held up was:

In the first week —37 hours;
In the second week —72 hours;
and in the fourth week—40 hours;
It has now come down thus:

First week	—5 hours;
Second week	—9 hours;
and Fourth week	—4 hours.

This is the State to which we have brought it down in Bombay and Calcutta. This applies to different stations. I only point out that improvement is being affected—not to our complete satisfaction, but step by step action is being taken. The delay is being cut short. That is what I said.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : ग्राम्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक चिठ्ठियों का सवाल है, न तो लिफाफे मिलते हैं और न पोस्टकार्ड मिलते हैं लेकिन मैं तार के बारे में पूछने जा रहा हूँ। चार महानगरों के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है कि यहां गोंद लगाने वालों की वजह से तार देर में जाते हैं लेकिन सारे देश के पैमाने पर एक जैसी हालत है। इनके सेक्टरी, मि. घोष ने स्वीकार किया है कि 50 प्रतिशत तारबाद अनुपस्थित रहते हैं, काम नहीं करते हैं।

इसकी वजह से तीन घंटे में जो तार पहुंचना चाहिए वह भेरा द्याता है कई दिन में पहुंचता है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं बता रहा हूँ कि जो तार लखनऊ जाना चाहिए वह दूसरे संकिल के माध्यम से जाता है। यह जो खराबियाँ हैं उनके सुधार के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री जी ने आपने जबाब में कहा है कि कम क्षमता का प्रदर्शन करने वाले अन्तःक्षेत्रीय मार्गों पर सीधे एस-4 डी एक्स लिंक मोहैद्या कर दिए गए हैं या किए जा रहे हैं जिससे संकिट उपलब्धता में सुधार लाया जा सके। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहां तक आपने कर दिया है, कितना करने जा रहे हैं और कब तक कर देंगे।

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बाबू लोग अनुपस्थित रहते हैं और 8 किलोमीटर के जुरिस्डिक्शन में तारों को न भेजकर उनको दूसरे संकिट में भेज दिया जाता है—इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now about this routing of the telegram to channels which are not authorized.... (Interruptions) This is one of the areas where delay took place. That was identified. Now instructions have been issued; and they are being strictly conformed to, viz. that only through the specific channels which prescribed must the messages go; and they should not be diverted to different areas, taking too much of time. This is now being enforced, and it is now having results. The Hon. Member asked me about Express S plus 4DX; i.e. in how many stations we have introduced this. In about 50 stations we have already introduced it, and 13 stations are on the agenda immediately. That system is also being introduced—which will

bring down the delay to a sizeable extent. The point is that the defects have been identified, and steps are being taken to rectify them; and results have now started being felt. Accumulation of vacancies is one of the reasons, and it is being now handled; and the results are being felt.

1980-81 के दौरान देश में चीनी का उत्पादन

* 83. प्रो. निमंता कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1980-81 के दौरान चीनी के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके मूल्यों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या चीनी मिलों को इस वर्ष भी गना प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

(ग) यदि देश की चीनी मिलें अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम करती हैं तो 1981-82 के दौरान कुल कितनी चीनी के उत्पादन का अनुमान है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयास करेगी कि चीनी मिलें अपनी पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग करें और देश भर में चीनी की बढ़ी हुई कीमतें कम हो जायें?

कृषि तथा आमोंज पुनिर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राय) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण समा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) चीनी वर्ष की गणना ग्रेट्टर लंसिटम्बर तक की जाती है। वर्ष 1980-

81 के दौरान चीनी के उत्पादन में गिरावट नहीं आयी है लेकिन यह उत्पादन 1979-80 में गिरकर 38.59 लाख मीटरी टन पर आ गया था जबकि 1978-79 में 58.44 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था। चालू वर्ष 1980-81 में 7 फरवरी, 1981 तक कुल उत्पादन 29.12 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ है जबकि पिछले वर्ष की उसी तारीख को यह उत्पादन 22.61 लाख मीटरी टन था। खुले बाजार में चीनी के थोक मूल्य जोकि प्रमुख मंडियों में 1-12-1980 को 795 रुपये से 840 रुपये प्रति किंवद्दल पर चल रहे थे, गिरकर 16-2-1981 को 695 रुपये से 740 रुपये प्रति किंवद्दल पर आ गए हैं।

(ब) यद्यपि कुछेके राज्यों में चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को इस वर्ष भी अपनी गन्ने की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने में गुड़ और खंडसारी निर्माताओं के साथ भारी प्रतियोगिता करनी पड़ रही है लेकिन पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष उत्पलब्धता स्थिति, कुल मिलाकर, बहुत अच्छी है।

(ग) चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन का कोई वास्तविक अनुमान लगाना बहुत जल्दबाजी होगा। तथापि, 1981-82 में गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होने की आशा है इसलिए उस वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन चालू वर्ष 1980-81 में चीनी के 52 से 54 लाख मीटरी टन के प्रत्याशित उत्पादन की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक उत्पादन होने की आशा की जा सकती है।

(घ) सरकार ने बहुत से उपाय किए हैं जिनमें कुछेके महत्वपूर्ण उपाय इस प्रकार हैं:— (1) गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य में वृद्धि करना, (2) 1980-81 में जल्दी पिराई कार्य शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन, (3) नयी स्थापित चीनी फैक्ट्रियों और विस्तार परियोजनाओं के प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था को फिर से लागू करना, और (4) खंडसारी के उत्पादन पर लेबी लगाना।

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शशतात्त्वत : अध्यक्ष महोदय भैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं क्या 1977 से पूर्व सरकार चीनी का निर्यात करती थी? यदि हां, तो किस भावा में और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती थी?

कृषि तथा प्रार्थना वूनिंदाण और सिवाई मंत्री : (राब बोटेंड सिह) : प्रोडक्शन के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा गया है। इसके लिए तो अगर अलग से नोटिस दें तभी बता सकता हूं।

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शशतात्त्वत : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि देश में चीनी की कीमत कम हो इसके लिए सरकार निकट भविष्य में क्या कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है? साथ ही देश में अधिक गन्ना पैदा हो इसके लिए क्या किसानों को कोई इन्सेन्टिव देने का सरकार का विचार है?

राब बोटेंड सिह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शुगर की कीमत कम करने के लिए सबसे बड़ा उपाय है कि पैदावार बढ़ाई जाए और पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए हमने बहुत से उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें मिलों को हमने अरलीकशिंग के लिए इन्सेन्टिव दिया, जिसकी वजह से 50 फीसदी पिछले साल की निसवत अक्सूबर, नवम्बर में ज्यादा शुगर बनी। दूसरी मिलों को भी इन्सेन्टिव दिया ड्यूटी और दूसरी चीजों में तथा की सेल के लिए ज्यादा कोटा दिया। जो 25 साल पुरानी मिलें हैं, उनकी कैपेसिटी 1250 टन से नीचे है, उनके लिए भी इन्सेन्टिव की स्कीम बनाकर दी है, जिसकी वजह से काफी पैदावार बढ़ी है। आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल बावजूद इस बात के कि किसानों को भड़काने के लिए कोशिश की गई।

एक भावभीय सवाल : किनके द्वारा?

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह : कुछ पोलिटिक पार्टीज की तरफ से । मैं शुगर की बात कर रहा हूँ । मीठी-मीठी बात कीजिए और मीठी बात सुनिए ।

उसके बाबजूद भी पिछले साल की निस-बत इस साल शुगर की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ी है । जनवरी 1977-78 में 11 लाख 55 हजार टन के करीब चीनी की पैदावार हुई थी, उसके मुकाबले में इस साल 12 लाख 19 हजार टन की पैदावार हुई है, यानी काफी बढ़ गई है । यदि मैं आपको 7 फरवरी 1977-78 तक के आंकड़े बताऊं तो शुगर सीजन में 25 लाख 99 हजार टन शुगर बनी थी, जबकि इस साल 7 फरवरी तक 29 लाख 12 हजार टन शुगर पैदा की जा चुकी है । काफी बढ़ोतरी पैदावार में हुई है । मिलों को गन्ना खूब जा रहा है । किसान बहुत खुश है, खूब गन्ना दे रहे हैं । आपकी कोशिशों के बाबजूद भी सरकार की नीति बहुत सफल सर्वित हो रही है ।

श्री सतीश अध्यवाल : कीमतें व्यां नहीं घट रही हैं ?

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह : कीमतें भी घट रही हैं ।

श्री सतीश अध्यवाल : कहां घट रही हैं ? दिल्ली की राशन शाप पर चीनी नहीं मिल रही है ।

... अध्यवधान ...

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह : कीमत काफी घट गई है । इस बतत भी कीमतें काफी नीचे हैं ।

श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए मंवी महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जनवरी, 1980 में पिछले साल 21 लख टन चीनी आपके पास थी, उसके बाद इस साल में 39 लाख टन चीनी की पैदावार हो गई, जोकि आपके हिसाब से गिर गई और आपके कहने के मुताबिक आपने इम्पोर्ट भी

किया था । हमारे देश में मैक्सिमम कन्जम्पशन 54 लाख टन था और देश में चीनी भी काफी थी, तो भी पिछले साल जनवरी के महीने में ओपन-मार्केट में विहार में 25 रु. किलो और बम्बई में 18 रु. किलो चीनी बिकी और आप कहते हैं कि दाम गिर गए हैं । राशन की दुकानों पर चीनी एवेलेबल नहीं है । बाजार में 7 रु. 80 पैसों के हिसाब से चीनी मिलती है, तो इसके लिए आपके पास क्या जवाब है कि आगे चलकर चीनी के दाम आप कितने घटा सकते हैं ?

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लैबी की शुगर होती है, उसके दाम तो सरकार कल्ट्रोल करती है, वह तो हमने पिछली बार भी 2 रु. 85 पैसे के हिसाब से तकसीम की और जब ओपन मार्केट में दाम ज्यादा बढ़ते हुए दिखाई दिए, तो आपको यह भी मालूम है कि जितनी फी फी-सेल कोटे की फैक्ट्रीज की शुगर थी, वह भी फैक्ट्रीज के सहयोग से, मिलों के अपने बालन्डी आफर को मन्जूर करके हमने 6 रु. किलो के लगभग तकसीम कराई । वह भी सिर्फ इसलिए कि दाम बहुत बढ़ने लग गए थे और उसके बाद फिर यह सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ । फी सेल की जो शुगर होती है, उसमें फैक्ट्रीज दामों पर बेच सकती है और उसको सरकार कल्ट्रोल सीधे तरीके पर नहीं करती, क्योंकि जो सस्ती शुगर हम जनता को सप्लाई करते हैं, कास्ट प्राइस पर फैक्ट्री से लेकर, फी शुगर से उनको अपना नुकसान पूरा करना होता है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One way of keeping down or reducing the price of sugar in the open market is not to keep on increasing the price of levy sugar. If the price of levy sugar is increased, you cannot expect the price in the open market to come down. I would like to know from

him, in view of the statement he has made that he expects the production to go up considerably in the present year and next year also, whether they will at least consider reducing the price of levy sugar by that 65 paise which they had increased per kilo in last December, whether the total quota of levy sugar as compared with free sale sugar will be increased to give some relief to the consumer since the production has increased.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The price of 65 per cent of the production which is taken in the levy system is based on certain calculations according to a formula. And this price for levy sugar is paid to the factories with a view to ensure that the producers get a remunerative price for the sugarcane which they supply to the factories. Therefore any drastic reduction in the price of levy sugar that is being paid to the factories will also decrease their capacity to pay the farmer for the sugarcane. Therefore, in view of the need for giving a remunerative price to the farmers and also to supply sugar to the people at a reasonable rate through our public distribution system, all these prices are gone into in detail. At present there is no question of increasing the levy sugar percentage from the present 65 per cent because that has been worked out already, and we think that any increase in the quantity in the levy sugar will only put up the price of sugar in the free market.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It must be the opposite.

→ (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I agree with the Minister that in view of the price paid to the agriculturist a certain increase in the price of sugar is but natural but the consumer should also not suffer in the open market. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether he would enter into an informal agreement with the mill owners to

see that the open market sugar is sold at a reasonably fair price, particularly in the season when there is a great demand for sugar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We always try to persuade the sugar mills to try and not to make undue profits. And we seek their cooperation as we did last time. They voluntarily offered to hand over all their sugar stocks to the Government for sale at a fixed price.

International Year of Disabled Persons

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*86. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:**
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the International Year of Disabled Persons is being organised this year;

(b) if so, the specific schemes which the Central Government propose to undertake, including legislation, to rehabilitate the handicapped persons, specially during the current year; and

(c) the allotments for the various schemes proposed State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the existing programmes for the disabled persons are being strengthened and new programmes are being evolved in the context of International Year of Disabled Persons. A Working Group has been set up to examine the question of legislation in this field. Significant programmes are as under:—

(i) Under the scheme of Integrated Education, Government of India

meets 50 per cent of the cost on certain items on a fixed scale. These include among other things, salary of teachers, transportation costs, cost of books and stationery, assessment costs and cost of initial equipment. Further liberalisation of the scheme is being considered.

(ii) Scholarships are given to disabled persons from class IX onwards to pursue education. Stipends are also given for in-plant training.

(iii) There are 11 vocational rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped set up in various States by the Ministry of Labour which are giving vocational training and helping the handicapped persons to secure gainful employment.

(iv) Grant is given to voluntary organisations upto 90 per cent of the cost for training, education and rehabilitation programmes for the disabled persons.

(v) 3 per cent vacancies have been reserved under the Government of India and in Public Sector Undertakings in group 'C' and 'D' posts.

(vi) There are 18 Special Employment Exchanges to identify and provide placement facilities for the handicapped. Opening of more Special Employment Exchanges and a Special Cell for the disabled in other selected employment exchanges is under consideration.

(vii) Ministry of Petroleum have decided to reserve 10 per cent of dealerships/agencies for certain categories of disabled persons and have prescribed a roster for this purpose.

(viii) Ministry of Communications has decided to allot telephone booths for the disabled persons, including the blind.

(ix) Under differential rate of interest scheme, loan is available to disabled persons and institutions upto Rs. 1500/- as working capital loan and Rs. 1000/- on term loan at 4 per

cent rate of interest. This is to promote self-employment ventures.

(x) Weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salary paid to blind or physically handicapped persons by an employer in respect of employees whose salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000 in a year is allowed under Income Tax Act. This is to encourage employment of physically handicapped persons.

(xi) National Awards are given each year to outstanding employers of the disabled persons and most efficient employees.

(xii) Government sponsors research in areas of rehabilitational aids for the handicapped.

(xiii) Cost of diesel/petrol is being subsidised to facilitate mobility of the disabled.

(xiv) A new scheme for rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients is under consideration of the Government.

(xv) A scheme for giving free/subsidised aids and appliances to the disabled persons is also under consideration.

(c) No state-wise allotment of money is made for the various schemes.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House that a casual attitude has been taken by the Government in respect of a very important issue like the handicapped class of society. Practically two months of the International Year of the Disabled Persons are over. Still, what is the reply that is being given? The reply that is being given is that the new programmes are being evolved in the context of the International Year of the Disabled Persons. Secondly, in the statement 15 programmes have been shown out of which four have been stated to be under consideration. Thirdly, while answering a question on 1st December, 1980 about legisla-

tion, the hon. Minister had stated that the working group was examining the question of legislation and that it had yet to submit its report to the Government. More than two months have passed still the answer is the same. That shows that the Government is taking a casual attitude towards this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Does the Government propose to observe the year of disabled sincerely and seriously? If so, how is it that new schemes are not ready until now? Who is responsible for this? When will these new schemes be finally ready for implementation? When was this working group set up? When will it submit its report?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is fully aware of the fact that the Government is very sincere in implementing the schemes that we have already decided upon.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about seriousness?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If he cares to go through the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House I am sure the hon. Member will be fully convinced that the Government means what they have stated in the statement.

For the information of the House I may state here some of the schemes which have been finalised by us. There are about 8 or 10 schemes which have been finalised and orders are now going to be issued about these. These schemes are going to be introduced for the first time for disabled persons.

At present, 50 per cent of the cost of this integrated education is met by the Central Government. Now it is proposed that 100 per cent cost of the

scheme be met by the Central Government.

Rates of incentives for the teachers, cost of books and stationery, assessment costs, costs of initial equipment are being revised upward.

A new scheme of supply of aids and appliances either free or at 50 per cent subsidy depending on the income of the disabled/parents of the disabled, has been formulated. Persons whose income is upto Rs. 750/- 100 per cent subsidy will be given to them. To persons whose income is between 751 and Rs. 1500, 50 per cent subsidy will be given to them. This scheme is being introduced for the first time.

To implement the reservation of 3 per cent vacancies under Central Government and public sector in category C and D posts certain operational details such as reserving specific points on 100 points roster and identification of jobs which disabled persons can perform have been finalised.

State Governments has also agreed in the recent conference of State Ministers of Social Welfare to make 3 per cent reservations of vacancies in certain categories of posts.

More special employment exchanges, special cells for disabled in selected normal employment exchanges, vocational rehabilitation centres, skill training centres and rural rehabilitation centres are proposed in the Sixth Plan.

Like this, there are about 8 to 10 schemes. I would not take much time of the House to read all this.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What about the working group?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The working group is at the final stage of drafting its report. They have almost completed their deliberations.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Who, according to the Government, is a disabled person? What is the approximate number of disabled persons in the country? How much amount are you going to expend on them in this international year of disabled persons?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We do not have the exact number. The census operations have begun and they are going to tabulate and give the exact information. This information was made available on the basis of the sample survey conducted by the Survey of India people.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Minister has stated that he will be serious and sincere about the displaced persons. In the programme it is stated that there are 11 vocational rehabilitation centres in the various States. I would like to know whether those States which are now not covered by vocational rehabilitation centres will also be covered this year. Similarly, in item No. (vi) it is mentioned that 18 employment exchanges are existing in the country. You will agree that 18 employment exchanges and 11 vocational rehabilitation centres are not sufficient to meet the demands of the displaced persons. Those States which do not have vocational rehabilitation centres and employment exchanges, will they be covered this year, taking advantage of the International Year for the Disabled Persons? Thirdly, apart from providing hearing aids and spectacles, will the Government provide artificial limbs in case there is a demand?

MR. SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members to be precise in their supplementaries and not to ask more than one question, saying parts a, b, c and d. I am going to allow only one supplementary in the future, not so many parts.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am very glad that the hon. Member is now fully convinced of the sincerity of the Government in implementing the programme, that we have undertaken.

The vocational rehabilitation centres are as follows: Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped Kurla, Bombay; Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad..

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you read the whole list?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He wanted information about these centres and the employment exchanges. I have the information but I do not have the time.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already taken too much time. So, it may be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री मूल च द डगा: इतने टाइम के बाद भी आप यह नहीं बतला सके हैं कि कुल कितने डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह प्रश्न तो पूछ लिया गया है, कोई नया सवाल पूछिये।

.... (शब्दान्त)

श्री मूल च द डगा: मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो विवरण लोग हैं, उन में क्या मेन्टली रिटार्डेंड पर्सन्स भी आते हैं या नहीं? इस के अलावा आप यह बतलाइए कि आज तक आप ने कितने श्राद्धियों को नौकरी पर लगा दिया है और कहां वहां पर लगाया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल आप अलग से पूछ लीजिए?

Come to the pointed question.

श्री मूल च द डगा: किन किन लोगों को सर्विस पर लगाया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल इस से कहां उठता है?

can you answer this question at the moment?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as employment opportunities is concerned, the number of handicapped people registered with the employment exchanges is only about 90,000.

So far about 24,000 handicapped people have been given placement.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाएंगे कि विकलांग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष के उपलब्ध में 1 तारीख को विकलांग लोगों ने जो मांग पत्र आप को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को समर्पित किया था और उस पर लाठी-चार्ज भी हुआ था, तो उस मांग-पत्र में उनकी क्या क्या मांगें हैं और उन पर कोई आप ने विचार किया है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बहुत पुरानी बात है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष में उन पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ है और उन्होंने एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है, तो उस पर आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।.... (उपवास).... जो डिमांड्स उन्होंने रखी है, उन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है। लाठीचार्ज का जबाव तो होम मिनिस्ट्री देगी लेकिन इस का जबाव तो आप दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get agitated. I do not think it is relevant.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: regarding demand....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a wild goose chase. Any relevant portion can be answered.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I will required notice.

Drough Conditions in Karanataka

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*87. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any report from

the State of Karnataka regarding drought conditions in that State;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Central Team visited Karnataka from the 29th to 31st December, 1980 to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation and to estimate the requirements of funds by the State Government. On receipt of the revised Memorandum from the Government of Karnataka on the 17th January, 1981, the Central Team finalised its report which was considered by the High Level Committee on Relief on the 5th February, 1981. On the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee, a proposal to approve a ceiling of expenditure is now under consideration of the Government of India.

Statement

The Government of Karnataka in the Memorandum on 'Scarcity Conditions', has stated that agriculture in the drought affected areas suffered due to prolonged dry spells and failure of rainfall during the critical stages of crop growth.

According to the Memorandum of the 144 Taluks in the 15 affected districts, 101 Taluks have been affected by drought conditions—49 Taluks fully and 52 Taluks partially. A total population of 82.33 lakhs and a cropped area of 31.43 lakh hectares have reportedly been affected. According to the State Government, shortage of drinking water is being

faced in a number of villages and the situation is likely to aggravate during the coming months, also due to failure of both kharif and rabi crops fodder scarcity reportedly may become critical during the coming months.

The Memorandum outlined various drought relief measures taken by the State Government to combat the drought situation in the State. These are:—

1. Suitable contingency plan for drought affected areas for taking up alternative crop.

2. Acceleration of the departmental works covering in particular minar irrigation, soil conservation, roads afforestation etc. Employment Affirmation and Rural Communication schemes to provide employment to the agricultural labourers.

3. Drilling of a large number of additional bore wells, digging open wells and taking up of Rural Water Supply Scheme to provide drinking water.

The original Memorandum projected a requirement of Central assistance of Rs. 28.0 crores during 1980-81 which was revised to Rs. 205.21 crores and 50,000 M.Ts foodgrains till June, 1981.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: May I suggest that Questions 87 and 88 may be taken together.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. May be included.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): They may be taken separately because Members-concerned may like to put specific questions differently.

Karnataka's position is different. Some Members may be interested only in Rajasthan and not in Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 87.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Parts (c) and (d), have not been answered properly Karnataka is facing a very

acute and dangerous situation so far as drought is concerned. About fifteen districts are affected 101 Talukas are affected and 82.33 lakhs people are affected by this drought. People are migrating from place to place for want of work. There is shortage of drinking water. There is no fodder for the cattle and the cattle are dying. May I know from the hon. Minister the amount allotted by the Central Government to Karnataka to face this problem. Has this amount been properly spent by the Karnataka Government? If not, what is the action taken by the Central Government?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Reply to the part of the question which the hon. Member referred to has already been given. It was after receipt of the Memorandum from the Karnataka Government that the Central team visited the State and submitted its report. That report has already been taken into consideration by the High level Committee and money has already been sanctioned for relief measures. Reaction of the Government is visible. The team was sent. Some relief has already been provided in the form of money allocation. A sum of Rs. 6,65,00,000 was sanctioned for the period upto 31st March, 1981. After the money has been spent, the progress of the relief work has to be reviewed by the Central Government through another Central Team that may visit the State in March. Further report will be received as to how much more money is required for further relief.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I received some complaints that the money allotted to the State for this purpose was not spent on that. What is the reaction of the Government? Has it received any complaint from the State Government that the money allotted has not been properly spent?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is for the State Government to make on the spot assessment of the needs and requirements of the particular area and even a particular district. The Central Government cannot direct the State Government to allot a fixed pro-

portion of the money that is provided by the Centre to a particular district or block. But the State Government, we hope, will fulfil its responsibility. Work will be reviewed by the Central Government Team which is likely to visit in March.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know whether the amount sanctioned has been properly utilised for the purpose?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put that question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: He has not answered whether the money sanctioned was properly utilised.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that another team will be going. That is what he answered.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: By sitting here, without sending a team to review, we cannot say whether the money has been spent or not. The money has to be spent by 31st March. The time is still there for the relief measures and spending this money.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Kolar District is facing the worst type of drought. The people are going to a distance of 18 kilometre to fetch water. Even water for drinking is not being provided. What is the type of assistance given so far to that particular area? Not only that, the performance of the FCI is not satisfactory. Is the Government thinking of opening some more branches and also of opening more issuing centres in that particular area? What is the quantity of rice and wheat that has been made available to this area?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would not be able to tell the quantity released for a particular area or District just as I cannot say how much money has been spent on any particular District by the State Government.

The first point was about the drinking water arrangements. Under the Plan schemes Rs. 80 lakhs has been

provided as advance Plan assistance to the State Government for drinking water supplies. Apart from that there is another Rs. 20 lakhs given for drinking water schemes under the non-Plan fund. Foodgrains also were supplied to the State Government for food for work programme.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Issuing Centres.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Well, the suggestion will be taken into consideration. It is for the State Government to suggest if any more centres are required in the State. We shall take into consideration the recommendations of the State Government. But the responsibility for issue of foodgrains in the blocks and the level below is that of the State Government. The State Government gets foodgrains from the depots of the FCI.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Provided the food is there.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is enough food available in Karnataka. There is no shortage at all. Under the Food for Work Programme there was a carry over quantity of 26325 metric tonnes and so far during the year about 58325 metric tonnes of foodgrains has been made available to the State Government under the Food for Work Programme. Apart from that material support in cash also has been provided. Rs. 326 lakhs has been given for material support and Rs. 104 lakhs towards wage support—cash component for Food for Work Programme.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: In Karnataka, almost all the dry districts are affected by drought. The coastal areas are also affected due to heavy rains. In view of the fact that the entire dry area of the State is affected by drought, the assistance of Rs. 6.6 crores is quite insufficient. I learn that the State Government has asked for more funds. May I know whether the Government is prepared to sanction that amount? Secondly, about the food component, I may tell the hon. Minister, from my

own experience, that there is no food-available there. It may be available on paper. Wheat is not available there; jowar is not available there; ragi is not available there. Jowar and ragi are the main food there. But they are not available. May I request the hon. Minister to see that at least wheat made available to the people there?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Wheat has been given to the State according to the quota allotted for that State. At present, there should be no shortage of foodgrains as such in Karnataka. Karnataka produces enough rice also and we have been asking the State Government to procure rice, as much as possible, which they can also use for their own needs. I have already stated that the State Government's request for more funds will be taken into consideration after the money that has been sanctioned already has been spent and the Central team has visited the State again in March.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As has come out in the course of the answers, it is a fact, that Karnataka is suffering from a very acute drought. Similar is the situation in Rajasthan about which you are going to have next question. So also is the situation in Rayalaseema from where our President comes. About 10 million people are at the moment suffering. It is the worst drought in living memory. In the entire country, about 100 million people are victims of drought. My question is this. These little fire-fighting operations are not going to provide the solution. Would the Government stop immediately-spending any further money on the Asian Games which is running upto several hundred crores of rupees and divert all this money to provide relief to the people in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere where the drought conditions are very acute?

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He must answer. Everybody here is demanding more money. (Interrup-

tions) You will have the Asian Games and also the drought. Then, don't ask for more money.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: In Karnataka, out of 19 districts, more than 14 districts are in acute drought condition. Apart from the man not getting food, the cattle is not getting fodder. The situation is very acute in districts like Bijapur. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he would visit the drought affected areas and see the condition of the people there so that he will himself be convinced and provide early necessary relief to those people there?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I visited Bangalore sometime back and I discussed the matter with the State Government. After the Central team has visited the area, I will certainly try to find time to visit the drought-affected districts if I possibly can get away during the Parliament session. But, as it is, since our officers have visited most of the drought affected districts in Karnataka and a Central team is proposed to be sent again for the purpose next month, I do not think it is immediately necessary to visit the area.

Drought in Rajasthan

*88. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering Rajasthan State as a seriously drought affected State this year;

(b): if so, what assistance Central Government would provide to Rajasthan State;

(c): whether it is also a fact that Udaipur, the second most populous district of Rajasthan, is facing severe drought for the second year due to water scarcity following less than average rainfall; and

(d) if so, in such circumstances, what type of assistance Centre have provided to the people of Udaipur District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b): According to the reports from the State Government, due to deficiency in the rainfall and the long dry spells, all the 26 districts in Rajasthan have been affected by drought in varying degrees.

At the request of the State Government, a Central Team visited Rajasthan from the 27th to 30th November, 1980 for an on the spot assessment of the drought situation. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2019.50 lakhs has been approved for purpose of Central assistance. In addition, the State Government has been sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 7.50 crores for kharif and Rs. 9 crores for rabi for the supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers. Under the Food for Work Programme, the Government of Rajasthan were allocated 1.10 lakh M.T. of foodgrains in the beginning of the current financial year, in addition to the carry-over stock of 93,226 M.T. from the previous year. Besides, under the National Rural Employment Programme an additional allocation of 10,400 M.T. foodgrains and cash assistance of Rs. 182 lakhs towards material component and Rs. 57.20 lakhs towards wage support have been sanctioned. Though the allocation for Rajasthan was 10,400 M.T. of foodgrains, as much as 20,000 M.T. had been released for them in advance. A special allocation of 10,000 M.T. of cement has also been made by the Central Government for drinking water schemes.

(c) and (d). According to the memorandum presented by the Government of Rajasthan, 1739 villages out of 3180 villages in the district of

Udaipur have been affected on account of drought conditions. Implementation of relief operations including district-wise allocation of funds is entirely the responsibility of the State Government to whom the Central assistance is released for the State as a whole. It is for the Government of Rajasthan to distribute the Central assistance according to the requirement of any particular district affected by drought in the State.

AN HON. MEMBER: It could have been laid on the Table of the House. It is too long.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I replied to all your supplementaries in advance.

श्री बृद्धाच द्वजैनः अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान सरकार ने जब अपने मैमो-रेन्डम के द्वारा 173 करोड़ रु० की मांग की है किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्टडी टीम और हाई लेविल कमेटी आन रिलीफ की सिफारिश के आधार पर सिर्फ 20 करोड़ 19 लाख 50 हजार ६० स्वीकृत किये हैं एवं शार्ट टर्म लोन खरीफ एवं रबी के लिए 16.50 करोड़ ६० की स्वीकृत की है। जो स्थिति है और जिस प्रकार का भयंकर सूखा इस साल राजस्थान में पड़ा है, पिछले साल भी था और जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर में पिछले तीन सालों से जो सूखा पड़ा हुआ है उसको देखते हुए क्या यह धन अपर्याप्त नहीं है? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्पेशल सीवियरिटी आफ कैलामिटी का क्लेम मान कर दूसरा अध्ययन दल वहां भेज कर एडवांस प्लान कंट्रीव्यूशन के अलावा

Advance Plan Contribution half as grant and half as loan Para 14 Page 53 of the Report of the Seventh Finance Commission, 1973 के आधार पर बकाया सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है?

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह: इस में तो शक नहीं कि राजस्थान में सूखा बहुत बुरा पड़ा है और पिछले साल भी था। उसके बाद और हालत खराब हो गई, जब इस साल भी सूखे की हालत वहां पर पैदा हो गई। लेकिन सरकार ने जितनी मदद की है, वह पहले साल की निस्वत बहुत ज्यादा है। आनंदेबल मेम्बर एप्रिशिएट करेंगे कि मार्च, 1980 तक कोई 20 करोड़ इपये की मदद भारत सरकार की तरफ से मिली थी सूखे के बारे में, लेकिन उसके बाद इस साल 40 करोड़ इपये की मदद मिल चुकी है। इसका मतलब यह है कि पिछले साल में पिछनी गवर्नरमैट के टाइम में राजस्थान को जो मदद मिली थी, उस से दुगनी तो इस सरकार ने दे दी है। लेकिन सूखे या किसी और मुसीकत का पूरा मुश्वावजा देना किसी भी सरकार के लिए नामुमकिन है। भारत सरकार कुछ कायदे-कानून के मुताबिक काम करती है, और कुछ प्लान में तथा कुछ नान-प्लान में सहायता देती है। कुछ एक्सेलरेटिड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की स्कीम है। उसका पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार ग्रान्ट के तौर पर देता है। सूखे की हालत में वह भी बढ़ा दिया जाता है। उस में राजस्थान में कुएं बनाने के लिए ज्यादा रकम दी गई है। सरकार जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा दे सकती थी, उस इलाके को देखने के बाद, टीम की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, उतना भारत सरकार ने देने की कोशिश की है।

हमने सिर्फ टीम पर ही भरोसा नहीं किया, बल्कि खुद प्रधान मंत्री वहां गई। उन्होंने दूर-दूर इलाकों में जा कर हालत को देखा। उन्होंने जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के इलाके में लोगों से बातचीत की और उनकी तकलीफें मालूम कीं। प्रधान मंत्री खुद उस इलाके को देखने के लिए और लोगों की तकलीफें

मालूम करने के लिए गई, इससे मालूम होता है कि भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कितनी परेशानी है। इसके बाद राजस्थान के लिए जो कुछ सरकार कर सकती थी, वह किया गया है।

श्री बृद्धि चंद्र जैन: राजस्थान के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। कि पश्चु बड़ी संख्या में मर रहे हैं। चारा, फाड़र, बहुत ही मंहगा है, सब्सीडाइज्ड रेट पर कोई चारा नहीं बिक रहा है। इसके अलावा सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट ने राज्य सरकार को ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्जिंग नहीं दिये हैं जबकि राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह उसको पे कर सके। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्जिंग और अन्य सहायता देगी, जिससे वहां पर पशु बच सकें? क्या सरकार नियंत्रण के लिए गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रेजिंग फैसिलिटीज, ग्रेजिंग लेड और फारेस्ट फी आफ कास्ट देने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार है? यदि ऐसे कदम नहीं उठाए गये, तो पशु बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मरेंगे, जैसे कि वे अब मर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत कमज़ोर है।

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह: मंत्रियों की तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान दिया गया है। उसके लिए हमने मुख्तलिक स्कीमों के तहत रुपया दिया है। 1 करोड़ इपया हमने कैटल फीडिंग सेंटर्ज बनाने के लिए, दिया है। इसी तरह धास काटने के लिए इकट्ठी, करने के लिए, सहायता देने के लिए रकम दी गई है। डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन की मार्फत भी काफ़ी रुपया दिया गया है। चारे के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के

लिए 77 लाख हपया दिया गया है। यह सारा व्यौरा तो बहुत बड़ा है। अगर आनरेवल मेम्बर मांगें, (व्यवधान) बहुत काफी अर्सा पहले श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा ने मुझे लिखा था और मेरे नोटिस में लाया था कि राजस्थान के मवेशियों को आस-पास की स्टेंड्स में जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। उसी बक्त हम ने उन तीन सरकारों को चिट्ठी लिखी थी। गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश को मैंने खुद चिट्ठी लिखी। (व्यवधान) हमने दूसरे राज्यों से दरखास्त की है कि वह राजस्थान के मवेशियों को चराने के लिए इजाजत दे दें। तो जितना हो सकता है किया है जो सहायता हम ने राजस्थान को दी है उस में 50 प्रतिशत ग्रान्ट है और 50 प्रतिशत लोन है। सारा लोन ही नहीं है, पचास प्रतिशत उस में ग्रान्ट भी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री दोलत राव लालन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि राजस्थान में गत दो तीन वर्ष से भयकर कहत है और वहां की हालत बड़ी खराब है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी भयकर और खराब स्थिति होने के बाद भी सूखे की स्थिति केवल घोषित की गई है, इस को अकाल क्यों नहीं घोषित किया गया? एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं.... (व्यवधान)

श्री महोदय : एक ही सवाल काफी है।

.... (व्यवधान)

राव बीरेंद्र सिंह : जो सहायता राजस्थान को दी जा रही है वह भयकर हालत को देखते हुए दी जा रही है। इस में उस को क्या घोषित किया गया इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। भारत सरकार

और राजस्थान सरकार पुरी मुस्तैदी से उस स्थिति से निपटने की बात कर रही है। अभी तक राजस्थान से मवेशियों के भरने को कोई रिपोर्ट हमें नहीं मिली है। इसलिए यह सवाल करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stadia for Asian Games in Delhi

*82. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of the Stadia construction for Asian Games;

(b) the progress achieved so far; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure the completion of the Stadia in time?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Stadia under construction for Asian Games, 1982 are:

(i) Main Athletic Stadium of 75,000 seating capacity in Lodi Road Complex;

(ii) Indoor Stadium of 25,000 seating capacity in the Rajghat Sports Complex;

(iii) Swimming Pool of international standards at Talkatora Garden; and

(iv) Renovation of the National Stadium.

(b) and (c). PERT Charts have been prepared for each construction work laying down the target dates for the completion of different stages and aspects of construction. All these works are expected to be completed by June, 1982. The progress reports on each of these works are submitted by the construction agencies every fortnight and these reports are reviewed by the works Committee and

the Steering Committee regularly. The progress reported so far is satisfactory.

Bridge between Consumers and Subsidised Flour Mills

*84. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that actual consumers are not benefited by the subsidy given to the flour mills; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose for the benefit of the consumers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Exploratory Fisheries Project

*89. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take steps to strengthen the exploratory fisheries project for the survey of deep sea fisheries resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir, Under the VI Plan the Government propose to further strengthen the Exploratory Fisheries Project.

Implementation of National Rural Employment Scheme in Orissa

*90. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of wheat allocated and supplied to Orissa Government for the implementation of

National Rural Employment Scheme during 1980-81

(b) whether priority was given in the scheme to the tribal districts of the States; and

(c) if so, the total quantity of wheat allocated and supplied to the tribal and non-tribal districts of Orissa in 1980-81 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A total quantity of 1,47,760 metric tonnes of foodgrains including the carry-over balance of the previous year has been allocated and re-released under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the States to undertake execution of larger number of works in tribal areas and to earmark 10 per cent of the resources under the Programme for investment on works having direct impact on the socio-economic life of scheduled tribes.

(c) Out of 13 districts in the State, three districts, which have large tribal population have been allocated 20,440 M.Ts of foodgrains out of the quantity of 1,00,500 M.Ts given as fresh allotments under Food for Work and National Rural Employment programme during 1980-81 over and above the unutilised balance of 47,260 M.Ts carried over from the previous year.

Implementation of Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River

*91. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has raised objections relating to the implementation of the

Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River;

(b) if so, the details of the objections raised by that Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (a) No reference in this regard has been received by the Centre from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

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

Increase in price of Milk of D.M.S. and Mother Dairy

*92. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board has suggested that the price of DMS and Mother Dairy Milk be increased; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Management Committee of the Delhi Milk Scheme who is also the Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board had proposed that the selling price of toned milk sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme may be increased from Rs. 1.80 per litre to Rs. 2.00 per litre. No decision has so far been taken on this proposal.

Matters relating to the Mother Dairy, Delhi are decided by a Management Committee of the National Dairy Development Board and no proposal for increase in the selling

price of its milk is under consideration of Government.

Shortage of cables

*93. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of cables is the main reason for the long waiting list for telephone connections; and

(b) whether it is a fact that State owned cable factories are starved for orders and at the same time cables are being imported from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No, Sir. Shortage of telephone cables is only one among a number of constraints is providing telephone connections on demand.

(b) No, Sir. Capacities of all State-owned telephone cable factories are being fully utilized and only the gap between total requirements and supplies from existing indigenous factories is being bridged by imports.

Procedure and criteria for selection of sportsmen for Asian Games

*94. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the procedure and criteria for selection of sportsmen of all the States and parts of the country to participate in the proposed Asian Games in November, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The selection of Indian sportsmen for participation in the Asian Games to be held in November, 1982 in New Delhi is the responsibility of and will be done by the Indian Olympic Association and

the National Sports Federations concerned. They are expected to select through their Selection Committee, the best sportsmen in the respective disciplines in the country on the basis of their performance at the selection trials irrespective of the State or the region they come from.

Diversion of funds by DDA

*95. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the extent of amount diverted by the DDA for purposes other than housing out of the deposits by the prospective buyers of DDA's LIG, MIG and other flats during the last two years;

(b) the projects for which the money was spent or is being spent by the DDA stating the amount in each case; and

(c) the reasons which necessitated diversion of deposits and its impact on the housing programme in respect of LIG and MIG?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that money deposited by the prospective buyers of D.D.A. flats is being utilised towards housing schemes only.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply (a) above.

Talks with Bangladesh regarding Farakka

*96. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Farakka Pact with Bangladesh to ensure 40,000 cusec of Ganga water in the lean months through Bhagirathi to save the Calcutta Port from ruination;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the points discussed and outcome of the meeting held in January, 1981 between India and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of 5th November, 1977 which provides for interim arrangements for sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows is in force for a period of five years.

(c) The Agreement provides that it will be reviewed by the two Governments at the expiry of three years and that further reviews shall take place six months before the expiry of the Agreement or as may be decided upon between the two Governments. The reviews shall entail consideration of the working, impact, implementation and progress of both the interim arrangements for sharing of the waters of the Ganga at Farakka and the long-term arrangements for augmenting the dry season flows of the Ganga. The Inter-Governmental meeting to conduct the first review had its first meeting in Dacca between 5th and 7th November, 1980 and its second meeting at New Delhi between the 7th and 9th January, 1981. The review exercise is still in progress and is scheduled to be completed at its next meeting proposed to be held in Dacca next month.

Setting up of Central Ground Water Development Corporation

*97. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Ground Water Development Corporation is being set up;

(b) if so, what are its salient features; and

(c) by what time the corporation is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for setting up of a Central Ground Water Development Corporation to supplement efforts for development of ground water especially in areas where there is large potential available but development thereof is lagging behind, is under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Since the proposal is at the consideration stage, it is not possible to indicate the salient features or the time schedule for setting up the Corporation.

सिचाई ने लिए पानी का बेकार जाना

*98. श्रीमती रुद्रासाही : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिचाई के लिए प्रयुक्त 40 प्रतिशत पानी बेकार जाता है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले नहरें और नालियों का नियन्त्रित करके 15 से 20 प्रतिशत तक पानी बचाया जा सकता है?

कृपि तथा ग्रामीण पुनिर्माण तथा सिचाई मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

(क) सिचाई प्रणालियों में जल-संचयनों स्थलों से लेकर खेतों तक वाष्पीकरण और जलाशयों में रिसन के कारण परिवहन प्रणालियों में रिसन के कारण, खरपतवार के कारण वाष्पोत्सर्जन होने के परिणामस्वरूप और प्रचालन के दौरान जल की हानि होती है। हानि की यह मात्रा प्रत्येक परियोजना में अलग-अलग होती है और यह कई बातों पर निर्भर

करती है। रिसन द्वारा लप्त जल अन-प्रवाह की दिशा में भूतल जल के रूप में पुनः प्रकट हो सकता है या भूमिगत जल भंडार में समाविष्ट हो सकता है जिसे लिफ्ट करके सिचाई या पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। अतः रिसन द्वारा जल की जो हानि होती है, उसे पूरी तरह से हानि नहीं समझा जा सकता। वाष्पीकरण और वाष्पोत्सर्जन द्वारा जिस जल की हानि होती है, वह पुनः उपयोग के लिए उपबन्ध नहीं होता अतः उसे पूरी हानि समझा जा सकता है। लेकिन इस हानि की मात्रा बहुत कम है। उत्तरी भारत के जलोढ़ मैदानों में कच्ची बूद्ध नहर प्रणालियों में नहर शीर्ष से उसके दोहने तक परिवहन के दौरान होने वाली हानि की मात्रा ग्रामतांर पर शीर्ष जल-निस्तार ((हेडडिस्चार्य) की मात्रा की 40 से 45 प्रतिशत तक मानी जाती है।

(ख) जी, हां, परन्तु नहरों और झीलों को पर्का बनाए जाने से पुनः प्राप्त होने वाले भूमिगत जल में कमी आ सकती है।

National Grid of Water System

*99. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme of having National Grid of Water System in India; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development which envisages creation of optimum storages on various rivers wherever feasible and transferring

after meeting the local needs, the surplus flows for utilisation in deficit regions by construction inter-connecting links. The details are yet to be finalised in consultation with the States. As per rough estimates, the scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 50,000 crores based on present day prices. The proposal envisages irrigation in an additional area of 25 m.ha. by surface flows apart from 10 m.ha. by increased use of ground water. The proposal also envisages generation of about 40 million KW. of power. It is proposed to take up surveys and investigations for creation of storages on and interlinking of Peninsular rivers shortly.

Chartering of Foreign Fishing Vessels during 1980 and 1981

*100. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any proposal for chartering foreign fishing vessels in 1980 and 1981;

(b) the names of such companies; and

(c) the number and details of chartered fishing vessels permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). During the calendar year 1980, the previous policy of chartering foreign fishing vessels operated by foreign crew was under review and hence no fresh permission for chartering of such vessels was given to any party. However, one company namely M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, Bombay applied for chartering of two Thai fishing vessels on bare-boat basis. As this did not involve operation by foreign crew, permission was granted to this company subject to the requisite clearance under the M.R.T.P. Act, in fact, the company did not charter any vessels in pursuance of this permission.

As regards calendar year 1981, no permission for chartering foreign vessels has been given so far. A revised Charter Policy has been announced on the 27th January, 1981. Proposals for chartering of foreign vessels during the remaining period of the current calendar year will be considered in accordance with this Charter Policy.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा मीनाक्षी गार्डन में सीवर लाइन विछाया जाना

801. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा पश्चिमी दिल्ली के मीनाक्षी गार्डन क्षेत्र में सीवर लाइन विछाने के लिए हाल ही में खुदाई का काय शुरू किया गया है;

(ख) क्या मीनाक्षी गार्डन के निवासियों ने वहां पर इस सीवर लाइन के विछाए जाने पर आपत्ति की है;

(ग) उनके आपत्ति करने के मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं;

(घ) यदि पुरानी सीवर लाइन को 18 अथवा 20 फुट और बढ़ाया जाता तो क्या 800 फुट की इस नई सीवर लाइन की आवश्यकता न पड़ती है;

(ङ) क्या वहां के निवासियों के जोखिम पर 12.20 फुट सीवर लाइन विछाने का एक प्रस्ताव भी उपायकृत (जल) को पेश किया गया था जिसको उन्होंने मंजूर कर दिया था ; और

(च) नई लाइन खोदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ब) तथा (ग). मीनाक्षी गार्डन के कुछ निवासियों ने नई सीवर लाइन को बिछाने का विरोध किया, क्योंकि उनके अनुसार, सीवर को नई लाइन पर दिक्पर्वितन करने से दुकानदारों को कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होंगी।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) मीनाक्षी गार्डन के कुछ निवासियों ने दिल्ली नगर निगम के उपायकृत (जल) को अपने जोखिम से बर्तमान लाइन पर सीवर को बिछाने के लिये कहा है। उपायकृत (जल) ने एक तकनीकी समिति का गठन किया जिसमें तीन अधीक्षक इंजीनियर थे उन्होंने सिफारिश की कि पहले के एलाइनमेंट पर सीवर को बिछाना सम्भव नहीं है और कि सीवर को नई लाइन पर बिछाया जाय जिसके लिए पहले प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया गया था।

(च) अजय इनकलव के सीवर का एक छोटा सा भाग जो कि बर्तमान दुमंजिले भवन की नींव से लगभग 2 फुट की दूरी पर बिछा हुआ है, 10 फुट चौड़ी संकरी लाइन से गजरता है। सीवर की गहरायी लगभग 13 फुट है। सीवर को बदलने के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया था कि 14 फुट की गहराई की जाय जो कि संकरी लैन में संभव नहीं था क्योंकि इस संकरी लाइन से बर्तमान भवनों को खतरा था। इसको देखते हुए यह बिचार किया गया एमं गहरे सीवर को नई लाइन पर बिछाया जाय जो मीनाक्षी गार्डन से गजरता है।

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Assam

802. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fate of three Assam Sugar units at Nowgong, Kamrup and Dibrugarh is still unsettled;

(b) if so, the reasons of Assam Industrial Development Council's reluctance set up these new units in the State; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited was granted three licences in 1974 for the establishment of new sugar factories at (i) Kamrup District Nowgong (ii) Borbori District Kamrup and (iii) Goipani, District Dibrugarh in Assam.

(b) The Government of Assam changed their mind of setting up these three factories in the public sector and wanted instead to set the three factories in the co-operative sector. They were unable to mobilise share capital in respect of Kamrup and Dibrugarh District and because of no progress having been made even in four years, these two licences were revoked. The Government of India is not aware of whether the Assam Industrial Development Corporation was reluctant to set up these factories.

(c) On the request of the Government of Assam the licences for establishment of a sugar factory in Nowgong District was transferred in May, 1980 in the name of a co-operative society vis. Nowgong Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Kampur, District Nowgong. This licence is valid upto 30th June, 1981. As per progress reported by the society in January, 1981, land for the factory has been arranged and tenders for supply of plant and machinery have been floated. According to the Government of Assam the factory is likely to go

into production during 1982-83 crushing season.

Special Assistance to SC and ST Farmers

803. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry has any proposal to give special financial assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes farmers for their agricultural development during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers of Orissa for this purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, special priority has been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families in the matter of providing assistance. At least 30 per cent of all families assisted under this programme will be from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At least 30 per cent of the subsidies and loans are expected to go to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The assistance under the IRD Programme is available for agriculture, animal husbandry, rural industries, traditional handicrafts, trades and any viable economic activity.

(b) All the 314 blocks in Orissa have been covered under this programme and the likely outlay for Orissa in 1981-82 would be Rs. 18.84 crores. Out of this allocation at least 30 per cent would be made available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families, with matching loans from banking institutions.

एजेंसियों को दिया गया कागज का कोटा

804. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कापी निर्माताओं के राज्य वार नाम क्या है जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कागज का कोटा दिया था तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितना कितना कोटा दिया गया और उनके द्वारा नियंत्रित दरों पर कितनी कापियां और रजिस्टर आदि बेचे जाने थे ;

(ख) किन किन एजेंसियों ने इन शर्तों का पालन नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चक्रवर्ण) : (क) से (ग) सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को कागज आवंटित करती है जो बाद में कापियों के निर्माण सहित विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए कागज आवंटित करते हैं सरकार ने राज्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी है कि कागज से कापियां ही बनाई जाएं तथा उनका वितरण केन्द्रीकृत राज्य एजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जाय । राज्य सरकारों से कार्यक्रम का अच्छी तरह से निरीक्षण करने तथा दोषी पाए जाने वालों के मामले में अपेक्षित दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए भी कहा गया है ।

Loan Disbursed by Credit Co-operative Banks in Orissa during 5th and 6th Plan

805. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan disbursed by the credit co-operative banks in Orissa during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of persons from the weaker section of the society of Orissa which have been benefited by such loans during the same period; and

(c) the programme of the co-operative banks of Orissa for the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The total amount of loan disbursed by the Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives and Co-operative Land Development Banks in Orissa, the number of persons from the weaker sections benefited by such loan during the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79) and the loans advanced to them are indicated in the Table below:—

	Total loans advanced	Out of this, loan to weaker sections	Amount
	No. of borrowers.		
	Lakhs		
Short-term loan	10890	12.79	5204
Medium-term loan	3375	3.54	1900
Long-term loan	2932	N.A.	N.A.
•			

(c) The programme of agricultural credit through Cooperative during the 6th Plan period (1980-81 to 1984-85) is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)	
Total loans to be disbursed	
Short-term loan	
(level at the end of 1984-85)	100
Medium-term loan (Cumulative)	100
Long-term loan (Cumulative)	85
50% of the above loan is expected to be the share of weaker sections.	

