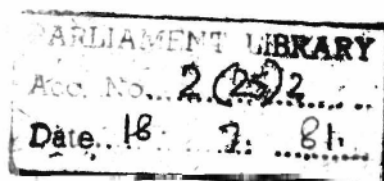


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Chaitra 16, 1963 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XV contains Nos. 30—40)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday April 6, 1981/Chaitra 16, 1903
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, Shri R. K. Nehru, Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan and Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri R. K. Nehru as a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946. A former member of the Indian Civil Service he held several high offices including that of Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs with distinction.

He had been India's Ambassador to China and other countries. He also represented India at the U.N. General Assembly on several sessions. He served as Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University from 1965 to 1967.

He passed away at Allahabad on 2nd April 1981, at the age of 78.

Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing the Aligarh constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of Rajya Sabha for more than 11 years. He also served as a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for three years.

A veteran freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment during the freedom movement. He was Chairman, Aligarh Zila Parishad, for more than two terms and was associated with

Kishan Mazdoor Unions and educational institutions.

An eminent social worker, he worked for the uplift of Harijans and rural development. He passed away at Aligarh on 4th April 1981, at the age of 72 years.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra was a Member of First to Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1952-77, representing Motihari constituency of Bihar.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in non-cooperation and satyagraha movements and suffered various terms of imprisonment. He attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in U.K. in 1961. He was also Deputy Leader of Congress Party in Parliament. An eminent social worker, he worked for the downtrodden people and peasants and workers.

He passed away at Motihari on 4th April, 1981 at the age of 81 years.

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

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Member then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have given notice under Rules 388 for suspension of the Question Hour to press my motion on West Bengal...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already intimated, Mr Bosu, that it is not being allowed

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Centre has connived at and prevented the normal functioning.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It has not been allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am yet to make a submission.... You can rule it out.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. I do not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This cannot be done. When there is a provision in the Rules....

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When there is a provision in the Rules....

MR. SPEAKER: It is with the consent of the Speaker and my consent has been withheld.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make out the case to get the consent.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Without hearing me..

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot deny consent (Interruptions). No, Sir, you cannot deny like this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already denied Mr Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly allow me two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will not I never allowed it and I am not

going to do it. This has never been allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, I insist..

MR. SPEAKER: You might insist but I insist that ruling is ruling. My ruling cannot be challenged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your permission.... (Interruptions) I seek your permission. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come with any other motion, but not under Rule 388.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन लोगों को क्या हो रहा है ?

Without my permission nothing is going on record. ..

(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Point of order under Rule 376 and Rule 388.

MR. SPEAKER: No. 388—not allowed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): There can be no point of order during Question Hour

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए । आप लोग क्यों यह करते हैं ? आप क्यों बीच में बोलते हैं ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): You should have an open mind. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have an open mind.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You should have an open mind.

MR. SPEAKER: My mind is only shut to the point the Rules do not open the door. You gave the key and have the key in your pocket.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The final decision lies in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not suspend rule 388. That is what I have clearly indicated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am told in the House of Commons the Speaker hardly speaks.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not speak I just want you to keep silent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make my submission Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a submission regarding suspension of Rule 388.

MR. SPEAKER: For that I have already withheld my consent. I will not give my consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Something on the observation that you have just now made. I am trying to make a submission. I am trying to convince you.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to be convinced.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want you to guard our rightful rights.

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily wasting the time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is being done in West Bengal to-day...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot. That can be done by other means—not by this, not under Rule 388 I will not suspend the rules for this purpose.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why this 388—I want to mention that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): Hon. Members from the ruling Party are also demanding a discussion regarding West Bengal. They are also demanding and we are also demanding. Let the Bengal situation be discussed in this House. All aspects will come to light...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I hope any violation of your ruling will not go on record.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, let the Bengal situation be discussed. All sections of the House are demanding—including the ruling Party. Let us discuss Bengal situation...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to have a chance during the discussion on the Home Ministry's Demands—Pretty soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Explosives have been distributed; money has been distributed. Sir, allow me two minutes to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not set a precedent of listening for the reasons or the pros and cons...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I went to your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: No Sir, You went, but I had said

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, you said nothing. I shall be truthful.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raiapur): Sir, it is left to you to decide whether the consent is to be given or not. But, in order to make

up your mind you can listen to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir.....
(Interruptions) Question No. 680
DR. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

श्री रामावतार झिस्त्री (पटना) : बिना
सुने हुए कबेट आप कैसे दीजिएगा ? बात
तो सुन लीजिए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we
require your protection...

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you
in ample measure. You will have it
in ample measure. The Home Minis-
try's Demands are coming. You will
have a full discussion. I can
guarantee. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
You kindly understand the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 680.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Question No 680.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of
debate here on the floor of this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
What is that?