Damages of Foodgrains of F. C. I. Godowns at Panchapur

806. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains worth Rs. 10 crores were destroyed in a fire in the godowns of the F.C.I. at Panchapur, Bihar on 28th April, 1980;

(b) if so, whether any investigations were made for the causes of the fire; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In the fire in the Food Corporation of India's open storage at Panchapur, Gaya, in Bihar on 28.4.1980, 1,079 tonnes of wheat was lost while another 1,635 tonnes was damaged. The total cost of this damage due to fire has been assessed at about Rs. 30 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The investigation of the cause of fire has been entrusted to C.I.D. of Bihar Government. The report of the C.I.D. is still awaited. Departmental investigations made have, however, come to the conclusion that the fire was accidental and no one could be held responsible for it.

Automatic Telephone Exchange in Punjab during Sixth Plan

807. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Punjab where Telephone Exchange are scheduled to be automated during the Sixth Plan;

(b) which of these will be provided with S.T.D. facilities within the State and outside; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve the telephone services in the industrial cities like Amritsar, Ludhiana and Jullundur in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Ropar, Faridkot and Pathankot.

(b) All of them.

(c) (i) Telephone exchanges are being expanded.

(ii) Open-wire subscriber lines are being replaced by underground to telephone cables.

(iii) Main underground telephone cables are being pressurized by dry air.

(iv) Reliable broad band trunk media like Microwave, Coaxial cables and U.H.F. are being planned to connect these cities to various other places.

Raj Bhawan Simla

808. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Raj Bhawan at Simla, which was the property of the Central Government was reduced to ashes in a devastating fire which raged over six hours on the 12th January, 1981;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss caused as a result of this fire in this building including the structure, costly furniture, carpets and other valuable antiques;

(c) whether any investigation into the causes of this fire has been made at the Central Government level; if so, its findings and if not, why not; and

(d) the outcome of the inquiry ordered by the Himachal Pradesh Government into this fire?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total loss to the Central Government is estimated as under:—

(i) Capital cost of building.—
Rs. 76,078/-

(ii) Electric Installations.—
Rs. 5,495/-

(iii) Water supply & sanitary installations.—Rs. 8,477/-

Furniture, carpets and other valuable antiques were provided by the State Government.

(c) No inquiry into the causes of the fire has been made at the Central Government level as the State Government had already ordered an inquiry in this regard.

(d) The report of the inquiry has not yet been made available to this Ministry by the State Government.

Price of Agricultural inputs

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

(a) the prices of inputs required by the farmers for various agricultural products; and

(b) the prices at which these agricultural products are sold?

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

Statement

Part (a)

Latest available prices of selected inputs

(Rs. per quintal)

Input	Retail Price
<i>Fertiliser (a)</i>	
(i) Urea	200
(ii) Di-Ammonium Phosphate	305

(iii) Muriate of Potash 110

Seeds (b)

(i) Paddy 245—275

(ii) Hybrid Maize 450—550

(iii) Hybrid Bajra 800

(iv) Hybrid Sorghum 700—1000

(v) Wheat 310

(vi) Jute 650—700
(after deducting subsidy of Rs. 200/-)

(vii) Pulses 462—750

Tractor (c)

Per Unit

(i) Zetor 2511 50686

(ii) Swaraj 735 57958

(iii) MF—1035 63819

(iv) Ford 3600 80640

(v) Tafa 504 67826

(vi) Eicher 40810

(vii) Sartaj (Swaraj) 35700

(a) Statutory maximum retail prices w.e.f. 8-6-1980.

(b) Sale prices fixed by N.S.C. as on 1-1-1981.

(c) Retail prices as on 15-1-1981.

Part (b) *Prices of Foodgrains and commercial Crops prevailing during harvest period*

State	@ Paddy	@ Jewar	@ Bajra	@ Maize	@@ Wheat	@@ Gram	@@ Arhar
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	108—128	120—126	—	125—130	—	—	280—300
2. Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bihar	115—138	—	—	—	140—160	240—300	—
4. Gujarat	—	130—140	151—155	130—131	155—175	—	210—250
5. Haryana	102—108	—	108—120	—	110 120—126	—	—
6. Karnataka	130—140	115—140	125—140	—	—	—	425—510
7. Kerala	140—145	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	..	117—118	116—130	128—132	155—164	215—275	250
9. Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Maharashtra	..	160—190	120—145	—	158—159	..	..
11. Punjab	98—102	..	..	125—136	117—120	..	..
12. Rajasthan	..	125—130	122—132	122—126	125—137	225—238	..
13. Tamil Nadu	123—127	116—141	115—130	..	..	..	..
14. Uttar Pradesh	102—110	150	116—130	125—135	118—127	220—270	240—265
15. West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

@:—Prices prevailing during October-December, 1980

@@:—Prices prevailing during April—June 1980

State	@@ Urad	@@ Moong	* Groundnut	** Rape seed	* & Mustard	Cotton	*** Jute	** Sugarcane
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1. Andhra Pradesh	255—270	345—370	..	..	..	..	..	18.50 (Minimum)
2. Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	128—138	..
3. Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	155—160	..
4. Gujarat	..	..	350—425	270—282	..	..	..	..

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5. Haryana	350—410	..	..	23
6. Karnataka	250—354	..	320—357	..	23—25
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh	..	236	325	..	..	..	..
9. Orissa	160	..
10. Maharashtra	18 (initial)
11. Punjab	305—340	428—450	..	..	398—405	..	23—28
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu	—	..	480	..	17.50 (minimum)
14. Uttar Pradesh	270—300	370—400	280—340	410—455	..	..	22—23
15. West Bengal	440—520	..	219	..

@@:—Prices prevailing during April—June 1980.

*:—Prices prevailing during September—October, 1980.

**:—Prices prevailing during January—April, 1980.

***:—Prices prevailing during July—November, 1980.

Gujral Committee on Urdu

810. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the replies given to unstarred Question No. 863 on 16th June, 1980, and Unstarred Question No. 926 on 24th November, 1980 regarding Gujral Committee on Urdu and state:

(a) whether the sub-Committee set up to consider the recommendation of the Gujral Committee covering all the Ministries Departments of the Government of India has since completed its work and submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether with respect to the recommendations relating to States, views of all the States have by now been received;

(d) the details of views received from the States; and

(e) the steps being taken to secure implementation of recommendations of the Gujral Committee with respect to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Gujral Committee Report is being examined in consultation with the State Governments, Union Territories and other Ministries Departments of the Government of India. A Sub-Committee has been set up to consider the recommendations concerning the Ministry of Education and Culture. In its meeting held on 25th October, '80, it was decided to extend the scope of the Sub-Committee so as

to cover the whole Government of India. It was also decided to have further meetings with Central Ministries in respect of recommendations concerning them. Accordingly, the 4th meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on 19th February, 1981, with the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

2. Comments on the various recommendations of the Report have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan and the Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh and Delhi. The State Government of Nagaland and the Union Territory Administrations of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry have stated that they have no comments to make. The State Governments of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and West Bengal have stated that the Report is under study and their comments would be available thereafter. They are being regularly reminded. Replies from the States of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, are awaited. They are also being reminded regularly.

3. Since most of the recommendations concern the State Governments/Union Territories, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India other than the Ministry of Education and Culture, it will take some more time to take a final view. A special officer in the Ministry has been given exclusively charge of this work and every effort is being made to expedite the matter.

Water charges in Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi

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

(a) whether different rates on account of water charges are being recovered from the allottees of type III Government Quarters on Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount being charged; and

(c) the reasons for varying charges from the allottees of same type of accommodation in the same area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) From 1.5.1980 water charges are being collected at the rate of Rs. 16 per month.

(c) Question does not arise.

Allotment and supplies of wheat to various States during 1980

812. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allotment of wheat during the last year;

(b) how much wheat was supplied to the States during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the requirement of States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

Statement

Demand, allotment and supplies of wheat from Central pool to various State Governments/Union Territories during the year 1980

(in '000 tonnes)

States/Union Territories	Demand		Allotment		Supplies	
	Public distribution	Roller Flour Mills	Public distribution	Roller Flour Mills	Public distribution	Roller Flour Mills
Andhra Pradesh	129.0	217.5	117.5	150.46	50.1	117.6
Assam	381.75	90.0	202.0	76.24	98.6	132.1
Bihar	1370.0	505.0	620.0	407.46	378.0	249.5
Gujarat	190.0	198.0	121.0	158.92	121.7	142.1
Harayana	92.0	315.0	369.0	211.07	43.4	47.6
Himachal Pradesh	40.0	72.0	27.0	56.05	19.9	40.6
J. & K.	96.5	134.94	91.5	114.7	46.3	94.0
Karnataka	105.0	432.0	81.0	356.78	24.1	292.8
Kerala	120.0	120.0	102.0	93.26	47.2	65.1
Madhya Pradesh	810.0	173.92	615.0	150.9	422.4	65.5
Maharashtra	941.0	570.0	725.0	486.6	459.3	298.7
Manipur	6.34	6.97	6.49	6.35	0.8	1.5

(in '000 tonnes)

States/Union Territories	Demand		Allotment		Supplies	
	Public distribution	Roller Flour Mills	Public distribution	Roller Flour Mills	Public distribution	Roller Flour Mills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	14.3	14.2	12.19	10.86	—	20.8
Nagaland	10.0	19.0	7.0	13.94	—	15.8
Orissa	234.0	325.52	91.0	232.36	64.5	131.8
Punjab	103.0	571.0	95.0	434.4	65.1	213.9
Rajasthan	595.0	12.50	437.0	85.66	162.9	30.9
Sikkim	3.6	3.81	3.6	2.57	1.8	—
Tamil Nadu	42.5	727.0	34.5	607.78	21.9	333.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	9.75	35.0	9.8	1844	2.9	7.3
Uttar Pradesh	1236.0	755.0	855.0	476.75	684.1	378.7
West Bengal	2750.0	647.0	1415.0	538.66	689.8	424.4
A & N Islands	4.0	—	4.0	—	3.5	—
Arunachal Pradesh	4.21	0.23	3.65	0.13	2.2	—
Chandigarh	14.0	37.7	11.5	30.8	0.9	27.0
D & N Haveli	0.02	—	0.02	—	—	—
Delhi	442.0	470.1	397.0	409.22	354.8	385.6
Goa	18.0	16.6	17.5	12.78	10.2	8.9
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1.99	0.5	1.99	0.4	1.4	—
Mizoram	0.26	—	0.36	—	0.4	—

Charges for Trunk Calls between two Places not directly connected

813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PA RASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for determining the charges for trunk calls between two places which are not connected by a direct telephone line but which are within less than 20 Kms. of distance;

(b) the charges on this basis between (i) Bara (P.C.O. parented to Hamirpur C.B. Exchange) and Nadaun and (ii) Bhareri and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the actual charges realised at present from the subscribers are also the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken to rectify it?

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

(a) The charges for trunk calls, whether connected by a direct telephone or not, between two stations situated

in the same long distance charging areas or in two contiguous charging areas are determined on the basis of radial distance between the respective exchanges and for trunk calls between two stations situated in non-contiguous long distance charging areas on the basis of radial distance between long distance charging centres. However, in the case of long distance P.C.Os., charges for trunk calls are determined on the basis of radial distance between the calling stations to the parent exchange and between parent exchange and between parent exchange to called station.

(b) Bara P.C.O. and Nadaun SAX are parented to Hamirpur C.B. Exchange. The radial distance between Bara and Hamirpur is less than 28 Kms. and the charges per unit call is Re. 1/-. The radial distance between Nadaun and Hamirpur is more than 20 Kms. and the charges will be Rs. 2/- per unit call. Thus the charges per unit call between Bara P.C.O. and Nadaun SAX will be (Re. 1/- plus Rs. 2/-) Rs. 3/-. The radial distance between Bhareri and Hamirpur is less

than 28 Kms. and the charges will be Re. 1/- per unit call.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, this does not arise.

Provision of potable water to the villages in Orissa

814. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Orissa which have been provided with potable water during 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to supply potable water during Sixth Plan to all scarcity hit villages that are 1.6 km. away from safe drinking water source;

(c) if so, the number of villages which have been identified in Cuttack District to cover under the scheme during 1981-82; and

(d) the detail about the implementation of the above programme during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 1214 villages in Orissa have been provided with potable water during 1979-80 under the Minimum Needs Programme. Information for 1980-81 is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टरों की मुंडेर

815. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवंटित प्रथम तल के क्वार्टरों की मुंडेर इतनी नीची है कि हमेशा बच्चों के गिरने का खतरा रहता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुंडेरों के नीचे होने के कारण पड़ोसियों के बीच परदा नहीं रहता ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इन क्वार्टरों की मुंडेरों की ऊंचाई को बढ़ाने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) क्वार्टरों की छत पर मुंडेरों की दीवार की ऊंचाई 2 फुट 6 इंच है। यद्यपि इन क्वार्टरों का निर्माण 1949 के बाद से किया गया था, इसलिए किसी के गिरने के मामले में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट ध्यान में नहीं आयी है।

(ख) ये क्वार्टर 4,8,16 क्वार्टरों के ब्लाक में बनाए गये हैं। इसलिए वहाँ पूरा पर्दा नहीं हो सकता है।

(ग) इस समय मुंडेर की दीवार को ऊंचा करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Post Offices Telegraph Offices and
PCOs opened in the country**

816. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices/Branch post offices, Telegraph Offices, PCOs opened in the country at the end of 31st December, 1980, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Post Offices/Branch Post Offices, Telegraph Offices

and PCOs to be opened in the country during 1981, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Total number of Post Offices/Branch Post Offices extsting in the country as on 31-12-80 are indicated in the Statement I and the number of Telegraph Offices and PCOs in the Statement II.

(b) Circle-wise targets have not yet been fixed.

Statement—I

		Total No. of Post Offices as on 31-12-80	No. of B.Os. as on 31-12-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	15,999	11,362
2. Bihar	.	10,274	8,451
3. Delhi	.	535	124
4. Gujarat	.	8,362	6,566
Diu	.	6	
Daman	.	10	
Dadra Nagar Haveli	.	28	
5. J & K	.	1,298	1,002
6. Kerala	.	4,519	2,451
Mabco	.	4	
LMA	.	10	
7. Karnataka	.	9,284	6,500
8. Madhya Pradesh	.	9,928	7,980
9. Maharashtra	.	11,186	8,775
Goa	.	219	126
10. Assam	.	3,084	2,493
Tripura	.	601	504
Manipur	.	484	440
Meghalaya	.	403	347
Mizoram	.	238	213
Nagaland	.	212	182
Arunachal	.	187	157
11. Punjab	.	3,705	2,887
Haryana	.	2,366	1,639
Himachal Pradesh	.	2,334	1,894
Chadigarh	.	50	5
12. Orissa	.	7,159	5,939
13. Rajasthan	.	9,316	7,461
14. Tamil nadu	.	11,602	7,350
Pondicherry	.	93	48
15. U.P.	.	17,320	13,925
16. West Bengal	.	7,723	
Sikkim	.	119	
A & N Islands	.	78	

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Circle	Telegraph offices opened up to 31-12-80	LD PCOs opened up to 31-12-1980
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3388	2503
2.	Bihar	2479	1383
3.	Gujarat Circle Including	1185	484
	(a) Gujarat		
	(b) Dadra, Nagar Haveli		
	(c) Daman, Diu.		
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	284	157
5.	Kerala Circle including	1888	187
	(a) Kerala		
	(b) Lakshadweep Islands.		
6.	Karnataka	2579	1040
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1612	1025
8.	Maharashtra Circle including	1763	608
	(a) Maharashtra	70	8
9.	North Eastern Circle including	508	250
	(a) Assam.	27	14
	(b) Arunachal Pradesh	36	26
	(c) Manipur	63	50
	(d) Meghalaya	11	8
	(e) Mizoram	26	25
	(f) Nagaland	75	46
	(g) Tripura		
10.	North Western Circle including	553	213
	(a) Punjab	715	481
	(b) Haryana	356	112
	(c) Himachal Pradesh	18	6
	(d) Chandigarh		
11.	Orissa	825	485
12.	Rajasthan	1248	673
13.	Tamil Nadu Circle including	3381	1303
	(a) Tamil Nadu	36	10
	(b) Pondicherry		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3696	2361
15.	West Bengal Circle including	1097	553
	(a) West Bengal	21	16
	(b) Sikkim	15	6
	(c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands		

ग्रामीण ज़र्दों में और डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी अलग अलग व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) ग्राहकों को लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों को इसके लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनानी होगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए डाक तार विभाग 1978 में तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए 1980 में मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए थे। ये मानदण्ड जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि उपभोक्ता प्रस्तावक को क्या करना है, क्रमशः विवरण 'क' और 'ख' में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-क

दहातों इलाकों में डाकघर के लिए नए मानदण्ड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाक घरों को अब 1 मुरुख वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है:-

(1) सामन्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाक घर और

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाक घर।

1. सामन्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर :

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाक घर खोले जा सकते हैं:-

(क) प्रस्तावित डाक घर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाक घर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की आय होने की संभावना हो।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाक घर खोले जा सकते हैं:-

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाक घर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाक घर न हो, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाक घर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाक घर :

(1) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाक घर खोले जा सकते हैं:-

(क) प्रस्तावित डाक घर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाक घर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाक से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाक घर खोले जा सकते हैं:-

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए अथवा ग्रामों के समूह की आबादी 1.5 किलोमीटर में घेरे में 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए।

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाक घर नहीं होना चाहिए, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाक घर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

3. उपर्युक्त के बाद जूद भी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मानदंडों में से किसी के भी हर वर्ष डाक घर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (आन्तरिक वित्त सलाहकार के परामर्श से) एतद्वारा दिया जाता है। लाभ ग्राही/प्रस्तावक को अपने क्षेत्र के मंडल अधीक्षक डाक घर से सम्पर्क करना होता है।

(ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना

विभाग के सामान्य नियमों के अंतर्गत टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए प्रायोजनाओं की मंजूरी प्रायोजना का विस्तीर्ण मूल्यांकन करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के बाद ही दी जा सकती है कि वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय प्रत्याशित वार्षिक राजस्व से अधिक नहीं होगा किर भी ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवाओं का तेजी से विस्तार करने के लिए 1980 के प्रारंभ में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि 100 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने/उनका विस्तार करने के लिए निम्न उदारीकृत नीति अपनाई जाए।

(i) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 100 लाइनों तक की क्षमता वाले छोटे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने तथा उनका विस्तार करने के लिए प्रत्येक पृथक योजना के लाभकारी होने पर जोर नहीं दिया जाएगा। इसके बजाए ऐसे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने तथा उनका विस्तार करने के लिए निजी तथा सार्वजनिक (सरकारी टेलीफोन से भिन्न) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए मांग को आधार माना जाएगा।

(ii) 10 लाइनों वाला एक्सचेंज तब खोला जा सकता है जबकि एक ग्राम अथवा केन्द्रीय ग्राम से 5 किलोमीटर की अरीय दूरी के अन्दर पड़ने वाले ग्राम समूह में कम से कम 5 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग हो तथा प्रत्याशित राजस्व प्रत्याशित वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का कम से कम 35% हो।

(नीति का यह भाग तब अमल में लाया जाएगा जब 10 लाइनों वाले इलैक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज, जिनका अभी विकास किया जा रहा है, आसानी से उपलब्ध होने लगेंगे।

(iii) 25 लाइनों का एक नया एक्सचेंज 10 लाइनों के एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर तभी लगाया जा सकता है अथवा उसकी स्थापना की जा सकती है जबकि किसी ग्राम में अथवा केन्द्रीय ग्राम में से 5 किलोमीटर की अरीय दूरी के अन्दर पड़ने वाले ग्राम समूह में ऐसे 10 कनेक्शनों के लिए मांग हो तथा साथ ही प्रत्याशित राजस्व प्रत्याशित वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का कम से कम 40% हो।

(iv) 25 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज के बदले 50 लाइनों वाला एक्सचेंज तब लगाया जाएगा जब मांग 23 तक पहुंच जाती है तथा 50 लाइनों के एक्सचेंज का 100 लाइनों तक विस्तार तब किया जाएगा जब मांग 46 तक पहुंच जाती है तथा साथ ही प्रत्याशित राजस्व प्रत्याशित वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का क्रमशः 60% तथा 70% हो।

(v) सामान्यता, किसी नए स्थान पर एक छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज की मूल क्षमता सर्वप्रथम 10 लाइनों से अधिक न हो। फिर भी, उस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि 10 लाइनों वाले इलैक्ट्रानिक ऐसे एक्सचेंज का अभी विकास किया जा रहा है तथा उस समय 25 लाइनों की निर्धारित क्षमता वाले सबसे छोटे एक्सचेंज उपलब्ध हैं 10 निजी तथा सार्वजनिक कनेक्शन (सरकारी से भिन्न) तक 25 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज खोलने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

2. उपर्युक्त उदारीकृत नीति केवल छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज खोलने/विस्तार करने के लिए ही लागू होती है। छोटे चल एक्सचेंज खोलने में कम से कम 5 आपरेटर नियुक्त करने पड़ते हैं इसलिए छोटे करचल एक्सचेंज

खोलने में कहीं अधिक घाटा होता है। अतएव 100 लाइनों से कम का कारबल एक्सचेंज खोलने के बारे में सामान्यतया विचार नहीं किया जाता है।

3. इस प्रकार दूर संचार संकिलों के अध्यक्ष उन मामलों में 25 लाइनों के छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजनाएं मंजूर करते हैं जहां कम से कम 10 संभावित उपभोक्ता 100 रु. की निर्धारित अग्रिम जमा सहित अपनी 10 मांगें पंजीकृत करा देते हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए वे खेत्र के संबंधित उपमंडल अधिकारी तार/टेलीफोन से संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

इस प्रकार के एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए समुचित भवन किराये पर लेने, एक्सचेंज उपस्कर विद्युत संयंत्र, वैटरी, केबुल, लाइन सामग्री आदि उपलब्ध करने की आवश्यकता होती है। सामान्यतया मंजूरी मिल जाने के बाद एक्सचेंज को चालू होने में लगभग 18 से 24 महीने लग जाते हैं।

Incentives for coconut Plantation in Coastal areas of Tamil Nadu

818. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5721 on the 28th July, 1980 regarding coconut plantation in coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and state the incentives provided to the private sector in order to utilise coastal areas in Tamil Nadu to develop coconut plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The information has been called for from Tamil Nadu State Government and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha when received.

Implementation of Bhargava Formula Regarding Distribution of Profits to Sugarcane Growers

819. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to follow the Bhargava formula in distributing the profits to the sugarcane growers; and

(b) if so, the details of the formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Bhargava Formula regarding sharing of the extra realisations from the sale of sugar by the sugar factories with the cane growers on a 50:50 basis was accepted by the Government and notified in the Gazette of India on 25.9.1974. The formula is being followed from the sugar year (October to September) 1974-75.

Post Offices to be opened in Madhubani Postal Division

820. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2787 on 8th December, 1980 regarding separate postal division for Madhubani and state:

(a) what is the list of the 25 Branch and 25 sub-post offices proposed to be reopened within Madhubani Postal Division;

(b) whether at Khajuri under Madhubani Block, Manoharpur under Umagaoon block Branch Post Office and at Bisfe, Baraha sub-post offices are to be opened;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the present list of sub-post offices within this division?

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

is no pending proposal for re-opening any Branch or Sub post office in Madhubani Postal Division. The Honorable Member was informed in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2787 on 8th December 1980 that during 1981-85, it is proposed to open 25 Branch post offices and 25 sub post offices. The location of these offices will be decided over the period depending on the emerging need of the places.

(b) and (c). Opening of a branch post office at Khajuri under Madhubani block has been found justified and sanction for opening is being issued by the Postmaster General, Bihar. No proposal has so far been received for opening a Post Office at Manoharpur under Umagaoon Block. Proposals for upgrading Bisfe and Baraha post offices to the level of sub post offices were examined and not found justified according to departmental norms.

(b) List of Sub Post Offices under Madhubani Postal Division

Lower Selection Grade Sub post offices	12
Departmental Sub Post Offices	25
Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices	34
Total	71
	4

Setting up of Sugar Factory at Brahamvar in South Kanara

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

(a) whether foundation for setting up of a sugar factory at Brahamvar in South Kanara has been laid recently;

(b) whether Government have fixed any target date for the factory to go into production; and

(c) if so when the factory will be completed and go into production and what will be its installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The validity of the industrial licence issued for setting up this sugar factory, as extended from time to time, is upto 6.11.1980. A request has been received from the undertaking for extending the validity of the licence upto 6.11.1981.

According to the information furnished by the Karnataka State Government, the factory is likely to be completed on or before 31.12.1982 and would go into trial production during 1982-83 sugar season. The installed daily cane crushing capacity of the factory will be 1250 tonnes.

Increase in security deposit/Quarterly Rent of Telephones

822. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the security deposit/quarterly rental in respect of telephone connections;

(b) if so, the facts with details;

(c) the reasons to increase the security deposit/rental etc. with retrospective effect and why no public notification was issued in this regard; and

(d) what steps are proposed to remove grievances of the telephone connection holders in this respect and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

Approval of Badanalla Medium Irrigation project

823. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project of Orissa;

(b) if so, the main features of the Badanalla Project;

(c) the measures taken by the Government of Orissa to include this project in Annual Plan of the Sixth Plan period;

(d) the funds provided by the State for preliminary work of the project in the year 1980-81 and utilised so far; and

(e) the funds proposed by that State for the year 1981-82 for Badanalla from State sector and the funds likely to be provided from World Bank assistance therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Badanalla Irrigation Project has been approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981 for an estimated cost of Rs. 11.39 crores. The project envisages construction of a dam near village Kenduguda across river Badanalla, and a left bank main canal to provide annual irrigation of 13745 hectares.

(c) The project has been included in the Draft Sixth Plan (1980-85) of the State.

(d) An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for the project for the year 1980-81 and the same amount is anticipated to have been spent during the year.

(e) The Government of Orissa had proposed an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for the project for the year 1981-82 and the same amount has been recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

The project is in the pipe-line for World Bank assistance and is under scrutiny.

Setting up of sugar mills in Harayana during Sixth Plan

824. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of sugar mills to be set up during Sixth Five Year Plan in Punjab and Haryana with details such as site chosen, amount to be spent and total capacity of the Mills, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): There is no fixed number of new sugar mills to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Punjab and Haryana. The number of sugar mills to be set up in Haryana and Punjab is subject to the overall guidelines and merit of each application received from these two States and from other areas.

Applications for grant of licences for establishment of six new sugar mills in Punjab and three in Haryana during Sixth Five Year Plan have been received by the Government for consideration. The location of these proposed new sugar mills are as under:—

Punjab :

1. Dhablan, Distt. Patiala.
2. Ajnala, Distt. Amritsar.
3. Faridkot-near Sandhwan Village, Distt. Faridkot.
4. Doraha, Tehsil Samrala, Distt. Ludhiana.
5. Budhalada, Tehsil Mansa, Distt. Bhatinda.
6. Sadhgarh, Tehsil Rajpura, Distt. Patiala.

Haryana :

1. Jind, Tehsil & Distt. Jind.
2. Shahbad, Tehsil Tanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra.
3. Palwal, Distt. Palwal.

The crushing capacity of each of these proposed new sugar mills will be 1250 tonnes cane per day. The present cost of each sugar mill of 1250 TCD is about Rs. 8 crores.

प्रायः सूखाप्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों के लिए ऋण के लिए पाव्रता

825. श्री छोत भाई गांधित : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रायः सूखाप्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्रों में ऋण के लिए पाव्रता के लिए छोटे किसानों की परिभाषा में संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) व (ख) गुजरात तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों ने छोटे किसानों को परिभाषित करने के उद्देश्य से असिचित जोतों के आकार में उद्धरणामी संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया था। गुजरात सरकार ने सुझाव दिया था कि अहमदाबाद जिले के अनुसुका तालुक में भूमि सीमा 3 से 7 हेक्टेयर तक बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मिर्जापुर जिला तथा बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के जिले में 2 से 3 हेक्टेयर तक भूमि सीमा बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव किया है। ये सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किये जा सके क्योंकि कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण समुदाय के अधिकतम उपेक्षित वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सिचाई की गहनता के अनुसार सिचित जोतों के लिए भूमि सीमा बढ़ाए जाने हेतु हरियाणा सरकार के सुझाव और बीकानेर, बाडमेर तथा नागौर जिलों में 7 से 10 हेक्टेयर तक असिचित जोतों

की भूमि सीमा बढ़ाये जाने हेतु राजस्थान सरकार के सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किए जा सके। हर अवसर पर प्रत्येक मामले में सिचाई की गहनता निर्धारित करना प्रशासनिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है। सिचित भूमि की 7 हेक्टेयर की सीमा पहले ही अधिक है।

अजमेर के लिए पेय जल योजनायें

826. आवार्य भगवान देव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अजमेर (राजस्थान) में पेय जल के गंभीर संकट को देखते हुए नगर की पेय जल संबंधी समस्या से निपटने के लिए कोई पेय जल योजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने और उसे शीघ्र ही क्रियान्वित करने का है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोजम नारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) कस्बे के लिये जब सप्लाई की द्वितीय पुनर्गठन योजना के अतिरिक्त जिस पर कार्य पहले ही चल रहा है, राज्य सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1980 में 14.65 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक आपातकालीन जल पूर्ति योजना स्वीकृत की है। इस योजना में सांदला और चतरी ग्रामों में लगभग 15 नये नलकूप और शहर के विभिन्न ग्रामों में 10

नलकूपों का निर्माण करके जल की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने का विचार है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Proposals for post offices and P.C.Os Pending for Talukas in Ratnagiri District

827. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) how many proposals for Branch Post Offices, Sub Post Offices and P.C.Os are pending in Mandangad, Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun and Ratnagiri Talukas in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra and since when;

(b) the details of proposals, Taluka-wise and period for which they are pending and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the implementation of the sanctioned proposals has also not commenced for months; and

(d) if the delay is due to shortage of materials, when the material is likely

to be available and when the implementation is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 21 proposals duly sanctioned for opening branch post offices in these talukas are pending since October, 1980. 2 proposals for opening sub post offices are pending implementation for less than 2 months. 16 proposals for installing PCOs are pending since 1978.

(b) Taluka-wise break up of the pending cases is given in the Statement. The branch post offices could not be opened as the targets for the financial year 1980-81 were already achieved. Opening of the sub post offices is being delayed due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. The PCOs have not been installed for want of stores.

(c) and (d). Implementation of the sanctioned proposals referred to in (b) above has not commenced yet. As regards installation of PCOs, there is acute shortage of line materials in the country. It is difficult to indicate when adequate stores for commencement of the above mentioned works will be available.

Statement

Taluka-wise break-up of pending proposals for Branch Post Offices, sub Post Offices and PCOs in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluka	No. of proposals for Branch Post Offices.	No. of proposals for sub post Offices	No. of proposals for PCOs and names of villages
1.	Mandangad	1	..	4 (i) Mhapral (ii) Ponderi (iii) Velas (iv) Veshur
2.	Dapoli	1	1	2 (i) Jolgam (ii) Kelashi
3.	Khed	13		2 (i) Bhelassi (ii) Khopri
4.	Chiplun	3		5 (i) Kolakwada (ii) Kalsule (iii) Kurte (iv) Shiral (v) Nandgaon
5.	Ratnagiri	3	1	3 (i) Harchori (ii) Karbude (iii) Pansap
Total		21	2	16

Prathama Examination

828. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons who have passed the Prathama Examination from Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag with English, Hindi, Geography and Mathematics are not being treated in field of Government equivalent to matriculation neither in Government service nor are being given admission to 11th Class in Delhi Schools; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government have given permission to recognise these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is a Voluntary Organisation registered under Societies Act. The examinations conducted by this Organisation have not been recognised as such for entry into Government service.

However, the Hindi standard of the Prathama Examination of this Organisation has been recognised as equivalent to the Hindi Standard of the S.L.C. only for determining the standard of Hindi where such a standard has been prescribed for any post.

As the Prathama certificate is not recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation certificate, the question of admission in class XI after passing the Prathama Examination does not arise, because admission to class XI in Delhi Schools is given to students who have passed class X examination from a Board of University equivalent to the Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Property Rules in Delhi

829. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILA. NI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the property rules of Delhi Municipal Corporation while calculating the house tax only construction cost and value of land is taken into account;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority includes area development fees, environmental fees, assistance for weaker sections, interest on capital etc. which have no relevance with cost of construction or value of land; and

(c) if so, the rule under which Municipal Corporation officers while calculating the house tax include the amount under these heads in rateable value?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However in cases where the cost of construction and value of land is not available rateable value of the property is determined under the provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

(b) The DDA disposes the dwelling units built by it at composite costs, which includes cost of land, cost of development of land and cost of construction. Factors like interest on capital, departmental charges, administrative charges, adjustments for administrative charges, adjustments for subsidising dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections and Community Service Personnel categories and for reducing the excessive cost of peripheral services in unpopular areas etc. from part of either the cost of development of land or the cost of construction.

(c) The MCD has reported that the rateable value of the property is determined on the basis of reasonable cost of construction and the market price of the land comprised in the premises

on the date of the commencement of the construction as provided in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Drinking water scheme for West Bengal

830. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that under the Rural Water Supply Scheme, a proposal has been sanctioned at Sultanpur, P.S. Mandirbazar, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal;

(b) if so, how many villages and population have been covered up under the said proposal;

(c) when the construction work was taken up; and

(d) how far the construction work has been completed and what is the probable date of supplying water to the villages concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Five villages have been covered. Information regarding coverage of population is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) 1977-78.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Inchampalli Dam

831. SHRI SANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the loss to the Maharashtra State in terms of submersion of fertile land rare animal species, Mineral Deposits, Forest Wealth as a result of the Inchampalli Dam Project;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted about the extent and variety of mineral deposits in the region that would be submerged and whether it will be possible to extract this mineral

wealth before the region is submerged under water;

(c) how many villages would be submerged under water and what would be the Adivasi population that would be affected thereby, and what are the proposed plans for their rehabilitation;

(d) what is the nature of representations against the proposed dam site at Inchampalli; and

(e) whether the Government of Maharashtra have represented on this issue and if so, its nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that, as per the feasibility report prepared by the Andhra Pradesh Government in May, 1980, the total submergence of land in Maharashtra due to the construction of Inchampalli Project will be 39,333 ha., of which about 14,000 hectares will be cultivable land. The State Government have further intimated that detailed investigations for rare animal species, mineral deposits and forest wealth which will be lost by submergence from Inchampalli Project are yet to be carried out.

(b) A preliminary surface survey for mineral resources in the submergence area of Inchampalli reservoir has recently been carried out by the Geological Survey of India, Nagpur. The possibilities of economic exploitations of the mineral deposits as well as the possibilities for extraction would be known only after sub-surface explorations, which are yet to be taken up.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that 61 villages of Maharashtra would come under submergence affecting a population of 27,400 persons, of which about 50 per cent would be the Adivasi population.

Proposals for rehabilitation are still being formulated by the State Government.

(d) In the representations received, it has been mentioned that the proposed would submerge large deposits of mine-

rals, large areas in Maharashtra, the Nasik-Jagdalpur National Highway, Kaleshwar Temple and Wali Hyder Dargah. It has been suggested in these representations that the height of the dam may be reduced and the dam site may be shifted downstream of the present site to minimise the submergence.

(e) No representation in this regard has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

Supply of Wheat

832. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether inspite of good rains the acute shortage of wheat is at present prevailing in many parts of the country and only *atta* is being supplied in the fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Keeping in view the stock position of wheat and to bring down the pressure on wheat it was suggested to the State Governments that *atta* might be issued through fair price shops in lieu of wheat. This was expected to bring down the consumption of wheat as *atta* is difficult to store over a long period. Some of the State Governments have favoured the suggestion while others have not.

Letter Addressed by Chief Minister of West Bengal Regarding Utilization of Foodgrains

833. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Minister of West Bengal has sent a letter to the President of India as well as Union Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction that the matter in regard to utilisation of foodgrains in West Bengal under the food for

work programme be referred to the Supreme Court of India under article 143 of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the action so far taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed a letter to the President dated 3rd December, 1980 and to the Union Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction dated 31st October, 1980. In the letter written to the President of India a request was made for a reference to the Supreme Court of India under Article 143 of the Constitution. But no such request was made in the letter addressed to Minister for Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction. The Government has examined the whole position and found that at no time the utilisation certificates submitted by the West Bengal Government aggregated to more than 50 per cent of total foodgrains released to the West Bengal Government under the Food-for-Work/National Rural Employment Programme, during the current year. The matter which related purely to arithmetical calculations was carefully considered in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the view taken was that the case did not involve any question of public importance and, therefore, did not deserve the exercise of powers vested in the President under Article 143 of the Constitution for making a reference to the Supreme Court.

Reservation of Job Quota for Disabled Persons

834. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Social Welfare Ministers held, recently in the capital has suggested for re-

servation of 3 per cent of seats for the handicapped unemployed candidates in the Government services and launching a special drive for their employment in the private and public undertakings; and

(b) if so, the salient recommendations of the Conference and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The recent Conference of Social Welfare Ministers considered the question of employment opportunities for disabled persons and made the following recommendations:

(i) 3 per cent reservation of job may be made for the disabled persons in all States in public employment.

(ii) More special employment exchanges should be opened wherever necessary and placement cells for the disabled persons may also be set up in other selected normal exchanges.

(iii) Voluntary organisations for giving training to the disabled persons should be promoted. These organisations may also be assisted to have placement cells.

(iv) Schemes should be drawn up to promote self-employment of the disabled persons.

These recommendations have been forwarded to the State Government for follow up action. The Central Government has already reserved 3 per cent post in category 'C' and 'D' for the physically handicapped persons in government and public sectors. In order to encourage employment in private industry annual awards have been instituted for outstanding employers and weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salary paid to the handicapped persons by employers, where such salary does not exceed

Rs. 20,000 per annum, is allowed to employers under Income Tax Act. In order to promote self-employment ventures, bank loans are provided to physically handicapped persons at differential rates of interest. Assistance is given to voluntary organisation providing education, training, rehabilitation, facilities and placement services to physically handicapped under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped. Scholarships are given under Scheme of "Scholarships for the blind, the deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped persons to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training on the shop/floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living and to become useful members of the society. Vocational Rehabilitation centres have also been set up to provide vocational training to handicapped persons to secure gainful employment.

दहेज, पाठियों और विज्ञापन

835. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :
श्री के० माल्लना :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि लोग अपने लड़के और लड़कियों के विवाह के अवसर पर बहुधा "फाइव स्टार" होटलों में पाठियां आयोजित करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों द्वारा इस प्रकार किए जाने वाले वेकार खर्च को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाने और दहेज प्रथा से मुक्ति दिलाने का है :

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि बैंकों और जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से दिए जाने वाले ऐसे विज्ञापन कि अपनी लड़की के

रु विवाह के लिए बचत करें आदि भी दहेज प्रथा को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और सशाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार इस समय ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसे विज्ञापनों और दहेज प्रथा के बीच ऐसा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इन का उद्देश्य किफायत और बचत की आदत को बढ़ावा देना है जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से बांधनीय है तथा सरकार इस मामले में दखल देना नहीं चाहती है ।

Poaching in Waters Near Nicobar Islands

836. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large amount of poaching in the Indian territorial waters in Nicobar District;

(b) how many cases of such violations by the foreigners were committed during the last three years and how many vessels or persons were captured; and

(c) what action was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Some poaching activity has been noticed in these waters.

(b) and (c). 36 vessels were sighted in the Indian territorial waters off Nicobar district since 1978. Eight vessels and 97 foreigners were apprehended during this period. Some of the vessels sighted were poaching vessels, some other were disabled vessels, some others were disabled case of poachers, the boats were arrested and investigation were instituted. Depending on the nature of activity and evidence available prosecution was launched against some leading to conviction in certain cases, while the crew in other cases was allowed to be repatriated. In case of disabled vessels, assistance was rendered to proceed to their destination.

Study by UNDP re: lot of women in Rural Areas

837. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study made by the United Nations Development Programme stating that development in the past has not brought any change for the majority of women in the developing countries particularly in rural areas;

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

(c) the steps taken to better the lot of women in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The study made by UNDP has not included India in its case-studies for which Syria, Indonesia, Haiti and Rwanda were taken up. The study, however, makes a mention of the situation in India in its general review.

(b) Government is aware of the situation of women particularly in the rural areas and appreciate the need for making concerted efforts to bring

them into the purview of the developmental programmes. Steps have been taken by various Ministries to expand the training and employment opportunities for rural women as well as to provide basic services to include improved water supply, protection of environment, better child care and maternity services, steps for improvement of the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups, etc.

(c) Ministry of Rural Reconstruction today has a very important role to play as far as the development and income of the rural people are concerned. The main thrust of the on-going programme is towards assisting the target groups consisting of the weakest element in the rural society. Identified families belonging to these target groups are provided with subsidies and loans for acquiring assets and resources which have the potential for providing employment and additional income to the beneficiaries.

The rural women work side by side with men. With a view to assisting them to improve their family living conditions and to remove their drudgery, it is proposed to provide a set of basic services. The programme aims at—

(i) optimising the impact of integrated rural development by providing for basic social services to the target group families;

(ii) demonstrating the positive impact of the participation of rural women's organisations in rural development;

(iii) bringing the women from weaker sections of society into the purview of the rural women's organisations;

(iv) reducing unemployment and significant under-employment of the rural women by improving their working conditions.

Pollution in Chembur area of Bombay

838. SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chembur area of Bombay is considered one of the worst air polluted areas of the country;

(b) the principal causes for pollution in that region; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The emissions from the seven major industries including two oil Refineries, one Fertilizer complex and one Thermal Power Station are mainly responsible for air pollution. The emission from vehicular traffic is also a contributory factor.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has stipulated the following measures to these seven industries for controlling air pollution in the area:—

(i) All the industries have been asked to use low sulphur fuel oil in place of furnace oil in order to control sulphur dioxide in the area.

(ii) Sulphur recovery plant should be installed by the two refineries.

(iii) Flue gas desulphurisation has been stipulated for M/s. Tata Thermal Power Station for reducing S.O. emissions.

(iv) The Fertiliser complex has been directed to instal all the control measures for their different units of operations.

In order to provide for the prevention and control of air pollution in the country, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1980 has been passed by the Lok Sabha and is pending before the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing.

Reversion of Principals by Delhi Administration

839. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 29 Principals Class I with more than 10 years of service were reverted by the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the post of Principal was Class II in 1970 when those were initially appointed by the Delhi Administration on the recommendation of a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee in 1970;

(c) when Kothari Commission regarded the post of Principal from Class II to Class I, reasons by their appointments were not got regularised from the UPSC during the past so many years;

(d) whether it is also a fact that majority of the affected Principals are ladies who could not defend themselves; and

(e) if so, what action is being taken to safeguard their interests?

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

(b) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration the post of a Principal was Class II post in 1970 and the Principals were appointed on an ad hoc basis in the absence of finalised seniority list of P.G.T. (Feeder cadre at that time) on the recommendation of the DPC constituted for the purpose.

(c) One PGT filed a writ petition in the High Court of Delhi against the seniority list of PGTs issued on 14th April, 1972. It was only on 1st August, 1979 that the seniority list of PGT (Male and Female) could be finalised and issued on the basis of High Court's order.

(d) Out of the 29 persons reverted, 16 are female Principals and 13 are male Principals.

3715 LS—4

(e) The Administrator, Delhi, after considering all the facts placed before him, has decided to annul the proceeding of the DPC ab initio and consequently, ordered cancellation of the orders of promotion/reversion issued on 19-9-1980 from the date of their issue; and, accordingly, these 29 reverted Principals have been restored to their original position. Promotion to the post of Principal is to be made from Vice-Principals and PGTs. The Seniority list of Vice-Principals is now being drawn up and the appointment to the posts of Principals on a regular basis will be made only when the list has been finalised, in consultations with the U.P.S.C.

Removal of portraits of national leaders

840. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1977, the Central and some State Governments had issued instructions for the removal of portraits of some national leaders from public places and Government buildings; and

(b) if so, the names of the leaders whose portraits were removed and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing are not aware of any such instructions having been issued by the Central or by some State Governments for the removal of portraits of some national leaders from public places and Government buildings.

Drinking water facilities

841. SHRI B. D. SINGH;
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI;
PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:

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

(a) the anticipated achievement in respect of the Fifth Plan targets for providing drinking water facilities and sanitation improvement both in the urban and rural area;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, stating the areas (with States) where progress in this respect has been unsatisfactory; and

(c) the plan, if any, drawn up by Government to meet the gap between demand and supply of drinking water and also to bring about sanitation improvements keeping pace with the anticipated growth of the population in the country in the eighties?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The revised Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) had provided an outlay of Rs. 920.41 crores under the State Sector and Rs. 10.27 crores under the Central Sector. However, the plan was terminated in 1978. The actual expenditure for the period 1974-78 was of the order of Rs. 770 crores.

(c) During the Sixth Plan period, the effect will be to provide drinking water supply to all the problem villages in the country. During the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981-90, it is proposed to provide safe drinking water and improved sanitation to the maximum number of the population in the urban and rural areas, consistent with the availability of resources.

Instruction by Pakistani vessel in Indian waters near Lakhpat Kutch

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

(a) whether, on or about 1st January, 1981, about thirtyone Pakistani mechanised vessels entered Indian Waters near Lakhpat in Kutch District, fired on Indian Fishing boats and robbed them;

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

(c) what action Government propose to take to ensure safety of Indian fishing boats and to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It has been reported that on 1st January, 1981, some Pakistani mechanised vessels had an encounter with four Indian fishing vessels off Lakhpat in Kutch district in which one Indian vessel was damaged, the tindal injured and the goods worth Rs. 8,400 were robbed.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs have already brought this to the notice of our Embassy in Islamabad.

(c) Patrolling is being intensified.

Sinking of Indian fishing boat by Sri Lanka Vessel

843. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian fishing trawler was sunk by a Sri Lanka vessel near the island Kachchativu on January 14, 1981 resulting in the loss of life of one Indian fisherman;

(b) whether another Indian fishing boat was also sunk at Kachchativu in March last year; and

(c) if so, the facts concerning the last incident and whether any representation has been made by our High Commission in Colombo in regard to this incident with a view to prevent recurrence thereof in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 5-3-80 about 50 Indian Boats were apprehended by Sri Lanka Navy. All the Fishing boats, except 2 which were alleged to be regular offenders, were released by Sri Lanka Navy on 6-3-80. One of these two boats developed engine trouble and sank while on tow.

Our concern over the incident has been conveyed to the Sri Lanka Government through their High Commission in New Delhi. We have also requested them to issue suitable instructions to concerned authorities in Sri Lanka to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future. The Sri Lanka authorities have since explained that the accident was due to collision under very poor visibility conditions when the boat was being towed out.

Food stocks in F.C.I. godowns

844. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the stocks of Foodgrains worth crores of rupees are still lying in F.C.I. godowns in the country for the last several years and are rotting;

(b) the total stock of foodgrains lying for more than one year, more than two years, more than three years and value thereof in each State separately;

(c) the reasons for such stocks being held up and not cleared foodgrains-wise;

(d) what steps are being taken by the Government to clear this stock and how much of the stock has become unfit for human consumption; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to fix responsibility for the damages caused to the foodgrains by the negligence of employees of the F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) Large stocks of foodgrains are in storage with Food Corporation of India but it is not a fact that the foodgrains are rotting.

(b) A statement in this regard is attached.

(c) The procurement and release of stocks is a continuous process and hence some stocks are always held in storage for different periods. Stocks are normally cleared on first come first out basis. Stocks of foodgrains are released, at times, depending upon their storage worthiness, operational factors, movement constraints etc.

(d) The Food Corporation of India has been advised to clear older stocks on priority basis. A total quantity of 71,594 tonnes of damaged foodgrains was available as on 1-1-1981 out of a total stocks of 9.91 million tonnes. Thus the quantity of damaged foodgrains works out only to 0.7 per cent.

(e) During the last three years (1978-79 to 1980-81) 12 officials of the FCI were held responsible for damages to stocks of foodgrains. In addition, in two cases officials of Central Warehousing Corporation/ State Warehousing Corporations were held responsible and in four cases godown owners/handling agents were found responsible for the damages in foodgrains.

Statement

Stocks held by Food Corporation of India—Age-wise beyond one year.

(Figures in 'ooo tonnes)

S.No.	Region	Wheat		Rice		Total paddy as on 11-81 **
		1-2 Years old	Above 2 years old*	1-2 years old	Above 2 years old*	
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	4.2	3.5	123.4	100.4	400.6
2. Assam	.	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	..
3. Bihar	.	..	14.7	..	0.8	15.8
4. Delhi	0.5	1.0	0.4
5. Gujarat	.	12.9	32.4	0.7	0.9	..
6. Haryana	.	25.0	7.3	60.5	18.0	245.4
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. J & K	1.5	..
9. Karnataka	4.2	..
10. Kerala	3.7	28.1	7.9
11. Madhya Pradesh	.	45.6	207.1	99.1	103.9	25.8
12. Maharashtra	.	..	39.6	11.4	197.6	..
13. North East Frontier
14. Orissa	.	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.6	9.6
15. Punjab	.	53.9	1.2	325.8	6.7	70.8
16. Rajasthan	.	152.0	296.0	12.0	20.0	6.2
17. Tamil Nadu	8.8	51.0	37.6
18. Uttar Pradesh	.	111.0	22.0	69.7	40.4	23.5
19. West Bengal	.	..	0.4	18.5	31.2	36.8
TOTAL		405.3	624.8	738.1	608.7	3276.4 2184.2 in terms of rice

Value in lakhs of Rs.

6740.0 10395.4 14082.2 11613.4 41672.3

*Information on stocks which are more than 3 years old is not readily available.

**Age-wise breakup of the stocks is not readily available.

Central Aid for flood affected areas of Orissa

845. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:
SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a total amount of Rs. 42 crores was given to Orissa in 1980-81 for overcoming the various difficulties caused by unprecedented floods in the State;

(b) whether it was on the recommendation of the Central study team which visited Orissa for assessing the damage and

(c) if so, the details of the heads for which this amount was advanced and whether the entire amount has been utilised by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) and (b). On the basis of the report of the Central Team which visited the flood affected areas in Orissa from the 8th to 10th October, 1980 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4288.58 lakhs on various items of relief, rehabilitation, repair and restoration of public works for the purpose of grant of Central assistance.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1925/81].

Visits of officials, Ministers and delegations to foreign countries regarding communication facilities

846. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of officials, Ministers and delegations from India have visited foreign countries and such delegations from foreign countries have visited India from 1st February, 1980 to 31st January, 1981 and had bilateral talks with their counterparts in regard to communication facilities with each other;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether some agreements and protocols have been signed during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details of each agreement and the benefits derived out of it by India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Inadequate Staff in P. & T. Department

847. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the work load of the P&T Department, staff is inadequate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether necessary steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts in different categories in P&T Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Staff are sanctioned as per the norms fixed by the Department. While by and large the staff would be adequate, inadequacy of staff has been observed in certain cadres and certain areas. This is partly due to time lag between the sanctioning of posts and recruitment of persons to fill them up and partly

due to rapid expansion, of P&T services.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to ensure provision of adequate man power for meeting the needs of the service. A system of short duty staff has been adopted to meet the situation arising out of shortage of staff. A standing pool of trained reserve has also been decided to be formed in various units so as to keep additional man power readily available for utilisation. The subordinate recruiting authorities have been directed to speed up the recruitment processes and fill up as many vacancies as possible by 31-3-1981.

Slums in India

848. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated slum population in India in the last year; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for the improvement of large number of slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a)

No accurate statistics of population living in slums are available. It has, however, been estimated that about 1/5th of the urban population may be living in slums.

(b) During the Five Year Plan period 1980-85, it has been decided to allocate Rs. 151.45 crores for environmental improvement of urban slums. This allocation is expected to benefit about 10 million slum dwellers.

Production of foodgrains, cereals and pulses

849. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BCSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual and estimated production of foodgrains cereals and pulses from 1977-78 to 1980-81, year-wise, and

(b) the factors responsible for rise or fall in the production in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) The estimates of production of foodgrains, cereals and pulses for 1977-78 to 1980-81 are given below:

(Production Million tonnes)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81*
Total Cereals	114.44	119.72	100.48	121.5
Total Pulses	11.97	12.18	8.37	11.5
Total Foodgrains	126.41	131.90	108.85	133.0

*Final estimates for 1980-81 would be available after June, 1981.

(b) During the period 1977-78 to 1980-81, a significant decline in food-grains production was registered in 1979-80, which was mainly on account of an acute and widespread drought in several parts of the country. In other years, the production has increased not only due to good weather conditions, but also on account of expansion of area under high-yielding varieties; increased consumption of chemical fertilisers; increase in irrigated area under crops; change in the cropping pattern through advancement in the sowing time of rice crop with the help of community nurseries; propagation of improved varieties through minikit programme; dissemination of new production technology through a massive programme of farmers training and education; etc. In addition, a three-pronged strategy has been adopted for increasing the production of pulses, which inter-alia includes (a) Accelerated efforts for yield maximisation, utilising the available technology; (b) increasing the irrigated area under moong, urd, gram, arhar, etc. and (c) inter-cropping of pulses with millets, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, etc.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाक घर

850. श्री कृष्ण दत्त मुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल कितने डाक-घर हैं ;

(ख) डाक घर या शाखा डाक घर खोलने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार उन शाखा डाक घरों के सम्बन्ध में बिल्डिंग के किराये के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान कर रही है जिनके पास अपनी बिल्डिंग नहीं है ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न डाक घरों और शाखा डाक घरों में कितने कर्मचारियों को धन का दुर्विनियोजन करने का दोषी पाया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) :

(क) 31-1-81 को हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघरों की संख्या 2334 थी ।

(ख) मानदण्ड विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में केवल एक डाक घर हेतु 10/- ₹० प्रतिमाह किराए के रूप में दिए जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न डाक घरों में 72 कर्मचारी धन का दुर्विनियोजन करने के दोषी पाए गए थे ।

विवरण

ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाक घर खोलने हेतु निर्धारित मानदण्डों का सारांश

ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाक घर खोलने हेतु मानदण्ड निम्न है :—

सक्षिप्त रूप से, ग्रामीण इलाकों के गांवों में डाकघर निम्न शर्तों पर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(1) ग्राम यातो ग्राम पंचायत मुख्यालय हो प्रथमा वहांका ग्रामादी कम से कम 2000 प्रथमा इससे प्रधिक होनी चाहिए ।

(2) वर्तमान डाकघर से उस ग्राम की दूरी कम से कम 3 कि० मी० होनी चाहिए ।

(3) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से अनुभानित ग्राम उसकी अनुभानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत होनी का अनुमान हो ।

पहाड़ी, जनजातीय तथा पिछड़े इलाकों के मामले में डाकघर निम्न शर्तों पर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(1) ग्राम या तो ग्राम पंचायत मुख्यालय हो अथवा वहां की आवादी कम से कम 1000 होनी चाहिए (इस उद्देश्य से 1.5 किमी 10 अरिय दूरी के भीतर के ग्राम समूह को भी हिसाब में लिया जा सकता है)

(2) वर्तमान डाकघर से उस ग्राम की दूरी कम से कम 3 किलो-मीटर होनी चाहिए ।

(3) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से अनुमानित आय उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान हो ।

पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में निर्धारित मानदण्डों में ढील दे सकते हैं ।

सामान्यतया ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले गए नये डाकघर विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर स्टर के होते हैं । विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों की विभागेतर एजेंट व्यवस्था करते हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना

851. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना कब लागू की गई थी और उस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) योजना के प्रभावी कार्यन्वयन के लिए क्या उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे और उनको नवीनतम उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं : और

(ग) क्या योजना उस उद्देश्य को पूरा कर रही है जिसको ध्यान में रखकर इसे शुरू किया गया था ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना सितम्बर, 1969 में लागू की गई थी । भारत सरकार द्वारा इस योजना में प्रारम्भ से वित्त वर्ष 1979-80 के अन्त तक 2,29,08,509/- रुपये किया गया था । चालू वित्त वर्ष राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के लिए योजनेतर 246.14 लाख रुपये तथा योजनागत 35 लाख रुपये का बजट है ।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एन० एस० एस०) तेशनल कैंटेट कोर (एन०सी०सी०) के विकल्प के रूप में अवर-स्नातक छात्रों को समाज सेवा तथा राष्ट्रीय उत्थान के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने, समुदाय जिसमें वे रहते हैं, की स्थिति तथा समस्याओं को समझने तथा सुलझाने, उनमें सामाजिक चेतना और श्रम की महत्ता के भाव पैदा करना तथा शिक्षित युवकों को समाज के और निकट लाने का अवसर प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई थी ।

योजना इस समय सभी राज्यों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्यान्वयन की जा रही है । कुछ राज्यों में +2 स्तर के छात्रों को भी शामिल करने के लिए योजना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है । आशा है कि 1969 में 40,000 छात्रों को लेकर शुरू की गई यह योजना, 1980-81 में 4.75 लाख कर्मियों के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लेगी । छात्रों को सड़कों, स्कूल भवनों, गांव के जोहड़ों और तालाबों के निर्माण और मरम्मत, बृक्षारोपण इत्यादि जैसे रचनात्मक कार्यों और इसके

साथ-साथ गहन सामाजिक उत्थान कार्य के लिए गांव को अपनाने, चिकित्सा, सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण के आयोजन ग्रामीण महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण, परिवार कल्याण, बाल देख-रेख, सामूहिक प्रतिरक्षा, गन्डी बस्तियों में सफाई अभियान, हस्पतालों में पड़े मरीजों की सहायता रक्तदान, बाढ़ सहायता कार्य इत्यादि जैसे कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करके, इस योजना के उद्देश्य काफी हद तक पूरे हो रहे हैं।

Reduction in supply of wheat to various States

852. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have reduced the supply of wheat to the States in the recent months;

(b) the quantum of wheat supplied by Government of India to the State

during the last 4 months, State-wise and month-wise; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) In the past two to three years, allotment of wheat was made as per demands received from the State Governments. It was found that lifting was lower than the allotments made. Keeping in view the need to conserve the stocks of wheat with public agencies the allotments of wheat to the State Governments and Union Territories for public distribution system and the roller flour mills were rationalised since August, 1980, so as to bring the allotment close to previous trends in the offtake.

Statement

SUPPLY OF WHEAT FROM CENTRAL POOL TO DIFFERENT STATES DURING SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1980*

(In 'ooo tonnes)

State/Recipients		Sept-ember	October	November	December
Andhra Pradesh	PD Mills	5.7 9.6	4.3 3.8	3.5, 7.3	2.9 7.5
Assam	PD Mills	8.6 9.8	8.2 10.2	7.3 10.0	7.3 9.2
Bihar	PD Mills	25.0 21.3	18.8 24.0	22.1 14.6	19.3 24.7
Gujarat	PD Mills	10.1 10.8	5.6 10.3	1.8 8.8	6.0 8.7
Haryana	PD Mills	0.1 7.3	0.1 3.6	0.2 1.9	0.1 5.0
Himachal Pradesh	PD Mills	2.7 2.9	3.0 2.5	1.6 3.4	3.0 2.3

(In 1,000 tonnes)

State/Recipients	PD Mills	September	October	November	December
		5.1 5.9	2.6 8.4	0.9 7.1	3.3 8.9
Jammu & Kashmir	PD Mills	3.1 17.2	1.6 22.0	1.9 18.6	1.9 20.0
Kerala	PD Mills	4.9 5.2	3.9 4.4	3.2 5.2	3.8 4.0
Madhya Pradesh	PD Mills	24.8 6.5	22.0 6.6	20.5 3.7	22.9 3.7
Maharashtra	PD Mills	43.2 26.1	38.9 30.0	25.8 24.1	41.0 29.7
Manipur	PD Mills	.. Neg	.. 0.5	.. 0.5	0.1 1.1
Meghalaya	PD Mills	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3
Nagaland	PD Mills	0.7	0.4	0.16	0.3
Punjab	PD Mills	3.8 15.2	1.4 16.2	2.3 15.1	9.5 7.7
Orissa	PD Mills	4.7 11.9	4.5 8.7	5.1 8.2	5.6 6.3
Rajasthan	PD Mills	8.2 3.6	6.7 3.7	5.7 5.6	4.2 1.4
Sikkim	PD Mills	0.1 ..	0.1 ..	0.2 ..	0.1 ..
Tamil Nadu	PD Mills	2.1 27.8	2.1 22.0	3.2 20.3	3.1 29.8
Tripura	PD Mills	Neg 0.9	0.3 0.2	0.7 0.5	0.4 0.5
Uttar Pradesh	PD Mills	52.6 29.9	58.2 29.5	32.4 28.9	22.4 29.1
West Bengal	PD Mills	77.2 21.9	62.1 33.4	54.1 26.5	54.4 40.2
Andaman & Nicobar	PD	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Islands	Mills	..	..	..	..

NB: PD-Public Distribution.

* Provisional subject to revision.

State/Recipients		September	October	November	December
Arunachal Pradesh	PD Mills	0.2 ..	0.1 ..	0.2 ..	0.3 ..
Chandigarh	PD Mills	2.8 2.8	0.1 1.6	0.2 2.3	0.5 ..
Delhi	PD Mills	28.1 28.3	27.5 26.0	33.2 26.4	37.5 24.8
Goa, Daman & Diu	PD Mills	0.9 0.8	1.4 1.7	1.2 0.9	0.9 1.1
Lakshadweep	PD Mills	Neg ..	Neg ..	Neg ..	Neg ..
Mizoram	PD Mills	0.1 ..	.. ..	Neg..	....
Pondicherry	PD Mills	0.1 ..	.. ..	Neg..	....

N.B. : P.D.—Public Distribution

* Provisional subject to revision.

Conference of Chief Ministers on use of Waters of River Cauvery

**854. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Conference of Southern Chief Ministers recently held at Madras on the use of water of river Cauvery;

(b) whether the Centre has suggested the idea of arbitration to resolve this issue and if so, the reaction of the States to this idea; and

(c) the steps that the Centre propose to take for resolving this problem expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) In the inter-State Chief Ministers' meeting on Cauvery Waters held at Madras on 27th December, 1980, the Chief Minister Karnataka presented a new approach to the problem based on ten principles enunciated by him. After discussions, it was agreed that all the States might

suggest amendments and modifications in the 1976 understanding and the approach adopted therein before 26th January, 1981 after which another meeting at Chief Ministers' level would be convened.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In pursuance of the decisions taken at the last meeting, the Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry have already sent their proposals. Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that they would send their proposals by middle of February, 1981. These are still awaited. After receipt of these proposals, it is proposed to convene another meeting of the Chief Minister.

Progress in giving Employment to Physically Handicapped Persons

**855. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-
YEE:**

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

(a) the State-wise progress in giving employment to the physically handicapped persons;

(b) the steps taken and proposed specially in various Ministries of the Central Government and Government Undertaking in the year 1981—a year for the disabled;

(c) the number of physically handicapped/disabled persons; State-wise; and

(d) how a physically handicapped/disabled person is identified for official purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) There are 18 Special Employment Exchanges in the country specifically set up for providing jobs to the handicapped persons. According to the information available, these employment exchanges had effected placements of about 22,499 handicapped persons by 31 December, 1980.

(b) For the employment of physically handicapped persons efforts are being made in three directions viz., employment in Government and Public Sector, increasing opportunities for self-employment and promoting employment in Industry and Trade. The following steps have been taken in this regard:—

(i) 3 per cent vacancies in Group C and D posts/services under the Central Government and comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the handicapped persons (1 per cent each for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped persons). A 100 point roster has also been prepared for this purpose.

(ii) Loans are provided to physically handicapped persons for self-employment ventures at differential rate of interest.

(iii) 10 per cent of all dealership/agencies of oil companies have been reserved for handicapped persons.

(iv) To encourage the employers to offer more openings to the handicapped persons, National Awards of

outstanding employers of the handicapped are given every year.

(v) Weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salary paid to the Handicapped persons by employers, where such salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- per annum, is allowed to employers under Income Tax Action encourage employment of handicapped persons.

(vi) 18 Special Employment Exchanges have been set up in the country to provide jobs to the handicapped persons.

(vii) Scholarships are given under Scheme of "Scholarships for the Blind, the deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped, to the physically handicapped persons to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training on the shop/floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living and to become useful members of the society.

(viii) Vocational Rehabilitation centres have been set up to provide vocational training to handicapped persons to secure gainful employment.

(ix) Assistance is given to voluntary organisations providing education, training rehabilitation facilities and placement services to physically handicapped under the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary organisations for the Handicapped."

(c) This information is not available as no comprehensive survey has been done to determine the State-wise number of disabled persons.

(d) The criteria for accepting a person as handicapped for the purposes for reservation in appointment are as follows:—

The Blind

The Blind are those who suffer from either of the following conditions:—

(a) Total absence of sight.

(b) Visual acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with correcting lenses.

(c) Limitations of the field of vision subtending an angle of 20 degrees or worse.

The Deaf

The deaf are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear, understand sounds at all even with amplified speech. The cases included in this category will be those having hearing loss more than 90 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ears.

ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED

The orthopaedically handicapped are those who have a physical defect or deformity which causes an interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.

Request from Kerala for Anti-sea Erosion Work

856. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of financial aid asked for by the Kerala Government for anti-sea erosion work in the State;

(b) what is the total financial aid given so far to the State for anti-sea erosion work;

(c) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to treat the loans advanced to the State so far anti-erosion work as out right grants; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to d). The Kerala Government is being given Central loan assistance since 1972-73 for undertaking works for protecting the coast line against sea erosion at Vulnerable locations. The loan assistance given so far is Rs. 18.46 crores. The State Government has now asked for a change in the pattern of assist-

ance from a loan to a grant. The State Government has been asked to furnish information on some points relating to this request. A reply from the State Government is awaited.

Rohini housing scheme in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the individuals who registered with the DDA for MIG, LIG and Janata (HUDCO) scheme are advised to register themselves for plots under the Rohini Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the individuals then registered for MIG flats are now entitled to plot in LIG;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not providing them plots under the MIG plots; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide them plots on their original registration that those registered for MIG flats should be provided MIG plot in Rohini Scheme and like that to their categories ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, persons, who are registered with the DDA under any of its Housing Registration Schemes of New Pattern (HUDCO) Scheme 1979 have an option to get their registration transferred to 'ROHINI'.

(b) and (c). Since the income limits for registration under the MIG category for HUDCO scheme were Rs. 7201/- to Rs. 18000/- per annum and the income limits for the MIG category in the ROHINI Scheme are Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 24,000/- per annum, it is possible that some persons registered under the MIG category for HUDCO scheme may be entitled to only registration under the LIG category in the ROHINI Scheme.

(d) No, Sir. Each case will be considered on its own merits, only if the registration is got transferred.

Coconut Development Board

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

(a) the sites under consideration of the Central Government for the location of the proposed Cocount Development Board;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any proposal regarding the location and the constitution of the above Board;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any representation has been received from any source to locate the Board at Trivandrum; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Cocount Development Board has already been set up with Headquarters at Cochin (Kerala).

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala had sent suggestions for location of the Headquarters of the Board in Kerala. They also wanted larger representation on the Board.

(d) and (e). A representation for location of the Headquarters of the Board at Trivandrum was received and was duly considered before taking a decision.

Setting up of council for advancement of rural technology

859. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a council for advancement of rural technology to help promote employment in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving a brief note on the scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Appropriate technology is an accepted concept all over the world. Considerable work has been done in India for the development of appropriate technology in different sectors of the economy. However, the technology for secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural areas has not received due attention so far. It is partly because there is no central nodal point for development of the appropriate technology for the rural areas of the country. It has, therefore, been decided to set up a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) under this Ministry. It will have the following objectives:

1. To act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of rural technology, for all sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies;

2. To act as a catalyst for development of appropriate technology for the rural areas by identifying the crucial problems encountered by the rural people and funding research and development efforts by different organisations;

3. To strengthen existing institutions of research and development or set up new institutions;

4. To act as a clearing house of information and a data bank;

5. To disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of tools and equipment;

6. To act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology;

7. To conduct or sponsor training programmes for trainers and researchers;

8. To carry out research studies, surveys and evaluation etc. on the use of appropriate technology.

Preliminary work for the setting up of the Council has already been started. The importance of the development of rural technology has also been recognised in the Planning Commission. A Task Force for preparing an All-India Coordinated Research Project for Technology for landless labour families has been set up by the Commission with the Vice-Chancellor, Pant Nagar University as the Chairman and Joint Secretary (Rural Employment) of this Ministry as the Convenor. The Task Force has already held two meetings and is likely to submit its report by the end of February, 1981.

Basic amenities in Shakarpur, Delhi

860. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic amenities of drainage and tap-water have not yet been provided and even the brick flooring of the streets has not been completed, particularly in Master Block;

(b) the amount of house tax received by the corporation and development

tax received by the DDA from the residents of Shakarpur and its extension from 1978, 1979 and 1980; year-wise and the amount spent by the Corporation or DDA for the development of Shakarpur, particularly, 'M' Block during Janata regime; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when these basic amenities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Irrigation Schemes from Andhra Pradesh pending approval

861. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Irrigation Scheme from Andhra Pradesh which are pending for clearance by C.W.C. and T.A.C. of Planning Commission; and

(b) the salient features of these schemes?

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

Statement

Irrigation Schemes from Andhra Pradesh Pending for Approval

S. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits (Thousands ha.)
1	2	3	4
Major Schemes			
1. Singur Project	.	3215	Water supply and stabilisation of 16000 ha. of existing irrigation.
2. Srisailam Right Bank Canal	.	16129	76.89
3. Jurala Project	.	7640	42.49 (by flow) 72.85 (by lift)

1	2	3	4
4. Sriram Sagar (Pochampally Stage-II) (Adilabad)		20300	385.10
5. Modernisation of Krishna Delta System	• • •	9967	18.00 New (besides existing 488)
6. Yeleru	• • •	14702	75.15
7. Vamsadhara Stage-II (Srikakulam)	• • •	7453	43.41 (Besides stabilisation of 60.01 under Stage-I)

Medium Schemes

1. Andra Reservoir	• • •	540.14	3.82
2. Jhanjhavathi Reservoir	• • •	1509	9.97
3. Bugga Vanka (Cuddapah)	• • •	406	4.25

Talks with Chief Minister of Maharashtra on remunerative price for agriculture produce

862. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms of understanding arrived at following the talks between him and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the leaders of the Shetkari Sangathan of Maharashtra on remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce;

(b) what are the issues on which there has been no understanding; and

(c) whether any further talks are proposed to be held with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the leaders of the Shetkari Sangathan on the farmers' demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The talks were in the nature of a

general exchange of views on the issue of pricing of agricultural commodities particularly sugarcane, onions, and cotton for Maharashtra State.

(c) No further talks are scheduled at present.

Proposal from Kerala Cauvery Issue

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

(a) whether Kerala Government has sent draft proposals on the Cauvery Issue to the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Inter-State meeting with the Chief Ministers held in December, 1980, the Chief Minister, Karnataka presented a new approach to the problem based on ten principles enunciated by him. After discussions it was agreed that all the States might

suggest amendments and modifications in the 1976 understanding and the approach adopted therein before 26th January, 1981, after which another meeting at Chief Ministers' level would be convened.

In pursuance of this decision, the Government of Kerala have recently intimated their comments on Karnataka's approach and their stand on ultimate sharing of Cauvery Waters. According to the Kerala Government, their contribution is 147 TMC a year, against which the requirement of schemes already formulated by them is 116 TMC, which can be accommodated easily.

Proposals from Karnataka and Pondicherry have also been received but those from Tamil Nadu are still awaited. After the receipt of proposals from Tamil Nadu it is proposed to convene another meeting of the Chief Minister.

Districts in Bihar selected for development of Agriculture under Indo-UK Aid Programme

864. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some districts of Bihar have been selected for modern development of Agriculture under the Indo-UK Aid Programme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production and consumption of Foodgrains in India

865. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total production and consumption of foodgrains in the country during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains during 1980-81 are not yet available. However, on the basis of preliminary assessment it is anticipated that the foodgrains production in the current year would exceed the record level of 131.9 million tonnes achieved in 1978-79.

As regards consumption of foodgrains it is elastic to a considerable extent depending on the availability of other substitutable foodstuffs, especially tubers, vegetables, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs, etc., their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. It is, therefore, difficult to frame a precise estimate of the consumption of foodgrains in the country. The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad have estimated the average per capita minimum consumption requirement of foodgrains in the country at 157.0 kgs. per year provided the other food articles are also available for consumption at the recommended levels. The gross consumption of foodgrains estimated on this basis during 1980 and 1981 comes to 119.1 and 121.3 million tonnes respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News item captioned 'Audit reveals Mess at AMU'

866. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the columns of Sunday Standard of 28th December, 1980 under the heading 'Audit reveals mess at AMU';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter and the facts of the case thereof; and

(c) what corrective steps have been taken to recover the financial condition of the University?

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

(b) and (c). A statement furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University authorities explaining the position in respect of various points raised in the news-item, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1928/81]. Government have invited the attention of the University authorities to the need for tightening financial administration.

Improving educational standard at Goa, Daman and Diu

867. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the measures which Government contemplate to provide educational facilities and improve educational standards of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The requisite information

is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Production of cocoa-beans and its price

868. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cocoa-beans produced in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that cocoa growers are not getting remunerating prices; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Official estimates of area and production of cocoa in different States are not being compiled. However, according to information received from State Governments the quantity produced during 1980-81 is estimated at about 3800 tonnes of dry cocoa beans.

(b) Cocoa growers in Kerala State, which is the major cocoa producing State, are being paid Rs. 5.30 per kilogram of wet beans and this is remunerative.

(c) In view of reply for part (b), the question does not arise.

New Crop and Plants for Edible Oil

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

(a) whether Government are taking up new crops and plants to meet the demand of edible oil; and

(b) if so, the progress in growing of Cimarouba Clauca which contains 60 per cent Kernel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi have introduced small quantities of *Cimarruba Glauca* from El Salvador (South America) and preliminary trials are in progress at its regional station, Amaravati (Maharashtra) to assess its adaptability and economic viability under agro-climate conditions in India. The regional station, Amaravati has supplied material of *Cimarruba Glauca* to the Government of Orissa who are taking up its commercial cultivation in the State.

Reservation of plots by DDA for members of Parliament

870. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plots were reserved and allotted to the Members of Parliament of Sixth Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, when this practice was stopped; and

(c) whether Government proposes to reconsider this policy so that Members of Parliament of Seventh Lok Sabha may not suffer injustice?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There was a general reservation for M.P.s but not specifically for those of 6th Lok Sabha, upto 1.1.1979.

(b) With effect from 2-1-1979.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

Reservation of Jobs for Handicapped Persons

871. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government have announced its policy to reserve some quota providing jobs to the handicapped persons during the International year of the Disabled persons;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the cases of children who are not treated in the category of handicapped children but unable to make their future bright in the society such as the children who have lost speech after their birth or cannot see properly;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide jobs to the mother or father of such children so that they can extend their full co-operation in providing them education, etc., and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). 3 per cent vacancies in Group C and D posts/ services under the Central Government and comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the handicapped persons since November, 1977.

The criteria for accepting a person as handicapped for the purposes of reservation in appointment is as follows:

The Blind ..

The Blind are those who suffer from either of the following conditions:—

(a) Total absence of sight.

(b) Visual/acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with correcting lenses.

(c) Limitations of the field of vision subtending on angle of 20 degrees or worse.

The Deaf:

The deaf are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear, understand sounds at all even with amplified speech. The cases included in this category will be those having hearing loss more than 90 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ears.

Orthopaedically Handicapped:

The orthopaedically handicapped are those who have a physical defect or deformity which causes an interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.

Besides reservation of vacancies certain facilities are also provided to enable handicapped persons to secure employment in industry or to go in for self-employment ventures.

While there is no proposal to provide jobs to mother or father of handicapped children, facilities such as grant of scholarship for pursuing education or inplant training are given to handicapped children. Voluntary organisations are also assisted by the Government to create training and placement facilities for the handicapped. A scheme for integrated education is also in operation and is being further strengthened to provide facilities for education to handicapped children in selected normal schools.

बिहार की विचाराधीन सिचाई परियोजनायें

872. श्री रीतसाल प्रसाद कर्मा : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार के उन्नत अनुसंधान विभाग द्वारा चलाई गयी सभी परियोजनायें तथा बिहार सरकार के सिचाई मंत्री द्वारा घोषी गई सभी परियोजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास 1979 से स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि छोटा नागपुर के सभी जिलों के लिए तैयार की गई योजनायें भी 1977 से लम्बित हैं जबकि आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केवल अब तक 2 से 5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में कृषि भूमि के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं, तो लम्बित परियोजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है तथा इन परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति कब तक मिल जाएगी ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरंहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं । 1-1-1979 से बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त 14 सिचाई स्कीमों (6 बूहद तथा 9 मध्यम) में से एक स्कीम पर पहले ही विचार कर लिया गया है और योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सहायकार समिति द्वारा इसे स्वीकार्य पाया गया है । 7 स्कीमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । इनमें से 6 स्कीमों की जांच पूरी हो गई है और इन्हें योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सहायकार समिति के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है । एक स्कीम की अभी जांच की जा रही है । शेष 7

स्कीमों (4 बृहद् और 3 मध्यम) के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तर अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) 1-1-1979 से बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त छोटा नागपुर के जिलों की 14 सिंचाई स्कीमों (5 बृहद् और 9 मध्यम) में से केवल 7 स्कीमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन हैं। इनमें से 6 स्कीमों

को शीघ्र ही योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव है। शेष 7 स्कीमों (4 बृहद् तथा 3 मध्यम) के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार व भेज दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तर अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) विचाराधीन स्कीमों का और देने वाले दो विवरण (एक तथा दो) सभी पटल पर रखे गए हैं।

विवरण—I

बिहार की विचाराधीन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में लोक सभा के 23-2-1981 वे अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 872 के भाग (ग) के संबंध में निर्दिष्ट विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन सिंचाई स्कीमों की स्थिति

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	लाभान्वित जिला	अनुमानित लाभ लागत (लाख रुपये)	लाभ 1000 हैक्टेयर	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
क. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही स्कीमें बृहद् स्कीमें					
1. सोन नहर पुनरुपयन परियोजना	पटना, भोजपुर, रोहताश और गया	पटना, भोजपुर, रोहताश और गया	25244.00	442.51	4-2-1981
ख. तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की अगली बैठक में प्रस्तुत होने वाली स्कीमें मध्य स्कीमें					
1. लट्टरादू जलाशय स्कीम	रांची	1098.18	10.2	सितम्बर, 1980	
2. टपकारा जलाशय स्कीम	रांची	203.71	1.86	सितम्बर, 1980	
3. नन्दिनी जलाशय स्कीम	रांची	447.62	4.878	सितम्बर, 1980	
4. सुरु, जलाशय स्कीम	सिंहभूम	312.15	4.44	12-11-1979	

विवरण—II

बिहार की विचाराधीन सिचाई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में लोक सभा के 23-2-1981 के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 872 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन छोटा नागपुर के संबंध में सिचाई स्कीमों की स्थिति

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	लाभान्वित ज़िला	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	लाभ 1000 हेक्टेयर आयोग में प्राप्ति	केन्द्रीय आयोग में प्राप्ति की तारीख	जल
1	2	3	4	5	6	

क. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास

विचाराधीन बृहद स्कीमें

1. अपर सकरी जलाशय

स्कीम हजारीबाग 5975.23 58.28 10-4-1978
(नवादा
तथा मुघेर)

ख. तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति

की अगली बैठक में

प्रस्तुत होने वाली

मध्य स्कीमें

1. लटराटू जलाशय स्कीम	रांची	1098.18	10.2	सितम्बर, 1980
2. टपकारा जलाशय स्कीम	रांची	203.71	1.86	सितम्बर, 1980
3. नन्दिनी जलाशय स्कीम	रांची	447.62	4.878	सितम्बर, 1980
4. सुह जलाशय स्कीम	सिंहभूम	312.15	4.44	12-11-1979
5. तोरलो जलाशय स्कीम	सिंहभूम	573.55	2.672	29-8-1979
6. सोनुआ जलाशय स्कीम	सिंहभूम	892.37	8.008	7-9-1979

ग. तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा

स्वाक्षर्य पाई गई स्कीमें

बृहद स्कीम

1. माशन जलाशय परियोजना पंचम चम्पारन 3472.92 27.075 अक्टूबर, 1980

Pollution of Ganga at Varanasi

873. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for a scheme to prevent further pollution of the Ganga at Varanasi;

(b) if so, the amount paid so far and the progress made; and

(c) further action Government contemplate to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. But assistance is being provided to the State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution for studying the present status and potential pollution in the Ganga basin.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to plan for effective prevention and control of pollution of river Ganga, the Water Quality at Varanasi is being monitored by the Uttar Pradesh Water Pollution Prevention and Control Board every month.

Rural Development Programme

874. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the total amount to be spent during the year 1981-82 for the Rural Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): This information will be available in the Budget for 1981-82 which is being shortly presented to the Parliament.

Foreign Social Organisation

875. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign social organisations working in India;

(b) the names of those organisations and the headquarters thereof; and

(c) the conditions under which they are working in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Ministry of Social Welfare does not have a complete list of such organisations. Some of the organisations with whose activities this Ministry is concerned, or about whose activities this Ministry has knowledge are CARE (Headquarter—New Delhi), Lutheran World Service (Headquarter—Calcutta) Catholic Relief Service (Headquarter—New Delhi) and OXFAM (No Headquarter in India). Of these CARE has substantial operations in India. Its functioning is regulated under Indo-CARE Agreement of 1950.

DDA Flats to Retired Government Employees on Priority Basis

876. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the acute housing shortage and high rents, a retiring Government servant faces tremendous difficulty for a suitable accommodation in Delhi after vacating the Government quarter, especially when he has no residence of his own;

(b) if so, whether a retiring Government servant already registered with the DDA for a flat is proposed to be allowed to retain the Government quarter till a D.D.A. flat is allotted to him; and

(c) whether the Government propose allotting flats to such retired Government servants on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) If a retiring Government servant, who is in occupation of a Government quarter which he is required to vacate on retirement, has not made, before retirement, arrangements for his residence at Delhi or elsewhere, he is likely to face difficulty in getting a house on reasonable rent at Delhi.

(b) A Government servant after retirement can retain Government accommodation on normal licence fee for two months from the date of retirement. Thereafter, in special cases on educational/medical grounds he can be allowed to retain the Government accommodation for another six months on payment of enhanced licence fee as provided under the rules. Since Govt. residential accommodation is primarily meant for serving Govt. employees and there is an acute shortage of such accommodation it is not possible to allow retired Govt. servants to retain the Govt. accommodation till a DDA Flat is allotted to him.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that at present there is no such scheme. However, a new scheme has been started under the Self Financing Scheme for Retired/Retiring Government servants in 1981.

Slum Clearance Scheme

877. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a scheme to provide better houses to the slum dwellers under the Slum Clearance Scheme;

(b) if so, the contribution made by the Centre to the State Governments for the same;

(c) whether Adivasis area have also been included under the scheme;

(d) the progress achieved in Adivasis areas in Gujarat State; and

(e) what is the time bound programme for slum clearance for the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was launched as a Central sector scheme with effect from 1st May, 1956 and was transferred to the State sector with effect from 1-4-1969. After transfer of the Scheme to the State sector, no direct financial assistance is provided by the Government of India for implementing the Scheme. Central financial assistance for State Plan schemes is given in the shape of block loan and block grant and is not tied to any specific scheme or head of development.

(c) Generally, the Scheme is applicable to all urban areas with a population of more than one lakh. It is open to the State Governments to select specific slum areas for clearance depending on the nature and acuteness of the problem.

(d) Since the Scheme is applicable to urban areas only, no Adivasi area in Gujarat State has been included.

(e) In view of the massive resources involved in implementing the Scheme of clearance of slums, the Government's emphasis is on providing minimum environmental amenities in the existing slum settlements. These amenities are provided under the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums, which is also being operated in the State sector as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. In the Five Year Plan 1980-85, it has been decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 151.45 crores in the State sector for implementing this programme. This outlay is expected to benefit a slum population of about 10 million.

Construction of Karnali, Pancheshwar and Rapti reservoir Projects.

878. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government are negotiating with the Government of Nepal regarding constructing Karnali, Pancheshwar and Rapti reservoir projects; and

(b) if so, the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The position in respect of the three projects is as follows:

(i) *Karnali Project*: It has been agreed with His Majesty's Government, Nepal, that a comprehensive study of the project will be undertaken and a detailed project report will be prepared.

(ii) *Pancheshwar Project*: On the basis of an agreement reached with His Majesty's Government, Nepal, action to carry out detailed investigations in respect of the project has been initiated.

(iii) *Rapti Project*: It is expected that discussion will be held with His Majesty's Government, Nepal in March, 1981 to explore the possibility of evolving a joint project on Rapti river.

Fixation of support price for various Commodities by Agricultural Prices Commission

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

(a) whether Government have asked the Agricultural Prices Commission to have a fresh look into the fixing of prices of various commodities;

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

(c) whether Government have received any Report from the Agricul-

tural Prices Commission for the fixation of prices of commodities; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission were modified on 5-3-1980. A copy of the revised terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in library See No. LT-1927/81].

Under its terms of reference, the Agricultural Prices Commission is enjoined to advise Government on a continuing basis of the price policy of various agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Accordingly, the Commission submits reports recommending support/procurement prices for various agricultural commodities. A statement indicating the support/procurement prices recommended by the Commission in its reports for 1980-81 season and those fixed by the Government is laid on the Table on the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-1927/81].

Opening of Post Offices and Telephone Exchange in Kerala in 1981-82

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

(a) how many post offices and telephone exchanges will be opened in Kerala in 1981-82; and

(b) the details regarding place, and the probable time by which these will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI KARTIK
(a) and (b), POSTAL:

The State targets for opening of post offices in rural areas for the financial year 1981-82 have not been finalised. For opening of post offices in urban areas, no targets are generally fixed. Proposals are examined on a continuous basis throughout the year and offices are sanctioned where justified as per the prescribed Departmental norms.

Telephone Exchanges

25 new telephone exchanges are planned to be opened by 31-3-1982 subject to timely availability of equipment. Out of these, 10 will be at the places mentioned below:

<i>Name of Exchanges</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Rajapuram	Cannanore
2. Kilyanthara	Cannanore
3. Koratty	Trichur
4. Udumban Chola	Iddiki
5. Ramamangalam	Ernakulam
6. Karakkad	Alleppey
7. Chavara South	Quilon
8. Thannithode	Quilon
9. Changaramkulam	Calicut
10. Vaniyamkulam	Palghat.

The details of the remaining places and time of opening will be decided after a review of availability of equipment.

Set back to Inter-Ministry National Rural Employment Programme

881. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Employment Programme has come to a standstill owing to inter-Ministry wranglings;

(b) whether this has resulted in the non-supply of essential foodgrains to several drought affected States; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. National Rural Employment Programme is a regular part of the Sixth Five Year Plan and covers all the rural areas in the States uniformly.

(c) The question does not arise.

Increase in output of Sugar Production in 1980-81

882. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar output during the first four months of 1980-81 season has increased compared to corresponding period in last season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increased supply position of sugar has resulted in a decline in prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The sugar production during the first four months of the 1980-81 season i.e., from October, 1980, to January, 1981, has been 26.34 lakh tonnes as against 20.36 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the last season showing an increase of 5.98 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The wholesale sugar prices in important markets,

which were ruling, on 1-12-1980, at Rs. 795 to Rs. 840 per quintal, have come down to the range of Rs. 710 to Rs. 735 per quintal as on 10-2-81.

मद्द निवेद

883. श्री राम दिलात यासवान : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने पूर्ण मद्द निवेद के संबंध में संविधान में विहित नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अनुसरण में कौन से कानूनों और प्रशासनिक कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ख) मद्द निवेद कानूनों और इस संबंध में जारी उन परिपत्रों अथवा अनुदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें वापिस ले लिया गया है और क्या उनका वापिस लिया जाना संविधान में विहित नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन नहीं है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चक्रवाहन) : (क) और (ख). मद्द निवेद राज्य विषय है और इसलिए कोई केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस विषय पर अलवत्ता समय-समय पर दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। अभी हाल में इन दिशा-निर्देशों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

गन्दी बस्तियों में नागरिक सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था

884. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को नागरिक सुविधाएं देने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में इस पर खर्च हुई धनराशि का राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किस प्रकार सहयोग दिया जा रहा है और क्या राज्य सरकारों को भी इस कार्य के लिए कोई खर्च उठाना पड़ रहा है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोल्दम नारायण सिंह) :

(क) गन्दी बस्तियों में आधारभूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कोई नियत तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान नगर की गन्दी बस्तियों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया गया खर्च विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) चूंकि यह योजना राज्य धोन्न में है, इसलिए इसके कार्यान्वयन पर समूचा खर्च राज्य सरकारें राज्य प्लानों में किए गए प्रावधानों में से बहन करती है।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नगर की गन्ती बस्तियों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना पर किए गए खर्च का विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	1978-79	1979-80
1 आनंद प्रदेश	.	202.00	303.00
2 असम	.	—	15.00
3 बिहार	.	3.00	20.00
4 गुजरात	.	14.00	8.00
5 हरियाणा	.	—	50.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	5.00	5.00
7 जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	.	82.00	70.00
8 कर्नाटक	.	60.00	115.00
9 केरल	.	6.00	10.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश	.	41.00	37.00
11 महाराष्ट्र	.	201.00	180.00
12 मणिपुर	.	2.00	3.00
13 मेघालय	.	1.00	4.76
14 नागालैंड	.	—	—
15 उड़ीसा	.	10.00	20.11
16 पंजाब	.	—	2.00
17 राजस्थान	.	40.00	62.00
18 सिक्किम	.	—	—
19 तमिलनाडु	.	100.00	298.00
20 त्रिपुरा	.	5.00	13.00
21 उत्तर प्रदेश	.	45.00	126.00
22 पश्चिम बंगाल	.	170.00	282.00
जोड़		987.00	1621.87

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त किया जाना योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को किया गया आवंटन

Supply of drinking water in rural areas

886. SHR RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

885. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को 1978-79 में दिसम्बर 1980 तक के दौरान "ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त किया जाना योजना" "काम के बदले अनाज योजना" और "वाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए राहत योजना" के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया गया ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दी गई धनराशि से राज्य में बनाई गई सड़कों की लम्बाई कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई सड़कों को पवी सड़कों में बदलने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से अतिरिक्त धनराशि का आवंटन किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन सड़कों पर किए गए प्रारंभिक कार्य को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभी पट्टन पुर रखा दी जायेगी ।

(a) what are the details of proposals for supply of drinking water to all the villages of the country;

(b) how much amount has been spent during 1977 to 1979 and during 20th January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 for these schemes in each State and Union Territory;

(c) whether there are proposals to create a revolving fund for this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the effort will be to provide safe drinking water to all the problem villages, i.e. those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of, say, 1.6 kilometres, those which are endemic to diseases like cholera, guinea worm, etc., or those where the available water has an excess of salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements.

(b) The actual expenditure/outlay under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and the funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are given in Statements I & II attached. Figures for the period 20-1-1980 to 31-12-80 are not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A revolving fund for Rural Water Supply is not considered feasible as the returns by way of revenue from Rural Drinking Water Supply schemes are small.

Statement I

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE/OUTLAY UNDER THE STATE SECTOR (MNP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	425.00	670.00	1016.94	1228.00
2. Assam	.	158.00	274.63	254.00	500.00
3. Bihar	.	420.00	750.00	1000.00	1350.00
4. Gujarat	.	624.22	746.00	909.38	900.00
5. Haryana	.	225.65	433.00	652.80	650.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	208.08	445.00	665.09	650.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	398.00	654.65	1081.68	1130.00
8. Karnataka	.	818.79	790.00	751.98	900.00
9. Kerala	.	155.00	313.00	386.96	824.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	350.00	793.00	716.03	900.00
11. Maharashtra	.	1008.97	1352.10	2733.00	2310.00
12. Manipur	.	39.00	122.00	284.70	300.00
13. Meghalaya	.	61.10	80.06	285.93	275.00
14. Nagaland	.	99.88	83.49	125.32	198.00
15. Orissa	.	334.26	363.00	407.46	550.00
16. Punjab	.	533.00	403.00	481.16	500.00
17. Rajasthan	.	756.00	937.00	1438.50	1541.00
18. Sikkim	.	25.00	48.34	77.70	70.00
19. Tamil Nadu	.	500.00	913.00	600.01	1100.00
20. Tripura	.	28.52	7.00	98.34	200.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	1303.75	2576.00	4011.00	3425.00
22. West Bengal	.	239.95	352.00	430.00	600.00
23. A & N Islands	.	17.22	26.66	55.00	54.50
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	34.00	74.00	94.72	175.00
25. Chandigarh	.	..	..	..	..
26. Delhi	.	19.27	8.88	121.10	200.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	2.41	..	5.90	9.00
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	25.50	27.96	33.81	20.00
29. Lakshadweep	.	..	..	0.83	2.50
30. Mizoram	.	33.00	48.02	18.97	185.50
31. Pondicherry	.	7.00	6.00	12.00	19.50

8850.57 13307.79 18740.31 20641.00

STATEMENT II
FUNDS RELEASED UNDER ARWSP

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(Upto 17-2-81)					
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	152.30	351.11	215.60	232.23
2. Assam	.	57.60	149.57	323.15	427.11
3. Bihar	.	242.80	504.20	680.45	482.50
4. Gujarat	.	332.80	260.85	127.80	258.50
5. Haryana	.	142.10	200.79	260.19	322.09
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	222.60	425.12	392.86	417.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	152.80	200.00	182.05	233.26
8. Karnataka	.	142.30	107.70	69.00	126.50
9. Kerala	.	102.00	278.00	282.35	171.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	252.80	290.00	357.15	624.00
11. Maharashtra	.	312.80	403.97	378.30	464.00
12. Manipur	.	52.50	53.57	53.55	106.03
13. Meghalaya	.	25.00	103.77	111.60	149.00
14. Nagaland	.	77.50	97.00	139.57	100.00
15. Orissa	.	182.80	218.00	209.00	141.00
16. Punjab	.	102.10	174.90	68.40	76.50
17. Rajasthan	.	252.30	353.27	205.00	359.10
18. Sikkim	.	36.50	43.13	26.00	19.50
19. Tamil Nadu	.	217.30	408.00	219.37	215.00
20. Tripura	.	80.50	113.50	97.15	107.44
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	352.80	617.50	709.55	951.95
22. West Bengal	.	242.80	534.01	672.72	443.50
23. A & N Islands	.	20.00	18.50	15.50	6.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	20.00	32.00	46.20	35.00
25. Chandigarh	.	..	..	..	..
26. Delhi	.	10.00	14.00	13.10	6.75
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	..	..	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	10.00	9.50	11.95	11.46
29. Lakshadweep	.	..	..	..	..
30. Mizoram	.	15.00	18.50	19.05	15.00
31. Pondicherry	.	10.00	17.00	12.00	6.00
		3820.00	5998.46	5898.61	6507.92

रोहिणी आवासीय परियोजना में प्राथमिकता देने के लिये मानदण्ड

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

(क) रोहिणी आवासीय परियोजना के लिए पंजीकरण के मामलों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास न्यू पेट्रन 1979 हुड़को स्कीम के अन्तर्गत पहले से ही पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देने के मामले में क्या मापदण्ड अपनाए जायेंगे; और

(ख) इस संबंध में व्यांग क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख) . वे व्यक्ति जो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में इसकी किसी आवास पंजीकरण योजना या न्यू पेट्रन योजना, 1979 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं, उन्हें अपना पंजीकरण रोहिणी में हस्तान्तरित करवाने की अनुमति है। उनका एक अलग पंजीकरण ब्लाक बनाया जाएगा और आवंटन के मामले में उनको अप्रता दी जाएगी। वे व्यक्ति जो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की किसी भी पहली आवास योजनाओं से रोहिणी योजना में अपना पंजीकरण हस्तान्तरित कराने के इच्छुक हैं, वे अपने आवेदन पत्र के साथ पहले जमा कराई गई राशि और रोहिणी योजना के लिए देय धरोहर राशि का अन्तर अदा करेंगे। आवेदन पत्र देते समय उन्हें विधिवत उन्मुक्त की हुई मियादी जमा राशि की रसीद और उस आवास योजना में अपनी जमा राशि के बारे में चालान फार्मों की प्रतिलिपि लौटानी अपेक्षित होगी। आवास योजनाओं में उनकी मियादी जमा राशि पर व्याज उनके नये खाते में

हस्तान्तरित कर दिया जाएगा और प्लाट के अन्तिम आवंटन के समय उसे समायोजित कर दिया जाएगा। उन्हें 31-3-81 तक व्याज मिलेगा। हस्तान्तरण के बाद आवेदन को पहली आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी आवंटन का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा।

मानसिक रोग से ग्रस्त शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग तथा बहरे बच्चे

888. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मानसिक रोग से ग्रस्त शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग तथा बहरे बच्चों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) विकलांग बच्चों को पोषिक आहार देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और क्या यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है ;

(ग) विकलांग बच्चों की सेवा तथा उनके पुनर्वास में लगे सामाजिक संगठनों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है और इन सामाजिक संगठनों को केन्द्रीय सरकार किस प्रकार की सहायता देती है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि कोई विस्तृत गर्वेश्वर नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) बच्चों के लिए अनेक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कमजोर बर्गों के बच्चे, जिनमें विकलांग बच्चे शामिल हैं, आते हैं।

(1) बालबाड़ा पोषाहार के आयुवर्ग के अन्तर्गत 3-5 वर्ष के

आयु वर्ग में बच्चों को एक वर्ष में 250 दिनों तक प्रति बालक प्रति दिन 300 कैलोरी और 10 ग्राम प्रोटीन दी जाती है।

- (2) मार्च, 1981 तक बढ़ाए गए पोषाहार के लिए खाद्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ-साथ स्कूल पूर्व बच्चों को सूखे के बुरे प्रभावों से बचाने के लिए पौष्टिक आहार दिया भता है।
- (3) विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को एक वर्ष में 300 दिनों तक 300 कैलोरी और 12-15 ग्राम प्रोटीन वाला पूरक पोषाहार प्रदान किया जाता है।
- (4) केवर का भी स्कूल/स्कूलों के बच्चों और स्कूल पूर्व बच्चों को पोषाहार प्रदान करने का एक कार्यक्रम है।
- (5) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को पूरक पोषाहार प्रदान किया जाता है।

इन कार्यक्रमों को और मजबूत किया जा सकता है।

(ग) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इस देश में लगभग 429 समाज कल्याण संगठन विकलांग व्यक्तियों की सेवा और पुनर्वास में लगे हुए हैं। राज्यवार बटवारा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। "विकलांग व्यक्तियों से संबंधित स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता देने की" योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को आवर्ती और गैर-आवर्ती खर्च के लिए सहायता दी जाती है।

विवरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों का नाम	समाज कल्याण संगठनों की सं.
1.	आनन्द प्रदेश	19
2	असम	6
3	बिहार	16
4	दिल्ली	20
5	गुजरात	52
6	हरियाणा	7
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
8	जम्मू और काश्मीर	4
9	कर्नाटक	23
10	केरल	25
11	मध्य प्रदेश	24
12	महाराष्ट्र	76
13	उड़ीसा	4
14	पंजाब	15
15	पांडीचेरी	2
16	राजस्थान	11
17	तमिलनाडु	47
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	48
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	27
20	त्रिपुरा	1
21	चंडीगढ़	1
	जोड़	429

P.M.'s advice to people of Rajasthan to work for Rajasthan Canal .

**889. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI SURYA NARAYN
SINGH:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during her visit to the drought affected areas of Rajasthan, the Prime Minister is reported to have advised the affected people to go to Rajasthan canal and do some work there;

(b) if so, whether this message of the Prime Minister has been conveyed to all the affected areas of Rajasthan and facilities created so that the poor people can at least go to canal headworks;

(c) whether the canal authorities have been apprised of the PM's desire and if so, whether each and every drought affected people will be given a job as he reaches there; and

(d) whether Government are aware that due to shortage of coal and cement the canal work has come to a halt if so, in what way the canal authorities will fulfil the PM's assurance to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As reported by the Rajasthan Government, all the labour from drought affected areas coming to the Rajasthan Canal Project would be provided employment and arrangements made for shelter and supply of drinking water. Besides this, wheat, edible oil, milk powder and dals will be made available at subsidised rates.

(d) There are a country-wise shortage of coal and cement. However the Government of Rajasthan, which is executing the Rajasthan Canal Project, has reported that the labour from the drought affected areas would be used for earthwork. As such, no difficulty is anticipated in providing employment to them. The Central Government is also assisting the State Government in arranging for adequate supplies of cement and coal for the project.