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on
388. Dr. Pandit (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Pandit.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Sir, I want to say something...

MR. SPEAKER. You will have
ample time when the Home Minis-
try's demands come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
"It should be discussed to-day. I
submit, I have given....

MR." SPEAKER: Not under this
pretext. No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Why impute motives to me? No
pretext. Why should it not be dis-
cussed? You can cast aspersion on
my integrity, I must remain silent?

MR. SPEAKER: No aspersion.
With all humility and honour to all
hon. Members I cast no aspersions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
I should remain सुनी गड़िया
know, Sir, what it means..

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar):
I rise on a point of order under rule
32 specifically. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
I should remain सुनी गड़िया ? you

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: On a
point of order...

MR. SPEAKER: In question
hour even that is not allowed. This
is Question Hour. I have already
given my direction. Prof. Tewary, I
know my job. Now, Dr. Pandit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Sir if the matter has not been extre-
mely serious.... (Interruptions) I
tell you, the Central Government...
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No no. Not
allowed. Dr Pandit.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plan for augmenting Area under Irrigation

*680. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION be pleased to state:

**Not allowed.

(a) whether Government have finalised a Rs. 12000 crore plan for augmenting the area under irrigation in the country;

(b) whether State-wise Sub-Plan has also been formulated and if so, the additional area that is proposed to be covered by irrigation in Madhya Pradesh during the next five years; and

(c) whether special attention is proposed to be given to backward and drought prone areas of M.P.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 11,115 crores has been finalised for augmenting the area under irrigation in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An additional potential of over one million hectares is proposed to be created in Madhya Pradesh during the next five years. This includes areas in drought prone and backward region of the State.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

श्री मनोराय बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक हीरजन कर्मचारी को एक मंत्री पीटें....
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER:

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई कर्मचारी गड़बड़ करता है तो पकड़ा जायेगा और उसको बदनामी होगी ।

श्री मनोराय बागड़ी : कम से कम मंत्रियों को तो... (व्यवधान)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

Now, Dr. Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope, the Government agree that the intensive irrigation is the only answer for raising the food production and holding the price-line. . . (Interruptions)*

11-14 (Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap then left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am confident that the Government agree that intensive irrigation is the only answer for increased food production and for holding the price-line. In the Sixth Five Year Plan which is put before us, you are going to accelerate the speed of ongoing projects, and also intensify the activity as far as irrigation is concerned. My question is about removing regional imbalances in the country. What specific steps beyond stepping up the ongoing projects Government plans for bringing non-cultivable land under cultivation? Would the hon. Minister give us the figures as to how much land which is not cultivated today will be brought under cultivation in the Sixth Five Year Plan? Further, what other minor irrigation schemes you have planned so that irrigation could reach tribal, backward and under-developed areas?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The hon. Member will appreciate that Government is taking steps to step up the irrigation potential and in the Sixth Five Year Plan we have an outlay of Rs. 11,958 crores which is almost equal to the expenditure incurred on irrigation during the last thirty years. This just shows the interest which the

**Not Recorded.

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

Government of India is taking in stepping up the irrigation potential. As far as on-going projects are concerned the Government of India is of the view that State Governments should complete on-going projects on priority basis and they should be cautious in taking up new schemes taking into account the overall resources of the State. Sometimes because of the local political pressures the State Governments take up new schemes which mar the progress of the on-going projects. This is unfortunate.

Sir, we have also adopted certain strategies for the Sixth Five Year Plan and in that strategy for the Sixth Five Year Plan it is mentioned that on-going projects will be taken up on priority basis and some initial action should be taken on a few selected projects which can create irrigation potential in a big way. Another point is that we should give more emphasis on ensuring better utilisation of the capacities which are being created. These are the strategies which we proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Proper distribution of water is also one of the strategies which we have taken and so on and so forth.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: As far as irrigation is concerned, I have noted the Government's helplessness to bring the States in line with the Government's thinking. There, my specific question is whether the Government will establish a Water Development Authority for the whole country which can monitor State projects and also see that the Government's guidelines are properly utilised. This can be done by an overall monitoring authority. I do not think that the irrigation projects which you propose to take in future would go ahead and reach the target.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): We keep the imbalance in view when for-