Shortage of Sanskrit Books

890. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training produces books for Central Schools;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of Sanskrit books; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

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

(b) No such shortage has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

डाक तार विभाग में अपांग व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रारक्षण

891. श्री राम प्यारे पनिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग ने अपनी विशेष सेवा में अपांग व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रारक्षण का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है; और कब से है?

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

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 2 प्रति-
शत नौकरियां अपांग व्यक्तियों के लिए
आरक्षित की गई थीं। 8 अक्टूबर, 1980
से इसको बढ़ाकर 3 प्रतिशत कर दिया
गया है।

P.C.Os. and Telephone Exchange in Orissa

892. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1980 on the 1st December, 1980 regarding tele-commu-

nication facilities in backward areas of Orissa and state:

(a) the names of the 54 Public Call Offices and 4 telephone exchanges to be installed;

(b) whether the aforesaid Public Call Offices and telephone exchanges have since been commissioned now; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The names of the Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices including those commissioned are given in the statement. The other exchanges/Public Call Offices could not so far be opened due to shortage of stores.

Statement

Names of places where Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in Backward areas of Orissa

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES (Total number subsequently increased from four to five.)

Sl. No.	New Exchange Opened	District	Remarks
1.	BOIPARIGUDA	KORAPUT	OPENED
2.	TENSA	SUNDERGARH	
3.	KHAIRA	BALASORE	
4.	DHAMNAGAR	BALASORE	
5.	DHANUR JOYPUR	KEONJHAR	

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

Sl. No.	Place	District	Remarks
1.	Aruabad	Balasore	
2.	Kumbharia	"	
3.	Srirampur Road	"	
4.	Tillo	"	
5.	Parhaun	"	
6.	Berhampur	"	
7.	Mitrapur	"	Opened

1	2	3	4
8.	Bedeipur	.	Balasore
9.	Sudarshanpur	.	„
10.	Kasafal	.	„
11.	Palia bandha	.	„
12.	Nihalprasad	.	Dhankanal
13.	Jiral	.	„
14.	Kantiaputasahi	.	„
15.	Mahidharpur	.	„
16.	Duderkote	.	„
17.	Pingua	.	„
18.	Kashipur	.	„
19.	Sanda	.	„
20.	Basoi	.	„
21.	Surpratapur	.	„
22.	Tenpuloi	.	„
23.	Indipur	.	„
24.	Talabarkote	.	„
25.	Thuamal Rampur	.	Kalahandi
26.	Viswanathpur	.	„
27.	Kolampur	.	„
28.	Charbahal	.	„
29.	Ladugaon	.	„
30.	Lanjigarh	.	„
31.	Bangore	.	Keonjhar
32.	Janghira	.	„
33.	Baria	.	„
34.	Kalyansinghpur	.	Korput
35.	Podia	.	„
36.	Kalimela	.	„
37.	Motu	.	„
38.	Chandrapur	.	„
39.	Kango	.	„
40.	Hatibera	.	„
41.	Naukot	.	„

1	2	3	4
42.	Atigaon	Koraput	
43.	Baligaon	"	
44.	B. Singhpur	"	Opened
45.	Kujindri	"	
46.	Nalagoja	Mayurbhanj	Opened
47.	Kuamara	"	
48.	Jugpura	"	Opened
49.	Khicing	"	Opened
50.	Linepada	Phulbani	Opened
51.	Ghantapada	"	
52.	Chakpada	"	
53.	Jalda	Sundergarh	Opened
54.	Raibaga	"	Opened

Allocation of Foodgrains to drought affected areas of Karnataka

893. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated foodgrains under the Special programme for the drought affected areas in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). No special allocation was made under Food for Work Programme to the drought affected areas of Karnataka, as there existed no demand for it. In October, 1980 National Rural Employment Programme has replaced Food for Work Programme, which covers all rural areas, uniformly including the drought affected areas.

Plots Allotted in Delhi under 20 Point Programme

894. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of people who were allotted plots of land in Delhi to build houses under the 20 Point Programme during 1975 and 1976 have not yet started construction of house;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of land in Delhi has recently risen much and most of these people want to sell them on premium; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to cancel the allotment of such plots of land who are still lying vacant and re-allot them to the needy persons?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. About 14,000

plots were allotted during the year 1975-76 in four newly developed colonies viz., Pitampura, Shalimar Bagh, Bodela and Ghonda Residential Schemes.

(b) The number is not readily available. A survey is being conducted by the DDA.

(c) The increase in land values is linked with general growth in economy. Government have no information that the persons concerned want to sell the plot.

(d) Under the terms and conditions of the lease deed, a period of two years is given for construction of the building. Failure to do so is considered a breach of the conditions of the lease. But under the policy guidelines, the lessor has the right to condone the breach on payment of such penalty as he may deem appropriate and allow extension of time to complete construction of the building on the plot. According to the policy of the DDA, a period of one year after the stipulated period of two years is allowed as grace for completing the construction. Besides, in the case of these four newly developed colonies a further period of one year as grace from 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980 has been allowed as the full services had not been provided. Whenever this period is over, penalty for belated construction is realised.

Export of Cocoa to check its Distress Sale

895. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export cocoa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the cocoa-growers of Kerala as a result of a steep decline in its price; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to relieve the distress of the cocoa-growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There are no quantitative restrictions on the export of cocoa beans. Mysore Sales International Ltd. and the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation are trying to export cocoa. According to available information, the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation have already contracted for export of 280 tonnes of cocoa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken to relieve the distress of the cocoa growers:

1. The services of an FAO expert have been taken by the Government of Kerala to seek advice on improved processing of cocoa beans.
2. The Government of Kerala are planning to increase the number of collection centres from 17 to 30.
3. The State Governments are also planning to have 10 processing centres by June, 1981 so as to cope with the peak season in June-July, 1981.
4. M/s. Cadbury propose to have 17 collection centres and 12 fermentation centres.
5. The State Government of Kerala have fixed a minimum purchase price of Rs. 5-30 per kg. for wet beans.
6. The export efforts are being intensified.
7. Modern Bakeries Ltd.—a Public Sector Body—are also considering a proposal to set up a unit for production of cocoa based products with a view to providing market support to the producers of cocoa.

राजस्वान में आसिन्द और जहाजपुर को भीलवाड़ा से सीधे टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ना

४९६. श्री गिरधारी साल व्यास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तहसील मुख्यालय आसिन्द और जहाजपुर जिला मुख्यालय से सीधे टेलीफोन लाइन से नहीं जुड़े हैं जिनके कारण बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) क्या आसिन्द और जहाजपुर को भीलवाड़ा से जोड़ने के लिए लगभग 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी होगी; और

(ग) सरकार इन दोनों स्थानों को भीलवाड़ा से कब तक जोड़ देगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) तहसील मुख्यालय आसिन्द और जहाजपुर, जिला मुख्यालय भीलवाड़ा से सीधे जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं। चूंकि ट्रक काल लगने में कोई विशेष विलंब नहीं होता इसलिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(ख) जी नहीं, अरीय दूरी 40 किलोमीटर से अधिक है ।

(आसिन्द-भीलवाड़ा = 54) अरीय दूरी ।
(जहाजपुर-भीलवाड़ा = 71)

(ग) इस समय तहसील मुख्यालय आसिन्द और जहाजपुर को भीलवाड़ा से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि आसिन्द और जहाजपुर दोनों ही छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज हैं, जो पहले से ही क्रमशः बेवर और देवली ट्रक केन्द्रों से जुड़े हुए हैं। विभागीय नीति के अनुसार ऐसे छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज सामान्यतः केवल एक ट्रक केन्द्र से ही जोड़ जाते हैं ।

Evaluation of Operation Food

८९७. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Commission of the World Food Programme (WFP) of the United Nations and the Government of India has begun the evaluation of Operation Flood I;

(b) if so, who are the members of the said Mission;

(c) whether Government have received a number of complaints about the Operation Flood I programme; and

(d) if so, whether these complaints would be placed before this Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An inter-agency terminal evaluation Mission set up by the World Food Programme (WFP) has begun its review of the Operation Flood I Project. No representative of the Government of India is a Member of the mission.

(b) The Mission includes the following:

1. Dr. Henryk Jassiorowski (Leader) Rector of Warsaw Agricultural University, Poland; former Director of Animal Production and Health Division, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome.
2. Mr. Anthony Dawson—Director of Evaluation and Assistant for Planning to Executive Director, WFP, Rome.
3. Mr. Gordon Havord—Director of Programme Development, Support and Evaluation, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York.
4. Mr. Louis Landry—United Nations Inter-regional Adviser, Develop-

- ment Advisory Services, United Nations, New York.
5. Mr. John Empsom—FAO Consultant Dairy Technologist, formerly Chief Executive Commercial Division, UK Milk Marketing Board.
 6. Mr. Wolfgang Krostitz—FAO Dairy Economist and Marketing Specialist, Commodities and Trade Division, FAO, Rome.
 7. Mr. Frank Vandemaele—UNDP Animal Husbandry Specialist, Division for Programme Development, Support and Evaluation, UNDP, New York.
 8. Dr. Mogens Jul—FAO Nutrition Consultant; Director of Meat Products Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 9. Mr. Liam Pickett—Senior Officer, Cooperative Branch, International Labour Organisation (ILO), Geneva.
 10. Mr. Peter Simkin (Rapporteur)—WFP Senior Evaluation Officer, Evaluation Service, WFP, Rome.

(c) and (d). The recurrent points of criticism of the project which have come to Government's notice have been referred to the mission for its assessment and comments.

Seminar on non-conventional and alternative approaches to provide shelter to urban poor

898. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on 'Non-Conventional and alternative approaches to provide shelter to the urban poor' was held recently; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made and the conclusions arrived at the said seminar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seminar focussed attention on attitudes, strategies and approaches to shelter for the poorer sections in Delhi, based on the experience of the Delhi Development Authority and other agencies. The recommendations related to:

- (a) flexibility in the land development and planning operations of DDA;
- (b) the necessity for public participation in the formulation and implementation of shelter programmes; and
- (c) flexible and integrated approaches in the fields of organisation, finance, materials and technology to devise low cost and non conventional solutions to provision of services and housing for the urban poor.

Demolition of Unauthorised Construction in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

899. SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 17th November, 1980 regarding unauthorised construction in Government Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether notice has since been served to the allottee of Quarter No. 325 of C Block in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi for removal of unauthorised construction of one full room in the back-yard of the said quarter;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any further action even after expiry of the period given in the notice for removal of the said unauthorised construction; and

(c) the time by which the said unauthorised construction is proposed to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The show cause notice was served on 10-2-81 asking the allottee officer to remove the unauthorised construction within one month of the issue of the notice. In case the allottee officer fails to remove the unauthorised construction within the specified period further action to cancel the allotment and initiation of eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction and Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 will be taken.

Telephone Exchange in Tirunelveli

900. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the building was completed in Tirunelveli for locating the telephone exchange;

(b) whether the machinery that came to Tirunelveli some years back for this purpose was diverted to some other place and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Telephone Exchange in Tirunelveli will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 30-8-1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During 1983.

Shifting of Course of Ganga

901. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Satellite photos have revealed that river Ganga is shifting its course in Murshidabad district of West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if the shift is not checked it might lead

to devastating floods and reduce water to Farakka; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken note of this serious situation; if so, what urgent remedial measures are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The river Ganga in Murshidabad district downstream of Farakka Barrage has been causing erosion along its right bank. Protective measures have been taken up by the West Bengal Government, and the Farakka Barrage Authorities also have taken steps to protect the works of the Farakka Barrage complex likely to be affected by this erosion. No reduction on this account is anticipated in the supply of water to the Feeder Canal which draws supplies from the river Ganga upstream of Farakka Barrage.

Progress in Irrigation programmes in Orissa under Central Sector

902. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in various irrigation programmes in the State of Orissa under Central Sector; and

(b) the names of the irrigation projects in Orissa which are proposed to be implemented by Government during the next three years and the amount proposed to be spent for each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are no irrigation schemes in the State of Orissa under Central Sector.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Major and Medium Projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan of Orissa

(A) On-going Projects

(I) Multi-purpose and major

Name of Project	Outlay proposed in the State's 6th Five Year Plan (Rs. crores)
(i) Rengali	54.06
(ii) Upper Kolab	33.78
(iii) Upper Indravati	35.20
(iv) Mahanadi Delta	2.81
(v) Salandi	0.16
(vi) Anandapur	4.50
(vii) Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	72.00
	Total : 202.51
(II) Medium Schemes	
31 Nos.	116.15
Total Outlay for on-going schemes.	318.66

(B) New Schemes

(I) Multipurpose and Major

(i) Ong Stage II	5.00
(ii) Indra Dam	4.0
(iii) Samakoi	9.0
(iv) Subarnarekha	Nil
(v) Lower Indravati	Nil
(vi) Kanpur	Nil
(vii) Ib	Nil
(viii) Mahanadi Chitrapota Irrigation Projects	6.00
(ix) Lower Jonk	6.00
(x) Tel High Level Canal	Nil
(xi) Hirakund Lift	Nil
(xii) Extension of Hirakund Left Canal	Nil
(xiii) Additional Spillway of Hirakund dam	Nil
(xiv) Rushikulva dam	Nil
	Total of (B) (I) 24.00

II. Medium Schemes

9 Nos.

Total outlay for new schemes

15.21

39.21

State-wise progress under National Rural Employment Programme

903. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress under National Rural Employment Programme in the current year; and

(b) the comparative progressive figures in the preceding two years under the Food for Work Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) State-wise progress under National Rural Employment Programme in the current year reflected by the foodgrains allocated/released and utilised is given in Statement I. laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1928/81].

(b) The comparative progress figures in the preceding two years under Food for Work Programme reflected by the foodgrains allocated/released/utilised is given in Statement II. laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1928/81].

खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यकरण की जांच के लिए समिति

904. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी आयोग द्वारा खादी प्रामोद्योग, भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए कुछ वर्ष पूर्व एक समिति गठित की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति का कार्यकाल कितना था और इस से क्या प्रयोजन सिद्ध हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या खादी आयोग का विचार खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यकरण में

सुधार करने के लिये पुनः एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है?

हृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (ग) खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग ने खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यों की जांच करने हेतु 14 जून, 1974 को एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट आयोग को 20 मई, 1975 को प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का वर्णन्यवयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है। खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यकरण की जांच करने हेतु पुनः समिति नियुक्त करने के लिए खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Suspension of work on Rajasthan Canal

905. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the second phase of Rajasthan Canal has come to a stand still;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the period for which the work remained suspended stating the daily loss incurred as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to remove the bottlenecks; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The Government of Rajasthan, which is executing the Rajasthan Canal Project, has reported that whereas work on earth-work, buildings and roads in Stage II of the Project is progressing, the lining of canals has been affected for want of adequate quantity of coal for burning tiles used for lining the canals

since October, 1979. The Central Government is assisting the State Government in arranging higher priority for the allocation of railway rakes for transportation of coal to the project site. The State Government has reported that with the availability of coal in adequate quantity, the project could be completed in 1985-86 as scheduled.

Approval of Manual of Office Procedure

906. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a draft manual of office procedure was circulated by the P & T Directorate to the P & T Administrative Offices in various States in 1972;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the same has not been approved so far and the Administrative Offices are being run without any Manual of Office Procedure; and

(c) how much further time is required to finalise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. The manual of office Procedure for P & T. Circles and Administrative Offices was issued provisionally on 20th March, 1971 and the administrative offices were directed to adopt the same with immediate effect.

(b) The provisional Manual of Office Procedure of 1971 was further revised and circulated to P & T Circles and Administrative Offices in July, 1980 to elicit their views and suggestions pertaining to the procedures laid down there. A few Administrative Offices have suggested some changes which are under examination in the P & T Directorate.

(c) The same is expected to be finalised soon.

Financial Assistance for Bird Sanctuary at Chilka Lake in Orissa

907. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government has requested the Centre to grant financial assistance for creating a Bird-sanctuary at Chilka lake;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to provide Central assistance for this purpose during 1981-82; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

The State Government is competent to set up a sanctuary under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

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

Pollution Caused by Bed-Rock Tyre and Rubber works in Bombay

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

(a) whether the pollution caused by the Bedrock Tyre and Rubber works in Bombay has reached serious health hazard;

(b) whether the pollution is seriously affecting eye-sight of number of people, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enforce any regulations, to compel the company to take adequate anti-pollution measures?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The ambient air quality monitoring conducted around the factory reveals that the factory is contributing pollutants such as suspended particulate matter, sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide and

causing health hazard to a certain extent.

(c) The factory was asked to install the dust collection equipment to contain air pollutants emitted by it. The machinery installed by the factory was found defective and so the Bombay Municipal Corporation has issued a notice for revocation of permit of the factory under Section 390 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.

Kharif Production

909. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of kharif foodgrains during 1979-80; and

(b) the final estimate of kharif foodgrains production for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The production of kharif foodgrains for 1979-80 is estimated at 63.1 million tonnes. For 1980-81, final estimates have not yet become available. However, according to the preliminary assessment, the production of kharif foodgrains during 1980-81 might be about 79.1 million tonnes.

Extension of operation Flood-I Programme to Karnataka

910. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of Operation Flood-I has been or is proposed to be extended to the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the number of outlets to be opened and in which of these cities these will be located?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revamping of Telephone Exchange in Delhi

911. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to revamp the functioning and staffing of telephone exchanges in the Capital especially those catering to the commercial areas as a part of the scheme to overhaul the working of the Telephone Department; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A task-force consisting of senior officers has examined the problems of Delhi Telephones and has recommended certain short-term and long-term measures. The important ones are:—

(i) Gas pressurisation of junction and primary cables;

(ii) Extensive maintenance of all telephone lines and instruments;

(iii) Protecting the cables with half-ducts and laying of cables in ducts;

(iv) Special testing of exchange equipments, particularly the inter-exchange junctions;

(v) Keeping continuous watch over the working of fault repair service.

The staffing of exchanges particularly the trunks and special services is kept under constant watch. It has been decided to maintain a reserve of telephone operators fully trained and time-scale-clerks to avoid delays in recruitment procedures. In the mean time, the shortage of operators is being made good by employing short-duty operators on short-term basis.

(b) Implementation of the various measures is being done under a time-bound programme and it is too early to quantify the improvements achieved.

Grant of House Building Advance to Government Employees

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

(a) whether Government have recently issued new Rules governing sanction of House-building advance to the Government Servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the house-building advance at increased limits will also be admissible for the purchase of constructed flats of DDA and other Government Housing Boards;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the date from which new rules have become operative; and

(f) whether certain Government offices have not yet adopted these new rules and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In view of general rise in the cost of construction, Government have recently amended House Building Advance Rules to enhance the Cost-ceiling limits of the houses to be built or purchased. The amount of House Building Advance that can be granted to a Government servant for building or purchasing a house has, however, not been changed.

(b) Cost-Ceiling limits of houses (excluding cost of land):—

Upto 4-12-80

Now from 5-12-80

(1)

(2)

(i) Rs. 50,000/-for all employees whose 75 months' Pay falls short of this amount.

(i) Rs. 60,000/-for all employees whose 75 months' basic pay falls short of this amount;

(ii) In respect of other Govt. Servants Rs. 1.25 lakhs or 75 months' pay of the Government servant, whichever is less.

(ii) Rs. 1 lakh for employees whose 75 months' basic pay exceeds Rs. 60,000 but is less than Rs. 1 lakh; and

(iii) Rs. 1.5 lakhs or the employees' 75 months' pay whichever is less, for others.

(c) There is no increase at all in the amount of House Building Advance admissible as stated at (a) above. Previously for houses costing more than the limit indicated below (b) (1) above no House Building Advance was admissible. But now where the cost of house/flat does not exceed the limit stated below (b) (2) above House Building Advance can be drawn by the Government servant for the purchase of flat constructed by DDA or other Government Housing Board or for construction of a house.

(f) Does not arise.

Allotment and Supply of Rice to States

913. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment and supply of rice to the States during 1980, State-wise; and

(b) the requirement of these States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The enhanced cost-ceiling limits of the houses/flats take effect from 5th December, 1980.

Statement

*Statewise demand, allotment and offtake of rice from Central Pool during the year 1980
for public Distribution System*

(Figures in 1000 tonnes)

States	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
Andhra Pradesh	446.0	489.67	209.2
Assam	619.1	445.0	233.3
Bihar	655.0	785.0	77.8
Gujarat	112.0	117.0	82.8
Haryana	1.25	1.25	2.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.65	3.65	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	147.4	164.0	105.6
Karnataka	60.0	75.0	24.1
Kerala	1620.0	1620.0	771.9
Madhya Pradesh	780.8	820.8	355.0
Maharashtra	670.0	710.0	433.5
Manipur	42.5	42.5	16.0
Meghalaya	87.0	76.0	44.1
Nagaland	55.0	50.0	22.8
Orissa	535.0	565.0	140.4
Punjab	10.6	12.1	0.3
Rajasthan	47.0	113.0	2.3
Sikkim	33.3	33.3	19.4
Tamil Nadu	172.5	192.5	56.4
Tripura	107.0	103.0	53.7
Uttar Pradesh	879.0	929.0	361.5
West Bengal	1881.6	1931.6	867.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	11.0	11.0	4.4
Arunachal Pradesh	39.6	30.08	16.3
Chandigarh	0.8	1.1	0.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.12	Neg
Delhi	76.1	83.03	69.7
Goa, Daman & Diu	46.02	46.04	29.9
Pondicherry	4.0	3.75	4.6
Mizoram	80.17	71.44	29.5

Opening of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and PCOs in the Country

914. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the country, State-wise, at the end of 31st December, 1980;

(b) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs to be opened during the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of villages which do not have Post Offices in the country till now, State-wise;

(d) when Government will be able to open Post Offices in each village of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). State-wise number of existing branch post offices as on 31st December, 1980 and the number of villages having no post office are set out in Statement I. In Statement II, is given State-wise number of long distance PCOs opened upto 31 December, 1980. The State-wise targets for the year 1981-82 are under finalisation.

(d) It is not proposed to open a post office in each village of the country. A post office is opened in a village if it satisfies the prescribed departmental norms based on minimum population and distance from the nearest post office and the estimated financial results.

Statement—I

Name of the Circle	No. of B.Os as on 31-12-80	No. of villages not having post offices.
1. Andhra	11,362	12,833
2. Bihar	8,451	57,888
3. Delhi	124	54
4. Gujarat	6,566	10,744
5. J. & K.	1,002	5,391
6. Kerala	2,451	3
7. Karnataka	6,500	18,755
8. Madhya Pradesh	7,980	61,861
9. Maharashtra and Goa	8,901	25,968
10. N.E. Circle		
Assam	2,493	19,142
Tripura	504	4,166
Manipur	440	1,462
Meghalaya	347	4,224
Mizoram	213	9
Nagaland	182	312
Arunachal Pradesh	157	2,784
11. N.W. Circle		
Punjab	2,887	8,929
Haryana	1,699	4,643
Himachal Pradesh	1,894	14,670
Chandigarh	5	19
12. Orissa	5,939	40,280
13. Rajasthan	7,461	27,306
14. Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	7,398	876
15. Uttar Pradesh	13,925	96,942
16. West Bengal, Sikkim and	5,922	31,283
	..	98
A & N	..	925
Total :	1,04,803	4,59,95

Statement-II

Circle	No. of long distance PCOs opened upto 31-12-80	1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	2503			
2. Bihar	1383			
3. Gujarat Circle including				
(a) Gujarat	484			
(b) Dadra, Nagar Haveli				
(c) Daman, Diu				
4. Jammu and Kashmir	157			
5. Kerala Circle including				
(a) Kerala	187			
(b) Lakshadweep Islands				
6. Karnataka	1040			
7. Madhya Pradesh	1025			
8. Maharashtra Circle including				
(a) Maharashtra	608			
(b) Goa	8			
9. North Eastern Circle including				
(a) Assam	150			
(b) Arunachal Pradesh	14			
(c) Manipur	26			
(d) Meghalaya	50			
(e) Mizoram	8			
(f) Nagaland	25			
(g) Tripura	46			
10. North Western Circle including				
(a) Punjab	213			
(b) Haryana	461			
(c) Himachal Pradesh	112			
(d) Chandigarh	6			

1	2	3
11. Orissa	.	485
12. Rajasthan	.	675
13. Tamilnadu Circle including		
(a) Tamilnadu	.	1303
(b) Pondicherry	.	10
14. Uttar Pradesh	.	2361
15. West Bengal including		
(a) West Bengal	.	553
(b) Sikkim	.	16
(c) A. & N. Islands	.	6

Drinking water

915. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells and wells dug for drinking water during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the target for the year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The number of villages covered with drinking water supply by tube-wells and other sources during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise is indicated in the statement annexed.

(b) The target of coverage for the year 1980-81 is about 32,000 villages.

Statement

Nos. of villages provided with water supply

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	478	360	1083
2.	Assam	390	1478	921
3.	Bihar	4333	3140	3319
4.	Gujarat	309	782	816
5.	Haryana	125	130	182
6.	Himachal Pradesh	497	1289	1302
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	177	216	219
8.	Karnataka	3666	3924	3864
9.	Kerala	31	15	24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1857	1654	5315
11.	Maharashtra	261	2010	2635
12.	Manipur	18	29	26
13.	Meghalaya	8	28	104
14.	Nagaland	47	74	74
15.	Orissa	898	2993*	3049
16.	Punjab	202	136	135
17.	Rajasthan	365	353	1448
18.	Sikkim	Nil	119	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	2006£	1485£	230
20.	Tripura	874	300	513
21.	Uttar Pradesh	859	1585	1250
22.	West Bengal	1415	432	216†
23.	A & N Islands	9	4	18
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	69	119
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26.	Delhi	Nil	11	20
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	12	2	11
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
30.	Mizoram	6	2	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	10	12	14
		18,832	22,632	26,911

* Includes partially covered villages.

£ Includes hamlets also.

† Does not include coverage under MVP.

Micro-wave tele-communication in Raniganj-Asansol-Burdwan in West Bengal

916. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI M. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce micro-wave telecommunication system in Raniganj-Asansol-Burdwan section of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when micro-wave system would be introduced in this section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the microwave system proposed will serve Asansol, Raniganj and Durgapur but not Burdwan.

(b) The system is expected to be introduced during 1982-83.

Conversion of Telephone Exchange at Ghumarwin, H. P. to Cross Bar Manual Exchange

917. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of SAX Telephone Exchange at Ghumarwin, District, Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh to a C. B. Manual Exchange has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the conversion would be effected?

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

(b) By 30.9.81.

Increased Central Assistance for Housing in Karnataka

918. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has approached the Union Government regarding increasing financial assistance for the plan allocation for housing sector to meet the State; and demands for houses in that State; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No formal request from the State Government of Karnataka for increasing financial assistance in the plan allocation for housing sector has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and P.C.O's opened in West Bengal

919. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and PCOs opened in West Bengal, District-wise, upto 31st December, 1980;

(b) the target for the year 1981, District-wise;

(c) the number of villages of West Bengal do not have post offices till now, District-wise; and

(d) when the villages of West Bengal will get post offices facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The number of Branch Post Offices opened from 1 April 1980 to 31st December 1980 in the different districts of

West Bengal and the number of villages which do not have post offices are set out in Statement-I. Statement-II gives the district-wise total number of telegraph offices and long distance PCOs existing in each district of West Bengal and the target for 1981. The target for opening of branch post offices for 1981-82 is still under finalisation.

(d) Post office facilities are being progressively extended in a planned manner according to norms adopted by the department from time to time. However, it is not proposed to open a post office in each village of West Bengal.

Statement - I

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of branch post offices opened from 1st April, 1980 to 31st December, 1980.	Number of villages that do not have post offices.
1.	Darjeeling	Nil	381
2.	Jalpaiguri	1	506
3.	Cooch Behar	5	880
4.	West Dinajpur	1	2886
5.	Malda	1	1352
6.	Murshidabad	5	1458
7.	Nadia	2	922
8.	24 Parganas	22	2719
9.	Howrah	1	507
10.	Hooghly	2	1484
11.	Burdwan	1	2006
12.	Birbhum	1	1841
13.	Bankura	5	3118
14.	Midnapur	8	9155
15	Purulia	12	2068

Statement - II

Sl. No.	District	Opened upto 31-12-80		Targets for 1981		
		Telegraph Offices	LD PCOs.	Telegraph Offices	LD PCOs.	
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Bankura.	66	27	4	4	
2.	Birbhum	66	63	4	4	
3.	Burdwan	113	82	13	13	

1	2	3	4	5
4. Coochbehar	37	20	8	7
5. Darjeeling	53	18	2	2
6. Hooghly	55	38	3	3
7. Howrah	39	11	3	3
8. Jalpaiguri	91	33	4	4
9. Malda	53	26	8	7
10. Midnapur	147	79	12	10
11. Murshidabad	66	40	7	4
12. Nadia	68	36	4	4
13. Purulia	53	20	4	4
14. 24 Parganas	146	32	6	5
15. West Dinajpur	43	28	5	4

सलवान पब्लिक स्कूल, नई दिल्ली

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चल्हाण) :

920. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सलवान पब्लिक स्कूल, राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली की प्रबन्ध समिति के प्रेजीडेन्ट ने स्कूल कर्मचारियों को डराया धमकाया है और उनके साथ मारपीट की ;

(ख) क्या प्रबन्ध समिति के प्रेजीडेन्ट और उनके सहयोगियों के इस दुर्योग्यहार के विरोध में स्कूल के अध्यापक और अन्य कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच की है और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार सलवान पब्लिक स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष पर, स्कूल के कुछ कर्मचारियों के साथ मारपीट करने के आरोप हैं।

(ख) जी, हां, सलवान पब्लिक स्कूल के अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी थी।

(ग) एक फौजदारी का मामला दर्ज कर दिया गया है और पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

कनाट प्लेस का विकास

921. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने कनाट प्लेस के विकास

के लिए नयी योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Silchar

922. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to install an automatic telephone exchange at Silchar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Installation of a 2000 line containerized automatic exchange has been planned for Silchar. Tenders for such exchanges are expected to be released shortly.

Barring any unforeseen problems the exchange is expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.

Rural industrial projects in Assam

923. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the rural industrial projects in Assam;

(b) whether any survey under the rural industrial projects in Assam has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Rural Industries Projects programme, which was in operation in three districts of Assam, was merged with centrally sponsored district industries centres programme with effect from 1st May, 1978. District industries centre is an institution at the district-level, which provides all the services and facilities to the entrepreneurs under one roof, as far as practicable, for setting up village and small industries. Ten district industries centres have been sanctioned in stages in Assam to cover all the ten districts of the State. The physical progress, as reported by the State Government, in respect of the DICs is given below:—

Year	No. of DICs reporting	No. of new units set up			Additional employment generated (No. of persons.)	
		Artisan based	Small scale	Total		
1978-79	3	35	99	134	713	
1979-80	5	1188	434	1622	5844	

(b) and (c). Surveys including action plans have been completed in five DICs of the State, namely, Dibrugarh, Cachar, Goalpara, Camrup and Nowgong. These surveys and action plans concentrate on demands, skills, surplus resources of the district concerned and provide details of programme (block-wise) bringing out financial employment and production potentials separately for artisan-based activities, tiny and small scale units. These also provide estimates of the quantities required of different inputs and the organisational support needed to implement the programme. These also contain information in respect of industrial activities to be promoted through scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and women entrepreneurs. Detailed guidelines for undertaking the surveys and preparing action plan have been provided by the Ministry of Industry.

Sugar Policy for Current Season

924. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the sugar mill owners have suggested for the removal of Governmental control on sugar;
- (b) the steps taken by Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government propose to change the sugar policy for the current season; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Sugar Mills Association has suggested that sugar be decontrolled.

(b) to (d). After careful consideration, the Government have decided to continue, for the present, the policy of partial control on sugar with a dual pricing system.

Excavation in Mithila

925. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 17th November, 1980 regarding excavation in Mithila and state:

(a) whether the suggestions for excavation of the historical cultural sites referred in the question have been or are proposed to send to the Government of Bihar for excavation and evaluation and assessment of problem-orientation;

(b) if so, the details thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). No such suggestions have been or are proposed to be made to the Government of Bihar in view of the facts already stated in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 92 on 17-11-1980.

Opening of Post Offices in Bihar

926. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bisfi and Baraha Branch Post Offices are proposed to be promoted to sub-post offices and at Kharjuri (Madhubani bloc), Manoharpur (Umagaon bloc) and Kumhruli (Jailey bloc) new branch post offices are proposed to be opened;

(b) whether any member of Parliament has made representation to the P.M.G., Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The upgradation of Bisfi

and Baraha branch post offices to sub-post offices has not been found justified. The opening of new post offices at Khajuri (Madhubani bloc) and Kumhrauli (Jaley bloc) are justified according to the Departmental norms. Postmaster General, Bihar Circle reports that he has not received any proposal for opening a post office at Manoharpur (Umagaon bloc) nor any representation from any Member of Parliament in this behalf.

Irrigation Projects sanctioned for Karnataka

927. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Irrigation Projects sanctioned for the Karnataka State during the last five years;

(b) what is the present position of these irrigation projects; and

(c) the total land in hectares that will be irrigated after the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Karnataka have reported that one major and 8 medium irrigation projects of the State were approved during the last five years.

(b) Of the above, headworks and canal works are in progress in respect of the major project and six medium projects. The preliminary works are in progress in respect of the remaining two medium projects.

(c) A total area of 4.63 lakh ha. of land will be irrigated after all these projects are completed.

Proposal from Karnataka for prevention of erosion

928. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre have received any proposal from the Karnataka Government for prevention of erosion on Coastal Karnataka;

(b) what are the places that are affected by sea erosion in South Canara; and

(c) the amount asked for by the State Government in this regard and Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) It is understood that the Government of Karnataka has drawn up a scheme for prevention of erosion along the sea coast in Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 60.3 crores. However, the scheme has not yet been received for approval by the Central Government.

(b) The places reported as affected by sea erosion in South Canara are as under:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Maravanthe | a. Gujjadi |
| 2. Coondapur | (a) Kollur River
(b) Haladi River |
| 3. Hangarakatta | |
| 4. Seethanadi | |
| 5. Thonse | |
| 6. Kemmannu Hoode | |
| 7. Vodabandeswar (Malpe) | |
| 8. Uliargoli to Padukere (Malpe) | |
| 9. Kaup-Polipu | |
| 10. Mulur, Bappanad | |
| 11. Sashihitlu | |
| 12. Gurupur River (Monepu) | |
| 13. Mangalore (Mouth of Nethravathy and Gurupur River): | |

(a) Bengre (b) Ullal

(c) Works required for prevention of sea erosion form part of the flood control sector and funds required for such works are provided by the State

Governments in their respective Plans. Central Government provides only block loans and grants.

Construction and upgradation of village Roads in District Koraput, Orissa

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

(a) whether his Ministry executes the construction and upgradation work of village roads every year under the minimum needs programme in different States;

(b) if so, the number and names of the village roads upgraded and the new roads constructed linking the National Highways in Koraput district of Orissa during 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the number of village roads identified for upgradation and the name of new link roads to be constructed in Koraput district during 1981-82 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir. The responsibility for the construction and upgradation for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme rests with the State Governments/UTs as the Programme is in the State Sector.

(b) and (c). This information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Indian Stamps Abroad

930. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stamp dealers abroad are not very keen on promoting sale of Indian stamps;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of our commemoratives are not only drab but unimaginatively designed and so are of little interest outside India;

(c) if so, whether Government realise that this land of colour, variety, history and cultural wealth should be poorly reflected on postage stamps; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Telecommunication net work

931. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has selected the districts to develop telecommunication networks according to new technological patterns in integrated way in development plan of telecommunication sector for the year 1980-85;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for the selection of the Districts therefor and the names of Districts and areas therein;

(c) the names of the tribal districts and areas covered under this new scheme therefor;

(d) whether the concerned circles have intimated the decision and to prepare the schemes of telecommunication networks as per the guidelines to submit the report to his Ministry for funds; and

(e) if so, the funds planned and utilised so far in the year 1980-81 and proposal for the next financial year?

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

(b) Criteria adopted for the selection of these districts was based upon varying complexities such as hilly, coastal, backward, rural, tribal, districts with sparse distribution of population and districts with high density of population, pattern of telephone traffic etc.

Names of Districts	Area in Sq. Kms. (Source: Statistical Abstract, India, 1978)
1. Krishna (A.P.) . . .	8,734
2. North Lakhimpur (Assam) . . .	12,792
3. Katihar-Purnea (Bihar) . . .	11,013
4. Mehsana (Gujarat) . . .	9,027
5. Nadiad (Kaira) (Gujarat) . . .	7,194
6. Belgaon (Karnataka) . . .	13,410
7. Alleppey (Kerala) . . .	1,884
8. Kolaba (Maharashtra) . . .	7,198
9. Sehore-Bhopal (M.P.) . . .	9,015
10. Koraput (Orissa) . . .	26,960
11. Sangrur (Punjab) . . .	5,107
12. Barmer (Rajasthan) . . .	28,387
13. South Arcot (T.N.) Pondicherry. . .	11,378
14. Agra (U.P.) . . .	4,816
15. Mathura (U.P.) . . .	3,797
16. Murshidabad (W. Bengal) . . .	5,341
17. Jalpaiguri (W. Bengal) . . .	6,245
18. Mokokchung (Nagaland) . . .	3,900
Tuensang Do.	5,500
Kohima Do.	7,200

(c) Names of Tribal Districts:—

South Arcot (T.N.), Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri (W. Bengal), North Lakhimpur (Assam) and Koraput (Orissa).—Area covered—62.2 Thousand Sq. Kms.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Circles have been intimated of the decision but schemes for integrated telecommunication networks have been developed by a special Task Force at the Directorate and adequate provision of funds has been made in the VI Plan (1980—85).

(e) Implementation of schemes may physically commence from 1982-83. As such, no funds have been provided in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Import of Rice

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

(a) whether Government propose to import rice in order to build up buffer stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the present shortage of rice in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The stocks of rice with the public agencies are adequate to meet our requirements.

Quantum of sugar Allotted to Various States in 1980

933. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sugar despatched to various States during 1980; and

(b) the target-for the year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Against the monthly levy sugar quotas allotted in favour of the Food Corporation of India for supply to the 17 States/Union Territories and in favour of the remaining 14 direct allottee States, the total quantity of levy sugar despatched by the factories in the year 1980 was about 30.80 lakh tonnes.

(b) Based on the existing monthly levy sugar quota of 2.71 lakh tonnes for allocation to various State Governments, the total requirement of levy sugar of various States for the year 1981 comes to about 32.50 lakh tonnes, which quantity for the present, may be taken as the target for despatch of levy sugar to different States during the year 1981.

Demand for Setting up of flour mills in Northern States

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

(a) the total number of applications received from Northern States to set up flour mills, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Because of the ban on the setting up of new units of what soever flour mills in the large scale and medium Scale sectors the applications received for setting up such units have been or are being rejected. The ban was

partially lifted between the period from 29th June, 1979 to 24th May, 1980 during which period State Governments were authorised to permit setting up of small scale units up to 30 tonnes per day capacity. Of these, 47 have applied to the Central Government from Northern States for issuing a licence under IDR Act, 1951. The number of applications, State-wise, from Northern States are given below:

1. J & K	7
2. Punjab	19
3. Haryana	5
4. Himachal Pradesh	2
5. Uttar Pradesh	10
6. Delhi	4
	47

Their justifiability is under examination.

Construction of Rural Roads in Orissa

935. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural roads constructed in Orissa under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1981-81;

(b) the number of rural roads in Keonjhar District of Orissa constructed and repaired during the above period;

(c) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to various States to fix target of implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme, year-wise (1981-85);

(d) if so, the expected time of receiving reports from various State Governments in this regard; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the

State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The national norm laid down for rural roads as part of the Minimum Needs Programme is that all villages with a population of 1500 and above, and about 50 per cent of the total number of villages with a population of 1000 to 1500 will be linked with roads by 1990. 50 per cent of the total number of villages required to be so covered are targetted to be linked by 1985.

(d) and (e) Rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme are in the State sector and as such State Governments are not required to send regular reports to the Govt. of India. However, reports are called for from time to time.

Central Guidelines for Social Welfare Programme

936. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent Central guidelines to State Governments to implement some social welfare programme;

(b) if so, whether any such programme has been extended to Orissa for the welfare of the disabled weaker and deprived children; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Selected Social Welfare programmes are implemented through the State Governments. Schemes and other circulars in respect of these are forwarded to State Governments from time to time.

Details of various social welfare programmes extended to Orissa for the welfare of children (including disabled weaker and deprived children) are given below:—

1. Integrated Child Development Services

Ten Integrated Child Development Services projects are in existence in Orissa. Five more projects have been allotted to Orissa for 1981-82. The project provides a package of services comprising of Supplementary Nutrition, Immunisation, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Nutrition and Health Education and Non-formal Education to children and mothers. Normally an ICDS project provides services to a population of one lakh through 100 anganwadi centres in Rural/Tribal Areas and to a population of 35,000 through 50 anganwadi centres in Tribal Area.

2. Area Development programme

Special assistance has been given through UNICEF assisted programme for economic development, literacy, health and nutritional status of children belonging to weaker sections of the Society in disadvantaged areas of the State.

3. Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection

Financial assistance has been given to voluntary organisations through the Government of Orissa for maintenance of 335 children for providing services such as shelter, food, clothing, education, vocational training etc. to abandoned, neglected and homeless children.

4. Nutrition

The following programmes are in operation in Orissa:

1. Balwadi Nutrition for pre-school children.

2. Food for Nutrition—for infants and pre-school children.

3. Special Nutrition—for pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers.

(4) Care Assisted Programmes—for pre-school children.

5. World Food Programme—for pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers.

5. *International Year of the Disabled Persons*

The Government of Orissa have been requested to set up its own Committee at State level and finalise State Plan of Action for International Year of the Disabled Persons to enable them to take prompt action at all levels to implement the programmes for the welfare of children.

6. *Scholarship Scheme*

The State Government has been asked to implement scholarship schemes for the physically handicapped students to assist them to secure academic education or in plant training so as to enable them to earn a living.

Funds for Small Farmer Development Agency

937. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the small farmer development agency;

(b) the number of small and marginal farmers have been benefited in Mayurbhanj district during the above period;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes small and marginal farmers benefited by this scheme out of the total beneficiaries;

(d) the total number of villages of Mayurbhanj district covered in this S. F. D. A. scheme during the above period; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During the year 1979-80, there were seven Small Farmers Development Agencies in the State of Orissa, viz. Ganjam, Sambalpur, Puri, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Keonjhar and Cuttack. An amount of Rs. 802.50 lakhs was allocated to these Agencies for the implementation of Small Farmers Development Agency and Integrated Rural Development Programme/Integrated Rural Employment Programme in Small Farmers Development Agency blocks.

During the year 1980-81, the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme has been merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme with effect from 2nd October, 1980 and it was extended to all the Blocks in the country. A notional allocation of Rs. 1570 lakhs is available for the 314 blocks in the State of Orissa for 1980-81 @ Rs. 5 lakhs per block.

(b) to (e) There was no Centrally Sponsored Small Farmers Development Agency/Integrated Rural Development Project in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa during 1979-80 and hence the question of benefiting Small Farmers/ Marginal Farmers under the scheme in that District does not arise. As the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to this district only with effect from 2-10-80 it is too early to assess the number of beneficiaries under this programme.

All the villages in the country are now covered by the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Development of Tiger Projects

938. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced some programmes for the development of tiger project in the country;

(b) if so, the amount allotted annually from 1977-78 to 1980-81 for

the development of Simlipal Tiger Project of Orissa;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to augment the annual allocation in this head during 1981-82; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. 'Project Tiger' was launched in 1973 and now covers eleven reserves in ten States of the country. The objective of this project is to preserve tigers in particular and wildlife in general, in their natural habitat.

(b) Year-wise figures are given below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Allocation
1977-78	9.50
1978-79	15.00
1979-80	7.00
1980-81	7.00

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, it is proposed to increase the allocation for 'Project Tiger' during 1981-82. The final position would be known only when the Annual Plan for 1981-82 is approved.

परिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाये रखना

939. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस ने अपने 68वें सत्र में केन्द्र सरकार से तिफारिश की थी कि परिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाये रखने संबंधी विषय को भारत के संविधान की अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये और स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में इसे प्राथमिक शिक्षा से ही प्रनिवार्य विषय रखा जाना चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि इस सम्बंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो सरकार का विचार कब तक कार्यवाही करने का है?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चक्रवाहण) :

(क) भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस ने अपने 68 वें अधिवेशन में ये सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ख) इन सिफारिशों का अध्ययन करने, इनको कार्यान्वयन करने की दृष्टि से उनकी जांच करने, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी से पुनर्निवेशन प्राप्त करने और विज्ञान कांग्रेस के अगले अधिवेशन में प्रस्तुत करने हेतु रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में एक कार्यबल का गठन किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में निर्धन ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए मकान

940. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में 1980 में निर्धन ग्रामीण लोगों को उपलब्ध कराये गये मकानों की जिला-वार संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) 1981 के लिए जिला-वार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीमन नारायण सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख) आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण ग्रामीण गांवों के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रति राज्य सरकारें मूलरूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। इसलिए प्रश्न में मांगी गई सूचना राजस्थान

सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा जैसे ही मूचना प्राप्त होगी उसे सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Basic amenities for Groups Housing in Ashok Vihar, Delhi

941. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 88 on the 17th November, 1980 regarding dispute between DDA and MCD in Ashok Vihar, Delhi and state;

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation have since taken over the services in pockets KC and KD of Group-Housing in Ashok Vihar, Delhi;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made by the Municipal Corporation Delhi to attend to the complaints of the residents for clearing; (i) choked kitchen drains whose water flow on the road; (ii) choked bath-room and toilet drains from the shafts; (iii) main sewage lines in the area (iv) to cover open manholes; and

(c) if not, by what date the Delhi Municipal Corporation is likely to take over various services in the above pockets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The MCD has reported as under:—

(i) & (ii) Kitchen, bathroom and toilet drains

These blockages are to be attended to by the owners/occupiers.

(iii) Main sewage line.

Sewer maintenance staff has been deployed by the MCD.

(iv) To cover open manholes

Arrangement exists for replacement of missing manhole covers by the MCD.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

Branch Post Offices and PCOs Opened in Burdwan, West Bengal

942. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and PCOs opened in the Burdwan district of West Bengal upto 31st January, 1981; and

(b) the target for the year 1981-82 and names of those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 490 Branch Post Offices and 82 long distance PCOs were opened in Burdwan district upto 31-1-1981.

(b) the target of branch post offices to be opened during the year 1981-82 is yet to be finalised. The places where the branch post offices are to be opened will be decided thereafter.

It is proposed to open 13 long Distance PCOs during 1981-82. The names of the places are as under:—

1. Kashinagar
2. Kalagachia
3. Kalanabagram
4. Kulingram
5. Nabastha
6. Kamalpur
7. Palasan
8. Uchhalan
9. Onari
10. Jubita
11. Jotsadi
12. Bantir
13. Sankari

Child Welfare Project in Orissa during Sixth Plan

943. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce any child welfare project in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount allocated in this head during the above Plan period;

(c) the number of children to be benefited from Orissa during that period; and

(d) the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Child Welfare projects will continue in Orissa in the Sixth Plan period. These include continuing schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Child Development Services Programme, Scheme for Children in Need of Care and Protection, Integrated Education for the Handicapped. These schemes are in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Sector. The Sixth Plan schemes in the State Sector include those of Balwadis, Creches, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Mid-day Meals Programme etc.

Proposals for new projects include those for basic services to reduce child mortality, promote pre-school education etc. as also projects of social inputs in area development programme.

Sixth Plan outlays in the Central Sector in the fields of women welfare, handicapped welfare, Planning, Research, Training and Evaluation and Day Care Centre etc. amount to about Rs. 96 crores. There is a significant child welfare component in these programmes. The Centrally Sponsored Child Welfare Programmes outlay for

the Sixth Plan amount to Rs. 51 crores. There is no State-wise allocation of these amounts, but Orissa will get its due share in these programmes.

The Sixth Plan outlay for Orissa for the Social Welfare Sector, that also covers child welfare programmes, is Rs. 200 lakhs.

The number of children benefiting from those programmes cannot be estimated.

Financial Requirements of Drought Affected states

944. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the financial requirements of drought affected States;

(b) if so, the monetary requirements, State-wise;

(c) the amounts sanctioned and released to the States for procuring drinking water and other scarcity works, State-wise;

(d) whether the demands of the States have been met in full; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the requests of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra-States currently affected by drought the Government of India deputed Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India ap-

proved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2333.08 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 402.00 lakhs to Haryana and Rs. 2019.50 lakhs to Rajasthan. So far as Karnataka is concerned, a proposal to approve a ceiling of expenditure is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance. As regards Maharashtra, the report of the Central Team which visited the State from the 9th-11th February 1981 is being finalised. Release of amount to Maharashtra will be considered on receipt of the Central team's report.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1929/81.] The amount is released to the States after the States present the progress of expenditure of the approved ceiling of expenditure.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. In accordance with the schemes of financing relief expenditure recommended by the 7th Finance Commission, the relief expenditure in excess of the margin money is released on the basis of the requirement assessed by the Central Team and the High Level Committee on Relief.

Water Supply Scheme for Maharashtra

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

(a) how many water supply schemes have been sanctioned for Maharashtra upto 31st December, 1980;

(b) the number of such schemes awaiting approval of the Central Government; and

(c) the time by which the Central Government will sanction these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 2210 Water Supply Schemes have been sanctioned for Maharashtra upto

3715 LS—8

31st December, 1980, since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Supersession of Municipal Corporations

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

(a) whether nearly 60 per cent municipal corporations in the country stand superseded as at present;

(b) whether the President or any other office bearers of all the All India Mayor's Conference called on the Prime Minister to discuss the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Nearly 60 per cent of the Municipal Corporation in the country are without elected bodies.

(b) Government is not aware of this.

(c) Question does not arise.

Famine in Rajasthan

947. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the famine in Rajasthan State this year; and

(b) if so, what famine relief measures the Central Government propose to provide to the Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the report of the Central Team which visited Rajasthan from the 27th to 30th November 1980 for an on the spot assessment of the drought situation, and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2019.50 lakhs for purposes of Central assistance to meet the current drought situation.

In addition, the State Government has been sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 16.50 crores—Rs. 7.50 crores for kharif and Rs. 9 crores for rabi for the supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers.

Under the Food for Work Programme, the Government of Rajasthan were allocated 1.10 lakh M.T. of foodgrains in the beginning of the current financial year, in addition to the carry-over stock of 93,226 M.T. from the previous year. Besides, under the National Rural Employment Programme an additional allocation of 10,400 M.T. foodgrains and cash assistance of Rs. 182 lakhs towards material support and Rs. 57.20 lakhs towards wage support have been sanctioned. Though the allocation for Rajasthan was 10,400 M.T. of foodgrains, 20,000 MT had been released to the State Government in advance.

A special allocation of 10,000 MT of cement has also been made by the Central Government for drinking water schemes.

Construction of a New House in Delhi by Chandigarh Administration

948. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state stage at which the proposal for the construction of its new house in

Delhi by Chandigarh Administration is at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received from the Chandigarh Administration for the construction of its new house in Delhi.

Industrial pollutants

949. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing health hazard posed by increasing industrial pollutants;

(b) what concrete steps Government have taken to implement various relevant laws to stop such pollution; and

(c) why Government are hesitant to enforce penal and preventive provisions of law governing pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 the discharge of industrial pollutants in the streams or wells is being regulated through grant of consents by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution set up under the provisions of the said Act. In order to prevent and Control air pollution, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, has been passed by the Lok Sabha and is pending before the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing.

(c) The provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)

Act, 1974 are being implemented by the Central and State Boards set up for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the defaulting industries are being prosecuted by these Boards.

Supply of drinking water in Rural areas during the Sixth Plan

950. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government's plans to supply pure drinking water in rural areas;

(b) the plan allocation in the Sixth Plan towards meeting this urgent and basic need; and

(c) the specific programmes to achieve this objective?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The plan of the Government is to supply safe drinking water to all the problem villages where the position is more acute, during the sixth five year plan period.

(b) The allocation in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 600 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1407.11 crores in the State Sector.

(c) The Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the Central Sector.

Air and water pollution

951. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air and water pollution in the Union Territory of Delhi has increased manifold during the last 3 years;

(b) whether Government propose to prevent air pollution and maintain

ecological balance in the Union Territory;

(c) if so, the steps taken to this regard;

(d) whether any contract for preventing smoke from the second chimney of Indraprastha Power Station was awarded to an American firm; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1980 has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and is pending before the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing. For environmental protection and eco-development in the country, the Department of Environment has been set up by the Government of India only recently.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Orders for modification etc. of Units II, III and IV of the Indraprastha Power Station (second chimney referred to in the question emits fly ash from Units II and III) have been placed by DESU with M/s UOP of USA Canada who are the original suppliers of electro-static precipitator for these units. Most of the material has already been received and work is expected to be completed during 1981-82 depending upon availability of shut down of the Units.

Fishing trawlers imported by Private Parties since 1973

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

(a) how many fishing trawlers have been imported from abroad by private parties since 1973 with the

financial assistance of the Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(b) the total amount of SDFC funds sanctioned for this purpose;

(c) why the individual importers were permitted to negotiate directly with foreign suppliers and no proper tenders or quotations were asked for through Government channels; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the allegations that prices of trawlers have been shown at least 20 per cent higher than the prevailing market rates abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Ten.

(b) Rs. 150,36,518.50.

(c) The vessels are purchased according to the specifications formulated and offered by the builder in the light of the requirements of individual buyers. In respect of SDFC financing, generally the practice is for purchase by quotations|negotiation rather than by calling tenders.

(d) Individual application for import of vessels were thoroughly scrutinised particularly in respect of prices of both by the Department as well as by an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted for the purpose. Subsequent requests for enhancement of price were approved only after due verification through Indian Embassies, Indian manufacturers as well as Ministry of Finance. As Government has no reason to believe that the prices were higher than the prevailing market price abroad, no inquiry is contemplated in this regard.

Non-Supply of Exercise books through Fair Price Shops in Delhi

953. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:**

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA V. S. DEO:

SHRI D. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped selling exercise books through Fair Price Shops for the last four months in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quota of white print meant for supplying the exercise books in Delhi has been sold in the black market; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, exercise books are not sold through Fair Price Shops in Delhi at present. These have been supplied to the students through schools and colleges. In addition, the exercise books are being sold through retail dealers registered with the Delhi Bureau of Text Books, Cooperative Stores, Super Bazar and the Delhi Young Entrepreneurs Association of Delhi University.

The quota of white printing paper meant for exercise books in Delhi has not been sold in the black market.

**Central Aid asked for given to drought
Affected States**

954. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to the State Governments, State-wise, affected by drought during 1980 as against assistance asked for by them;

(b) whether the concerned State Governments have asked for Central assistance for the implementation of their long term and short term plans in the drought prone areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the assistance proposed to be given by the Centre for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During the year 1980-81, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been effected by drought in varying degrees. A statement showing assistance given by the Government of India to these States during 1980-81 to meet the

drought situation as against the assistance asked for by them is attached vide Statement I.

(b) and (c). The short term measures for which the States mentioned in reply to part (a) of this question, sought Central assistance covered organising gratuitous relief, arranging drinking water supply, supply of fodder, provision of medical cover, providing gainful employment to the agricultural labourers, rehabilitation measures for the small and marginal farmers etc. The approved ceilings of expenditure shown in statement I covered these items.

The long term measures for which Central assistance given to the different States are under the Drought Prone Area Programme and the Desert Development Programme. The main objective of the Drought Prone Area Programme is to immunise the drought prone areas from recurring drought and cycles of scarcity and to improve the economy of the drought prone areas through a package of infrastructural and on-farm development activities while the Desert Development Programme aims at the integrated development of the desert areas and also the cold arid regions of the country. Statement-II showing allocation of funds for different States for these two programmes is attached

Statement-I

Central assistance given to the States affected by drought during the year 1980-81
(Referred to Part (a) of the Question)

(Rs. in crores)

(Foodgrains in lakh Metric Tonnes)

States	Assistance asked for by the State Govt. (Rs.)	Ceiling of Addl. expenditure approved by the Govt. of India (Rs.)	Short term Loan (Rs.)	Food for Work Programme (Normal & Special Food-grains)	National Rural Employment Programme		
					Food grains allocation	Cash assistance	Material support (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh							
1st Visit	67.67	19.64	26.00	0.63	0.42	7.39	
2nd visit	159.33	23.33					2.365

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Bihar .	92.89	24.82	13.00	1.10	0.54	9.48	3.035
3. Gujarat .	42.98	6.12	8.00	0.10	0.125	2.18	0.699
4. Haryana .	38.79	4.02*	12.00	0.20	0.035	0.565	0.18
5. Himachal Pra- desh .	18.80	10.01	1.00	0.18	0.025	0.385	0.124
6. Karnataka .	205.21	@	12.00	0.135	0.185	3.26	1.044
7. Madhya Pra- desh .	34.95	47.90	19.00	1.99	0.295	5.22	1.671
8. Maharashtra .	28.62	†	11.00	0.40	0.32	5.58	1.784
9. Orissa .	56.68	17.39	8.00	0.82	0.184	3.22	1.03
10. Rajasthan .	59.46	20.11					
1st visit .	59.46	20.11	16.50	1.10	0.104	1.82	0.572
2nd visit .	61.38	20.20					
11. Uttar Pradesh	122.23	47.52	39.00	1.95	0.745	13.04	4.174
Total .	1048.99	241.06	165.50	8.605	2.979	42.14	16.678

Haryana* Rs. 1.00 crores also approved for on-going and other approved Irrigation works but the expenditure will be met from the saving in the earmarked Plan provision in the Annual Plan for Sutlej-Jamuna Link Canal.

Karnataka @ The recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief on the report of the Central team which visited Karnataka from the 29th to 31st December, 1980 are under consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

Maharashtra† The report of the Central team which visited Maharashtra from 9th to 11th February, 1981 is under consideration.

Statement-II

Statement showing allocation of funds for the Drought Prone Area Programme and the Desert Development Programme for the year 1980-81 [Referred to in reply to parts (b) & (c) of question].

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	State	Drought Prone Area	Desert Development
		Programme	Programme
		2	3
Andhra Pradesh	570.00	
Bihar	427.50	
Gujarat	307.50	65.08

1	2	3
Haryana	97.50	153.81
Jammu & Kashmir	97.50	59.16
Himachal Pradesh	—	25.00
Karnataka	345.00	—
Madhya Pradesh	315.00	—
Maharashtra	315.00	—
Orissa	187.50	—
Rajasthan	592.50	496.95
Tamil Nadu	360.00	—
Uttar Pradesh	375.00	—
West Bengal	262.50	—
Total	4,252.50	800.00

Setting up of fruit preservation Factory by Modern Bakeries

955. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Modern Bakeries propose to set up a fruit preservation and processing factory in Kachar; and

(b) if so, the details in regard to the selection of site and production capacity of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b): The Modern Bakeries (India) Limited are exploring the possibility of setting up a fruit processing factory in North Eastern Region. However, details of the project, including location, production capacity etc., are still under finalisation by the Company.

Damage of khadi Cloth

956. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi cloth worth Rs. 40 crores was completely damaged in different godowns;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop such losses in future; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to book persons responsible for such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

Substitution of Agriculture Price Commission by another Commission

957. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestions made at the Conference of the Bharat Krishak Samaj held in Kolhapur in December, 1980 that the Agriculture Price Commission be substituted by a new Commission having adequate representation of farmers and about the need for marketing agriculture produce, starting processing and grading industries and export by the farming community; and

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

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

(b) The Government receives suggestion from time to time from various bodies. These are taken into consideration while framing the country's agricultural policy. In so far as the Agricultural Prices Commission is concerned, it already includes a member representing the interests of farmers.

Performance of National Rural Employment Programme

958. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the National Rural Employment Programme has been unsatisfactory and the anticipated employment generation is not likely to

be achieved by the end of 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b): The National Rural Employment Programme has been launched in October, 1980 only. Reports from the States on the performance and employment generation under the programme during 1980-81 will become available after the expiry of the current year. *Prima facie*, there appears no reason to say that the performance has been unsatisfactory. On the contrary, there is persistent demand to raise the allocations of foodgrains under this programme.

Credit from International Financial Agencies for Irrigation Projects

959. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR METHA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of credit anticipated to be received by Government from the International Financial Agencies for the irrigation projects in the country; and

(b) the estimated allocation likely to be made to the State Governments (with names of the States) to overcome financial strain in the implementation of irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Details of projects receiving credit assistance from International Financing Agencies namely International Development Association (IDA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) indicating the amount of credit assistance agreed to be given by the financial agencies and the actual

disbursement received upto September 30, 1980 are given below:—

(Amount in ₹ Million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Agency	Loan Amount	Actual Disbursement upto Sept. 30, 1980
1.	Godavari Barrage Project (Andhra Pradesh)	IDA	45.00	39.5
2.	Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)	IBRD	145.00	50.0
3.	Periyar Vaigai Project (Tamil Nadu)	IDA	23.00	7.4
4.	Jayakwadi Project (Maharashtra)	IDA	70.00	28.7
5.	Orissa Medium Irrigation Project (Orissa)	IDA	58.00	17.5
6.	Upper Krishna Project (Karnataka)	IDA	117.00	24.5
7.	Giriraj Medium Irrigation Project (Gujarat)	IDA	85.00	11.2
8.	Haryana Irrigation Project (Haryana)	IDA	111.00	43.1
9.	Punjab Irrigation Project (Punjab)	IDA	129.00	14.2
10.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project (Maharashtra)	IDA	210.00	12.4
11.	Bhima CAD Project (Maharashtra)	IFAD	50.00	7.8
12.	Gujarat Composite Irrigation Project (Gujarat)	IDA	175.00	0.0
13.	Chambal CAD Project (Rajasthan)	IDA	52.00	35.1
14.	Chambal M.P. CAD Project (Madhya Pradesh)	IDA	24.00	20.2
15.	Rajasthan Canal CAD Project (Rajasthan) Phase-I	IDA	83.00	50.6
	Phase-II	IFAD	55.00	..
16.	U.P. Public Tubewells Project (Uttar Pradesh)	IDA	18.00	0.2
17.	Mahanadi Barrages Project (Orissa)	IDA	83.00	0.0
		Total:	1533.00	362.4

After expenditure is incurred by the concerned executing agencies, the reimbursement claim applications prepared on the basis of the disbursement schedule appended to the Agreement with these international financing agencies are forwarded through Government of India to the concerned agencies for disbursement. 70 per cent of the assistance so received by Government of India is passed on to the States concerned.

Opening of Central Schools in Semi-Urban and Rural Areas

960. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Central Schools in Semi-Urban and rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel, or where Central public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located, irrespective of whether such places are in rural or urban areas. Locating the Vidyalayas specifically in rural or semi-urban areas does not, therefore, arise.

राजस्थान नहर के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था

961. प्रो० निमंता कुमारो-

शक्तावतः

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:

क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का बजट कितना है;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष उसके लिए बजट में विशेष रूप से धनराशि को व्यवस्था की जायेगी क्योंकि इस परियोजना से राजस्थान का अकाल दूर हो सकता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस परियोजना में कितना विलम्ब हो जायेगा और उसके कदम तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिलाह हमान अंसारी): (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने, जो राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का संशोधित बजट परिवर्य 21 करोड़ रुपये (चरण-एक के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये और चरण-दो के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये) है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) धन की कमी के कारण इस परियोजना के पूरा होने में किसी प्रकार की देरी होने की संभावना नहीं है। वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार परियोजना को 1985-86 में पूरा किया जाना है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को सभी संभव सहायता प्रदान करेगी।

राजस्थान के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामोज रोजगार कार्यक्रम

962. प्रो० निमंता कुमारो-

शक्तावतः

क्या ग्रामोज पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

कैसा रहा और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किन-किन स्थानों पर क्या निर्माण कार्य किये गये हैं?

कृषि और प्रामोज पुनर्निर्माण भवालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

नेत्रहीनों के लिए रोजगार

963. प्रौद्योगिकी नियंत्रण कुमारी शशतावत :

श्री हरिहर सोरन :

श्री चितामणि पाणिगृही :

श्री एच० एन० गोडा :

श्री दिव्यधितरकृ :

श्री पं० एम० पुत्रे गोडा :

श्री क० लक्ष्मण :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजनायें हैं; और

(ग) नेत्रहीनों को अब तक दिये गये सरकारी रोजगार के राज्यवार आंकड़ क्या हैं?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण भवालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (र्थमस्टे शीला कोल) : (क) इस देश में नेत्रहीनों की संख्या का निर्धारण करने के लिये कोई व्यापक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तो भी, आई. सी. एम. प्रार. की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में लगभग 90 लाख नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति हैं। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने भी 1973-74 में एक समिति

सर्वेक्षण किया था जिसके अनुसार इस देश में प्रति 1,000 की जनसंख्या में नेत्रहीनों की संख्या 1.26 है।

(ख) नेत्रहीनों और अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार के लिये तीन दिशाओं में प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं अर्थात् सरकारी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में रोजगार, अपना रोजगार करने के लिये अधिक अवसर तथा उद्योग और व्यापार में रोजगार को बढ़ावा देना। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन वर्ग "ग" और "घ" के पदों/सेवाओं में तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों में समतुल्य पदों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये 3% खाली पद आरक्षित किये गये हैं (नेत्रहीन, बधिगों और अंपगों के लिये एक-एक प्रतिशत) इस प्रयोजन के लिये 100 मदों का एक रोस्टर भी तैयार किया गया है।

(2) नेत्रहीनों और अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों को अपना रोजगार शुरू करने के लिये व्याज की घटी दर पर ऋण दिये जाते हैं;

(3) तेल कम्पनियों के 10% डीलर-शिप/एजेसियां विकलांग व्यक्तियों जिनमें नेत्रहीन भी शामिल हैं, के लिये आरक्षित की गई हैं।

(4) नेत्रहीनों और अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों को और रोजगार प्रदान करने हेतु नियोक्ताओं को प्रो-साहित करने के लिये विकलांग व्यक्तियों के उत्कृष्ट नियोक्ताओं को प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रदान किये जाते हैं।

(5) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिये नियो-

क्ताश्रों द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों को दिये गये वेतन के जहां ऐसा वेतन 20,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक न हों; 1/2 की 'वेटिड डिडक्शन' आय कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अनुशेय है।

(6) नेवहीनों और अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये इस देश में 18 विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(7) नेवहीनों, बधिरों और अंगरों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना के अन्तर्गत विकलांग व्यक्तियों को ऐसी शिक्षा तथा दुकानों या श्रोदोगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में तकनीकी या व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने हेतु सहायता देने के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं जिससे वे अपनी जीविका कमा सकें और समाज के उपयोगी सदस्य बन जायें।

(8) नेवहीनों और अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिये व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं, जिससे वे लाभकारी रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें।

(9) "विकलांग व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता" की योजना के अन्तर्गत विकलांग व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, पुनर्वास और रोजगार की सुविधाय प्रदान करने वाले स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता दी जाती है।

(ग) नेवहीन व्यक्तियों को दी गई नौकरियों का राज्यवार बटवारा उपलब्ध नहीं है। तो भी, विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये विशिष्ट रूप से स्थापित किये गये 18 विशेष रोजगार कार्यालयों ने 31 दिसंबर, 1980 तक 1,288 नेवहीन व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां दिलवाई हैं।

चित्तोङ्गढ़ में हेड़ोःव विद्यालय का खोला जाना

964. प्रो० निमंत्ता कुमारैः इत्यतावतः क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार राजस्थान के चित्तोङ्गढ़ में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के खोले जाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही हैं?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (अ० एस० बी० चक्रार्थ) : जी नहीं।

Quantum of wheat supplied to flour Mills

965. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of wheat supplied to flour mills by the Food Corporation of India during 1980; and

(b) the amount of subsidy per ton and the total amount of subsidy for the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Roller Flour Mills were issued 36.37 lakh tonnes of wheat by the Food Corporation of India during 1980.

(b) The Roller Flour Mills are issued wheat by the Food Corporation of India at the issue price of wheat fixed by the Central Government. The rate of subsidy per tonne for January to March, 1980 was Rs. 247.40 and for

April to December, 1980 was Rs. 369.10. The likely subsidy to be paid to the Food Corporation of India for supply of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills during 1980 is estimated to be Rs. 122.29 crores.

Demand of Kendriya Vidhyalaya Non-Teaching Staff Association

966. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands submitted by the

Kenáriya Vidhyalaya Non-Teaching Staff Association;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken for settling the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the main demands of the Association and the position in respect of each of them is attached.

Statement

Sl.No.	Demand of the Association	Position
1.	'De-jure' recognition of the Association.	The request for 'De-jure' recognition cannot be considered since the C.C.S. (Recognitions to Service Associations) Rules, 1959, are inoperative after having been struck down by the Supreme Court.
2. & 3.	Revision of pay-scales of and provision of Selection Grade for the ministerial and Group 'D' employees on the analogy of the teaching staff.	The pay-scales of the ministerial and Group 'D' employees of the Sangathan were revised with effect from 1-1-1973 as in the case of Central Government employees. Provision for Selection Grade has also been made on the same basis as available to corresponding categories of Central Government employees. The teachers of the Sangathan are a distinct category and the pay scales etc. of non-teaching staff cannot be compared with those of teachers.
4.	Attendance of the non-vacation ministerial and Group 'D' staff members of the Kendriya Vidhyalayas during Autumn and Winter breaks.	It has since been decided that the non-teaching staff which used to attend the Vidhyalayas on alternate days during the Autumn and Winter breaks will now be formed in two batches : one batch will attend the Vidhyalaya during the first half of the break and the other batch during the second half.
5.	The sphere of duties of Group 'D' staff should be defined.	The designations of various categories of Group 'D' employees are indicative of their duties.
6.	Sanction of the post of Head Clerk in the Vidhyalayas with an enrolment of 1,000 instead of 1,200 as at present.	The demand is under examination.
7.	The present practice of appointment of Group 'D' employees against Selection Grade posts by the Principals be dispensed with.	It has since been decided to dispense with the earlier practice and to combine all Group 'D' employees of a particular Region in this matter.

Sl.No.	Demand of the Association	Position
8.	Specific Group 'D' employees viz. the Sweepers alone should be detailed to clean bath-rooms etc.	The demand has been acceded to.
9.	Increase in the number of posts of Chowkidars.	It has been decided to examine each request for an additional Chowkidar on merit.
10.	Stepping up the date of increment in the case of L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. who happen to draw a lower rate of pay than that of their juniors.	The demand is under examination.
11.	Promotion avenues for L.D.Cs. should be increased from the existing 50% to 60%.	The demand is under examination.
12.	Increase in the promotion quota for U.D.Cs. to the posts of Head Clerks from 25% to 40%.	The demand has been acceded to.
13.	Promotion avenues for the Head Clerk of the Vidhyalayas to the posts of Superintendents in the Regional Offices, and the Headquarters office of the Sangathan.	Promotion avenues for the Head Clerks of the Vidhyalayas to the posts of Superintendence exist through a limited departmental examination.
14.	Creation of the post of Superintendents in the Kendriya Vidhyalayas.	A proposal in this regard is under consideration.
15.	Reckoning of the service rendered by the employees in their parent departments for the purpose of terminal benefits from the Sangathan.	The Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and it has its own rules and regulations. The rules do not provide for reckoning of previous service of the employees for grant of terminal benefits.

**Representation from Maharashtra
MLA Re: Jayaprakash Narayan Commemorative Stamps**

967. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Master-General, Bombay has received a representation dated 10th October, 1980 regarding the Jayaprakash Narayan Commemorative stamp brought out on 8th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the grievances made therein;

(c) whether the said representation has been relied to and if so, the contents of the reply; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation dated 10th October, 1980 regarding the Jayaprakash Narayan Commemorative stamp brought out on 8th October, 1980 was received by the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

(b) The representation questioned the veracity of certain information given in the Information Sheet issued along with the stamp.

(c) and (d). No reply was given to the representation as the stamp as well as the Information Sheet had already been issued on 8th October, 1980.

"Food for Work" Scheme

968. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is facing difficulties as the Food Corporation of India have expressed their inability to make available foodgrain in adequate quantity for the successful implementation of the scheme; and
- (b) if so, how Government propose to implement this project in a more satisfactory manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) There is no National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in operation.

(b) Question does not arise.

Work on Jhakham Irrigation Project

970. SHRI JAI NARAYAN RAOT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of the Jhakham Irrigation Project was started and when it would be completed; and

(b) the reasons for non-completion of construction work so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The work on the Jhakham Irrigation Project was taken up in 1969 and it is scheduled to be completed in 1984-85.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and the responsibility for timely completion of irrigation projects rests with the State Governments. Reasons for non-completion of the Project so far have not been intimated by the State Government.

Indrabati Project

971. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the final objective of the Indrabati Project of Orissa, and how much time and money will be required to complete the project; and

(b) how much time and money have already been spent and what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Upper Indravati Project approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 208.14 crores envisages annual irrigation of 1.86 lakh hectares and power generation of 227 MW at 100 per cent load factor.

The construction of the project was started during the year 1978-79. Up to the end of March, 1980, an expenditure of Rs. 8.48 crores was incurred. The project is expected to be completed during the VIIth Five Year Plan period.

Since the works on the Project are still in preliminary stage of construction, no irrigation and power benefits have accrued so far.

National Youth Policy

972. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Youth Policy has been functioning properly;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra have been able to provide purposeful focal points for youth regulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education and Culture, and other departments of the Government, are implementing a number of programmes catering to the needs and development of the student and non-student youth. These programmes reflect the underlying policy of the Government towards the youth which is to encourage and foster among the youth not only qualities required to meet the needs and challenges of the contemporary society but also to provide them facilities and support whereby they could participate in activities of social and national service. The various schemes designed to promote these programmes are well conceived and they are being administered with care and enthusiasm. Some of the important schemes in this regard are:

- (1) National Service Scheme which aims at enabling student to involve themselves in social and national service activities;
 - (2) Nehru Yuval 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 Yuval Mandals and Mahila Mandals.
2. The National Service Scheme (NSS) aims at involvement of the first-

degree students, on voluntary and selective basis, in programmes of social service and national development. The scheme which was started in 1969 with a coverage of about 40,000 students, now covers about 4.75 lakh students. The scheme is being implemented in almost all the state and universities. The scheme has recently been extended to cover students at + 2 stage also in some of the States and Union Territories. In addition to undertaking programmes like construction and repair of roads, school-buildings, village-ponds, tanks, tree-plantation, etc., NSS students participate in programmes like environmental improvement, hygiene and sanitation, family welfare, child-care, mass immunisation, vocational training in craft, and organising co-operatives. The NSS students also render assistance to local authorities and communities in the implementation of various relief and rehabilitation programmes. As part of the constructive involvement of the student during their vacation periods, large-scale camping programmes are organised in the course of which some aspects of rural needs of the economically and socially weaker sections of the community are covered.

3. The programme of Nehru Yuval Kendras has been expanded with the objective of serving the interests of the non-student youth, particularly of the rural areas. Out of 255 sanctioned Kendras, 192 Kendras have already become operational. During the year 1980-81, about 6.50 lakh non-student youth in the rural areas are estimated to have participated in the activities and programmes organised by the Kendras. The activities undertaken include organisation of youth leadership training camps, holding of work-camps for social and community service, organisation of cultural and recreational programmes like annual folk-art festivals, workshops of folk-theatre, dancing, puppetry, etc., sports and games; vocational training programmes like tailoring, knitting, doll-making, pump-set repairing, tractor

repairing, radio-repairing, etc., and assistance to Yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandals in acquiring a proper understanding of their role in programmes of rural development.

Central aid for Forest development in Orissa

973. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given for the development of forests in Orissa State during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the amount utilised in the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central assistance given for the Development of Forests in Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as follows:

	1979-80	1980-81
Silpal Tiger Reserve	7,00,000.00	7,00,000.00
Lac Development	16,732.00	54,000.00
National Park & Sanctuaries	48,430.00	..
Total	7,65,162.00	7,54,000.00

(b) The total amount utilised by the State during 1979-80 is Rs. 6,40,430. As regards to the actual utilisation of funds during 1980-81, the figure reported so far is Rs. 7.00 lakhs. Works in respect of 1980-81 for which the Central assistance is given are still in progress and the actual utilisation of the budgeted funds are normally known after the completion of the financial year i.e. 31st March.

Implementation of National Rural Employment Scheme in Mayurbhanj District, Orissa

974. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific works have been covered in the Mayurbhanj District of Orissa under the National Rural Employment scheme; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has come into operation in October, 1980 only, replacing the Food for Work Programme (FWP). The works covered in Mayurbhanj district during 1980-81 under FWP-NREP are, irrigation works 510, flood protection and drainage works 4, soil conservation works 22, road projects 980, land development works 3, school building 222, wells 126, village tanks and bunds 166.

Loss of life and property involved in farmers agitation

975. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated loss of life and property involved in the peasants' agitations in different States during 1980-81 so far;

(b) the precise demands of the peasants of different States as communicated to Government; and

(c) the decisions and steps taken by Government to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increase of sugar production

976. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal under consideration to increase the capacity of sugar production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new licences will be given for cooperative sector only as a policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to increase the sugar production capacity of the country by granting licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion in the existing units, in the ratio of 60:40.

(c) and (d). According to the guidelines issued by the Government regarding the present policy of granting licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative/ Public Sector will continue in the Sixth Plan. However, in areas where the proposals from the Cooperative/ Public Sector are not received, the proposals from the Private Sector could be considered.

Committee set up to go into working of Telephone department.

977. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI K. LAKAPPA:

SHRI DARAM DASS SHASTRI:

SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many committees have been set up to go into Telephone Department's working in the last 25 years and how many recommendations of such committees have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Staff Position in Telephone Department

978. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of overstaffing in the Telephone Department;

(b) whether it is fact that while world average is 100 phones per employee, it is only 10 per employee in India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is no question of overstaffing in the Telephone Department as staff is provided against posts which are sanctioned according to prescribed norms.

(b) and (c). The conditions prevalent in other countries and the traffic pattern are different from those prevailing in our country and hence a direct comparison cannot be made.

**DDA Flats in Narain Vihar,
New Delhi**

979. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA flats (E Block, West Wing) Welfare Agency Narain Vihar, New Delhi-28 have requested the DDA to realise the dues from its defaulting members;

(b) if so, whether the amount has since been recovered;

(c) if not, the time by which the dues will be recovered from the defaulting members;

(d) whether one of the reasons for in-efficient working/non-working of the welfare agencies is inaction/delayed action on the part of the DDA; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the DDA to activate the welfare agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The D.D.A. has reported that letters were issued to the defaulting members by Registered Post requesting them to make payment to the Agency. A general Public Notice was also given in various newspapers on 23-12-1980 making it clear that indifference on the part of the allottees can entail cancellation of their allotment. It has been reported that there is very good response to this press notice.

(d) The D.D.A. has denied this.

(e) The D.D.A. has reported that a circular letter was issued to all the Registered Agencies requesting them for holding annual elections with a view to infuse life in them.

**Conditions Prescribed for transfer/
Sale of DDA Built Flats**

980. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2780 on the 8th December, 1980 regarding conditions prescribed for transfer/sale of DDA built flats and state the conditions prescribed for transfer/sale of different types of DDA flats, in various localities of the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The DDA has reported that transfer, sale permission of built up flats can be granted after 10 years from the date of execution of the lease deed on payment of 50 per cent of the unearned increase in the value of land as determined by the DDA. However, in special circumstances the 10 year period can be relaxed.

**Augmentation of the Per Capita Income
of landless and Small Farmers in
Village**

981. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes/projects for agricultural development and augmenting the per capita income of landless and small farmers in the villages;

(b) the financial and physical targets fixed and achieved during the fifth Plan; and

(c) the targets fixed for the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) While a large number of projects and schemes in agriculture and other sectors implemented in the rural areas will directly and indirectly enhance the per capita

incomes of landless and small farmers. Integrated Rural Development Programme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is specifically aimed at raising the income levels of small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans and others living below the poverty line. The objective of this programme is to assist these families through subsidies and loans in such a way that their per capita income are raised to a level well above the poverty line.

(b) During the Fifth Plan, the main programme for the benefit of small farmers and landless persons was the Small Farmers Development Agency programme. Under this programme, 168 agencies were set up during the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The target was to assist about 8.0 million small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the financial outlay (revised) during the Fifth Plan was Rs. 174.45 crores. During the Fifth Plan period, 5.74 million persons were assisted under this programme and Rs. 156.20 crores was utilised. Besides, Rs. 305.65 crores was mobilised by way of term credit for this programme.

(c) During the Sixth Plan, the SFDA and IRD Programmes have been merged and the present IRD Programme has been extended to all development blocks in India. The target for the Sixth Plan is to assist at least 15 million families under this programme. The proposed outlay is Rs. 1,500 crores.

Estimated Expenditure on Asian Games, 1982

982. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on Asian Games 1982 under each head of expenditure.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the Asian Games, 1982 for construction of sports infrastructure and on other items is as under:

(i) *On construction of sports infrastructure :*

Estimated expenditure to be borne by Government	Rs. 36.83 crores
Estimated expenditure to be met by Delhi Development Authority on Indoor Stadium	Rs. 9.35 crores
Estimated expenditure to be met by New Delhi Municipal Committee on Swimming Pool	Rs. 2.75 crores

(ii) *On other items like transport, security, health and sanitation and organisational arrangement and other miscellaneous expenditure including preparation of Indian teams for participation in the Games etc. estimated expenditure to be borne by Government*

Rs. 18.00 crores

Total estimated expenditure to be borne by Government

Rs. 54.83 crores

Eligibility for Membership of Cooperative Housing Societies

983. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that individuals who own less than 75 sq. yards land in a joint property are eligible to apply for self-financing scheme recently announced by DDA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons owning less than 75 sq. yards in a jointly owned property are not eligible to obtain land through a Cooperative House Building Society or Group Housing Society;

(c) if so, reasons for this discrimination;

(d) whether Government proposes to review this condition and allow persons falling under part (b) above to obtain land through Cooperative House Building Society or Group Housing Society; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the policy guidelines issued by the Government, no plot should be allotted to any person, who or whose wife/husband or any of his/her dependent relations, including unmarried children, owns a house or a residential plot of land in Delhi/New Delhi or Cantonment. However, the position was reviewed by the Government in 1979 and it was decided that co-shares of joint and ancestral property in congested localities (Slum areas) whose share is less than 80 sq. yds. of land and who do not own any other plot/house in the Union Territory of Delhi, are eligible to obtain plots/flats through Cooperative Building Societies/Group Housing Societies in the colonies developed under the

Scheme of large-scale acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi.

(d) and (e). The matter is under review by the Government.

आवास योजनाएं

984. श्रीमती कृष्ण साही: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें बनेवनाये फ्लैट उपलब्ध कराने के बजाय भूमि तथा भवन निर्माण कृष्ण उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ताकि लोगों को केवल सरकार पर निर्भर न करना पड़े तथा वे अपने निजी साधनों का प्रयोग कर सकें;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन को कम लागत के मकान बाले डिजाइनों तथा निर्माण सामग्री को विकसित करने में कितनी प्राप्ति हुई है तथा ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाया है; और

(ग) क्या नई कालोनियों का निर्माण करने तथा पुरानी कालोनियों में सुधार करते समय परिस्थितिक पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाता है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) बने बनाए मकानों/फ्लैटों के अलावा स्थल तथा सेवा कार्यक्रमों के प्रोत्साहन देने की सरकार की पहले से ही एक नीति है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ने दिल्ली में 25 से 400 वर्ग मी. आकार तक के प्लाटों के लिए 121 मिलियन डिजाइन तैयार किए हैं।

1980-81 के दौरान भावी मकान निर्माणों के द्वारा 2000 से अधिक नक्शों की प्रतियां प्राप्त की गई हैं। शहरी गरीबों और भूमिहीन खेतिहार परिवारों के लिए भी टाइप डिजाइन तैयार किए गए हैं जिन्हें कि काफी निर्माण अभिकरणों द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में चुने गये 23 आमों में प्रदर्शनी के रूप में 20-20 के समूह में निम्न लागत के ग्रामीण मकान बनाए गए हैं जिनमें स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप अपेक्षित संशोधन किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के द्वारा देश में विभिन्न भागों में आरम्भ किए गए प्रयोगात्मक परियोजनाओं में लागत को कम करने के लिए नई तकनीकियों तथा निर्माण सामग्रियों को समावेश करके मकानों के डिजाइनों में सुधार किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के प्रयासों के कारण देश में बने हुए चूने के तीन संयंत्र सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में तथा निजी क्षेत्र में काफी संयंत्र इस्फाल्ट की नालीदार चौदूरों के 6 संयंत्र इमारती लकड़ी को ज्ञातु सहय बनाने तथा सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कई संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा प्रचारित पी० बी० सी० पाइप, पानी के प्लास्टिक नल हत्यादि जैसे निर्माण उत्पादनों को निर्माण की लागत में कियायत करने के लिए कई निर्माण अभिकरणों ने इसे व्यापक रूप से अपनाया है।

(ग) सरकार इस बात पर जोर दे रही है कि जब सम्बन्धित अभिकरण नई कालोनी को बनाते हैं और पुरानी कालोनी का सुधार करते हैं तो उन्हें उसके परिस्थितिकीय पहलू पर विचार कर लेना चाहिए।

शहतपुर, बलिया और बेगूसराय में डाकघर खोलना

985. श्रीमती हृष्णा साही: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेगूसराय, बिहार के बलिया खण्ड के शहतपुर गांव में एक नया डाकघर खोलने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव संख्या एच-10/78-79 दो वर्ष से लम्बित पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब सरकार इस कार्यान्वयन करेगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) और (ख). अगस्त, 1977 में बिहार सर्किल के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल को बेगूसराय जिले के बलिया खण्ड के शहतपुर में न कि शहतपुर में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। प्रस्ताव की जांच पूर्ण हो गई है और इसका औचित्य पाया गया है। बिहार सर्किल के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल द्वारा डाकघर खोलने के आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

Bal Ahar Nutritional Programme

986. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

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

(a) whether Government discontinued the Bal Ahar nutritional programme for children in 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to substitute such nutritional programme for poor children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes Sir, with effect from April 1981.

(b) and (c). Costs involved were not found to be commensurate with the benefits derived from the programme. The resources thus released will be used for expanding the nutrition programme. Other food commodities will be used in place of Balahar.

Loss due to Chartered Fishing Trawlers

987. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing damage by chartered fishing trawlers on the Eastern Coast of India;

(b) why Government are hesitant to reverse this policy of chartering foreign trawlers; and

(c) whether Government propose to award compensation to Indians whose boats and gear have been damaged by foreign chartered trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). No case of damage to Indian Boats or gear has been established and as such the question of payment of compensation does not arise. However, in the light of experience gained in the operation of certain chartered foreign fishing vessels, Government have announced a new Charter Policy.

Demand for Mail Vans in West Bengal

988. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of R.M.S. is hampered very much due to shortage of mail vans in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the actual position thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Post Master General, West Bengal Circle has requested for at least 20 mail vans; and

(d) if so, how many of these have been granted?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Postmaster General West Bengal Circle had sent a demand of 31 additional mail motor vehicles.

(d) There is justification of only 11 vehicles out of which 4 have been sanctioned and supply orders placed. The remaining 7 will be sanctioned in April, 1981.

Submission of Utilisation Certificate of Foodgrains by West Bengal to FCI

989. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to unstarrred Question No. 122 on the 17th November, 1980 regarding stoppage of food for work programme in West Bengal and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has since been drawn to the repeated statements of the West Bengal Chief Minister to the effect that utilisation certificates of more than 50 per cent of the foodgrains made available to the State by the FCI were already submitted to the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has examined the facts and found that the utilisation certificate submitted by the West Bengal Government did not aggregate to more than 50 per cent of the total foodgrains released to the State under the Food for work/National Rural Employment Programme. Now the utilisation has reached a level of 50 per cent and further releases of foodgrains are being made.

Scheme for Disabled Persons at Rural Level

990. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes have been drawn by the Centre and States to cover the disabled persons at the village and rural levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many disabled persons would be covered as a result of special drive during International Year of Disabled Persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The normal programmes of the Central and the State Governments for the welfare at the village and rural levels in the field of health, family planning, nutrition, education, social welfare, employment etc. and some special schemes for the welfare of disabled persons also cover the disabled persons in the rural areas. Some of the significant schemes for the welfare of the disabled persons are as below:—

(i) Under the scheme of Integrated Education, Government of India meets 50 per cent of the cost on certain items on a fixed scale. These include among other things, salary of teachers, transportation costs, costs of books and stationery, assessment costs and cost of initial

equipment. Further liberalisation of the scheme is being considered.

(ii) Scholarships are given to disabled persons from class IX onwards to pursue education. Stipends are also given for in-plant training.

(iii) There are 11 vocational rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped set up in various states by the Ministry of Labour which are giving vocational training and helping the handicapped persons to secure gainful employment.

(iv) Grant is given to voluntary organisations upto 90 per cent of the cost for training, education and rehabilitation programmes for the disabled persons.

(v) 3 per cent vacancies have been reserved under the Government of India and in Public Sector Undertakings in Group 'C' and 'D' posts.

(vi) There are 18 special Employment Exchanges to identify and provide placement facilities for the handicapped. Opening of more Special Employment Exchanges and a Special Cell for the disabled in other selected employment exchanges is under consideration.

(vii) Ministry of Petroleum have decided to reserve 10 per cent of dealership/agencies for certain categories of disabled persons and have prescribed a roster for this purpose.

(viii) Ministry of Communications, has decided to allot telephone booths for the disabled persons, including the blind.

(ix) Under differential rate of interest scheme, loan is available to disabled persons and institutions upto Rs. 1500/- as working capital loan and Rs. 5000/- on term loan at 4 per cent of interest. This is to promote self-employment ventures.

(x) Weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salary paid to blind or physically handicapped persons by

an employer in respect of employees whose salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000 in a year is allowed under Income Tax Act. This is to encourage employment of physically handicapped persons.

(xi) National Awards are given each year to outstanding employers of the disabled persons and most efficient employees.

(xii) Government sponsors research in areas of rehabilitation aids for the handicapped.

(xiii) Cost of diesel/petrol is being subsidised to facilitate mobility of the disabled.

(xiv) A new scheme for rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients is under consideration of the Government.

(xv) A scheme for giving free/subsidised aids and appliances to the disabled persons is also under consideration.

In the context of the International Year of Disabled persons efforts are being made to further strengthen existing schemes and also to work out new schemes with a view to augment facilities available for the disabled persons. No precise target of the number of disabled persons to be covered are, however being prescribed.

Exploitation of Farmers by Opposition Parties

991. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opposition parties are exploiting the farmers all over the country only because the Central Government has given them higher profits than the previous Government by increasing prices of wheat, paddy, cotton etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). It is a fact that some opposition Parties have been exploiting a section of the farmers and instigating them to join in agitations. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it has been consistently the endeavour of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers. During the current year, support prices for various kharif crops such as paddy, jawar, bajra, maize, ragi, cotton, etc. were increased by more than 10 per cent over the previous year. With regard to wheat, the price policy is under consideration of the Government. Government has in the past considered the various demands of the farmers in a spirit of understanding and will continue to do so in future.

Tenders Invited by FCI Madras Region Regarding Appointment of Handling and Transport Contractors

992. SHRI D. S. A: SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India's Regional Office, Madras in December, 1979 invited tenders for appointment of handling and transport contractors at Tuticorin Port;

(b) if so, how many persons submitted tenders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no tenure was accepted and the previous contractor was allowed to continue the operation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Ten.

(c) and (d). Negotiations were conducted by the Zonal Manager, Madras, with the lowest valid tenderer as per prescribed procedure. As even the negotiated rates were considered too high, the tender enquiry was scrapped. To ensure that operations did not suffer, the Food Corporation of India requested the existing contractor to continue the work after the expiry of the contract on 14-2-1980 at the existing rates. The contractor agreed to do so for a period of one month only. Since the contractor was not agreeable to continue the work indefinitely at the old rates, the Senior Regional Manager floated a limited tender to eight parties (including four parties who had participated in original enquiry) and awarded contract on ad-hoc basis to the lowest tenderer from 8-6-1980. The period of the present ad-hoc contract is due to expire on 7-3-1981.

Rural Development programme profiles for districts

993. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts for which the 5-year integrated rural development programme profiles have been prepared so far; and

(b) the details in brief of such profiles and the organisational set up that has been set up to supervise the implementation of his project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all the 5011 development blocks in the country from 2nd October, 1980. The State Governments have been requested to set up district level rural development agencies in all districts for coordinating the implementation of this programme through the blocks. Wherever Small Farmers

Development Agencies exist, the same agency will implement this programme. In other districts, new agencies are to be set up. Guidelines for formulating IRD Block plans and District profiles have been issued to all States and Union Territories. In the light of the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee on Block level Planning, it has been decided to set up a small planning team at the district level as part of the rural development agency. The team will consist of an economist or statistician, a credit planning officer and a rural industries officer. This team under the direction of the District Collector and the Project Officer of the rural development agency, is expected to draw five year profiles for the IRD Programme for the district. Each agency is also to draw up an annual action plan for each block. While many such action plans have been drawn up and steps taken to implement the IRD Programme in almost all parts of the country, the work relating to the formulation of five year district profiles for IRD is yet to be completed. Preliminary steps for setting up agencies, recruiting personnel, training the personnel, conducting necessary surveys and collection of data etc. have already been taken in most parts of the country and it is expected that such five year profiles would be drawn up for all districts in the near future.

Linking of Agriculture produce with price of inputs, transport charges and cost of living

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

(a) whether Government would evolve a formula for the prices of agricultural produce that would provide for automatic link up at prices of agricultural produce with the prices of inputs, transport charges and the cost of living index; and

(b) if so, whether the Agricultural Prices Commission will be advised to recommend prices on the basis of this formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government fixes support, procurement prices of agricultural commodities on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission which, inter-alia, takes into account the available estimates of cost of production of the crop, changes in input prices, levels of administered prices for competing crops, production prospects, the expected trend in the market prices, likely effects of the changes in prices on the other sectors, the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the overall needs of the economy, etc. These considerations cannot be reduced to any formula which could be automatically applied.

को अति पहुंचाने की स्थिति में कृषि कार्यों के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में सहकारी समितियों निम्नलिखित नीतियों को अपनाती हैं:—

(1) जब राज्य सरकारें 'अनावाड़ी' की घोषणा करती हैं, अर्थात् व्यापक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसल की 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हानि होने की घोषणा करती हैं तो खेती बाड़ी के लिए दिये गये अल्पकालिक उत्पादन ऋणों को मध्यकालिक ऋणों में बदला जा सकता है जिसे तीन वर्षों की अवधि में वापिस करना होता है। उधार लेने वाला नया अल्पकालिक उत्पादन ऋण ले सकता है। यह परिवर्तन राज्य व केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा बनाई गई ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में स्थापित राष्ट्रीय ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि के माध्यम से होता है। इस प्रकार पुनः व्यवस्थित अल्पकालिक ऋण पर देय व्याज सहकारी समितियों द्वारा स्थगित भी किया जा सकता है।

(2) जहां निम्नतर रूप से प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आती हैं, वहां ऋण परिवर्तन की अवधि को पहले पांच वर्ष और बाद में 7 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(3) इसी प्रकार, फसलों को 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हानि पहुंचने पर वर्ष में देय माध्यमिक ऋण की किस्त की पुनः व्यवस्था भी सहकारी समितियों की स्थिरीकरण निधियों के माध्यम से की जां सकती है।

(4) बहुत ज़रूरी मामलों में जहां चालू ऋणों और पुनःव्यवस्थित ऋणों की किस्तों की वापसी करना उधार लेने वाले की अभता से बाहर हो वहां उधार लेने वाले की देवताओं (वडे किसानों को छोड़ कर) के एक भाग को समाप्त

सहकारी ऋण की वसूली में राहत

995. श्री इस्तदीर सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) फसलों के बर्बाद हो जाने की स्थिति में कृषि कार्यों के लिए किये गये सहकारी ऋणों और उस पर व्याज की वसूली के मामले में राहत देने के लिए अपनाई गई नीति क्या है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा आमीज पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य अंतरी (श्री आर० श्री० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) और (ख) : फसलों

कर के भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार राहत प्रदान की जा सकती है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से एक राहत और गारन्टी निधि रखी जायेगी।

(5) भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये दीर्घकालिक ऋणों के मामले में फसलों को 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक क्षति पहुंचने पर बैंक वर्ष के दौरान किसी तो की पुनः व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। पहले की पुनः व्यवस्था केवल पुनर्भुगतान की अवधि में ही हो सकती थी। हाल ही में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस बात के लिए सहमत हो गया है कि कुछ मामलों में परिसम्पत्ति की अवधि में ऋण की वापसी की अवधि को बढ़ाकर पुनः व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। पुनः व्यवस्था मलधन तथा व्याज की देय राशि के मामलों में लागू होगी।

Research centres in Agriculture

996. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for conducting research in the field of agriculture;

(b) the names of places where research centres and institutions are located;

(c) the annual expenditure being incurred on the research work; and

(d) the outcome of research plans as also the special researches made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Research in the field of Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry and

Fisheries) is being carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research through 32 Research Institutes, 2 National Bureas, 5 Project Directorates, 3 advanced National Research Centres, 1 National Academy of Research Management, 56 All India Coordinated Research Projects, 21 Agricultural Universities and about 350 ad-hoc research schemes. The State Governments have their own research stations in Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry and Fisheries).

(b) The names of the places where Research Centres and Institutions under the control of ICAR located are given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1930/81].

(c) The annual expenditure on research incurred by ICAR during the past three years is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
i) Plan	3920.27	4764.69	3985.56
ii) Non-Plan	1972.58	2033.92	3145.80
iii) Cess Fund	228.91	257.68	329.63
iv) Other sources	93.51	188.30	122.15
Total:	6145.57	7244.59	7583.1

(d) The annual report of DARE (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) ICAR is placed on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament every year. This gives an account of the outcome of research plans and also the special researches carried out during the year. The latest report of the DARE for 1980-81 is expected to be submitted during the current budget session.

Setting up of AIR pollution detector Stations

997. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of air-pollution detector stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of the major cities and industrial towns where these are proposed to be located in?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). To put the Air Quality Monitoring Programme on a coordinated and systematic way in the country the Department of Environment has constituted a Working Group on Air Quality Monitoring to help in formulating a plan of action towards establishment of National Air Quality Monitoring Network. The Report of the Group is expected shortly.

Issue of rotten foodgrains under food for work in Tamil Nadu

998. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in newspaper named "5.00PM" complaining that rotten items of foodgrains were issued under the programme 'Food for Work' to the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sent their comments; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI

BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The food grains of fair average quality under the Food for Work Programme are issued after joint inspection of the quality by the officers of Food Corporation of India and the State Government. No complaints have been received from the State Government about the poor quality of foodgrains being supplied by the Food Corporation of India. However, a news item appeared in daily newspaper named '5.00 P.M.' (an Indian Express Group Publication) in which it was stated that the rice distributed was unfit for human consumption. The State Government with whom the matter was taken up have informed that the news item was devoid of any truth.

Note submitted to P.M. on drought condition in Rajasthan.

999. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has presented a note to the Prime Minister while she was on tour in that State in January, 1981 outlining the acute drought conditions in the Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken by the Centre in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) On the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to

Rajasthan on the 8th January, 1981 a "brief note on famine conditions and relief measures" was received by the Prime-Minister's Office on the 7th January, 1981 from the State Famine relief Department.

(b) According to the brief note, 143 tehsils covering 21365 villages have been affected by drought. A total cropped area of 86.14 lakh ha. has been damaged due to drought. A population of 1.68 crores have been affected. There are 3842 villages in the State where special arrangements are being made for providing drinking water by trucks, rail, camel carts, pihai system, by deepening of wells and supply of canal water etc. For the affected cattle population, the State Government made arrangements for provising fodder and feed to the cattle, loans to voluntary agencies for opening of cattle camps, subsidy for growing fodder etc. The State Government have also made arrangements for establishing 132 migration depots. The brief notes state that 496 test relief works, Departmental and plan works have been started to provide employment to the agricultural labourers.

The note inter-alia contains a statement of the financial requirements of Rs. 5901 lakhs for 1980-81 by the State Government for all items of relief operations and urged the Central Government to provide the said assistance to the State Government.

(c) The State Government in the memorandum presented to the Central team which visited Rajasthan from the 27th to 30th November, 1980 for assessment of the drought situation in the State, also projected a demand of Rs. 5901.81 lakhs as Central assistance. On the basis of the report of the Central team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2019.50 lakhs on various drought relief works during

1980-81 for purposes of Central assistance. It would be therefore, observed that the projected demand for Central assistance by the Government of Rajasthan had be nconsidered and sanction issue.

Non-availability of proposal stationary in West Bengal Circle

1000. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post cards, envelops and stamps are not available in the post offices in West Bengal Circle;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). There has been some shortage of postage stamps and postal stationery in West Bengal Circle. Some wagons carrying postage stamps and postal stationery from Nasik to Calcutta got sick enroute and this delayed the supplies. These wagons have now been repaired and some more wagons have been despatched to meet the requirement of West Bengal Circle.