mulating our plans and making provision for outlay in the case of Madhya Pradesh also, we have already taken into account the irrigation potential so far created. Madhya Pradesh is one of the States which has not made good progress in the past. Out of the total crop area irrigation has been provided only just to over 10 per cent of the area and out of the ultimate irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh, only about 30 per cent has so far been created. But keeping all that in view, during the current 6th Five Year Plan, we have already cleared projects which will add about 34 per cent more to the irrigated areas in Madhya Pradesh as compared to a total of about 24 per cent additional area under irrigation that is sought to be created.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: My specific question was whether the Government was thinking of appointing an All India Water Development and Monitoring Authority so that the plans could be speeded up. Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि अगले 5 वर्षों के दौरान 1 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि में अतिरिक्त सिंचाई होगी। मैंने एक स्टार्ड प्रश्न पूछा था, लेकिन समय न होने के कारण उत्तर नहीं आ पाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या अपर-ताप्ती-वैली प्रोजेक्ट, जो महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की ज्वाइन्ट स्कीम है और जिस का 8 साल पहले सर्वे भी हो चुका है, क्या वह स्कीम, जिसमें शामिल होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वह सवाल पूछिये जिस का वह उत्तर दे सकें। इस के लिये आप लिख कर भेज दीजिये। मैं सम्झता हूँ—इस का वे इस वक्त जवाब नहीं दे पायेंगे।

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मंत्री तो एक छोटा सा सवाल है—क्या अपर-ताप्ती-वैली प्रोजेक्ट इस में शामिल किया है?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I require notice for that.

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MR. SPEAKER: That is what I told him.

श्री धीरेंद्र लाल मंडल : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब बतलाया कि सिंचाई योजना राज्य का विषय है। इसी सदन में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि बिहार की पश्चिमी कोसी नहर को मॉनिटर करने के लिये एक दल बनाया जायगा या एक कमटी बनाई जायगी जिस में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री या सिंचाई मंत्री होंगे और केन्द्र के सिंचाई मंत्री होंगे। अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति हुई है या नहीं? इस की जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस प्रश्न का कोई जवाब है ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The question was in a general form and particularly the information asked for in respect of Madhya Pradesh had been replied to. But if the hon. Member wants to know the latest position about any proposal in respect of Bihar, I require time for that.

Medium of Instruction

*681. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any clear cut policy as to what should be the medium of instruction at all levels of education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The National Policy Resolution on Education (1968) *inter alia* states that the regional languages are already in use as media of education at the primary and secondary stages. Urgent steps should be taken to adopt them as media of education in the university stage.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The reply given by the hon. Minister

shows that the Government has failed to develop our mother-tongues as the media of education at all levels. This is the 34th year of independence. There are provisions in the Constitution to the effect that the linguistic minorities would be given proper attention. The Government has, however, failed to take up the question of education through mother-tongue properly. There are instances like the Adivasis in Santhal area demanding for long that they must be given a written script. Now, the left Government in West Bengal has provided them with Aitchiki. The Tripura left Government has also given Kokbrak script to the Tripura tribals. There are tribals in Manipur as also Nepali speaking tribals, but no attention is being paid to them. Will the Government see that all the mother-tongues of different language-speaking people of our country will be developed on an equal basis as equal and for that matter will they appoint a National Commission for Development of Languages, which must be a statutory body? Will the Government consider this suggestion?

MR. SPEAKER: You are only making a suggestion, not asking a question.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The medium of instruction is a State subject. The National Policy Resolution on Education (1968) makes it absolutely clear that at the primary and secondary stage the mother-tongue should be the medium of instructions, and even at the University level if it can be pursued, that should be encouraged. That is the policy which, in fact, has been enunciated but that does not necessarily mean that the languages which are considered important internationally also should be discouraged. That is not the policy.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: My question has not been answered. This is the 34th year of independence. The hon. Minister said that at the University level, the medium of education is not the mother-tongue. Why is it so? There is discrimination also in this respect. Some languages are not given proper attention. This is

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

not a question of State subject. We must have a national policy. And for that matter, I wanted a categorical answer, whether the Government would consider this.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In most of the States, the primary and secondary education is being given in the mother-tongue or in the regional language according to the option of the student who would like to opt for it. At the University stage, there are a few States where they have adopted the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. So, the question of appointing any Commission for this purpose does not arise.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You will agree with me that one uniform language for higher education and research purposes is a categorical imperative. What we have seen recently is that because of the switch-over to regional languages as the medium of instruction, the university education is increasingly becoming a babel of tongues. In view of the desirability of maintaining uniformity, standard and excellence in higher education, will the Government decide on a uniform policy of medium of instruction at least at higher level like the University level and research?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The Kothari Commission had recommended and in 1968, the National Policy Resolution on Education also stated, that as far as possible encouragement should be given to having higher education in the regional language or in the mother-tongue in different areas, but I fully appreciate the point which the hon. Member has made that there has to be a link language. That is why, either Hindi or English should normally form the medium of instruction at the University level and that is a matter which is under the consideration of Government.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has given in his answer that urgent steps should be taken to adopt

regional language as medium of instruction at University stage. Now, I want to know whether he is aiming at the disintegration of this country itself. You may be aware that in some States there is regional language or mother-tongue as medium of instruction at University stage, but they do not give emphasis to both Hindi and English. In some Southern States they give emphasis to English while in some Northern States they give emphasis to Hindi. And at the University stage also if you adopt regional language—of course, I am not opposed to that—are you prepared to see that in such a case Hindi and English are taught compulsorily? Otherwise the consequence will be very detrimental to the country.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: What has been stated in the reply is a part of the Policy Resolution of 1968 and also the recommendation of the Kothari Commission. But I have made it absolutely clear that Government is definitely considering the proposal of having University Education in a link language, either in Hindi or in English. But since these recommendations are there, the matters are still under the consideration of the Government.