The production of postage stamps and postal stationery has not been able to keep pace with the increasing demands with the result that offices are not in a position to have any reserve stocks and any transit delay causes shortages. Various measures are underway to increase the production and to improve the distribution system.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION
(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not be recorded.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उड़ीसा में एक पत्रकार के साथ घोर अत्याचार हुआ है...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिकेश जी, आप तो सज्जन आदमी हैं, पढ़कर नहीं आते ?
(Interruptions)

श्री राम चित्तास पासवान (हाजी-पुर) : गुजरात में हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचार के बारे में मैंने ऐडजनर्मेंट मोशन दिया है...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया। जो बहस चल रही है इस पर बोलिए।

(Interruptions)

श्री राम चित्तास पासवान : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देख रहे हैं कि वहां कांस्टी-ट्यूशनली किये गए आरक्षण के विरोध में आनंदोलन इतना तेज हो गया है...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने परसों एलाऊ किया था और आप को पता भी है कि इस पर ऐडजनर्मेंट मोशन अब एलाऊ नहीं हो सकता। आप प्रेसीडेंट्स ऐंड्रेस पर हो रही बहस में बोलिए। फिर कोई बात होगी तो देखेंगे।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion here. Not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you Mr. Nadar. Nothing to go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant. Not allowed. I have not allowed you. Mr. Nadar, you are supposed to be the Leader of your Group. Nothing is going on record whatever you may say.

(Interruptions)

No, not allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक निवेदन बार-बार कर चुका हूँ। जमशेदपुर में स्थिति इतनी भयंकर

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. करेंगे। मैंने काटा तो नहीं उस को। मैंने डिसेलाऊ तो नहीं किया।

Your can come to my chamber and discuss it. This is not the forum. I have got it in my mind.

आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
Mr. Stephen.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD. MADRAS FOR 1979-80 AND INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD. BANGALORE FOR 1979-80.

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi + English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller Auditor General thereon

**Not recorded.

††English version of the Reports and Hindi and English version of the Review by Government were laid the Table on the 15th December, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1862/81].

- (2) Annual Report of the India Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theheon. [Placed in Library. See No. 1863/81].

12.03 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is supposed to be the Leader of the Group. This is not the Parliamentary way of doing things. You should not have done this, please. This is not in the decorum of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Regarding the railway budget

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent you a reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A certain document has come to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to discuss it, I have told you that I have gone through the precedents and I have gone through all the things and then I have decided.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will bow to your decision. I only want to know....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you, Mr. Nadar. Whatever is said without the permission of the Chair is irrelevant.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I bow to your decision but the point is that the answer which has come

from the Railway Minister only tries to white-wash.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through all the records. If you like I will read out my observations.

I have to inform the House that Shri George Fernandes, M. P., give notice of a question of privilege on 20 February, 1981, against the Minister of Railways (Shri Kedar Pande) regarding alleged leakage of the Railway Budget presented to the House on 19 February, 1981. According to Shri Fernandes the Railway Budget was leaked out and the main features of the budget proposals were 'produced near verbatim in the Business Standard of Calcutta, in its issue dated 19 February, 1981, with a date line of 18 February, 1981.

The matter was referred to the Minister of Railways under my directions. The Minister of Railways in their reply dated 20 February, 1981 which has the approval of the Minister of Railways have stated *inter alia* that "The indication given is that a flat 15 per cent surcharge is likely on the existing fare and freight rates. It will be noted from the Budget Speech that, in so far as passenger traffic is concerned, this 15 per cent surcharge is proposed to be levied only on travel by air-conditioned first class and not on travel by other classes for which lower scale of surcharge, on varying scale has been proposed. For first class this is 12.5 per cent and for A.C. Chair car and Second Class it is 10 per cent with exemption for journeys upto 150 Kms. in Second class ordinary. In so far as freight traffic is concerned the Budget proposal does propose a flat 15 per cent surcharge. However, it is pertinent to mention here that in the 1980-81 Budget speech, delivered on 16th June, 1980 also the levy of a flat 15 per cent surcharge had been proposed. As such, the indication, under comment, can at best be termed as an intelligent guess..the fare structure for suburban traffic has

**Not recorded.

already been revised upwards in the immediately preceding two years i.e. 1980-81 and 1979-80. These upward revisions evoked considerable amount of unrest among suburban commuters and a press correspondent would not be very wrong in guessing that at least this year there will be no upward revision.

Against the news item's figure of Rs. 375 crores the correct figure as per Budget proposals is Rs. 356.26 crores. Against the two figures of 20 million tonnes and a revenue loss of about Rs. 100 crores the correct figures as given in the Budget speech, are 19.5 million tonnes and Rs. 30.12 crores."

In view of the above, I am not satisfied that there has been any leakage of the Railway Budget*proposals.

In fact, my predecessors had given rulings that leakage of Budget proposals or official secrets does not form any basis for a breach of privilege.

In this connection, I would like to quote the following ruling given by my distinguished predecessor Mr. Speaker Shri M. A. Ayyangar on 19th March, 1956:—

"In the matter of determination of the privileges of the House, we are governed by the provisions of Article 105 (3) of our Constitution, which states that the powers, privileges and immunities of the House are such as were enjoyed by the House of Commons in the United Kingdom at the commencement of our Constitution. The precedents of the United Kingdom should guide us in determining whether any breach of privilege was in fact committed in the present case. So far as I can gather, only two cases occurred in which the House of Commons took notice of the leakage of the budget proposals. They are known as the Thomas case and the Dalton case. In neither of these cases was the leakage treated as breach of privileges of the House nor were

the cases sent to the Committee of Privileges for enquiry. The prevailing view in the House of Commons is that until the financial proposals were placed before the House of Commons, they are an official secret. A reference of the present leakage to the Committee of Privileges does not therefore arise."

I do not, therefore, give my consent for raising the matter in the House as a question of privileges under Rule 222.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I wish to make a submission (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job to do. Why are you intervening?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I wish to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any discussion on my ruling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not going into a discussion on your ruling, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any submission. You can come to my Chamber if you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Some parts of the ruling have become obsolete after the Constitutional amendment.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my Chamber. Not allowed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can come to your Chamber. But let me make one submission. You cited an earlier ruling. While citing an earlier ruling, you said that it is not a matter of privilege and that the official secrets Act is covered.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As this is going to concern itself with this Ordinance, it is very flattering for the correspondents who could guess what

[Shri George Fernandes] is happening. So far as the Minister's mind is concerned.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me and discuss it. Next item—Shri R. Venkataraman.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (Shri R. Venkataraman): I beg to lay on the Table copy of the 'Economic Survey, 1980-81' (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1864/81].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR FOR 1979-80. REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, AND ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE, BHOPAL FOR 1979-80, AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY AND FORGE TECHNOLOGY, RANCHI FOR 1979-80, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHA MANDAL, AREA FOR 1979-80 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (Shri S. B. Chavan) I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi* version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1865/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational

Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Account.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1866/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal, for year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teacher's Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Accounts of the Institute [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1867/81].

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1868/81].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1979-80 within the Prescribed period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1869/81].

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit-Report thereon, under sub-section(4) of section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act,

*English version was laid on the Table on the 2nd December, 1980.

1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1870/81].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. You cannot raise anything now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. It cannot be done. You can refer to it in your speech on the President's Address.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GANDHI SAMRITI SAMITI, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, DELHI DEVELOPMENT (GRANT OF ALLOWANCE TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING THE VARIOUS SESSION OF SIXTH LOK SABHA AND SEVENTH LOK SABHA.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Samrati Samiti, New New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Samrati Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1970-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1871/81].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Development (Grant of allowance to non-official members of the Advisory Council) (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Noti-

fication No. G.S.R. 98 in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 1981, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1872/81].

(3) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [placed in Library See No. LT-1873/81].

(4) the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various session of Lok Sabha:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (i) Statement No. XXII—Fourth Session, 1978 | Sixth
Lok
Sabha |
| (ii) Statement No. XVI—Fifth Session, 1978. | |
| (iii) Statement No. XIV—Sixth Session, 1978. | |
| (iv) Statement No. XVII—Seventh Session, 1979. | |
| (v) Statement No. VIII—Eight Session, 1978. | Seventh
Lok
Sabha |
| (vi) Statement No. V—First Session, 1980 | |
| (vii) Statement No. V—Second Session, 1980. | |
| (viii) Statement No. VII—Third session, 1980. | |
| (ix) Statement No. VIII—Third Session, 1980. | |
| (x) Statement No. IX—Third Session, 1980. | |
| (xi) Statement No. I—Fourth Session, 1980. | |

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1874/81].

(Interruptions)

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the following paper (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Fort Blair, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. S

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1875/81].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI FOR 1979-80 AND SCHOOL OF BUDHIST PHILOSOPHY, CHOGLAMSAR, LEH-LADAKH FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Gov-

ernment on the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1870/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1877/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Budhist Philosophy, Choglagsar, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Schools of Budhist Philosophy, Choglagsar, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1878/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WEST BENGAL AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1879/81.]

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1879/81.]

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA
CLASS III AND CLASS IV EMPLOYEES
(BONUS AND DEARNESS ALLOWANCE
RULES, 1981

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on
the Table.... (Interruptions)

आधिक महोदय : आज आप सब प्रेजिडेंट-
एड्स पर बोलिए, कौन आपको रोकता है।

One minute. I think Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to say certain things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): Sir, I wanted to point out that these rules which Mr. Barot is proposing to lay....

MR. SPEAKER: I think you do it on item No. 12.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not the same thing. I wanted to oppose both.

MR. SPEAKER: it is not permissible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are different grounds. These rules are flowing from the Ordinance.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not permissible under the rules. You can do it under item 12. You please see Rule 305C. I will read it out:

"305C. . . A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This has nothing to do with the Committee. The Ordinance itself is sub-judice. It is being challenged in the Court. The fate of the Ordinance is not known to anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: You come under Item 12.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am approaching you. I have written to you. It is a question of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me. I will discuss with you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will remember that in the Business Advisory Meeting last week, when it was stipulated that we were to fix time to discuss the Statutory resolution on this Ordinance as well as the Bill to replace the Ordinance, what decision we came to was that because the matter was in the Supreme Court and nobody knows what the Supreme Court is going to decide, it was considered better as a matter of propriety to wait for the decision of the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Business Advisory Committee did not allot any time.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand it and I remember it perfectly right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the hurry in laying these rules?

MR. SPEAKER: What we decided was that the discussion was to be deferred. That was deferred. We will discuss it afterwards.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why was it deferred? It was deferred because the Government agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not going to take up the discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have to wait for the decision of the Supreme Court. Why are they laying these rules now?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): You had allowed me to oppose the laying on the Table of the House the General Insurance Corporation rules. You allow him also.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. I am going to allow him on item No. 12. ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am on a different matter now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When item No. 12 is taken, I hope that he will be allowed to make submission.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of members who have given their names. Whatever names I have got, I will allow them.

Shri Maganbhai Barot.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Bonus and Dearness Allowance) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 41 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 as amended by the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1981). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1880/81.]

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, CATERING AND NUTRITION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, FOOD-CRAFT INSTITUTES CHANDIGARH, JAIPUR, BHOPAL, COCHIN, BANGALORE, AND HYDERABAD FOR 1979-80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):

(i) Annual Report of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. *Placed in Library. See No. LT-1881/81.*

(ii) Annual Report of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. *(Placed in Library. See No. LT-1882/81).*

(iii) Annual Report of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Ac-

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1883/81.]

(iv) Annual Report of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1884/81.]

(v) Annual Report of the Foodcraft, Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1885/81.]

(vi) Annual Report of the Foodcraft Institute, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1886/81.]

(vii) Annual Report of the Foodcraft, Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/81.]

(viii) Annual Report of the Foodcraft Institute, Cochin, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1888/81].

(ix) Annual Report of the Foodcraft Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1889/81].

(x) Annual Report of the Foodcraft Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Gov-

ernment on the working of the Institutes mentioned against (1) above for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. 1890/81.]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1891/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

On behalf of Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia:

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 64(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1981 together with an explanatory Note regarding increase in the effect rate of basic excise duty on steel ingots/products produced with the aid of electric furnace (Mini steel plants) by one hundred rupees per metric tonne, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1931/81].

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDEFINITE CLOSURE OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported situation arising out of indefinite closure of Aligarh Muslim University."

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): 1. As the House is aware, the Aligarh Muslim University was closed *sine die* on the 31st January, 1981. According to the information received from the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the sequence of events leading to the closure is as follows.

2. A section of the students of the University had started agitation on the question of a Press Report of an interview given by one of the Professors of the University, which they considered "derogatory" to the University. They had demanded the suspension of the Professor pending enquiry. The Vice-Chancellor was not in a position to accept this demand.

3. Attempts to resolve the matter through persuasion and dialogue did not succeed and on the other hand the student leaders intensified the agitation. The Action Committee of the students even demanded the Vice-Chancellor's resignation. On January 26, 1981, they gave a call for a total indefinite strike and complete gherao of the Vice-Chancellor and closure of all Departments and offices

of the University. This severely affected the working of the University. In an emergent meeting, the Executive Council of the University had decided to appoint a retired High Court Judge to enquire into the matter relating to the controversial publication. The student leaders, however, did not accept the decision of the Executive Council. As a result of dharna, gherao and total strike, the functioning of the University was seriously disrupted and the atmosphere became increasingly tense and surcharged.

4. The University had virtually been closed by the agitating students. In the face of the explosive situation, the Vice-Chancellor felt that the closure of the University was unavoidable, and accordingly closure was ordered on the morning of 31st January. The students were also asked to vacate the Hostels, which they did without any obstruction. The Police arrested 213 students from the lawns of Vice-Chancellor's house where they were on hunger strike, dharna and gherao.

5. Meanwhile, a One-Member Enquiry Committee comprising a retired Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court has been appointed to conduct an inquiry in connection with the Press interview of the Professor concerned. The Committee has reportedly started functioning. All the 213 students who had been arrested have been released. The Schools of the University have also been reopened and if all sections of University Community cooperate and a congenial atmosphere is created in the University, it should be possible to reopen the University, in phases, some time in the near future.

Hon'ble Members will agree with me that it should be the aim of all persons of goodwill to uphold the lofty ideals of the illustrious founder of this great University and maintain its glorious traditions. I appeal to the Members of this House to use their

good offices in persuading all concerned to help the University authorities in restoration of normalcy in the Campus. I also appeal to all sections of University Community to cooperate with the authorities in their efforts to restore normalcy and have their grievances, if any, settled through normal channels.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I fully associate myself with the views and concern expressed by the hon. Minister of Education. It is very unfortunate that the University had to be closed.

The Muslim University at Aligarh always had a very fine tradition. It had been maintained discipline all along; and when a large number of Universities were in trouble, and were lagging behind in their educational schedule, AMU maintained discipline and schedule. Unfortunately, due to communal disturbances twice at Aligarh, the University had to face closure—of 2 to 3 months on each occasion; and now we find the University closed due to troubles which started in the University itself.

Why did this happen? We have to see the background of the trouble that started in January. We all know that Government had introduced a Bill to amend the University Act to provide a minority character to that University. There are certain elements in this country which do not like that that University should be provided this minority character. I remember that during the time of Ali Yawar Jung who was the Vice-Chancellor, the students of the University were provoked by those elements; and trouble started in the University which led to the introduction of an amendment through which the minority character of the University was snatched away. I also remember that when Government was favourably considering amendment of the Uni-

versity Act again, to provide this minority character to that University, one Prof. Rais Ahmed issued a statement which provoked the students, and trouble started; and the move was dropped.

Now, again when Government has already introduced a Bill in the House; those elements again have taken a few steps to see that this move is also dropped. A professor of the University who is the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, gave an interview—in the Indian Express of 13th January—in which he made derogatory remarks against the students, against the management and against the concept of the University itself.

I appreciate and welcome the views, to enquire about the communal incidents if anybody has them, against the minority character of the University, whether I agree with them or not. But you have no right to abuse anybody. That professor said that in every second room, goondas were living. It means that 50 per cent of the students are goondas. He was abusing the goondas. He said that the students of the Aligarh Muslim University were involved in communal incidents. Many journalists have gone to the Aligarh University, to Aligarh Town students. Many representatives of different political parties have gone to Aligarh to enquire into the incidents. Government agencies have also enquired into the incidents. But nobody has accused the students of the University that they have in any manner participated or instigated the communal incidents at the Aligarh. Naturally, the students of the University were provoked and the trouble started.

The Vice-Chancellor, no doubt, handled the situation very well. He appointed a committee with the consent of the Executive Committee to enquire into the derogatory remarks of the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences; and he tried to persuade

[Shri Zainul Basher] the students by saying that let the report come, action will be taken. The Vice-Chancellor was also right in closing the University indefinitely. He controlled the situation very well.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must come to the question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: This is a very serious situation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, the House through you and of the country as a whole to this aspect that those elements who claim that they profess progressive ideas should not be allowed to disturb the University's functioning. They have done it so for the last so many years. The Professor who had given an interview in the *Indian Express* was the man behind 160 strikes in the Aligarh University. During 1970-71, he organised a strike of the employees of the Medical Hospital which is run by the Medical College. Action was taken against those employees who were illegally selling medicine of the Hospital. That strike continued for three months. What would have happened to the patients and the people at Aligarh you can well imagine.

Whenever, the Government tries to give the minority character to the University, this sort of incident always takes place; and the hon. Minister should beware of that. The entire so-called progressive lobby of the country is issuing statements in the newspapers regarding the action taken against the Professor.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except the speech of Mr. Zainul Basher, nothing will go on record. Please take your seats. In the Calling Attention, it is not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: In the House, they demand the minority character of the University and outside they organise their intellectuals and ask them to oppose it. They have demanded the minority character of

the University because they were thinking that the Government will not come forward with the amendment to this effect. They want to damage the reputation of the Government.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question? Please come to the question proper.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please. Take your seats. These things will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Please sit down. These are all personal things. Please sit down.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than the speech of Shri Zainul Basher will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You see the temper. You see, how sensitive the issue is.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please. When you give the demand it can be taken into consideration. Mr. Zainul Basher, Please come to the question proper. No more speech. I am not allowing you to make a speech. You must put your question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the Press interview of the Professor and Dean

.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your question. Why are you making a speech?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am asking the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, yes, come to the question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the Press interview of the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences published in the *Indian Express* of January 13th ask whether any inquiry has been conducted about the derogatory remarks made by him, or whether any report has been submitted, and if so, what action has been taken. I have learnt from the newspapers today that the University is going to re-open in phases.

AN. HON. MEMBER: I want to....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister say....

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: In view of the fact that there is no trouble in the University will the Minister consider that the University should be re-opened at once and not in phases?

AN HON. MEMBER: I want to....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, you cannot. Your name is not here.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 13th January, 1981. But as the hon. Members will appreciate, Government cannot appoint any inquiry committee and the Government on its own cannot do anything. It is for the University to take action and the Aligarh Muslim University Executive Council has appointed a one-man inquiry committee. A retired Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court has been asked to inquire into the matter and submit a report to the University. As things are, almost all the students have been released and slowly normalcy is being restored and in phases the University authorities feel that they will be able to re-open the University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to make it very clear that in the calling attention, no interruption and no side-talk or any other intervention is allowed. If it is again practised here in this House, I will say, it will

not go on record. The rules are very clear.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR. (Gorakhpur): Aligarh Muslim University is a leading educational institution of our country. The entire country is always of the opinion that this university is contributing to the building up of this country. Unfortunately, some incidents have taken place and the university has been closed down. The hon. member who spoke just before me was talking about the minority character of this university. We are the people who have been continuously demanding that this minority character should be preserved and we have been pressing for it. Let us look into the history of this institution and see who are the people who had sabotaged the minority character of the university. The people who are sitting on the treasury benches are the people who have really sabotaged the minority character of the university. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than what Shri Harikesh Bahadur says will go on record. Please come to the question now.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am only talking about relevant things. The Government of U. P. and the Government of India are always trying to get the sanctity of the universities destroyed by sending the police to the campus of the universities. It is not a question of Aligarh Muslim University alone. The sanctity of almost all the Universities has been destroyed. The students are badly beaten up. The Aligarh Muslim University was closed *sine die* and the students were arrested and tortured by the police. I would ask the Minister whether he is going to institute an enquiry into the episode which has taken place and the torture perpetrated on the students by the authorities and the Aligarh police. I would request the Minister to appoint an enquiry committee to look into all these things, because the students were badly tortured and this has been reported and told to us by many people. At the same time, E

[Shri HariKesh Bahadur]

would like to know whether the Minister is going to ask the university authorities to reopen the university within a week, because this closure of the university is ultimately harming the studies of the students. The students should not be made victims of the things which are happening there. The students are not interested in creating any type of trouble. This I would like to say with all the emphasis at my command. Therefore, I would request the Minister to ask the university authorities to re-open the university within a week.

These are my two points and I would request the Minister to give categorical replies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the question is categorical, the reply also will be categorical.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the reports that the Government has got both from the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University and from the U. P. Government do not corroborate what the hon. member was pleased to tell the House, namely, that the students were tortured by the police. Unless there is a *Prima facie* case, I do not think there is any case for instituting an enquiry.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, you are very angry from the very beginning. You are not in your original mood.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the attitude of the Government requesting the University authorities to open the University is concerned, I can assure the House that the Government is equally interested in seeing that normalcy is restored and the students are allowed to carry on with their academic activities. The House will appreciate that the Government cannot give any directive. It is for the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities to feel confident that conditions have been created to re-open the Univer-

sity. I feel that the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the Executive Council are having constant meetings. As soon as normalcy is restored, the University will be re-opened.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I appeal to all the hon. Members that I should be allowed to speak without being disturbed though some of my points may not be acceptable to some of my friends here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be in the form of questions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I just quoted your appeal. If they still want to disturb me, they are free to do so.

The Aligarh Muslim University is an institution of great distinction and has contributed immensely for the enrichment of the culture and tradition of India as a whole. But unfortunately, this premier institution in the academic field has been afflicted by many maladies. Of late, it has been passing through a crisis. It is necessary for us to understand the background of the present crisis. There are many factors which are responsible for the present situation. It has got some long history behind it. I would like to draw the attention of the House to only a few factors which have contributed to the present situation.

Firstly, there exists a great clique which operates in diverse ways in the University administration itself. In order to maintain its stranglehold over the University administration that particular clique continues to enjoy the gains out of irregularities in finances, admissions, appointments and examinations. These are the factors which are afflicting the great Aligarh Muslim University.

I think, it is necessary to know that anti-social elements have gained strength within the University campus. Unfortunately for us, for the country and for the academic world, the politics of gangster as a whole has been introduced within the campus with the patronage of some sec-

tions of the administration of the University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It would not be politics.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not say merely as a Member of a political party.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA (Ponnani): Sir, if you can interfere, we can interfere also? That is a query. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mine is not interference but guidance.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You can very well interfere.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not intervening, but I am guiding.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is not my allegation; this is not my observation of the situation, but I am referring to a news item published in *Khair-o-Khabar*, a periodical published by the Aligarh Muslim Students' Union itself, which in its 9th January issue has mentioned about the existence and operation of criminals within the University Campus. This is not my observation, but the observation of a periodical run by the AMU Students' Union. They themselves agree that there are criminals and anti-social elements operating within the campus.

It is also a matter of great regret that there have been intensive activities of the communal, anti-secular and obscurantist force within the campus. I would particularly mention about the Jamait-e-Islami. We can find out their main demands from the posters which have appeared in the campus, like "AMU is not Poland", "Expel Irfan Habib", "Muslims Awake". There are leaflets and posters by which they say that the Aligarh Muslim University has to be protected from the invasion of secularism. This is the way the obscurantist forces are operating within

the campus. That has to be understood.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can put the question, after giving the background.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The immediate provocation was the issue of charge-sheet and suspension of Prof. Habib. May hon. friend has referred to the statement of Prof. Habib, which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 13th January 1981. I would not read the opinion of Prof. Habib, but the comment of Shri W. D. Mathur, who took the interview. In the preface he writes:

"The gherao and threat of physical harm to Dr. Irfan Habib, noted historian and Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences in Aligarh Muslim University, by a group of students on December 17, last, is the talk of the University campus. By itself it is but a drop in the ocean. Other senior teachers and even the Vice-Chancellor have also been manhandled. But the new incident has certainly focussed the attention of the authorities on the problem, which according to Dr. Habib himself, is due to the presence of criminal elements in the campus and their ability to hold the administration to ransom whenever they like."

This is not the comment of Prof. Habib, but that of Shri W. D. Mathur, the interviewer, which appeared in the *Indian Express* on the 13th January, and this is the immediate provocation. In this connection, I want to draw your attention to the editorial comment of *The Statesman*....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to draw your attention to the fact that you have to put a question. You are taking more time. We are not having a discussion. We are considering a Calling Attention. You are a very senior member.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But you allowed these things to be raised.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The Statesman in its editorial of yesterday mentions—

"Apart from the fact that the procedure followed in this exercise was questionable and the arrangement for inquiry suspect, what had emerged from the interview was no revelation and could not therefore be regarded as an attempt to "malign".

Professor Habib may have used strong language, but there was nothing to which specific objection could be taken."

I would also agree with this editorial. If you go through this statement, you will agree with me—nothing has been said which can be taken to be derogatory to the University community of Aligarh Muslim University. What has he done? He has simply narrated the situation existing within the campus and as a Professor and as an academician, he has every right to speak about academic freedom within the university compound.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are very well informed. You do not require any question to be put to the Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am informed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are not coming to the question proper.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you know more than the Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The question now arises from the statement of the Minister—

"The schools of the University have also been re-opened and if all sections of University community—co-operate and a congenial atmosphere is created in the Univer-

sity, it should be possible to re-open the university, in phases, some time in the near future."

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has in order to create the congenial atmosphere for the re-opening of the University, as mentioned by him in his statement, advised the Vice-Chancellor to withdraw the charge sheet issued against Professor Irfan Habib? (Interruptions) Would he also advise the Vice-Chancellor to see that the enquiry is not proceeded with because enquiry cannot inspire confidence and cannot ensure freedom to the professors? Does the Government consider that they can do this for the creation of congenial atmosphere for the re-opening of the university?

My second point is, does the Government propose to convene a tripartite conference consisting of the representatives of the Students Union, i.e. Teachers representation and the administration to see that a code of conduct is evolved for the smooth functioning of the university and creating a situation within the university so that the obscurantists, communalists and other reactionary university campus?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I would not like to comment on the observations made by the hon. Member. I will try to clarify the position so far as three or four points are concerned which were made by him.

He has referred to an editorial written by the *Statesman* and he seems to agree with me that it is not a question whether the Government agrees or not agrees but it is a question of university authorities taking a decision in the matter. If the university authorities feel what the *Statesman* has written is correct, they will themselves take a decision. Certainly, the Government would not like to interfere in the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have no role to play? Use your good offices also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Unless it pleases this House to give certain powers to the Government which, according to me, are not with the Government. They are only with the university authorities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What reply can you give if you only say, you have no powers at all to do anything?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Members themselves should have considered that before tabling this Call Attention motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has asked, whether you will use your good offices or not.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Using good offices is a different matter altogether.

As to whether the Government would like to advise the Vice-Chancellor to withdraw the charge-sheet, I think, it is not within the powers of the Government. It is the decision of the Executive Council and I do not think that the Government can interfere in the matter nor can the Government ask the Vice-Chancellor to withdraw almost all the proceedings which have been started at the instance of the Executive Council.

About having a tripartite Conference, I do not think it will serve any purpose at this stage. If the university authorities, students and teachers were to come together, I am sure, they will be able to find an amicable solution to this problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Baju Ban Riyani; not present.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We also give notices alongwith other members. Our names do not come in the ballot; their names come in the ballot. But they remain absent. This is not just to us. Kindly find out some solution to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): The situation in the Aligarh Muslim University is a matter of great importance to this House. You kindly at least impress upon the Government that if they cannot restore the working of the University within 3 or 4 days they should come back to the House for a regular debate on this serious matter.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, under the statutes of the University, only the Executive Council can institute a disciplinary inquiry. The Vice-Chancellor cannot either institute such an inquiry or convert a fact-finding inquiry into a disciplinary inquiry. In view of this, how is it that a fact-finding inquiry which was instituted by the Executive Council on January 26, could be converted into a disciplinary inquiry by the Vice-Chancellor?

13.00 hrs.

Secondly, how is it that Mr. Khalil Ahmed, a prominent member of the Jamaat-i-Islami backed AMU Action Committee which has been agitating for the minority character of the University was chosen to make an inquiry against one who was opposed to it. Mr. Ahmed was an active participant in the meeting of the AMU Action Committee at Lucknow on February 7 and 8. He spoke at length at the public meeting organised by the Action Committee where the demand of suspension of Prof. Habib was approved.

May I also know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Jang of Pakistan, as early as on February 3, had reported that Mr. Khalil Ahmed would conduct the inquiry? How could it be?

Why have the corrupt clique in the University, which was dominating its affairs in the past, and the criminals

[Shri R. P. Das]
and anti-socials been allowed to hold
the University to ransom?

I also want to know whether it is a fact that the University authorities, the Vice-Chancellor and the teachers were anxious to restore discipline and academic norms in the classroom and examination halls and also in the campus of the University: and whether it is a fact that Prof. Irfan Habib, as the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, sincerely wanted to implement the directive of the Vice-Chancellor and thus incurred the displeasure of a section of students who were agitating under the banner of AMU Action Committee.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member gave certain information about the conduct of the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences—that he was trying to implement the decision or directive given by the Vice-Chancellor. I can assure the House, on the basis of the information which was given to me by the Vice-Chancellor, that discipline is definitely going to be enforced; there is no question of relaxing any discipline. Prof. Habib was trying to do certain things which according to the hon. Member seemed to be quite laudable. I would not like to enter into any kind of controversy on this issue because the Inquiry Committee is inquiring into the matter; therefore: Government would not like to give any opinion either way.

The University Executive, in their meeting of 26-1-1981, had authorised the Vice-Chancellor to appoint an Inquiry Commission, and in view of this authority, the Vice-Chancellor appointed Mr. Khalil Ahmed, who is the retired Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court, to conduct the inquiry....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has been publicly campaigning against Prof. Habib for a long time....

(Interruptions)

What kind of an impartial inquiry will that be? (Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as my information goes, he was never a member of the Action Committee and he had never spoken in any public meeting as the hon. Member has referred to here. On the authority of the Vice-Chancellor and the local people, I am making this statement that he was never a member, he is not a member, and he never spoke in any public meeting. That is why, the Vice-Chancellor thought it fit that he should be made in charge of this inquiry, and he is proceeding with the inquiry. Unless he himself would take any other decision, the Government cannot interfere in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (Muzaffarpur) The Finance Minister should be asked to be present when such an important issue comes up.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Hon. Finance Minister is coming. As far as the initial formality is concerned, your objection is.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are opposed to the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Let me move.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): For him, introduction may be a formality. But for us opposition is a formality.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: For me, it is a substantive thing. For you, it is a formality.

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Several Hon. Members have given notice of their intention to oppose the introduction of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981. A member wants to oppose it on the ground of legislative competence of the House. I will allow members to make brief statement.

Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956."

Now, Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is not that only when you challenge legislative competence, you oppose. You can oppose the introduction of the Bill on a number of other grounds also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I said. A member has done this also. It is only technical.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, once again I lodge my protest at the absence of the Finance Minister when such an important Bill is sought to be introduced. His presence would be very necessary here. It is not a formality. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is a Member of the Cabinet whereas you are not. We want somebody who was there at the drafting and clearing stage in the Cabinet. I am on a technical point. We would very much want the presence of the Finance Minister here.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The Finance Minister would come. You need not worry. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I would like to start by referring to the Constitutional powers of the President to have Ordinances. Article 123(1) says:

"If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

I emphasise the words 'immediate action' here. Here is an Ordinance which is now sought to be introduced as a Bill which did not necessitate the invocation of the powers which the President has under this Article. There was nothing immediate; there was nothing urgent. The L.I.C's wage structure, the L.I.C. bonus issue, the Supreme Court Judgment, all these, have been there. In so far as the wages and the conditions of service of the L.I.C. employees are concerned, these have been negotiated over a period of 20 years. On the eve of the promulgation of this Ordinance, the hon. Speaker of the House spoke in Bangalore and he referred to this tendency on the part of the present Government to rule by Ordinances, to introduce Ordinances when they were not really called for. As if to insult the Speaker and as if to tell the Speaker that they care too damn hoots about what you feel and so on, the Government, the very next day or the third day, came forward with this Ordinance. Now, Sir, what are the intentions of this

[Shri George Fernandes]

Government in bringing this Ordinance?

I would like to start by saying that they are not moral, they are not ethical. In fact, this is totally unethical and totally immoral. The Government is trying to set aside the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Government had gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Allahabad High Court. The Supreme Court gave this judgment. The Attorney General, speaking on behalf of the Government, gave a certain assurance to the Supreme Court that the bonus for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 shall be paid by the 15th April. I assume that the Attorney General acted on the instructions of the Government. I do not expect the Attorney General to act otherwise. So, the Attorney General came with this view of the Government. Here is the contempt petition which the employees have filed. The Government advised him to tell the Supreme Court on the L.I.C. employees petition that we shall be making the payment before the 15th April. Then comes this Ordinance by which the Government seeks to annul firstly what was negotiated and, secondly, what was fought in the Supreme Court with the best of legal talent by the Government and the employees with whatever they could possibly muster. This is one thing. That is why I say that this is unethical and this is moral. What is it that they are trying to do? The L.I.C. employees have negotiated for the last twenty years through collective bargaining. The L.I.C., I presume, is a little more than twenty years old. Now, in these twenty years, there have been Governments; there have been Finance Ministers and there have been Cabinets. The L.I.C. had its Chairman and the Board of Management. I assume that in the negotiations that you had, you had the clearance of the L.I.C. Board of Management that the Chairman and the Managing Director of the L.I.C.

must have concerned themselves with every comma and full stop of the agreements that were entered into with the Trade Unions and the L.I.C. employees.

I also assume, Sir, that every agreement after its clearance by the Board of Management of LIC, after being vetted by the legal department of LIC came before the Finance Minister and every Finance Minister who occupied that Chair over a period of twenty years offered his clearance and I assume, Sir, that the Finance Minister initialled the agreement and initialled the papers which came to him, that they were examined and vetted by his own financial advisers and finally put before the Cabinet and the Cabinet cleared those agreements.

Now, overnight you come with this Ordinance with which you seek to annul all that has been achieved and then in the process you put out facts which are distorted and also use the media of electronics and the newspapers to denigrate the L.I.C. employees to present a picture about them which is so divorced from reality as your Govt. is divorced from the reality of the country. We now see it.

Now, Sir, what do they put out! Here is an item that was put out by the PTI on the basis of a briefing by the Finance Ministry:

"LIC clerks gets more than Joint Secretary New Delhi Feb. 1: It pays to be a clerk in the LIC rather than be even a joint secretary in the Union Government, figures of emoluments reveal.

At a basic pay of Rs. 920, a class III LIC employee is computed to draw Rs. 3,412 in total emoluments, inclusive of Rs. 2042/- in DA and Rs. 450/- approximate in bonus.

He thus gets in a year more than the joint secretary at the maximum of pay, i.e., Rs. 2750/- plus a DA of Rs. 450/-, making a total of Rs. 3200/-."

Sir, before I refute the points contained here I would like to make an offer through you to the Finance Minister and through him to the government and through government to all the joint secretaries in the government of India as to whether they will be willing to change places with the class III employees in the LIC. Sir, although I have not talked to the class III employees in the LIC about it yet I am confident that I carry that much influence to persuade them to accept the change of places with the joint secretaries, under secretaries and all that you have so that it may put an end to this kind of argument and distorting figures and facts and trying to convey things which are not true.

Sir, what is the total number of class III employees in LIC. The total number is 55,000. What is the starting salary scale of these employees? They start on a basic salary of Rs. 175/- and the total emoluments are in the vicinity of Rs. 600/- when they join service. Secondly, Sir, only 600 out of these 55,000 employees could go to the rank of superintendent after putting in thirty to thirty-five years of service. There are people who retire as Class III employees and even in respect of the 600 who are supposed to touch this fabulous figure—as they would like to believe—at the moment, are you aware of Mr. Finance Minister that there are only four employees who draw that salary. So, you make a notional calculation and put before the people and bluff the country and create mass hysteria against the LIC employees most of whom are in the vicinity of Rs. 600/- or Rs. 1,000/-.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to the point of opposition to its introduction.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I want to convince the Finance Minister. I do not want it to be allowed to be introduced.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have an opportunity to discuss it later.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now, I take up another point. On the one hand you are attacking the employees and trying to create a wedge between them and the rest of the working class and on the other the working class do not support your cause. You are not going to fool us on that, you are not going to convince us on that. I would tell you that there is solidarity amongst us. You are not going to succeed in driving a wedge between a worker and a worker in this country. You take that from me.

There is another aspect to which I would like to refer to and it is this. Now, there is a propaganda built up that we are slicing down the wages, we are slicing down the emoluments in order to give to the policy-holders a better deal. I would like the Government to discuss the report of the Committee which was set up some years ago. It was submitted to the Government very recently. It is the Era Sezhan Committee Report. The Sezhan Committee has brought out a lot of facts about the LIC and some of the facts that they have brought out must be taken into account when you are introducing this Bill. If your concern is to do something to the policy holders, it is not that what you are paying to your employees is coming in the way of giving the policy holders better service. What is happening to your investments? Your monies are going into the sectors where you are not getting adequate returns. According to this Committee, the total policy holders' funds that the LIC is investing today are giving a return of 7.89 per cent. Now, if the same money is put in a Cooperative Bank or in a public sector Bank for a term of 5-years on fixed deposit, you would get a minimum of 10 per cent interest, in some cases 11 per cent. This is at one level. At another level the total investment in the LIC is

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Rs. 5 crores, that is, the money you have put in. What is the dividend you took out last year from the L.I.C.? You are concerned about the policy-holders. What was the dividend you took out on an investment of Rs. 5 crores? This Government took out last year as dividend Rs. 9 crores, something unprecedented, something unheard of. This does not happen in any other industry. Will you allow any other Corporations, on an investment of Rs. 5 crores, to take out Rs. 9 crores as dividend every year? I know this issue can be debated in a wider context and I am prepared to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not the Government taking, but it goes to the people.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, Sir, let not the employees be brought out and crucified. Let not the present ordinance be used to drive a wedge between the policy-holders on the one hand and the employees of the LIC on the other by telling the people of this country that because we are paying a little more to the LIC employees, you are not getting higher rate of bonus. But you are taking out Rs. 9 crores as dividend. Now, look at the kind of negotiations that have taken place over a period of time. Let us assume that in certain areas they are paid a little better than certain other sections of the employees. But this has been brought out by collective bargaining. In collective bargaining, there is always certain give and certain take arrangement. The employees have accepted a lot of rationalisation. If their wages came to be improved at a certain time, at a certain period, due to negotiations, then invariably there is a certain amount of give on the part of the employees before there was a take on the part of the Government. In other words, there was a give from this side also. I will give two instances.

In 1974-75, the total renewal expense ratio of the LIC was 19 per

cent. But that renewal expenses ratio came down in 1979-80 to 14 per cent, that means, a drop of 5 per cent. Now, if this drop came about, it invariably means that the employees accepted certain work norms which made them produce more for getting perhaps a minor wage concession, & minor concession in regard to allowances, and so on and so forth. Similarly, the number of employees who were serving one lakh policies in the year 1958 was 502 and in 1979 it came down to 227. Now, how did this come about? It is because the workers and employees were doing much more than what they did. The policies are the same in number but the service period came down because the number of employees started doing much more work than they used to. There is the question whether the salaries are really much more than what they are made out to be. I have before me the Government statistics and these statistics point out that the LIC salaries index went up from 100 in 1968 to 414 in 1979. Between 1968 and 1979, if the salaries index went up from 100 to 414, the consumer price index in the same period went up from 100 to 371. Where is this so-called high wage is land and this extraordinary payment that is sought to be made to these employees?

The Government is now, coming and telling us that they want to remove these disparities and put an end to high wage island and so on and so forth. If you want to discuss this question, we have said that there are disparities, we have always said that a national wage policy is needed, but how do you bring about that? Do you want to bring about that through ordinances, by annulling the Supreme Court judgement, or by annulling what has been achieved through 20 years of collective bargaining? If you want to go for a national wage policy, you should call the trade unions, call the national organisations of labour, call those who are concerned, discuss it with

them and then have a national wage policy. You should discuss the wages, the service conditions of the private sector also; discuss not only the high wage islands, but also the high living islands in this country. An executive of yours spends a sum of Rs. 1000/- a day in a five-star hotel; Rs. 595/- for the single occupancy tariff and another Rs. 500/- for his board, entertainment etc. You should deal with all these things also. Instead of doing that, you have the National Security Act and have started arresting trade unionists. They have now brought this Ordinance and are trying to bring about a wage freeze and from there they will go beyond and will attack the entire working class. I want to warn this Government that if they think that by attacking the Life Insurance Corporation employees, they are going to isolate them, attack them and beat the working class movement, they are mistaken.

In all earnestness, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to withdraw this Ordinance, call the trade unions for talks, call the central organisations for talks and if he wants to work out a national wage policy, I would like to tell him that we are prepared for the discussions, but he must come forward with proposals and not with these Ordinances. With these words, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I also share certain views which have been expressed by Comrade George Fernandes. This Bill is the outcome of an Ordinance. This Ordinance was not necessary under the provisions of the Constitution because there was no immediate reason for this kind of Ordinance at all. This has been done primarily with the object—and it is to be clearly stated here—of defying the decision of the Supreme Court of India, the highest judicial body of our country. The Supreme Court had directed the Government to honour its commitment and pay the workers bonus with interest for

the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 before April 15. Parliament was summoned on January 9....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Are you reading from any part of the judgement? I want to get educated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not the actual language of the direction, but this was the effect. The meaning of the direction was that the Government should honour its commitment by paying bonus for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 before April 15, with interest. This was done on the explicit undertaking given by the Attorney General on January 13, 1980. You cannot deny this. This undertaking was given by the Attorney General of the Government. Therefore, this Ordinance and the Bill in this form is nothing but an open, deliberate and promoditated defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court of India. As already pointed out, this is also in deliberate defiance of the express and explicit opinion of the hon. Speaker of the House that there should not be any ordinance when Parliament has already been summoned. In this particular case, Parliament was summoned on 9th January. The ordinance was promulgated on 31st January. So, it is a clear violation, a clear disobedience or clear defiance of the opinion of the hon. Speaker.

Coming to the other point: I think you would agree that the President has not got the powers, under Article 123, to promulgate any ordinance which subverts any law passed by Parliament. Here is a question where this ordinance has subverted the Industrial Disputes Act, a law passed by Parliament of India. Clauses 9(a) and (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act say:

"No employer who proposes to effect any change in the conditions of service applicable to any workmen in respect of any matter specified in the 4th Schedule...."

and so on; and then the say:

".... without giving to the workmen likely to be affected by such a

[Shri Chitta Basu]
change, a notice in the prescribed manner, about the nature of the change proposed to be effected.

Here I emphasize the point about giving a notice in a prescribed manner about the nature of the change proposed to be effected. There should be a process of change. Unilaterally, no employer can change the conditions of work and service of any employee. This is there in Clause 9(a) and (b). I don't want to quote it. But this ordinance and this Bill are a blatant example of an action which subverts the law of Parliament. Constitutionally, the President cannot promulgate such an ordinance which subverts any law passed by Parliament. So, it is unconstitutional.

Another constitutional aspect of the matter I want to point out. The principle of collective bargaining is associated in this matter. We have got the right of association as a Fundamental Right. The right of association is meaningless unless it is based on the principle of collective bargaining. When the principle of collective bargaining is negated, the right of association is also negated. So, it attracts the fundamental right of association. So, the very scheme of the Bill is to absolutely negate, unilaterally, the basis of the principle of collective bargaining. So, it is unconstitutional. We cannot accept it. It should not be allowed to be introduced in this House.

Not only this. There are political aspects of this thing once the principle of collective bargaining is negated, the entire industrial relations which have been built up during all these years, is likely to collapse. Does the Government was that the entire edifice of industrial relations should collapse at this stage?

This is the aim of the Government. They want to destroy the very basis of collective bargaining. The attack has come on the LIC. It is apprehended that this attack will be followed subsequently on the bank-men, on the GIC employees and all other sectors of working population of our country. This danger is imminent. It is not

only a question of wage freeze but also a deliberate attempt to wage cut, to bring into force the policy of wage cut. This cannot be accepted by anybody.

This Bill is reminiscence of the emergency days. During the emergency, I think, you also remember, the entire House also knows and the countrymen also know and working class outside also knows that bonus was cut; there was a wage freeze. The incremental D.A. was also impounded. Here, it is a similar case of wage cut, reduction of D.A., taking away a substantial portion of the bonus. Therefore, it is nothing but a similar kind of an attack of the dark days of emergency. It is a dangerous signal. The entire working class is today on the road to oppose it. As a matter of fact, I am sorry, we have to disappoint the hon. Finance Minister, who is a very good friend of us, he cannot get this Bill passed as peacefully as he wants without meeting the bitter resistance within the House and outside also.

In the end, I once more request him to see a reason and withdraw the Bill. I oppose the introduction of the Bill with all the emphasis at my command.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur): I am quite conscious of the fact that we are at an introduction stage. When we go to the merits of the Bill we will have again another concerted attack on the Bill. But I would like to raise certain important issues connected with the introduction of the Bill. I have not the least doubt that this is an issue which cuts across party lines, and if the old concept of conscience vote is revived, I am sure that even the introduction will be defeated in this very House. But, of course, that conscience vote is not going to be revived.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in this very House our present Speaker had made certain observations, and if not anything else at least the observations of the Speaker must have a certain amount of sanctity. Here he pointed out that when Parliament Session was going to meet, the Government should not indulge in the exercise of promul-

gating a large number of ordinances. As far as the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha is concerned—I am referring to the late Mr. Mavalankar; he was described by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after his death, as the father of the Lok Sabha—he was very much allergic to ordinances; leave aside six or ten Ordinances, even a single Ordinance which was sought to be brought, he was a very much opposed to that. But now that has been the tradition of this House for years. Now that tradition is sought to be reversed. I am sorry about it.

As far as this Bill is concerned, it emanates from the Ordinance that was promulgated on 31st January. Unfortunately, the year ended with the worst possible calamity. The Bill is already there. If this Bill which is sought to be introduced is introduced and ultimately if it is passed and become an Act, in that case, the orders, decrees, judgments of various courts, existing laws including the Industrial Disputes Act, all of them will be thrown to the winds and there will be no sanctity of collective bargaining at all. Therefore, you will find that our Government which wants a healthy industrial climate to be built up will be contributing to disturbing the industrial peace and climate in the country. You may recall that the Allahabad High Court had already given a judgment in favour of the L.I.C. employees. Then they wanted to go in appeal to the Supreme Court. And they in their wisdom went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its wisdom gave a judgment against the Government, because they found that the case so obviously against the Government. How can they stand by the Government? Therefore, their judgment was to confirm the judgment of the Allahabad High Court. Then they went in for judicial review and that review petition is already pending.

Sir, you have been not only a Deputy Speaker, you also been a trade unionist and you know very well that even when the best judgments of the High Court and the Supreme Court are there, even when the review petition is pending in the Supreme Court they

have got a tendency to bring in an Ordinance and once the Ordinance is there, of course the logical corollary is that they have to bring in this resolution; and a logical corollary on our part is to resist the introduction of this Bill.

As far as this Bill is concerned, already on the 31st the Ordinance was promulgated. After that they flouted the judgment of the Court. They have already gone in for review. The real fear in the minds of trade unions in this country and particularly those in the public sector units is that this is only the thin end of the wedge. They have made a beginning with the L.I.C. and it is very possible that other public sector units will be gradually covered. As far as the Constitution is concerned, it gives us certain Fundamental Rights. Those Fundamental Rights are not abstract rights. One of the Fundamental Rights is the right to organise unions and form associations. What are the associations and unions for? These unions and associations are not like clubs or some associations which organise festivals. They are associations and unions which are formed to defend and protect the rights of the workers and this Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution to organise and form association will have to be translated into a right to have the collective bargaining on the strength of the worker. That is a corollary of that Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution. I dare say that this Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution is sought to be negated by this Ordinance and by the Bill which is sought to be introduced in this hon'ble House.

What has been the reaction to this? There have been trade unions of different persuasions but all of them have united because they see the danger. This is not the end. It will not end with the L.I.C., but other sectors also will be covered and it will be extended to all the public sector units, and they have unitedly decided that they would resist this onslaught on the right of collective bargaining. The object of this particular Bill has been to evolve a national integrated wage policy. We

[Prof. Madhu Dandvate] are all for a national wage structure. It has been the demand of all the trade unions, no matter to which sector they belong. But there should be a method by which the integrated wage structure is evolved. Unless you take the trade unions and the workers into confidence, it will not be possible for the Government to evolve any integrated wage structure or a unified wage policy and till they are aware what kind of uniform wage structure is going to be evolved, we cannot impose a wage structure on them, because it has to be evolved in consultation with the trade unions and organisations of this country and so I must make a reference here to the Bhoothalingam Committee appointed by the last Government of which I was part and parcel. I want to go on record that even the Cabinet of the last Government made it clear that we would not accept the Bhoothalingam Committee's recommendations unless the interests of all the trade unions were protected and they are taken into confidence. That has been the policy and I hope that the same policy will be followed.

There is one more point to which I would like to make a pointed reference, i.e., on the eve of the Parliament Session—whether it is the Budget Session or any other session—if this procedure is allowed to be followed, without any pressure from the Members of Parliament and without any resistance from the working classes and the country as a whole, then it may happen that our democracy will be reduced to a farce and not only on this measure but on a number of measures in the inter-session period Ordinance will be promulgated and when we meet here probably the legislations will be coming. And, with a command majority, those legislations will become law and the interests of the working class, of the people and of the peasantry will be completely destroyed. I do not want that to happen. That is why I am opposing the introduction of this Bill and I would like that this Bill is withdrawn by the Minister. I hope that wisdom will dawn on him and at

the very introduction stage, he will announce that "in defence to the wishes of the members of this House, I am withdrawing this."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. While doing so, I support the submission and contentions made by my hon. colleagues. The judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered on 10th November, 1980 and we find that through the action taken by the Government and its officers have shown one thing and that is, their utter disregard to our Supreme Court and total contempt of the judiciary.

If we take into consideration some four or five events chronologically, we find that the undertaking was given by the Advocate General for the Government that the conditions laid down by the judges of the Supreme Court would be implemented. But within 24 hours, it had been reported that the Deputy Secretary of the Government tried to take certain steps so as to annul the findings and directions given by the judges of the Supreme Court. Thereafter, we find this particular ordinance. Immediately after the ordinance, on the next Wednesday we find that rules have been framed by the Government in terms of the particular ordinance. We find that contempt proceedings were launched by the LIC workers and their associations. With all that, when the contempt proceedings are pending and when the ordinance is challenged, we find the hon. Deputy Finance Minister laying today the rules on the Table of the House. Now we are coming to the stage of the introduction of this particular Bill. I feel that the Government is insulting our judiciary. The people of this country will feel that you have absolutely no respect and if I may say so, you have total disrespect for our judiciary and the Supreme Court. With reference to contempt court proceedings, when a request was made that at least a stay be granted, I would like to tell the House what reply the Advocate General gave. That shows the conduct and view of our Government towards the Supreme Court. When the question was asked by the judges of the Supreme Court, the Advocate General

has gone on record to say, "If we aggravate the contempt, we must be punished". That is the tendency of the Advocate General and I believe he must have said it on the instructions of the Government. I would, therefore, initially make a submission that in order that there should be no feeling among the citizens of this country that this Government has no respect for our judiciary, this Bill need not be introduced at least for some time, till the matter is heard by the Supreme Court. That day is not far off, the matter is to be heard on 15th March. This is my first point.

Secondly, the Government has no powers in my respectful submission, to modify the terms and conditions of the services of Class III and Class IV employees for two reasons: firstly because of the undertaking given by the Advocate General in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Government, because that would be a breach of the undertaking and it may amount to contempt and secondly, the point to which reference was made by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Chitta Basu that this is being done without following the procedure under the Industrial Disputes Act. Secondly, why I oppose the introduction is that when the matter is pending in the Supreme Court, namely, the contempt proceeding and challenging the Ordinance, and the matter is subjudice, the introduction even if it is not illegal, is highly improper. Therefore, I challenge it on the ground of impropriety. Even if this Bill is not introduced, what is going to happen? Apart from the fact to which repeated references were made that Ordinance was issued after the summons had been issued, the heavens are not going to fall if this Bill is not introduced. There is a feeling among the workers that this is the beginning of the imposition of certain structure of wages on the public sector in the country, to which a reference was made by my colleague, Prof. Dandavate. Again, if the Bill is not introduced, breach of industrial peace can be averted among 50,000 industrial employees in the L.I.C. Assuming for a moment that if the Bill is not introduced and the Finance Minister waits .

upto 15th of March, the Government and L.I.C would not lose anything by way of giving benefits to the employees because payments would be subject to adjustment in the event of a court decision. On the other hand, if the Bill is introduced, the citizens in the country will feel that the Government has no respect for the judgment, the judiciary, employees industrial peace and also the laws laid down for making this kind of an amendment in this particular Act. This particular amendment which is sought to be introduced by this Bill i.e., deletion of clause CC in Section 49, was introduced in 1957. If you read the debates of that particular time, you will find that the Finance Minister at that time had given sufficient reasons to why this inclusion of clause CC was necessary. I do not know any reason why the present Government and the present Finance Minister should take a different view from the view that was taken by the Finance Minister in 1947. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill with all emphasis at my command.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I stand to oppose the introduction of this Bill. This legislation has been brought with an evil intention. It cuts at the very root of industrial relations. Sir, as you know, industrial relations are built on three important pillars i.e. right to organise, right to collective bargaining and right to strike. This right to collective bargaining is being scuttled. This legislation is going to bring havoc to the working class of this country. In place of bilateralism, unilatéralism is being brought. In place of democracy, despotism is being brought.

While coverage of the Industrial Disputes Act is being widened by an order of the Supreme Court making it applicable to several other sectors of employees, we find this surprising move on the part of the Government to curtail the rights of the workers. If my understanding is correct, it is the Industrial Disputes Act which must prevail over other Acts in the matter of industrial relations. By this Act, the Government has got this illegal, immoral, unjust and unfair power just

[Shri K. A. Rajan]
to scuttle the very rights of the working class.

Here, I am not concerned with rupees, annas and pices involved in the wages of LIC employees or what they are getting. But I am more concerned with the major issue involved, that is the right of Collective Bargaining, you bring the question of 'High Wage Island' etc. to dupe the people and split the Working Class. That point has rightly been repudiated by Mr. George Fernandes. Therefore, it is a question of the very right for which the working class has fought for the last so many years. They have fought a bitter battle to sustain their rights. Now one fine day they find that they have lost all those valuable rights. This is quite atrocious. I will just end with a quotation from Shakespeare "Et tu Brutus" Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I stand to oppose firmly the introduction of this Bill. Government have taken this stand in open defiance of the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the commitment made before the Court by the Government, to pay bonus to the LIC workers by April 1981. In fact, the Court had ordered the Government on 10th May, 1980 to pay the amount immediately. But the Government begged for time and undertook to pay the amount by 15th April, 1981. Instead of fulfilling that undertaking, Government have now taken the extraordinary step of nullifying the judgment of the Supreme Court. By this Ordinance not only the judgment of the Supreme Court has been flouted, but all the agreements and the service conditions that the LIC employees have won over the years, stand scrapped.

The LIC Bonus Agreement is a quarter century old, having been signed at the time of the setting up of the Corporation itself. Thus, the very base of collective bargaining had been cynically destroyed. It is a serious blow to industrial relations. The Ordinance and the Bill, it appears to me, is not an

isolated action, but it is a part of the wholesale offensive Government have unleashed to take away the rights of the working class under the existing laws.

Lastly, Government have come out with the argument that the higher wage level of the LIC employees would adversely affect the interests of the policy holders. We are glad to hear that the Government of India recognise the existence of the policy-holders. But that argument is nothing but a crude bid to pit the policy-holders against the LIC employees. The struggle of the LIC employees is not only for their benefit, it is a struggle of all those interested in a rational, basic income, wages and prices policy. First Government must take steps in that direction. Then only the Government have any moral or legal right to introduce such a piece of legislation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I think you will agree with me that it is not necessary for me to repeat all the very cogent arguments which have been advanced by my colleagues here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): You need not repeat, but you can endorse them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will do more than endorsing them, I hope.

The first thing that I want to say is about the relationship between the hon. Speaker of this House and the Government in respect of the propriety or otherwise of promulgating Ordinances shortly before the Parliament is convened and after the summons has been issued. Well, I leave it to the Speaker to deal with the Government. Because, the blatant way in which they not only ignore his observations but, I should say, really slight him in this regard is a matter for him to take up with the Government. We can only point it out. Everybody in the country knows what is happening. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is

amused. I think it is not a very good thing that is being done, especially when, as other friends have pointed out, there is no earthly reason why this Ordinance should have been brought in such a hurry, why they could not wait till Parliament was convened, when they could have brought in a Bill straightway, if they wanted to.

When Shri Chitta Basu was speaking, Shri Venkataraman asked him whether he was quoting from the judgment of the Supreme Court. We all know that there were three hon. Judges on the Bench and the majority held in favour of the right of the employees. I do not want to take up your time. My basic contention, on the basis of which I am opposing the introduction of this Bill, is the fact that, apart from the fact that they are subverting the judgment of the Supreme Court and all that, which they are welcome to do, in season and out of season, **15.00 hrs.** they are talking about the independence of judiciary, rule of law must prevail and so on. So long as these things suit them, they are willing to abide by the rule of law and the independence of judiciary. The moment those things go against them, then not that law but law of jungle should prevail. That seems to be their philosophy. That is the most cynical philosophy.

I can only quote two or three sentences. The point is that they are trying to substitute, replace the Industrial Disputes Act by the Life Insurance Corporation Act. It is on this point that the Supreme Court has held against them and says it is not possible to do this. You cannot exclude the Life Insurance Corporation employees from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act unless you come forward with a specific amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act providing for exclusion of the LIC employees from its orbit. You cannot do this in this surreptitious manner by the backdoor.

Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer in his judgment says—

"Whichever be the powers of regulation of conditions of service, including payment or non-payment of bonus enjoyed by the employees of the Corporation under the LIC Act, subject to the directives of the Central Government, they stem from a general Act and cannot supplant, subvert or substitute the special legislation which specifically deals with Industrial disputes between workmen and their employers. In this view other questions which have been argued at length and considered by my learned brother do not demand my discussion."

Mr. Justice Pathak held—

"In my opinion it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Industrial Disputes Act is a special law and must prevail over the Corporation Act, a general law, for the purpose of protecting the sanctity of transactions concluded under the former enactment."

So on this point the Supreme Court is very categorical but they do not seem to be bothered about it at all. If you are going to tinker and play about with the Industrial Disputes Act in this fashion, I may tell the Government that this is the most serious instigation to industrial unrest and the breach of the industrial peace. Already five federations of employees of the LIC owing allegiance to different political views including the INTUC Federation, the five federations have sat together in Bombay on the 14th of this month and took the decision that if this Bill is introduced in this House, the day on which it is introduced, the very next day all the LIC employees throughout the length and breadth of this country again will go on strike. Knowing this fully well you are provoking and instigating them. You cannot say that there is political motive on the part of the employees because that federation which was allegiance to your party, they are fully in this. It is a question of defending the basic rights of the workers and I may also inform you, you will be glad to hear that in a short

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

while in a Press Conference which is taking place in another part of this town where I should be, but unfortunately I am held up here, all the Central Trade Union Organisations and all the Central Federations of employees of the public sector are jointly announcing that as a protest against this illegal and unconstitutional Ordinance and Bill which is being brought, they are going to organise one day All India general strike of all public sector employees on the 11th of March. This is the result; this is what is happening.

May I remind you, in 1978, when the Janata Government tried to bring an Industrial Relations Bill in this House, all the trade unions in the country including the trade unions represented by people who were politically allied to the Janata Party stood together in protest against that Bill which sought to seriously curtail the rights of trade unions? At least that Janata Party faced with the confrontation of trade unions had the good sense not to come forward with that Bill. But I do not know what is going to happen now.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have lost all sense.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nowhere have they stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or anywhere also that the purpose of this Bill is to bring about some kind of a rationalisation of wages or a wage policy. What they have stated is that the purpose, firstly, is to control the cost of administration in the interest of the LIC and, secondly, in the interest of the policy holder. This is what is stated. This is what the House is being told; this is what the country is being told.

In addition to what my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes has said, I would remind you that their own figures show that the ratio of the employees' salaries to the total expenses of the Life Insurance Corporation which was 14.65 per cent in 1978-79 has come down to 13.64 per cent in 1979-80.

The share of employees' salaries is going down in the total expenses of the LIC. The renewal expenses ratio has also come down from 15.4 per cent in 1978-79 to 13.01 per cent in 1979-80. What is this great need to reduce the cost of administration by passing executive orders or rules, cutting down the emoluments of the employees? For what reason? Is the money which is being spent on the employees becoming a bigger and bigger share of the LIC expenses? The figures do not bear that out.

The investments of the LIC are mainly in the public sector. They have invested Rs. 3,915.49 crores in the public sector. 74 per cent of all investments of the LIC are in the public sector. What is the rate of interest that they get on these investments? It is 7.44 per cent. As a large-scale investor who gets such a paltry return on the investments, why are you blaming the employees? You have invested the bulk of your money in the public sector. You are getting interest of only 7.44 per cent. But it seems to be a part of Government's policy that in order to now meet their own deficits, their financial difficulties and so on, the axe must first be applied on the necks of the employees; their pockets must be cut. Of course, this is a familiar practice we see in other countries also which swear by the philosophy of capitalism. They are trying to do the same thing in other countries too.

What I see is that this LIC Bill cannot supplant the Industrial Disputes Act. You cannot do it. It is illegal. Apart from the unconstitutionality of subverting the Supreme Court judgment in the most cynical and immoral way, you are trying to lull the Supreme Court into complacency by sending the Attorney-General there to give an assurance to the Supreme Court and, all the time, you are hatching a conspiracy behind their back, preparing this Bill which at one stroke of their pen nullifies the whole Supreme Court judgment.

What is the worth of this independence of judiciary that you talk so much about? As a logical consequence of this, I ask you, how will the people regard any offer of an arbitration for a dispute? What will be the fate of an arbitrator's award? What will be the fate of a tribunal's award? What will be the fate of any High Court or Supreme Court judgment in future which does not suit the purposes of the Government? They just get round it by an Ordinance. A few days ago, they did the same thing with the General Insurance Corporation employees, not by means of an Ordinance even but simply by an executive order. Just an executive order was passed that from such and such date reductions in their emoluments will be carried out. They have also gone to the court now. They are also preparing for a strike. I am charging this Government with bringing about a situation where industrial relations in the entire public sector are being systematically destroyed and undermined and if industrial relations are destroyed in the public sector, the public sector can never survive (*Interruptions*). [

Therefore, I totally oppose the introduction of this Bill. The objects and reasons given here in the Bill are totally misleading. It has been made out here that the policy holders interest can only be protected by taking this action. I have with me the figures to show that it is not so. Secondly, they have subverted the supreme Court judgment. They are trying to put the LIC Act in a superior position to the Industrial Disputes Act whereas the judges have annulled any such case of confrontation between these two because where it is a question of service conditions or emoluments of employees the Industrial Disputes Act will prevail and no other Act can prevail. This is clearly put here. There is no time to dilate on it, now. Therefore, I would join my voice with those of my other friends here to appeal to the Government while there is still time, they should not rush like a bull in a China shop. Please do not rush ahead with

this thing, because you will only stir up an hornet's nest and the organised working class is not going to tolerate this kind of thing. You can use National Security Act, Police arrests and firings and lathis and anything you like. It won't work now. Please don't try to take away the basic right of collective bargaining. It is something which is not done in countries which profess to call themselves democratic. So, please think over it again. Do not rush ahead with it and if you insist on trying to introduce a Bill, we have no other alternative but to oppose it with all the vehemence at our command.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, till November, 1979, I was an LIC employee and after serving 35 years in the Life Insurance Corporation right from the post of Clerk, I entered this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I am told by my esteemed colleagues that the use of the word 'lie' is unparliamentary. Nor can I use the word 'liar'. Therefore, instead of using the word 'liar', let me submit to this House that the press hand-out given out by the Government while promulgating the Ordinance was a tissue of untruth and grossest distortion. Our esteemed colleagues Shri George Fernandes and Shri Gupta and others have already given the figures. I am saving the ammunitions for the debate. You have got a clear majority and you are going to introduce it. Only for the last one year, I am a professional politician. I have been an employee. You say in your press hand-out that a LIC Class III Clerk gets Rs. 3,400/- and odd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What salary are you getting?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I was getting Rs. 1,900/- after serving 33 years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, more than this salary.

you come again with this Bill, the LIC employees are going to fight it again. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In the Class III category of employees of Life Insurance Corporation, there are Superintendents, Assistants, Section Heads, Assistants and Record Clerks. In the Class III Category, Superintendent is the highest grade. You can check up with your Department. I am sure the bureaucrats who are presiding over the Department also know that in 1971, an agreement was signed between the management of the Life Insurance Corporation and the employees unions. There it was agreed to by the management of the Life Insurance Corporation that the Superintendents in the Life Insurance Corporation would be placed in Class I officers' cadre. There is a signed agreement. But, subsequently, when it went to the Tribunal to come out as an award, both the Government and the Life Insurance Corporation management sabotaged the whole thing. Today you are talking about Superintendents who, you allege, are getting salary of Rs. 3,400. Out of 44,000 Class II_I and Class IV employees, the Superintendents are 600 in number, and out of these 600, let me tell you, only four had reached the maximum of the grade and were getting Rs. 3,412; out of these four, two have already retired; one will be retiring this year and the other will be retiring next year. So, know the facts first and then come to the House and tell us. Unfortunately, the voice of the LIC employees is not covered by the newspapers; it is not getting publicity. Therefore, Government gets away with impunity after saying all these untruths and spreading canards and Calumnies against the employees of the LIC. Because you are so insistent on spreading canards and calumnies, the employees have also decided to fight. Today you are introducing this Bill, and tomorrow 45,000 employees of the Life Insurance Corporation will be going on strike. Next time when

I am not going to cover the same ground which has already been covered by my other colleagues.

I have given notice on the ground of this House lacking legislative competence to go in for this legislation. In support of my contention, let me quote article 32(2) of the Constitution which says:

"The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*..."

and so on and so forth. On the 10th November, the Supreme Court did not only dismiss the appeal of the Government and the Life Insurance Corporation management but also issued a writ of *mandamus*. The writ petition of the Calcutta High Court was transferred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court not only dismissed that but also issued a writ of *mandamus* asking the Life Insurance Corporation management to pay the bonus...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: To do what? Please read that portion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I will read. You bear with me. Article 32(4)...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Read the judgment carefully.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You go through it very carefully. Under article 32(2), the Supreme Court has the power to issue a writ of *mandamus*, and the Supreme Court issued a writ of *mandamus* thereby conferring some right on the LIC employees.

Article 32(4) reads:

"The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution".

Through this Ordinance and through this Bill, they are now trying to take away the right conferred on the L.I.C. employees by the writ of *mandamus* of the Supreme Court. Therefore, your Bill is violative of article 32(4) of the Constitution.

Now, in the judgment, Justice Krishna Iyer has held:

"The L.I.C. Act is not a law for employment or disputes arising therefrom, but a nationalisation measure which incidentally, like in any general take-over legislation provides for recruitment, transfers, promotions and the like. It is special vis-a-vis nationalisation of life insurance but general regarding contracts of employment or acquiring office buildings. Emergency measures are special for sure. Regular nationalisation statutes are general even if they incidentally refer to conditions of service".

That means Justice Krishna Iyer has held that the L.I.C. Act is a general Act and the Industrial Disputes Act is a special Act. The Industrial Disputes Act is only competent to determine the terms and conditions of service of the L.I.C. employees.

Mr. Justice Pathak also, in his judgment, says:

"In my opinion, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Industrial Disputes Act is a special law and must prevail over the Corporation Act, a general law, for the purpose of protecting the sanctity of transactions concluded under the former enactment".

You see the 1974 agreement with the L.I.C. Management and the Employees' Associations. This was entered into under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. So, when the majority of the judgment of the Supreme Court says that these two Acts conflict with each other for the purpose of determining the terms and conditions of service of the employees you are now trying to amend the L.I.C. Act and

you are seeking to make in the L.I.C. Act as a special Act overriding the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act which is a special Act and which can only determine the terms and conditions of service of the employees.

Therefore, I submit, Sir, that this is a violation of the Constitution. In the case of nationalised companies and nationalised sick textile industries, the Industrial Disputes Act is applicable. Therefore, through this piece of legislation, you are trying to take away the L.I.C. employees from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. This is a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. You are discriminating against the L.I.C. employees. The employees belonging to the nationalised enterprises are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. You are taking away the L.I.C. employees out of the frame of the Industrial Disputes Act. This is nothing but a discrimination and is a violation of the provisions of Art. 14 of the Constitution.

Lastly, you have amended Sec. 3 of the L.I.C. Act. In its place, you have put in Section 2(c) to Section 48 of the Act. Through this new section, you are trying to give Extraordinary powers of rule making to the executive. Therefore, my submission is that in the Subordinate Legislation, you cannot delegate so much of powers. Whereas the subordinate Legislation cannot override the benefits derived under the substantive Industrial Disputes Act, you cannot delegate such powers as to override the benefits and privileges of the employees from the Industrial Disputes Act. This is too much. This is excessive delegation of powers to the Executive.

Therefore, it is bad in law. I submit that this legislation is beyond the competence of this House. I think the introduction of this Bill is not correct and I would appeal to the Finance Minister to withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. We are going to com-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

plete 1-1/2 hours at the initial stage itself.

ओ राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम तो मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि सारा का सारा जितना गड़बड़ बाला काम है वह सब हमारे वयोवृद्ध सम्मानित वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा करवाया जा रहा है जो कि उनके सम्मान के प्रति भी उचित नहीं है। अभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि एक तरफ तो ब्हाइट कालर के लिए और दूसरी तरफ ब्लैकमनी को सफेद करने का बिल आप ला रहे हैं। (डॉ.बद्धान) एक तरफ तो आप लोगों में इतने गृह्य नहीं हैं कि इसका विरोध कर सकें। इसलिए आपको कुछ कहने का क्या अधिकार है? इसलिए आप चुप ही रहें इसी सदन में ब्लैकमनी को सफेद करने वाला आर्डिनेंस रखा गया है। इसी सदन में रोज फाइव स्टार होटलों की बात भी चल रही है। इसी सदन में एशिया गेम्स की बात भी चल रही है और इसी सदन में ड्राउट की बात भी चल रही है, भूख से लोगों के मरने की बात भी चल रही है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपकी नीयत साफ है तो बैसा कि जार्ज साहब ने यहां पर कहा है आप हिम्मत करके नेशनल बेज के लिए एक कांप्रिंहेंसिव बिल लायें। हम तो हमेशा कहते हैं कि चाहे राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी का बेटा हो या प्रधान मंत्री हों, एक और दूसरे के बेतन में एक और दो का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। हम तो कहते हैं आप इसको कीजिए लेकिन आप में इसको करने की हिम्मत नहीं है।

मैं यहां पर बुनियादी चीज कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि यह संविधान का मिस्यूज है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 के सब क्लाज (1) और (2) में जो बात कही गई है उसके मनुरूप अध्यक्ष द्वारा बार बार निर्देश देने के बाबजूद जिस ढंग से उसका

उल्लंघन किया गया है वह मैं समझता हूं अध्यक्ष के प्रति अपमान है और इस सदन के प्रति अपमान है। अध्यक्ष और सरकार में क्या सम्बन्ध है यह बेयर की ओर से बतलाया जाना चाहिए। हमारे गर्जियन के रूप में अध्यक्ष सर्वोपरि होता है। जब अध्यक्ष सदन की ओर से बार बार निर्देश देता है कि जब हाउस को सम्बन्ध कर दिया गया हो तब जबतक कोई अत्यावश्यक चीज न हो जाए तब तक अध्यादेश नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए इसलिए मैं समझता हूं यह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 का मिस्यूज है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के समने एक बार नहीं कई बार, 10 नवम्बर, को और 13 जनवरी को भी टाइम बाउन्ड कर दिया गया कि 15 अप्रैल तक अदायगी कर दी जाए लेकिन 31 जनवरी को आर्डिनेंस लागू कर दिया गया और वह 30 जून, 1979 से लागू किया गया। मैं इसके बेरिट्स या डिमेरिट्स में न जाकर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की यह जो कार्यवाही है वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रति अपमान है और इस सदन के प्रति अपमान है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के जो हेड हैं हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कोई अपमानजनक बात नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन सरकार जिस ढंग से उनके द्वारा आर्डिनेंस पास करवाती है उससे इस सर्वोच्च पद भी प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगता है।

जो सदस्य ब्हाइट कालर की बात कहते हैं मैं उनसे मांग करूँगा कि वे सरकार से मांग करें कि वह इस सदन में एक बिल लाएं कि हायस्ट पद से लेकर चपरासी तक उनके बेतन में कितना अन्तर रहना चाहिए और अमीर से लेकर गरीब तक उनकी सम्पत्ति में कितना अन्तर रहना चाहिए। बिल लाकर यहां पर इस बात का फैसला हो जाए लेकिन हम जानते हैं सरकार कभी ऐसा नहीं करेगी। पिछले 35 वर्ष में भी उसने कुछ नहीं किया है जब तक

यह सरकार रहेगी, तब तक वह इसको कभी नहीं करेगी। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से, जिनके प्रति हम लोगों का सम्मान है, कि वह इसको वापिस करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी को भी अधिकार है और संविधान की धारा 123 की सब-क्लाऊज 2 में लिखा है कि :

“...may be withdrawn at any time by the President”.

आप अपने यहां से लौटा दीजिए और उनको कह दीजिए, अपने यहां से लौटा देंगे, मसाला समाप्त हो जाएगा और फिर एक नए तरीके से बिल लाइए। अमीरी और गरीबी को खत्म कीजिए इसको बगेर खत्म किए, कोई काम नहीं बनेगा। इसलिए मैं इस का कड़ा विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I think we have had full debate on the legality, validity, propriety, equity and everything concerned with the Bill. In fact, I had a half mind to request if rules would permit that we may go in for consideration clause by clause. I will take the question of legality first.

At the introduction stage, as you are aware, the question of legislative competence is taken into consideration. The Ordinance seeks to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act of 1956. The Amendments to the existing Statutes are carried out by legislation as well as by ordinance. Therefore, strictly from the procedural point of view, there is no lack of legislative competence so far as the Ordinance is concerned.

The second point I would like to mention is that under the Constitution, the Ordinance has to be replaced within 6 weeks and the fact that somethings is pending in the Supreme Court or in other Courts does not necessarily

lead to extension of the time. The Ordinance has to be replaced by an Act. Therefore, many of the suggestions which have been made by the Members that the matter is pending in the Supreme Court and therefore this may be considered after the Supreme Court has disposed of, has, I submit, no relevance because the Constitution makes it imperative for the Government to enact by legislation the Ordinance which they have issued, within 6 weeks.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In the Business Advisory Committee, it was decided that after the Supreme Court disposes of this case, this will come up for discussion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not think there is such a decision and even if there is such a decision, it will be contrary to the Constitution and the Bill will lapse. This is my legal opinion on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was the view-point expressed by one of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It won't be correct. A lot of fire was pouring forth from the Opposition that we had insulted the Supreme Court, modified the Supreme Court and set at naught the Supreme Court and all that.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Defied the Supreme Court...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, defied the Supreme Court. But I invite the Hon. Member to tell me what exactly the Supreme Court decided and what is it that the Government had defied or set at naught. Mr. Chitta Basu would not oblige me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What I said was: “You pay the bonus of 1978-79 and 1979-80 with interest before April. Is it not correct?”

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is why I wanted you to commit to this. And it is not correct. I had invited Mr. Maitra to tell me what exactly the decision of the Supreme Court was. I am sorry, on a misunderstanding of the decision of the Supreme Court, you will have unnecessarily worked yourself up into a frenzy. The Supreme Court, in its order dated 19th November, 1980 has stated as follows:

"The writ will issue to the Life Insurance Corporation directing it to give effect to the terms of settlement of 1974 relating to bonus until superseded by a fresh settlement, industrial award or relevant legislation."

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: This is not a relevant legislation. It is illegal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Supreme court said that this would remain valid until it was set aside by a direct negotiated settlement or an industrial tribunal award or a legislation in this behalf and this is exactly the legislation in this behalf.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Did the Supreme Court direct you to bring this legislation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are a lawyer; there is no difference between ordinance and legislation. Ordinance is also legislation. (Interruptions) You have been caught in your own words.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The second point which the hon. Members from the opposition have strenuously contended before the House is that the Attorney-General gave an undertaking before the Supreme Court that he will pay bonus before the 15th April, May I read the undertaking of the Attorney-General; Upon hearing the counsel, the court passed the following order:

"The learned Attorney-General who appeared on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has made a statement before us that the orders passed by the court in its judgement dated 10th November, 1980 shall be complied with before 15th April, 1981."

The order of the court is that the award will remain valid till it is replaced by settlement, industrial award or legislation. He never said at any time that he would pay bonus by 15th April. If you have been misled, I am not responsible. If you read too much into it, it is your mistake. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: At what stage did he say this? Was it at the stage of payment of bonus for two years?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: On the 13th January 1981, i.e. the day on which you said that the Attorney General gave an undertaking that he would pay bonus—mark the word 'bonus', underscore the word 'bonus' he did not say that he would pay bonus. He said that he would comply with the directions of the Court before the 15th April 1981. The directions of the Court did not say "Pay Bonus". They only said: the agreement shall prevail until it is modified by an agreement, adjudication or legislation.

Now, in pursuance of this, we have brought this legislation. We have brought it by an ordinance. There has been no failure on the part of the Attorney General, there has been no failure on the part of the Government. At no time did Government undertake that they would pay bonus if you misread the documents, or if you give your own interpretation of the document, then I am not responsible for your misunderstanding.

Now, I will go to the equity part of it. The Allahabad High Court gave a judgement upholding the agreement

between the parties. That was given on 11th August 1978. It is not this Government which went in appeal. It is your Government which went in appeal against it. It is the Janata Government which went in appeal against that decision. And now they charge me with not having implemented the agreement, and so on.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): But we protested at that time also. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Dr. Swamy is a man with ready wit. And he always invents things for the occasion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a very unkind cut.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you did protest, we did not know at that time. That is all I would say.

I again go into the merits of the case. We have not done any harm to the LIC Class III and Class IV workers. We have only tried to bring it on a par with others. It is true that they are now having certain rights over and above what other people are getting (Interruptions) Government servants, public sector employees, bank employees, and even the employees of the Reserve Bank of India. (Interruptions). I am going to answer to the debate on another occasion, and I am going to give as effective an answer as I give now.

Now, the employees in the public sector get Rs. 1.30 as D. A. per point. Government servants get, for every 8-points annual increase, on an average in the consumer price index, 4 per cent in the case of Class IV and 3 per cent for others with a ceiling of Rs. 15/- for 4 point. Reserve Bank employees who are the highest paid, get DA with a rate of 1.58 per cent for every four points-rise in the consumer price index.

But the Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India get a D.A. without

any ceiling whatsoever. Now is that equal pay for equal work I ask? If we are saying that we must have equal work, can a LIC employee in the Class III service ask for higher D.A. than what the other people are getting? Therefore, the Government acted on it and brought them on par not with the Government servants, not with the public sector employees but with the highest points, namely, the Reserve Bank and Bank employees with the maximum ceiling at Rs. 15.80 for every increase in four points.

Take bonus. Under the Bonus Act, the eligibility for bonus applies to those who draw a salary of Rs. 1600 and less but limited to the salary of Rs. 750, if it is 15 per cent of the salary as bonus. Even though they are getting Rs. 1200 their bonus will be calculated on the basis of Rs. 750; that is the ceiling for calculation. All the trade unions leaders know this. This has been accepted by all of us. But so far as the LIC is concerned, there is no such thing. Anybody getting Rs. 2000 or Rs. 2000 will also get 15 per cent. (Interruptions) How on earth can any person say that he should be treated differently from other class or Class III employees I ask? (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What about medical allowances? What about the house rent? You give only Rs. 40 (Interruptions).

SHRI R. Venkataraman: Your contention that there should be equal pay for equal work must apply not only to the minimum but also to the maximum; it should apply to the maximum as well.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What about the city compensatory allowances? What about the house rent? (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When you are not able to answer the points, you side track to another—what about your medical expenses; what about your travel expenses and all that? We are dealing with questions which

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

are the subject matter of the Ordinance, namely, D.A. and bonus. I have brought bonus on the same level with all other employees. I have brought D.A. rate on the level of the highest paid D.A. namely, the Banks. I wonder what harm have I done to the L.I.C. employees? I cannot in all conscience ask community to allow only one sector of people to go on getting any amount of allowances without ceiling and without limit while other sectors are not able even to reach half or even one quarter of that position. I thought it is the imperative duty of Government to bring together all these matters relating to D.A. and bonus at least on par and, therefore, this Government have decided as a matter of equity to see that there is a ceiling put to D.A. and the bonus.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You please inform the House what medical expenses you are giving. (Interruptions) There are seven or eight items. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not negotiating with the hon. member on the wages and medical allowances and all that now. (Interruptions) I am justifying a legislation which I have brought forward before the House and which is fully justified. The only one point which has remained to be answered is what is the need for this kind of Ordinances when the House is about to meet. There have been interminable litigations on this matter. There was an appeal; there was a review petition; then there was a contempt application; then all these things were jumbled and were going on. Once the Government have decided that a particular set of employees should not get more than other similarly placed employees, I think it is the duty of the Government to come forward and make it

clear that this is all they will get so that all litigations may be set aside. If this legislation is upheld there would be parity amongst the people of the L.I.C. employees—Classes III and IV—with other employees similarly placed. Now, therefore, there will be no further litigation on this. If it is not upheld, it is for the courts to decide, and we have not said anything. Therefore, I submit, at this stage,.....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you permit,.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will permit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will just make one point. What was the hurry in promulgating the Ordinance when already Parliament was meeting? What was the hurry about promulgating the Ordinance? That point you have not replied at all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is exactly what I was telling. There are many litigations and cases going on. There was a contempt application saying that the Government had not complied with the order. There was a review application by the Government, because there were two Judges for and one against and it was very difficult to find out in what things they agreed and in what they differed. That was also before the Court. If all these things are allowed to continue there will be continuous litigation and therefore we wanted to have legislation. And we can ask the Court, that as we were bringing a legislation after the Parliament meets, till then they should not take up the cases. Therefore it had to be done urgently. Sir, I think there is no substance in the objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has clarified the position. I have also looked into the matter.

It has been held that a Bill seeking to replace an

ordinance can be discussed in the House notwithstanding it is fact that the Ordinance has been challenged in a court of law. The fact that the present Ordinance has been challenged in the court of law would not bar the introduction of the Bill seeking to replace the Ordinance.

16.00 hrs.

As regard the question of legislative competence of this House, it is the accepted practice in Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. It is open to Members to express their views in the matter and to address arguments for and against the vires. Members take this aspect into consideration in voting on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill or on subsequent motions on the Bill.

I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1 [16.01 hrs.

AYES

Arakal, Shri Xavier
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri

Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Digvijay Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohite, Shri Yeshawantrao
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Mu'thu Kumaran, Shri R.

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Palaniappan, Shri C.
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Patel, Shri Amrit
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Saminuddin, Shri
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A.
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof K. K.
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Azmi, Dr. A. U.
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Choudhury, Shri saifuddin
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Shewalkar, Shri N. K.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

16.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) STEPS TO CONTAIN INCIDENTS OF DACOITY

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
(Guna): Under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the rising incidence of dacoity in some regions of the country. Organised gangs of dacoits are operating in the ravines of Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan and there is an atmosphere of great insecurity in the affected areas.

I would, therefore, with all emphasis at my command, request the Government to tackle this dacoity menace on war footing.

My suggestions are—

(i) The officers in the dacoit infested district should not be from the same area but complete outsiders. Otherwise, they would hesitate to take action for fear of reprisals on their families living in the same area. This is happening.

16.05 hrs.

[**SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair**]

(ii) In the dacoity areas, there ought to be a permanent strength of about a hundred SAF Companies. This strength has gradually been reduced because of commitments elsewhere. Unless the strength is built up adequately, no successful encounters on a large scale are possible.

(iii) The resources in the shape of vehicles and wireless sets have been depleted. Replacement have not been made of irreparable equipment.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Bhagwant Jha Azad, Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri, Bhiku Ram Jain, Harihar Soren and K. A. Swami.

NOES: Sarvashri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar and A. K. Balan.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

(iv) Intelligence about gang movement has fallen into disarray because of the confusion following the surrenders.

(v) Everytime dacoity has reappeared in Madhya Pradesh, it has become necessary to organise village resistance squads on the right lines. It may be necessary to increase the number of fire-arms in selected villages and to train and develop a spirit of confidence in the villages. A good team of officers would be required for this purpose. They should primarily be picked from the police and from well-motivated persons of the area.

(vi) The BSF should be used to combat this problem but the deployment should be of at least 2000 men.

States like Madhya Pradesh have the capacity to deal with the dacoity problem with zeal, initiative and courage. They have never lacked resources. If the resources question is tackled it should be possible to make an improvement in the dacoity situation.

(ii) DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN GOLE MARKET AREA, NEW DELHI.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, संसद भवन से 1 मील से भी कम की दूरी पर गोल मार्केट का ज़ोन है, जहां बड़ी संख्या में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी निवास करते हैं। कर्मचारियों को जीवन की बुनियादी सुविधा पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। पेय जल की आपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय आवास तथा निर्माण विभाग सीधा उत्तरदायी है।

यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए पेय जल की कोई संतोष-अनुकूल स्वास्थ्य नहीं है। मकानों के निर्माण

के साथ साथ पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध जरूरी था, किन्तु अनेक ऊपरी मंजिलों में पानी नहीं, पहुंच पाता। मैंने स्वयं महिलाओं को नीचे से पानी भर कर चौथी मंजिल तक ले जाते हुए देखा है। यदि सर्दी के मौसम में यह हाल है, तो गर्भी में इन परिवारों की क्या दशा होगी, इसका अनुमान लगाना किसी निष्ठुर हृदय के लिए भी असम्भव नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहां पानी मिलता है, वहां क्या दुर्दशा है, इसका उदाहरण 15 फरवरी, 1981 को सामने आया, जब गोल मार्केट के सेक्टर "सी" में, जहां 340 क्वार्टर बने हुए हैं, ब्लाक नं. 2 में सवेरे 7 बजे पानी बन्द हो गया। जांच पड़ताल करने पर पता लगा कि 1 से 4 तक सभी टैक सूखे पड़े हैं। काफी दौड़-धूप के बाद निर्माण विभाग को सक्रिय किया जा सका। किन्तु कर्मचारी यह देख कर दंग रह गये कि टैकों में मरे हुए गिरगिट पड़े थे और काफी मोटी कीचड़ जमी दूरी थी। नियम के अनुसार टैकों की निश्चित समय पर सफाई होनी चाहिए। स्पष्टतः प्रशासन इस मामले में अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन करने में विफल रहा है। पीने के पानी के टैकों में गिरगिटों का सड़ जाना लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए घातक सिद्ध हो सकता है। कर्मचारी और उनके परिवार, जिनमें बच्चे शामिल हैं, कीचड़ से भरा हुआ पानी पीते हैं, यह सरकार के लिए चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिए।

मेरी मांग है कि 15 फरवरी को गोल मार्केट के सेक्टर सी में पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति क्यों नहीं की गई, इसकी जांच की जाये। यह भी पता लगाया जाये कि पानी के टैकों में गिरगिटों के जमा होने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है।

(iii) INCREASE IN THE CEMENT QUOTA FOR WEST BENGAL

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, a multipurpose stadium of international standards is now being built at the

salt Lake City of Calcutta. The Cement Controller informed the West Bengal Government of his inability to make any *ad hoc* allocation of cement for the construction of the stadium.

The quota allotted by the Central Government is too inadequate to meet even the urgent developmental needs of the State. Unless the quota of allotment of cement is increased, it will not be possible for the State Government to complete the stadium.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to increase the cement quota of West Bengal.

(iv) ENLISTING OF TRIBALS IN THE CURRENT CENSUS OPERATIONS.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): It is a matter of great regret that there is no uniformity in enlisting the tribals in the list of Scheduled Tribes in different States of India. The tribals are national assets and tribalism is a national issue. But, at present, tribals are not being recognised at the national level. The Scheduled Tribes residing in the Union Territories of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar etc. and in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. are being debarred from their rights of being tribals. The present census operation in the midst of this uncertainty of the principles of tribalism would be *ultra vires* and unconstitutional.

In many parts of India, for example, Bombay, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Assam, the census operation is vehemently being opposed. Tribalism has become a new property of the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe community. The tribal people inheriting this property in certain States shall never lose it in another State. If this property is snatched in any State, or in Union Territories, then this will amount to a robbery or a dacoity. In the midst of this uncertainty, the denial of this valuable

property and personal right of the tribal people living in parts of the country would be an injustice to the tribal people by the respective State Governments and Union Territories. The Home Minister and the Law Minister should immediately clarify the position.

Therefore, I submit that a Parliamentary Committee for revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may please be formed early.

(v) NEED TO STOP CONSTRUCTION OF DAM IN GHAZIPUR DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री जैनुल बाशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में गाजीपुर बलिया मार्ग पर गोसपुर से बलिया बैरिया बांध तक बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए एक बांध बनाए जाने की कार्यवाही चल रही है। उक्त कार्यवाही से बाढ़ की रोकथाम तो नहीं हो पाएगी लेकिन गाजीपुर बलिया मार्ग और गंगा नदी के बीच में स्थित गांवों को बाढ़ के समय जबर्दस्त खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। यह गांव बुरी तरह पानी में डूब जाएगे। कच्चे बांध के टूटने की स्थिति में सड़क के दूसरी तरफ के गांव भी पानी की तेज धारा के प्रवाह में बिलीन हो जाएंगे।

एक खतरा यह भी है कि भरमई नदी का पानी जो उस क्षेत्र में बरसात के जमाने में फैल जाता है उसे भी निकालने में कठिनाई होगी और उक्त क्षेत्र के बहुत सारे भाग हमेशा पानी में डूबे रहेंगे।

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

उक्त बांध के बनाए जाने की कार्यवाही अद्वारदशितापूर्ण है और इस से गाजीपुर और बलिया जिलों में बड़े पैमाने पर रोष व्याप्त है। इस बात को रोके जाने के लिए उस क्षेत्र की जनता द्वारा सत्याग्रह की भी धमकी दी गई है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि उक्त बांध बनाए जाने की कार्यवाही को तुरन्त रद्द करे जिस से कि उस क्षेत्र के लोग राहत की सांस लें।

(vi) INSTALLATIONS OF A RADIO STATION IN THE BORDER DISTRICTS OF BARMER/JAISELMEER OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री बृद्धि चत्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

केन्द्र सरकार ने रेडियो प्रसारण की दृष्टि से राजस्थान प्रांत के सीमावर्ती एवं पिछड़े लोक सभा क्षेत्र बाड़मेर एवं जसलमेर जिसका क्षेत्रफल 70 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर है और जो केरल प्रांत से दुगुना और हरियाणा प्रांत से पांने दो गुणा है, की ओर उपेक्षा कर रखी है।

आल इंडिया रेडियो के दिल्ली, जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा, सूरतगढ़ स्टेशनों की आवाज उक्त क्षेत्र के आधे हिस्से में विलुप्त मंद पहुँचती है और आधा क्षेत्र रेडियो प्रसारण की सेवाओं से बंचित रहता है।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाड़मेर एवं जसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था, परन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाई का सहारा लेकर उक्त प्रस्ताव

को कियान्वित नहीं किया गया। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इसके बारे में कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है और उक्त क्षेत्र की ओर उपेक्षा की जा रही है। उक्त क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर आया हुआ है। उक्त क्षेत्र देश का प्रहरी है, परन्तु उक्त क्षेत्र की जनता के मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए रेडियो प्रसारण की सेवाओं का लाभ भी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नहीं पहुँचाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तान के रेडियो स्टेशन करांची, लाहोर आदि बड़ी शक्ति के स्टेशन हैं, जिनकी बुलन्द आवाज मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाड़मेर एवं जसलमेर के सारे हिस्से में पहुँचती है। सूचना और प्रसारण किभाग इसकी कोई परवाह नहीं कर रहा है। मेरा सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री से निवेदन है कि वे बाड़मेर एवं जसलमेर में सन् 1981-82 में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित कराकर जनता की आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें।

(vii) ATROCITIES ON PRISONERS IN CENTRAL JAIL, SAMASTIPUR AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय मैं नियम 777 के अधीन लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

देश के अनेक भागों से जेल में हो रहे कैदियों पर अत्याचार की घटनाएं सामने आ रही हैं। अभी भागलपुर कांड की गूंज दब भी नहीं पायी थी कि विहार पुलिस ने समस्तीपुर केन्द्रीय जेल में 14 जनवरी, 1981 को निर्दोष कैदियों पर निर्ममतापूर्ण गोली चलाकर

दर्जनों कैदियों को भौत के घाट उतार दिया, जिन में एक छात्र नेता भी सम्मिलित है। सबा सौ से अधिक कैदी गोली से घायल हुए। अधिकांश कैदियों को (कमरे) बैरक से खींच कर मारा गया। कुछ कैदी अस्पताल में चिकित्सा के अभाव में मर गए। कैदियों की मुख्य मार्गे थीं कि उन्हें नियमानुसार कम्बल दिया जाए, जेल धांधली को समाप्त किया जाए, जेल मेनुअल के अनुसार खाना, कपड़ा आदि दिया जाए [तथा कैदियों से मिलने वालों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाए।

जेल की आम शिकायत है कि कैदियों को घटिया किस्म का खाना दिया जाता है तथा उनके साथ दुर्बंधवार किया जाता है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार जेल संहिता में सुधार करे, दोषी पदाधिकारियों को दंडित करे, प्रत्येक मृतक परिवार को एक लाख रुपया मुआवजे के रूप में दे तथा घायलों को पचास हजार रुपया दे।

(viii) SHORTAGE OF EDIBLE OIL IN DELHI.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement:

Besides non-availability of sugar and wheat in 80 per cent of the ration shops in Delhi edible oil has also now disappeared.

Though STC has large supplies of edible oils and has delivered full supply of oil for the month of February meant for public distribution many ration shops in Bombay, Delhi and number of places have stopped sup-

plies of palm oil to the consumers. The reason behind the non-availability of edible oil is not because there is shortage of imported oil but because of its open market sale as groundnut oil at higher prices. The price of the imported oil is fixed at Rs. 8.25 for retailers whereas the price of the imported oil is fixed at Rs. 8.25 for with the imported oil, is Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 a K.G. My personal experience is that I have bought groundnut oil from a Delhi shop which smells like rapeseed oil.

I request the Minister of Civil Supplies to institute an inquiry into the matter and save the consumer from buying adulterated oil at exorbitant price.

उपायकरण महोदय: मैंने यह तेल खर्रदा है, जो मैं लाई हूँ, जो कि मैं आपके सामने नहीं रखता हूँ लेकिन उसको टेस्ट होकर जांच करवानी चाहिए। क्योंकि इस प्रकार का तेल यहां दिल्ली की मार्केट में मिल रहा है।

श्री नवल बिश्वेश शर्मा (दिल्ली): आप पकोड़ी बनवाकर सबको खिलवाइए।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते: तो इस आयल का बनवा दूँ।

(ix) DESERTION OF ASIAN GAMES COACHING CAMP BY INDIAN FOOTBALL PLAYERS

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 17th February, 1981 will be termed as black day for the Indian sportsmen in the world sports history because of the anti-national act of nineteen football players who deserted from the Asian Games Coaching Camp by signing a written undertaking giving the preference to Club's and individual interest to nation's interest. It will not

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

be out of point to mention here that because of the most irresponsible decision of the Education Ministry in 1977 when some Bengal players were allowed to leave the camp of Agha Khan Gold Trophy, the present incident could take place.

I shall demand a full statement on the above incident from the concerned Minister and a detailed report of the proposed disciplinary action against the anti-national players. Unless firm and stern action is taken, it will spread like a cancerous growth in the other training camps organised by various National Federations. It is noted with great concern that some lobby is very much active to give them protection. For the national interest, may I expect the Minister to enlighten the House immediately.

16.16 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further discussion on the following Motion of Thanks moved by Shri V. N. Gadgil on the 19th February, 1981 on the President's Address:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 16th February, 1981."

Shri George Fernandes is already on his legs. I may remind you that you have already taken 33 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Out of that also some time

was taken away by the obstructions of some hon. members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you are the sole speaker from your party.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is right.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, judging from the President's Address, I would like to submit that there is nothing to look forward to in so far as the poor, the downtrodden, the farmers, the workers, are concerned. I am reminded of the slogan that the Prime Minister gave in 1971 when she talked about *garbi hatao*. We know what happened in the years that followed that slogan just as we know what had happened preceding that slogan.

I have here the *Economic Times* of February 19:

"Poverty goes up in U.P. Poverty and landlessness are on the increase in U.P. according to the national sample survey.

According to the survey, there were 172 lakh households depending on agriculture in Uttar Pradesh in 1971-72. 50 per cent of these were either totally landless or owned less than 1 acre of land. Together, they accounted for only 4 per cent of the total cultivable land.

What was more distressing, said the survey, was that the number of households has increased from 45 lakhs in 1953 to 86 lakhs in 1972. It noted that although the population increased by 18 per cent during 1963-64 in U.P., the number of agricultural households increased by 35 per cent during the same period."

For years, we were fed with these slogans, how the Government was going to tackle and then came this grand slogan of 1971. And here we have the results which tell us that, in fact, poverty has been on the increase. There is a general feeling in the country that a State like Punjab, for

instance, is very well off, the people there have a very high standard of living and that the people are much better off there than elsewhere in the country. That is why I was shocked when on the 18th of February, four days ago, the *Economic Times* came with a report which the Punjab Government has now published. It says that:

"About 8,23,000 families in Punjab are forced to live below the poverty line according to the Survey conducted by the State Government for the identification of the weaker sections in the State. The annual income of these families which form 30.7 per cent of the total population is Rs. 3,600/- or less. The Survey shows that two-fifths of the households in the State are earning an annual income of Rs. 6,000/- or below."

This dispels the widely held belief that Punjab is a very prosperous State. Likewise,

"The fruits of development over the past three decades of planned development have not been equally shared by all regions or districts in the State. The Survey covered 53 per cent of the households in the urban areas. It was discovered that there were over 2 lakh unemployed persons in these households, that is, 53 per cent of the households, of which 67,500 were illiterate. Nearly 64,000 persons were educated unemployed being Matrics or above."

So, that is the situation that prevails in the country and that has been very assiduously, in a very systematic way, created, right from 1947, or from the point of time when you started Five Year Plans which were designed to create unemployment, which were designed to create additional poverty areas in this country. And yet, every time they get a chance, they will discuss about the Janata-Lok Dal, as though for everything in this country that they did or that they did not do during the three decades they were in power before the

Janata and the Lok Dal came in, we need to take responsibility today.

Now, against that background, what are the new policy initiatives that this Government has taken in the last 13 months after the interruggnum of the Janata-Lok Dal? I have spoken about that the other day. So, I shall not repeat these points today. Those who were in the House have heard me and those who were not in the House will read what I have said, if they intend (*Interruptions*) I am now asking them what have they done in the last 13 months? What are the new policy initiatives that you have taken? You have got the black-money Bill to convert the black-money into white. In other words to give an incentive to the black-marketeers, to give an incentive to those who over a period of time in this country have kept robbing the poor people and who have made their lives miserable, they traded on peoples misery, and they traded on the shortage, they trade on everything, with which it has been possible for them to make life difficult for the people. They have come in with the Maruti. That was another Ordinance which they enacted into a Bill. I do not know what provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Maruti. We shall certainly go through that plan. I have not had the time to go through it. But, Rs. 500 crores will be needed if you want to produce a car as investment into the so-called infrastructure which you already claim to have, the machinery, the equipment and, particularly the ancillaries that would be needed to produce a car, a new car, in this country and Rs. 500 crores in a sector, in an area, which is not a priority area, which is not concerned in dealing with the problem of poverty of the people. But, that is one of the policy initiatives about which, I am sure, you are all very proud.

You have come with a National Security Act and yesterday I read in the papers a statement that was perhaps made in the other House that till December, 1980, you have arrest-

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ed 207 persons under the National Security Act. You have arrested the leaders of the farmers. Shri Narain Swami Naidu was detained under the National Security Act. My friend, Mr. Shankar Neogi, is in detention along with his colleague, led to a court, asked by the Magistrate to come and discuss problems of mutual interest and taken and driven from there straight to the court. There are people all over the country. A young colleague of mine, belonging to the Lok Lal, Shri Ramesh Gupta from Bhind, just because he was there exposing what the Police were doing or not doing in terms of maintaining law and order, in terms of encouraging dacoities about which Hon. Member made a mention under Rule 377 he was arrested under the National Security Act and imprisoned. They arrested a young man belonging to my party in Orissa, Mr. Das, a student, on the plea that there was a man, who was trying to put the spotlight on the Chabbi Rani rape and murder case. So, you now have this law which is another policy initiative which in the 13th months that they have been in power, they have brought forward. You have all these anti-labour laws. One of these has just now been introduced. these are your policy initiatives. The Bangalore strike went on. It is still going on. Today is the 60th day of the strike and I was amazed at the attitude of this Government while dealing with the strike this was the kind of initiatives they took! Something that shocked me beyond belief was the statement of Mr. Stephen. I am sorry, Mr. Stephen is not here at the moment. Look at the statement which Mr. Stephen made when the trade union delegation went to meet the Minister of Communications. Along with the Minister of Communications were three Secretaries to the Government and two dozen senior officials of the Government. Here was a delegation of a dozen trade union leaders going to meet him. In the morning the newspapers had carried

the story—a statement by the Joint Action Front of the public sector Union mentioning what they called their 'rock bottom offer'. As the delegation went and sat before the Minister, Mr. Stephen, a distinguished member of this Government, says, "Is your offer really a rock bottom offer? Because the moment I read it this morning, my bottom started rocking". This is the vulgarity to which a senior Cabinet Minister of the Government can descend to! And when the trade union leader said. "Sir; nothing is ever final", the Minister goes on further to elaborate the staemen and says, "Now that you are saying that it is not a rock bottom offer, my bottom has stopped rocking". This is the way you are formulating policies towards the workers. This is the way you are disposing of the problems that worry the workers—a major strike involving 130,000 workers. Your policy initiative has taken you to a point where, on the fertiliser deal, on Thal Vaishet deal, you have reached a point where your credibility in the world had never reached the kind of situation which it has today, where the World Bank has said, "We do not any more trust the Government of India." Your policy initiatives have taken you to a point where you have made the oil resources of this country available to any one who wants to come and scout. These are the new policy initiatives that you have taken. You have taken policy initiatives where you have regularised illegal capacities in the large industrial sector built over a period of time by people who defied with impunity every law of this country, whether it was the MRTP Act or the IDR Act. They had defied with impunity all these laws and today you have regularised every illegal capacity in this country. These are you rnwe initiatives! What can be people hope, what can we look forward to, with this kind of initiatives that you have taken in the last 13 months? If this is the dismal picture as far as the economic situation is concerned, let us discuss the country being over the hump even in the social sphere.

I recall the statement of the President made in his last year's speech.

"The confidence of linguistic and other minorities, Harijans and weaker sections of society has been seriously eroded. Increase in crime and inadequacy of measures to detect and prevent crime have created a sense of insecurity in the minds of law-abiding people...."

And then he went on to assure the country that the new Government was now going to create confidence in the minds of the minorities and was going to create a whole new ethos in the country where the minorities, linguistic and religious and people of every kind who are today oppressed and depressed, would be given protection. And, since then, you have maintained this usual refrain.

The Prime Minister went to Narainpur. Since then, she has had no time to go to any other 'Pur'; she has had no time to see anybody. Of course, she has time to go to Shravanelagola; she has time for all the temple hoping that needs to be done. But she has no time to go to places where the Harijans are butchered, where the minorities are attacked. She has no time to go to Moradabad. Where is the time for Moradabad? (Interruptions) When did she go? After 2,000 people had been killed and butchered and eliminated. (Interruptions) She had no time to go to Bhagalpur. She had no time to go to Aligarh or Allahabad. She had no time to go to Samastipur or Ahmedabad. But she had time to go to Narainpur. She went on an elephant-ride in Belchi. She forgot Pipra; she forgot Kafalta; she forgot every other place. But there is all the time on the earth to go from Vaishnav Devi in Jammu and Kashmir to Shravanelagola in Karnataka, for all the temple-hopping. You name the temple and there she hops. And you are talking of protecting the minorities in this country! Where are you initiatives? Mr. Makwana is here. When you ask-

ed whether I had finished I was waiting for you. Mr. Makwana, see today's headline. Mr. Makwana's home town is under curfew. Talking about the minorities, taking about the law and order, you should also know that the junior Home Minister's home town is under curfew. Not long ago, this is a news of 19th in the Times of India, only three days ago. I think the curfew is still continuing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): As far as my information goes, it was not under curfew.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Well, Sir, if Mr. Makwana is satisfied with what is happening in Gujarat, good luck to you, Mr. Makwana. You think that all is well in Gujarat and you are very happy and conscious about it. We wanted to discuss Assam. The President, in his last year's address to the House said that Government reiterates the commitment to the freedom of the press. In Assam, the freedom of the press has not only been destroyed but, day before again you had extended that notorious law under which you are subjecting the press to pre-censorship. You have no solution to the problem of Assam. You keep on bluffing the people and the country that the freedom movement is against the people of Bengal. That is because you wanted to use it or you wanted to create a situation in Bengal that it was against the Muslims. That was because you thought that you could, in the process, consolidate some of the muslim dominated constituencies of the country. In Assam the people told me how very responsible and senior people in the Government have been saying that by this movement, you can ensure your majority in 47 constituencies in the country. (Interruptions) even if in 13 constituencies you lose in Assam. Do not forget that in Assam, the Assam Students' Union and all-India

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Gana Sangram Parishad has office-bearers. Mr. Makwana will bear with me that these office-bearers are Muslims.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. You have consumed the entire time given to your party. So, you may have another two minutes only.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have been constantly interrupted I will not take much time (*Interruptions*) I kept quiet even when the mover or seconder of the resolution spoke. I did not interrupt them on any point which they made. They used every kind of phrase or every kind of argument against my party and against the former Government. There too we did not object; we did not interrupt them at all.

So, I would appeal through you to the members of the other side to have patience instead of refuting all the time my arguments. (*Interruptions*) When it comes to my speaking about the office-bearers of the All-Assam Students Union and the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, they go on interrupting me. I am not yielding to them. You must protect me from this interruption. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. The Chairman is competent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Your police had been on a rampage. Coming to the President's Address last year, in the last 13 months you have led the Police on the rampage. You have got the report of the Inquiry Commission on Baghpat incident. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes, you have exhausted the time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is because I am being constantly interrupted.

I am constantly prevented from speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked you to conclude when I find that you have exhausted the time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I was constantly interrupted when I was on my legs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. In a parliamentary debate, these types of interruptions and some humour are inevitable. You need not be worried about it. When the time is up, then you should conclude whosoever occupies the chair. That is all.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजी पुर) : जब आप उनको पांच मिनट देते हैं तो वे दस मिनट तक पहुंच जाते हैं। हमारी पार्टी से तो ये एक ही आदमी बांलने वाले हैं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I do not think you are fair to me I am just on my legs and I am being continuously interrupted.

Sir, a little while ago an hon'ble Member from the Chambal region mentioned about the dacoit situation. In other words the dacoities are on the increase. You have had a Baghpat, Moradabad and umpteen situations where murders have not only been on the increase but the lives of the citizens of this country have never been so insecure as today. So, where is the question of crossing the hump or going over the hump as has been mentioned in the President's Address.

Sir, I will not be discussing the President's Address in so far as the foreign policy is concerned. But I would like to make one point. The test of a foreign policy of any countries lies in its relations with its immediate neighbours. As far as our relations with our immediate neighbours are concerned we are aware of the fact that at no point of time these relations have been so well as when Janata-Lok Dal were in power. Once again we find our neighbours are

living in mortal fear of us. So, I do not know what is there to harp about our performance in foreign affairs. What exactly is this government offering us today? They are offering us gimmicks. They had a kisan rally....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually be brief and try to finish.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I will finish in five minutes by the clock but I cannot be interrupted like this.

Now, Sir, they had this kisan rally and by their own statement they are supported to have brought anywhere from fifteen lakhs to twenty lakhs of people. I do not know what their final figures are. I have with me, Sir, an editorial from the Economic Times which says that if twenty lakh of people have been brought then a total amount of Rs. 100 crores would have been spent. This is what Economic Times says editorially....(Interruptions). Now, there was a kisan rally which the Opposition planned to hold in Chandigarh. Then banned it. They arrested the former Chief Minister, they arrested thousands of people, they lathi-charged and they teargased the peaceful rally. There was a kisan rally planned in Nagpur. They arrested Shri Yeshwantrao Chavhan, they arrested Shri Sarat Pawar, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra. They clamped 144 Cr. P.C. and finally they arrested 25,000 people. They arrested Prof. Madhu Dandavate. They arrested everybody. They had one rule for those who are in the Opposition and they had another rule for those who are on the ruling party side. They used the State machinery and they brought, by their own admission, 50 lakhs of people. According to the Economics Times, the figure is 20 lakhs of people. They spent about Rs. 100 crores.

There are 20 per cent people in this country who are hungry and who cannot afford a rupee a day. There are nearly 50 per cent people in this

country, who by their own 5th Five Year Plan Document, live on less than Rs. 2 a day, which means Rs. 650 or Rs. 700 a year. Now, whosoever came to Delhi, it had cost each one of them Rs. 500 for coming to Delhi and going back to their village. I would like to know who paid that money for those farmers to come to Delhi? Who were those people who enabled the Congress—I to bring all these people from all over the country. Did they do it for a purpose or did they do it for a consideration? Did they do it for a purpose just now and for a consideration later? So, Sir, we had this gimmicks. After the kisan rally, we will have further debate on the dynasty....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, what does he mean by 'consideration'?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am asking a question on what basis they were able to bring 20 lakh people. What was the basis on which they accepted your proposal and arranged this kind of kisan demonstration? (Interruptions) With a great respect to you, I would submit if there is a mob here who think that they are going to hold us to ransom, some of us are capable of taking them on their own terms.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, let him not threaten us. After all it is a parliamentary democracy.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In a parliamentary democracy you cannot act like a mob. You act like a parliamentarian, not like a mob.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलाल पासवान: हम लोगों ने कहा था कि इस के बास्ते समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। तब निर्णय हुआ था कि एक आधा घंटा समय बढ़ा सकता है। हमारी पार्टी से सिर्फ़ एक बोलने वाले हैं। उनको तो बोलने दीजिए।

समावित महोदय : आपको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have decided in the Business Advisory Committee to allot time to the various Parties. Now, Mr. George Fernandes, has been speaking for the last 70 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I dispute that exaggeration. The Minister is indulging in exaggeration and hyperbole.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding now by referring to para 23 of the President's Address. It refers to the year 1980 as the international year of the disabled persons. I know how they started it. They started the year of 1980 by beating up the blinds; they started the year of 1981 again by beating up the blinds and then they went on to Bhagalpur and started creating more blinds. Now, we are in a situation where we have a Government that is blind; a Government that is blind to its past performance and blind to the realities of the situation in the country, and a Government that is totally blind as to what should be done to create a better future for this country.

As the President has said, one must have all the sympathy, love and consideration in so far as the physically disabled are concerned. But when you have a Government that is disabled in this year of the disabled, the only thing I can say is that you evoke our pity and not our sympathy, and it is a pity that is mixed with a certain amount of total contempt for the kind of way in which you are trying to take the country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I focus the attention of the House to some of the important points raised by the hon. Member from

Muzaffarpur, I would like to make a brief reference to the foreign policy conducted by our Government. It was good of him to refer to our relations with our neighbours and other foreign countries at the fag end of his speech.

It is difficult to judge the performance of any Government in the conduct of its foreign policy and to expect that the results would flow within a span of one year. What we have seen within a period of one year is that India today is firmly established as one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement. I am glad that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is here and I am persuaded to congratulate him because he succeeded in creating a false impression for some time at least in this country that he was pursuing the policies in the sphere of external relations as propounded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We know very well that in the sphere of external relations, there are no abrupt changes in the direction of policy; these would simply be side-tracks and it is what the Janata Party Government was trying to do, to substitute non-alignment by the concept of equidistance. I am glad and this House would agree with me—in fact, most of the Members sitting even on the other side would also agree with me—that India has regained the lost initiative during those three years. There is an unprecedented flow of foreign dignitaries to this country. They are coming to Delhi to discuss the complex problems of the world and find a solution to them. Not only that, the non-aligned conference held a few days ago has amply demonstrated that the non-aligned nations have again reaffirmed their faith that India pursues the policy of non-alignment in the true sense and has the capacity to defend those principles.

Shri George Fernandes had made these points during his speech on the last day. I must also say that he had nearly exhausted himself on that day, and he was only trying to provoke interruptions today to prolong his

speech. He referred to the scaling down of outlays in the 6th Plan on Education, Health and so on, compared to what the Janata Party used to call the Janata Government Plan, 1978-83.

Then there was a continuous harping, a continuous refrain on the Dynamic Decade. He made a sarcastic reference to the Dynamic Decade under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi; and then he was referring to what he considered the deteriorating state of economy in the country. I would try to satisfy him and meet his points one by one.

It was no mistake that Mr. George Fernandes was chosen to initiate the debate. All of us are fully aware, and this House and the country are aware, that the Lok Dal under the chairmanship of Shri Charan Singh has developed an expertise on economic affairs. People here are wondering whether his performance as Home Minister was surpassed by his performance as the Finance Minister of this country. The country is still reeling under the impact of the Charan Singh Budget. It can be said that it moved with the energy of a bull in china shop. The country has not been able to fully recover from the ill-effects of the Charan Singh Budget.

I would like to say this, as far as Mr. Fernandes's reference to the scaling down of outlays on Health Education and such other items in the 6th Plan: I share his point of view in so far as that there should be increased outlays on these important aspects of expenditure, and that we must pursue these policies with greater vigour. But what he tried to present to us was just a jugglery of figures. He was never referring to the figures in absolute terms, but only in percentages. Because the entire size of the Plan has been higher almost, 30 per cent higher when compared to the Janata Government's Plan, there would be certainly a reduced percentage of outlays on these important aspects. But I must say

that the Janata Party had little faith in the planning concept itself. The concept of rolling plan was introduced. What was the purpose? The Janata Government wanted to sell this country completely to Free Enterprise and multi-nationals operating in this country; and it was, therefore, that they tried to whittle down, completely do away with any planning process; and they introduced this rolling plan. And what they considered as a Plan was a mere paper Plan, without any supporting policy frame. No concrete action was there.

I want to quote a number of opinions which leading economists of the country held in respect of what they attempted to present as a Plan. I quote one for the benefit of Dr. Swamy. It says:

"It would be erroneous to attribute the lack of political credibility of the Plan to the lack of cohesion within the ruling party, or the extremely fluid overall political situation. The problem is much deeper. For, any serious attempt to give operational content to the New Deal necessarily means hurting, in greater or lesser measures, the interests of the ruling class, comprising the larger peasants, the private entrepreneurs, the organized urban labour and other well-to-do segments. And they seem to be in no mood to face this simple fact."

This is from the Centre of Developmental Studies, Trivandrum. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy cannot be satisfied without something of a China's stamp on it. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You quote Indian economists.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: For his satisfaction, I can quote something from America also so that he gets satisfied.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do not try to evade it. You quote some economists of some standing in India.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I can quote a number of them, not one. I can assure you that it was the unanimous opinion of the economists of this country, an objective opinion which held that the Janata Government's plan was a paper plan which had no credibility at all. (*Interruptions*) Mr. George Fernandes was regularly referring to the dynamic decade under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I am absolutely sure that in spite of the economic difficulties that we are facing at the moment, in spite of the difficult situation in respect of the availability of petroleum products and crude oil, in spite of so many difficulties, there is no room for despair and pessimism at the moment. The rate of economy has been positive since independence and has been more than the rate of growth of population. Between 1950-51 and 1978-79 net national product at 1970-71 prices have increased by 172.8 per cent. The rate of savings has moved from 13.7 per cent in 1970-71 to 24 per cent. The supply of investible resources....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you included 1978 also?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I am presenting you the situation since Independence because Shri George Fernandes was just now referring to the situation as it obtained since 1947.

The growth of a strong public sector has reduced the need for import of capital goods and enlarged our autonomy. He was just now referring to the World Bank Report and was trying to say that according to the certificate of the World Bank our economy is not moving, sluggish in its cage. I would like to say that our economy is free from the grief of transnationals, and what has happened in respect of the construction of the Thal Vaishet Complex is a happy augury that this country has developed the strength to resist the World Bank pressures and stand on its own legs.

I am sure, you are fully aware that this country, within a short span, has reached self-sufficiency in agricultural production of foodgrains has gone up by 160 per cent while population itself has gone up by 80 per cent. So far as the period from 1969-70 to 1976-77 is concerned, I would like to quote a few figures which would amply indicate that the country did make adequate progress during the period of the dynamic decade under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

17.00 hrs.

Now I quote figures:

	(In crores of rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices
<i>G.N.P. Factor Cost</i>		
1969-70	33521	34518
1976-77	71381	43163
<i>National Income</i>		
1969-70	31606	32408
1976-77	66885	40534
<i>Per Capita G.N.P.</i>	5663.7	652.5
1969-70		
1976-77	1158.8	700.7
<i>Per Capita income</i>		
1969-70	597.5	612.6
1976-77	1085.8	658.9

(*Interruptions*)

It is here. I can give you figures. I can quote from a particular journal. The Eastern Economist which has many uncomplimentary things to say about this Government. But these are hard facts which you cannot ignore. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasise on some very important issues. The significance of this dynamic decade does not lie in these data, in these figures, in the rise of *per capita* income alone, but the significance of this dynamic decade lies in the fact that Smt. Indira Gandhi was able to infuse dynamism in the entire political system and for once in this country the poor and the downtrodden people came to occupy the centre of the stage in the Indian polity. (*Interruptions*)

And you know, the steps that she took in favour of the poor were; Banks were nationalised, LIC companies were nationalised, coal was nationalised; privy purses were abolished and the concept of compensation was radically changed. So many steps were taken. And because of this today every political party is talking in terms of socialism. Socialism was a hated word. Socialism was being whispered in the political privates of this country, not here in the main forum of national debate. Now, we have distortions also. Smt. Indira Gandhi is responsible for certain distortions also; because we have witnessed here socialism of one variety—the West German Siemens model of George Fernandes. (Interruptions) and in the Janata Party Government you tried to develop socialism of the capitalist variety and tried to call it Gandhian Socialism. Gandhiji was the greatest socialist born on this earth and he lived like a poor man. But you tried to confuse the people by taking his name and justify yourself. We have another distortion, distortion of another variety, the RSS variety of Gandhian socialism under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. But it is true that during her dynamic decade and her dynamic leadership socialism became the established ideology of this country to which every countrymen came to adhere. (Interruptions) I would like to mention a third point. What is the state of the economy at the moment? And I would like to compare with what he was trying to do. What Mr. George Fernandes was particularly responsible for in the Lok Dal Government's regime. His role I would like to mention. He was all the time quoting from World Bank reports; and for the particular benefit of Mr. Swamy I would like to quote something from some American journal also from U.S. Department of Commerce, which itself says that "India's Gross National Product is expected to rise by about six per cent during the fiscal year beginning April 1. This would compare with a decline of three per cent in the previous fiscal

year." This is from *Business America*, U.S. Department of Commerce. This is their assessment.

Now I will tell you what is the inflation rate. I would come to this point in great detail just now. Inflation rate in 1979 was 23.4 per cent. In 1980 it was 12.2 per cent. Food-grain production has reached a new peak of 133 million tonnes in 1980. In 1979 it was only 180.85 million tonnes, a rise of 20 per cent. Power generation has gone up by 20.5 per cent. Coal production has gone up by 8 per cent. Vanaspati production has gone up by 16.9 per cent. Cotton cloth production has gone up by 3 per cent. Sugar production is expected to reach the figure of 55 lakh tonnes. Fertiliser production has also risen sharply. I would like to remind the House that the steps which the present Government in the Finance Ministry has taken to control the rate of inflation are significant, as is evident from the fact that during the last one year, money supply between April and November has contracted by Rs. 1695 crores, which is a decline of 7 per cent. Industrial production, as we all know, is expected to go up by 4 per cent. Recently between April and October, 1980, a sample of 138 industries representing 70 per cent of the weightage assigned to manufacture revealed an average growth of 4.4 per cent. I would not like to go into details of it. But all these facts amply demonstrate that the economy is out of the dark tunnel through which it had to pass for three long years and light is visible at the end of the dark tunnel.

In respect of inflation, I would like to apprise the House in very precise terms what my point of view is and what I want to project to this House. The inflation rate is like this: August and September +1 per cent. October +0.6 per cent. In November, it goes down to -2.2 per cent. In December it is -0.4 per cent. In January it is static. In February it goes up to 1.7 per cent. What is the mystery behind this? I have no doubt in my mind that the conduct of the economy in this country is in competent hands at

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

the moment. But what has gone wrong? There was a good harvest and everyone expects—it is a simple proposition—that with a good harvest, prices tend to fall. I would like to remind the House that so far as the prices are concerned, the foodgrain prices are the leaders. When prices tend to go up, first of all foodgrain prices go up. When prices tend to go down, the foodgrain prices first of all respond to the situation. Mrs. Gandhi has been repeatedly challenging that the political parties in the opposition, without any regard for the national interests, have been trying to whip up agitations to keep themselves alive and to keep themselves in the limelight. Many of our friends may not agree with us on this point. But the present farmers' agitation had done a definite harm to the national economy. Everybody expected the prices to fall in January and February but due to the farmers' agitation, a psychology was created that prices of foodgrains would not be allowed to fall. They would be kept at a higher level in spite of other factors. So, there was a tendency either to keep prices stable or to jack them up. I wonder whether there was some collusion between the trading lobby and this kulak lobby because it is in the interest of the trading class to keep prices high in the market.

I am all for remunerative prices or incentive prices for stepping up production of foodgrains. An impression has been created that the farmers since independence have been getting a raw deal. But various studies conducted reveal that it is not so. I would only quote the following:

"While all prices received by agriculture rose by 5.94 per cent per annum, those paid by agriculture rose by 4.45 per cent... The net barter terms of trade improved in favour of agriculture by 1.43 per cent per annum."

Several studies have been made by leading economists of this country and not one of them has come to the con-

clusion what it is popularly made out to be.

Some of the left parties also are misled by false slogans and they start agitating. They must know that what they are doing is going to serve the interest of a very limited number of people in rural areas. How many of them are surplus producers? How many of them produce that much to market their produce at a higher price for which they are demanding from the Government. The landless labourers, the marginal farmers, the small farmers all of them have to buy foodgrains at a higher price for which you are advocating and for which you are agitating. So, I would like this House and this Government to consider coolly without any consideration of what the agitators are trying to do, whether it is in the interest of the economy to pleaded for a price level for foodgrains which is not proper for the growth of the economy as a whole, keeping also in view that farmers should get remunerative and incentive prices.

I very much commend to this Government that the 20-Point Programme should be vigorously pursued. It is commendable as it provides sort of Magna Carta for the rural poor to free themselves from the feudal bonds under which they have been labouring for many many years. But certain new programmes should be added to it.

I would first suggest that there should be curbs on monopoly capital so that it may not aggravate the present disparities and inequalities. Secondly, I would also plead for increased outlay on development of human resources. You must have faith in our people. They are millions and millions of them. But they are not a burden for that reason. We have the innate faith that any person who is born with his two hands has the capacity and ability to produce much more than what he consumes. Therefore, we must invest in the development of human resources. There should be a programme for direct assault on poverty, a programme for

direct transfer of the income to the people below the poverty line by proper emphasis on the Rural Employment Programme, the Nutrition Programme and such other programmes.

Lastly, I would like to add one more point. We have just now discussed the question of labour relations. Efforts must be made to raise the productivity levels in our country. Ultimately, our performance would be assessed by the ratio between cost and benefit and the country will move forward only because of the efficiency of entire economic system. I hope the Government will fully consider this problem and take a decision.

I am sure that the country during the last year has marched forward and is still on the march; there is absolutely no doubt about it. And the country will continue to march and will have the benefit of the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the leadership of the Congress tradition, the Congress ideology, our faith in the poor the down-trodden and the under-privileged and we shall be able to reach the goal, which we have always promised to the people.

श्री भारिक मोहन्मद खां (कानपुर):
माननीय सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव आया है, उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए आप ने मुझे अवसर दिया।

पिछले एक साल से कुछ अधिक का अरसा बीता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ में इस देश का नेतृत्व आया और यहां की हुक्मत उन्हें संभालने का मौका मिला। यहां पर सबाल यह किया जाता है कि 30 साल पहले भी हमारी हुक्मत थी और अब 13 महीने से ज्यादा बीत चुके हैं और हम

ने इस दौरान क्या किया है। अगर एक भाननीय सदस्य, जोकि विषय के हैं, कह रहे थे कि 3 साल की बात कही जाती है और यह नहीं बताते कि इन 13 महीनों में हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया है और पिछले 30 सालों में इस सरकार ने क्या किया है। इन 13 और 14 महीनों में इस सरकार ने जो कुछ भी किया है, अगर देखने की कोशिश ये लोग करें, तो यह बहुत साफ नजर आता है कि इसने क्या किया है लेकिन अगर आप हर चीज को नकारने पर आ जाएं, अगर आप जितनी उपलब्धियां हैं, भारत में जितनी उपलब्धियां हुई हैं, उन सब को नकारने लगें, अगर आप हीनता का भाव भारतवासियों में पैदा करने की कोशिश करें, तो इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह अपने आप में एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध है। अगर हम अपने देशवासियों में राष्ट्रीय गौरव की भावना नहीं पैदा कर सकते, आत्म-सम्मान की भावना नहीं पैदा कर सकते, आत्मविश्वास की भावना नहीं पैदा कर सकते तो हम अपने दायित्व को पूरा नहीं कर सकते लेकिन विषय की तरफ से, प्रोफिट्स आफ डूम की तरफ से इस तरह का चित्रण किया जाता है हर चीज का जिससे लगता है कि इस देश का कोई भविष्य नहीं है, ऐसा लगता है जैसे इस देश के टुकड़े हो जाएंगे, लगता है कि इस देश से ज्यादा दुनिया में कहीं गरीबी नहीं है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह कोई बहुत अच्छा तरीका नहीं है। इस से कोई राष्ट्रीय हित पूरे नहीं हो सकते। हमें अगर कुछ कमियां हैं, हमारे यहां अगर गरीबी है, तो उस को दूर करने का लिए निरन्तर प्रयास जारी है, गरीबी से हमारी लड़ाई जारी है। गरीबी को हमें दूर करना होगा लेकिन सिर्फ अपनी बुराइयों को हम रोजाना कुरेदते जाएं, अपनी बुराइयों

[श्री: आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

को बढ़ावड़ा कर बताए जाएं और एक माइक्रोस्कोप के एक्सपर्ट की तरह से हर चीज़ को मेगेनीफाई करते जाएं, हर बुराई को बढ़ा बढ़ा कर बताते जाएं, तो इस से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। मुझे इस ब.त से इन्करनी है कि हमारी समस्याएं हैं। हमारे यहां गरीबी है लेकिन उस को दूर करने लिए प्रयास जारी हैं। लेकिन खराबी उस बक्त पैदा होती है जब प्रगति की तरफ बढ़ते हुए कदमों में और उन्नति के लिए किए जारहे प्रयासों में जगह जगह बाधाएं उत्पन्न की जाती हैं।

श्रीमन् मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो पार्टी हुकुमत में अ.यी है, जैसे कि हमारी संस्था है, जिसने ऊपर कि सारे दायित्व रूलिंग पार्टी के हैं, जिसके हाथों में हुकुमत है उसका तो दायित्व है ही लेकिन उसके साथ साथ जो लोग विपक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं उनका भी दायित्व कम नहीं है। वे भी इस पूरे सिस्टम के हिस्से हैं और उसी तरह से हैं जिस तरह से वे लोग हैं जिनके कि हाथ में शासन है। बारबार यहां कहा जाता है कि लोकतंत्र में मजबूत विपक्ष होना चाहिए। यह भी कहा जाता है कि सत्ता प.टी और विपक्ष दोनों ग.डी के दो पहिए हैं, अगर विपक्ष नहीं होगा तो लोकतंत्र रुपी ग.डी ठीक नहीं चल पायेगी। मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर दूसरा पहिया विपरीत दिशा में चलने की कोशिश करे तो फिर गाड़ी कैसे चल पायेगी?

सभी लोग राजनीति करते हैं और सब की यह आकांक्षा होती है कि वे सरकार में आयें। विपक्ष भी सरकार में आना चाहता है। लेकिन सरकार में मैं आने का एक तरीका है। सरकार में आने के लिए इस सदन में उत्पात

मचाने की जरूरत नहीं है, शांति-व्यवस्था को भंग करने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस देश के निजाम को डिस्ट्रेलाइज करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर सत्ता में आना है तो हर पांच साल के बाद देश में इलेक्शन होते हैं, उस में अगर देश की जनता आपको चुनती है तो आप जरूर आइये जैसा कि 1977 में आप आये थे। यह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने ही चुनाव कराये थे और शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से यहां सत्ता का परिवर्तन हुआ था। तीस साल के बाद इस देश में ऐसा हुआ था और सारे विश्व में यह पहली घटना थी कि बिना खून बहाये इस तरह से सत्ता परिवर्तन हुआ था।

देश में आपके लिए मौके मौजूद हैं और उन मौकों का आप लाभ उठाइये। सारे देश की जनता के बीच में आप इसके लिए अवसर पैदा कीजिए। इस में किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है। अगर आप इस देश में एक चक चला कर, किसानों के नाम पर आन्दोलन चला कर, रेल रोकने का आन्दोलन चला कर यह सब कुछ हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो उस में आपको सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है।

मैं माननीय जार्ज फर्नांडीज साहब की तकनीर सुन रहा था। मैं तो इस से पहले इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं था। मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या उन्हें संसदीय प्रथा का ज्ञान है या नहीं। अगर है तो क्या वे इस पर अमल नहीं करना चाहते हैं? मैंने कभी भी उन्हें इस सदन में अपने भाषण का जवाब सुनने के लिए उपस्थित नहीं पाया है। आज भी यही स्थिति है। श्रीमान्, आज उन्होंने बड़ा प्रभावशाली भाषण दिया, बहुत अच्छी भाषा का प्रयोग किया। मैंने उन का एक प्रभावशाली भाषण उस दिन भी सुना था जबकि मोरारजी सरकार के विरुद्ध अकिञ्चनास प्रस्ताव पर यहां बहस चल रही थी। मैं तो

उस समय इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं था । लेकिन उस भाषण के एक दो दिन के बाद ही वे उस सरकार से ऐसे भाषे जैसे कि कोई चूहा जहाज में आग लग जाने पर भागता है । वे भी उस सरकार को तोड़ कर ऐसे ही भाषे थे । He is like a ship which toots loudest when in fog.

उन्होंने आज भाषण देते हुए भी बहुत अच्छी भाषा का प्रयोग किया और बहुत सी अच्छी बातें भी कहीं । लेकिन आदमी जो बात कहे उस में उन के प्रति सिसेयरिटी होनी चाहिए । उस को वही बात कहनी चाहिए जिस में उस का विश्वास हो । अगर उस का विश्वास नहीं होगा तो वह आज कुछ कहेगा और दो-चार दिनों के बाद कुछ कहेगा । मैं इस मौके पर कबीर का, श्रीमान् एक दोहा सुनाता हूँ :

कथनी कथी तो क्या भया जो करनी न ठहराई,
कालबूत के कोट ज्यूं देखत ही ढह जाई ॥

तो श्रीमान् इस तरह की बातें हैं जरा आप गौर कीजिए । अभी उन्होंने पहले यहां पर मुरादाबाद की बात की और माइनारिटीज के प्रोटेक्शन का दावा भी किया । लेकिन मुरादाबाद के ठीक बाद उन्होंने आसाम का मसला उठा दिया । उसी समय मैंने उन की पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य से पूछा और उनसे पूछा जिन्होंने कि मुरादाबाद के बारे में सिर हिलाया था कि अब आप क्या कहते हैं वे माननीय सदस्य उस समय खामोश बैठे रहे ।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे यह बात क्यों नहीं समझते कि ऐसी बातों का क्या असर होता है ? असम के आन्दोलन के बारे में जो कि एक साल से चल रहा है, इस सदन में बैठे हुए लोग ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया जानती है कि उस आन्दोलन के क्या राजनीतिक उद्देश्य हैं ? इस आन्दोलन का इतिहास क्या है ? वहां से, भारत की भूमि से किन लोगों को बाहर निकालने का इरादा है ?

इस प्रकार से एक-एक साल तक आन्दोलन चला कर देश में साम्राज्यिकता भड़कायी जाती है । अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति देश में नफरत की भावना पैदा की जाती है । यह एक नेचुरल कोरोलरी है, प्राकृतिक चीज है कि मुरादाबाद जैसे कांड होते हैं और साम्राज्यिकता खुलकर अपना खेल खेलती है । यहां पर कभी किसी ने मुरादाबाद के बारे में यह नहीं कहा कि यह अच्छा हुआ है । प्रधान मंत्री ने 13 तारीख को दंगा हुआ था और 15 तारीख को लाल किले से अपने भाषण में सब्ज सब्जों में इस की निदा की थी और हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी थी उन लोगों के साथ जिन पर जुलम हुए, लेकिन सवाल अकेले मुरादाबाद का नहीं है । सवाल है उस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने का, उस तरीके को बदलने का और इसीलिए श्रीमान् उसी संदर्भ में यह बात कही गयी थी । कितनी परस्पर विरोधी बात है ? आसाम के आन्दोलन का समर्थन और मुरादाबाद के लिए आंसु बहाएंगे । किसान ऐजीटेशन नागपुर में करेंगे कि किसानों को ज्यादा दाम मिलने चाहिएं और इस सदन में तेल की शीशी लाकर दिखाएंगे कि यह तेल मंहगा हो गया है, यह तेल मिलावटी है । ए. आई. सी. के लिए आज यहां क्या कुछ हुआ, यहां सदन में हम ने देखा । यहां करेंगे कि समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन का सिद्धांत लागू किया जाए और दूसरी तरफ, मुद्रास्कैति की शिकायत करेंगे । इस तरह की परस्पर विरोधी बातों से मैं समझता हूँ कि काम नहीं चलने वाला ।

श्रीमान् सन् 1977 में इस देश की जनता ने गुस्से में आकर एक फैसला कर दिया और गुस्से में किए गए हर फैसले पर बाद में पछताना पड़ता है । इस देश की जनता भी गुस्से में किए गए अपने फैसले पर पछताई और तीन-साले तीन साल के अरसे में ही बिना किसी आन्दोलन के आपको हटा दिया । आप अपने पापों के बोझ से स्वयं ही टूट गए । तीन

[श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खां]

साल के अंदर ही सत्ता बदल गई, लेकिन इस तीन सालों के अंदर इन कुसियों पर बैठने के बाद अब फिर वही तरीका अस्तित्वार किया जा रहा है कि आंदोलन चलाकर सरकार को कमजोर किया जाए और फिर से वही कुसियां प्राप्त की जाएं। इस संदर्भ में अब तरह-न्तरह के नए-नए नारों के साथ, नई-नई बातों के साथ निकल कर आ रहे हैं। मैं माननीय बाजपेयी जी का बहुत आदर करता हूँ। अभी सुना है कि बंबई में जनसंघ के अधिवेशन में गांधी-वादी समाजवाद का नारा दिया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ है ही नहीं।

श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खां : अब उसको आप चाहे जो भी नाम दें। दो साल पहले की बातों पर आप जरा नज़र डालें। इन्फर्मेशन ड्राकास्टिंग मंत्री श्री लालकृष्ण आडवानी थे। मैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार बनने से एक साल पहले की बात कर रहा हूँ। उस समय हन्दुस्तान का कोई अखबार और कोई जनरल ऐसा नहीं था जिसमें 30 साल के बाद नाथूराम गोडसे के भाई गोपाल गोडसे, उसकी पत्नी और उसके जो दूसरे रिश्तेदार थे उनके इटरव्यू न छपे हों। जब गांधी मर्डर केस में स्पेशल कोर्ट के सामने 30

श्री मधु दण्डकर (राजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से बतला रहा हूँ। पूना में गोपाल गोडसे की एक किताब का पब्लिकेशन सेरेमनी हुआ था तो उस में उन्होंने कहा कि आज अगर नाथूराम गोडसे जिन्दा होता तो इंदिरा गांधी को चुन कर लाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करता। यह उन्होंने कहा है और पूना के सब अखबारों में यह छपा है।

श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमान्, वे तो पूना के अखबार की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं तो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सभी अखबारों और जनरलों की बात कर रहा हूँ। श्रीमान्, नाथूराम गोडसे का इकबाली बयान जो स्पेशल कोर्ट के सामने हुआ था, तत्कालीन सरकार ने तमाम पत्रों से यह निवेदन किया था, प्रार्थना की थी कि इस बयान को अखबारों में मत छापिए। अगर यह बयान छपेगा तो इस से सांभ्रदायिकता फैलेगी। अखबारों ने यह बात मानी। एक साल के बाद उस बक्त से सरकार जिस में सरदार पटेल गृह मंत्री थे, ने उस बयान को छापने पर कानूनी पाबन्दी लगा दी थी। लेकिन पहली बार 1978 में नाथूराम गोडसे का कनफेशनल स्टेटमेंट किताब की सूरत में मार्किट में आया और पाबन्दी हटाई गई। उस के बाद वह हर दुकान में दस्तयाब था। मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में कहा था जब वहां पर श्री राम नरेश यादव पर चाकू से हमला हुआ था कि जब गांधी के बजाय गांधी के हत्यारों का आदर होगा तब कोई भी नीजबान पागलपन में आकर यही सोचेगा कि गांधी बड़ा नहीं था बल्कि उस का हत्यारा बड़ा आदमी था। उस का इंटरव्यू छपता है, उस का फोटो छपता है तो फिर वह क्यों नहीं गाड़से बनने का प्रयास करेगा ?

आप जो नए नए नामों के साथ इस देश में एक जाल बिछाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस को यहां के लोग बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं और आप लोगों को धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फल्फालीज कह रहे थे कि मुरादाबाद में दो हजार आदमी खत्म हो गए तब श्रीमती गांधी वहां गई। वह कितना सच बोलते हैं यह अलग बात है। (ध्ययधान) वह कितने महीने बाद गई यह मुझे से पूछा जा रहा है। जहां आप के लोग दो बिल्कुल परस्पर विरोधी आइडियोलोजी वाले काला कपड़ा

ले कर बाट रहे थे, तो आप यह न पूछें कि कितने दिन बाद वह गई। मैंने भी कहा था कि वह दो महीने बाद गई या दो हजार आदमियों भरने के बाद गई लेकिन मुरादाबाद कांड होने के बाद वह अमरीका नहीं गई। बागपत आन्दोलन चलाने वाले लोग एक महिला के अपमान की घटना को ले कर क्या कुछ कर रहे थे यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। चौधरी चरण सिंह ने एलान किया था कि पन्द्रह अगस्त तक अगर सब एकशन नहीं हुआ तो वह खुद बागपत में जा कर गिरफ्तारी देंगे। एक महिला के सम्मान का—उन को कितना ख्याल है यह उस का एक उदाहरण था और उसकी रक्षा के बास्ते इतना बड़ा लीडर गिरफ्तारी दे, इस से बड़ी और क्या बात हो सकती थी। 13 तारीख को मुरादाबाद कांड हुआ था जिस की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने लालकिले से पंद्रह तारीख को बड़े से बड़े शब्दों में भर्त्सना की थी। इसी तरह से चौधरी चरण सिंह बागपत गए जरूर लोकेन गिरफ्तारी देने लिए नहीं बल्कि अपना आन्दोलन वापस लेने के लिए और बागपत से लौट कर वह अमरीका चले गए। मुरादाबाद कांड के बाद वह खुद अमरीका चले जाएं और कोई यहाँ यह पूछे कि कितने दिन बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गई तो यह ठीक नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के गृह मंत्री तथा दूसरे मंत्रिगण उसी दिन मौके पर पहुँच गए थे। ऐसा कर के उन्होंने आप की साजिश को ही नाकाम नहीं किया तो और क्या किया (इंटरप्रेंज) श्री मुर्शिद अहमद खां ही क्यों और सदस्यों ने भी उस पर अपनी उतनी ही तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की थी। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं कि इस तरह की घटनाओं का आप राजनीतिक हृषकांडों के रूप में इस्तेमाल करें और अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the presidential address that we are debating is expected to contain the realities that are obtaining in our country. It is generally expected (*Interruptions*) that in this presidential address the ruling party would place before the country their performance and their future programme. But, going through this address, I have seen how in a cold manner it has been presented, how in a callous manner the issues have been avoided, how in a calculated manner, they are trying to misguide the country.

The esteemed member who was moving the motion of thanks lectured on democracy. He quoted something from the British Constitution to prove that, even in England, there was the 'Prime Ministerial dictatorship' and there was also 'authoritarianism'. I do not know how far he has studied the British Constitution. But the point he has wanted to drive home is, probably, this: in India, the Cabinet does not exist; there is no collective leadership; there is only one person, the Prime Minister, and it is the Prime Minister who counts and the other Ministers are no better than 'yes-men'.

I do not know who has written this Address. I know it very well that the President is not a magnificent cypher like the Queen of England. But the way this Address has been written shows that they have not taken the issue seriously. I do not know whether this was written by the Cabinet or the Prime Minister—I know, she has no time to write it; she has been moving from temple to temple and going to astrologers and yogis. No scientific outlook has been demonstrated in this Address. This is a Government run almost by astrologers and fortune-tellers, powered by the get-rich-quick type of people and fortune-hunters of Congress I. Otherwise, when the country is passing through such a crisis, how can a serious Political Party present the

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]
 House with such a document? Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is it here? Even from the Planning Commission document, we can fathom the depth of the crisis that the country is facing today. Is there any reflection of it in this document. There is only one thing; "We have got a leader and she is taking us out of the woods". This is a wishful thinking. No bold statements can substitute facts. The cold facts are staring you in the face. You may refuse to look at them, but they are there.

What is the position of our country? Even in the year 1981, there are skyrocketing prices, galloping inflation. All your tall talks about administrative, fiscal and financial measures have proved to be futile. I remember well, I remember vividly, that, during the last Budget Session, our Finance Minister said that there would be no inflation in 1981. But then what are the figures? Please allow me to quote the figures. 1980-81 has been one of the worst years so far as availability and prices of the basic necessities are concerned. Sugar was sold at Rs. 18 per kilo. Think about the prices of pulses, oil, wheat, vegetables, kerosene and such essential things. In the middle of January, the wholesale prices rose by 15.4 per cent higher than a year before and 42 per cent higher than what it was two years before. Now, in this document, the statistics have been skilfully arranged to present a very false picture. What is the rate of inflation? It is almost 20 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says? (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I say; I emphatically say, I am quoting all these things from your documents. (Interruptions).

The hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches are quoting the rise in production. This is due to good monsoon. In our country, since our agriculture depends in the vagaries of monsoon, if there is drought, agricultural production goes down; if there is good monsoon, agricultural pro-

duction goes up. So, no Government can take credit for these things.

In 1979-80, there was the worst possible drought; in 1980-81, there was a good monsoon. And so the food production had gone up. But, has it any relationship with the price? In India, we see that there is stagflation. But, even when there is a rise in production, there is no corresponding fall in the price. So, when you told about the average production going up, can you say that there has been of all in the consumer price index? There is no reflection on that. Do not quote all these figures. You go to the market and see how the prices are going up.

Why is it that the prices are going up? This is precisely because of the fact that this Government has been deliberately helping the inflationary forces. First of all, it was the increase in the money supply ever since. Planning was started which led to the deficit financing. Now it has come to such a point that the monetary system has become unmanageable. You had been printing notes without having any regard to the increase in production. Any student of economics knows that if there is undue deficit financing, that will surely lead to inflation. Not only that. The Government has been deliberately increasing the prices of steel, coal and everything. You can increase that by an executive order. Not only that. There is an increase in the money supply. Black money is operating in our country. A parallel economy is running here. This black money here is utilised not for capital formation but for speculative purposes. I shall give you one instance. Raids in Saurashtra unearthed oilseeds worth Rs. 1 crore. It is only the tip of the iceberg. All this money is being utilised by the speculators and by the hoarders. They are helping this process of inflation and, in spite of our promises, you are not taking any steps against those speculators and hoarders.

Any student of Economics knows that if there is unbearable burden of taxation, the price rises. You go on

imposing excise duty continuously. Don't you remember that this will be passed on to the consumers? All the producers are passing on this excise duty to the consumers thereby the prices increase. You are imposing indirect taxes. During 1947, the indirect tax—excise duty—was Rs. 62 crores; in 1981, it has surpassed Rs. 6,500 crores. Do you expect that the price would fall? Your leader may be very powerful but she is not so powerful as to nullify the economic laws. The inexorable economic law operates independent of whoever is in power. Sir, any student of economics knows that even if there is higher production and if there is no purchasing power with the people than there will be economic glut. Keeping fifty per cent of people below the poverty line; robbing the people of their purchasing power and keeping the great majority of the village people landless our internal market is shrinking and even if you increase production who is going to purchase. So, what you do is that you export. At the behest of the World Bank you are trying to export and the saddest part of the story is that when in our own villages and in our own country millions of people are not having adequate food you are going to export wheat to bridge the gap of your trade deficit. Is it not inhuman?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever the problems come the janata is their whipping boy and Opposition their scape-goat. Whenever there is any problem they say it is the creation of the Opposition. Wherever there is bumper crop they say it is the blessings of Her Excellency. I say whom are you trying to hoodwink? Whom are you trying to befool? I know 70 per cent of our people are illiterate and you believe in keeping them illiterate because you think you will be able to keep the strangle-hold for all the time to come. You can fool some people for some time but you cannot fool all the people all the time. When you see the peasants and workers fighting for their rights you say it is the creation of the Opposi-

tion. Could we do it we would have done it but in India the Opposition is not so strong. If the peasants and workers are fighting for their rights it is because of your doing and pursuing of the anti-people policies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today why is there crisis? It is because the ruling Party have refused even to abide by its own resolutions. I would like many old Congressmen who are here to go through the resolutions of their own party in respect of land reforms. I can quote. I know most of you do not read the resolutions of your own party. They are irrelevant because some of you have joined the Indira bandwagon for loaves and fishes. Many of you are fortune hunters. That is why Mr. Anjiah has his airbus ministry. People who have been kept out of plundering try to get inside the Cabinet to plunder. You question our credibility and our allegiance! May I ask you how your party has been formed? What is your allegiance to your party? It is simply your self-interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chakraborty, your party has been allowed 46 minutes. How much time will you take?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I will take the whole time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, even if we go through the Resolutions adopted by the Congress before Independence these resolutions talk of radical land reforms. Today when we talk of land reforms you decry us as communists. I can quote from your resolutions that you are firmly wedded to radical land reforms. After coming to power, you have not fulfilled your promises. There are 60 million acres of surplus land and you have not been able to distribute them to the landless people. You could distribute only 1.6 million acres of land. Now, what about the Agrarian Reform? What about the land reform? Any student of economics knows that until and unless you destroy feudalism, there can be no advance in the industrial sector.

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Nowhere in the world this has been achieved. Keeping feudalism in tact, there can be no development on the industrial side, be it socialism or be it a capitalism. This is the law of economics and you are ignoring it. Even people like Mac Arthur had suggested a land reform for Japan. He was not a Communist by any stretch of imagination. Now what is happening here? There is a crisis. There is no land reform here. There are millions and millions of hungry peasants. If you distribute the lands in the rural areas there will be lot of production and demand. There will also be spurt in the industrial production. In India, you are talking of rise in production. 50 % of the installed capacity of the factories remains unutilised. Can you tell me the reason for this? It is just because of the fact that we have a shrinking market. Now, the social contradictions are sharpening and these contradictions manifest themselves in all spheres of life. Can there be any industrial progress if we do not nationalise the foreign assets? You invite foreign capital. When you talk of nationalisation, you laugh at it. Yes, I do not want to criticise all your policies. I also give you the credit to one thing you did. You have nationalised a factory which employed none, which produced nothing. You have converted the private liability into a public liability. You have nationalised the Maruti company.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: At the time of nationalisation, there were one chowkidar and two dogs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is your nationalisation policy. These monopoly houses are increasing their assets and they are increasing their profits. But you do not like to nationalise them. What are you doing in the name of increasing production? Even the restrictions that were imposed are now being withdrawn. You are completely fol-

lowing a *laissez faire* economics. Why? That is what you are doing. You tell them to go on producing, go on doing what they like, we will give you subsidy and let there be more export and that is why it is necessary for you to attack the people and you have been attacking them.

They talk of law and order. Here, in the report they say that there has been improvement in the law and order situation. But what is the position all over India? We find trigger-happy police everywhere. The Police had been indulging in brutal attack everywhere. In Bhagalpur you know what has happened. In Samastipur one student leader was murdered in cold-blooded and that is your law and order policy. You have brutalised the police force. You have been killing people and you have been arresting people under the National Security Act. Here in this House, the Home Minister promised that no political workers would be detained under the National Security Act. Unfortunately what has happened now? More than 200 political workers have been arrested under the National Security Act. You do not adhere to what you declared on the floor of the House. Shri Venkataraman was telling us about equity and parity of the LIC workers with other employees. When the prices are going up, it is necessary that the people who are getting less should get more. But what are you doing? You are curtailing the benefits of the working class which they could achieve through intensive struggles of many years. That is your performance.

This Government is talking so many things and holding out a very rosy picture for the people. They say that in the Sixth Plan, there will be an investment to the tune of 97,000 crores of rupees. But may I tell you that, in fact, right from the year 1962 there has been no proper planning in India. First, you draw a big plan, then you maintain the core of the plan, then you have a plan holiday,

the rolling plan and then no plan. This is what you have been doing from 1962. In the name of planning, what have you been doing? Every year you have been imposing more taxes. That is the way of capitalist accumulation. Today, you have no colonies; Indian capitalists cannot make use of the colonies, they have to rob the Indian people. That is the way to rob the people and accumulate more capital. That is the situation; you have to impose more taxes every year. And that is how, by robbing the Indian people, you are trying to have the 6th Five Year Plan get going. You propose to achieve 5.2 per cent growth rate, but what has been your performance. The average growth rate was 3.5 per cent. Wherefrom are you going to get the money? You are asking the State Governments to raise money, but at the same time you are going to deprive them of the sales tax. What a fine scheme you have! Form where will the money come from ultimately? It will only come from the poor people, budgetary deficit, imposing more taxes on the people, and by imposing wage freeze etc. And if for all these "socialist measures",—I put this socialist measures within inverted commas—someone shouts you say; "I shall

again be compelled to declare emergency. Why do you compel me to do that?" That is how you are moving. I would like to tell you that even in the United States of America, a capitalist country, there was wage freeze, but along with this, there was also the profit freeze and price freeze. But in India, we have the wage freeze, but no profit or price freeze. If there is wage freeze and no profit or price freeze, the industrialists exploit the workers. While the income of the industrialists goes up, that of the working class goes down. That is what you are trying to do.

This ruling party has adopted a new technique. The technique that was adopted by Hitler of propagating and spreading falsehood. How these statistics can be utilised would be clear to you if I say one thing. In England, there was one bank which supported the Nazi party. Next another man came.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.
18.00 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 24, 1981/Phalgun 5, 1902 (Saka)].