बड़े नगरों में जनसंख्या का दबाव कम करने की योजना

*685. श्री आर. एन. राव :
श्री एन. ई. होरो :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ कस्बों के निर्माण के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि स्वीकृत की है ताकि बड़े नगरों में जनसंख्या का बढ़ता हुआ दबाव रोका जा सके ;

(ख) क्या यह योजना 1979 में शुरू की गई थी और इसे छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have sanctioned loan assistance to the State Governments during the current financial year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns for providing certain infrastructural facilities in the existing towns.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the scheme are given in the Annexure-I.

(d) The amount sanctioned for the purpose in 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in Annexures II and III respectively.

Annexure—I

(i) The scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Head quarters or the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore, out of which Central loan assistance upto

Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines, and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential, Commercial and Industrial schemes. Residential scheme will include site and services with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation.

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) The State Government should include under their component, schemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal, water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks and playgrounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

Annexure-II

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (LOAN) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME, RELEASED DURING 1979-80.

Sl. No.	State	Town	Amount released during 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Anakapali	8.00
		(ii) Ramachandra Puram	10.00
		(iii) Tenali	12.00
		(iv) Vizianagaram	12.00
			42.00

1	2	3	4
2. Assam	(v) Tinsukia		4.12
3. Bihar	(vi) Gopalganj (vii) Hajipur		5.00 10.00
4. Gujarat	(viii) Anand (ix) Porbandar (x) Patan North (xi) Veraval Patan (xii) Valsad		9.83 12.37 3.78 3.50 10.00
			39.48
3. Kerala	(xiii) Kottayam (xiv) Guruvayoor		4.40 5.00
6. Maharashtra	(xv) Barsi (xvi) Manmad (xvii) Parli Vaijanath		1.50 1.50 2.50
			5.50
7. Madhya Pradesh	(xviii) Bilaspur (xix) Dewas (xx) Khajuraho		18.50 12.00 5.00
			35.50
8. Orissa	(xxi) Puri (xxii) Sambalpur		5.00 10.00
			15.00
9. Punjab	(xxiii) Pathankot		2.00
10. Rajasthan	(xxiv) Pali		3.15
1. Tamil Nadu	(xxv) Dharmapuri (xxvi) Karur (xxvii) Pudukottai (xxviii) Udhamangalam		10.00 17.00 5.00 10.00
			42.00
Uttar Pradesh	(xxix) Azamgarh (xxx) Fatehpur (xxxi) Jaunpur		5.00 3.00 2.00
			10.00
Grand total for all states 31 Towns.			225.00

Annexure-III

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING 1980-81 UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS.

Sl. No.	State	Towns	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Bhimavaram 2. Karim Nagar	3.50 13.45 16.95
2.	Assam	1. Silchar 2. Jorhat 3. Tezpur 4. Dibrugarh	7.00 10.50 13.50 5.00 36.00
3.	Bihar	1. Saharsa 2. Daltonganj	4.00 10.00 14.00
4.	Gujarat	1. Palanpur 2. Ankleshwar 3. Dahod 4. Mehamadabad	8.00 14.00 6.50 5.75 34.25
5.	Karnataka	1. Raichur 2. Hospet 3. Hassan 4. Tumkur 5. Chitradurga 6. Channarayana 7. Kanakapura 8. Magadi	3.25 8.80 18.50 5.25 2.00 2.50 2.25 4.50 47.05
6.	Kerala	1. Trichur 2. Kayakulam 3. Tellichery 4. Tirur 5. Changanacherry	15.00 9.40 18.00 12.60 12.00 67.00
7.	Maharashtra	1. Yavatmal 2. Satara 3. Manmad 4. Ratnagiri 5. Amalner 6. Katol	10.50 8.00 14.00 8.75 17.50 6.00

1	2	3	4
		7. Parbhani .	13.00
		8. Kamthi .	17.75
		9. Kinwat .	7.00
		10. Osmanabad .	3.50
		11. Morshi .	0.15
		12. Hinganghat .	4.20
		13. Jalna .	4.30
			114.65
8. Madhya Pradesh		1. Itarsi .	29.00
		2. Rewa .	6.00
		3. Katni .	3.00
			38.00
9. Rajasthan		1. Baran .	4.00
		2. Bhilwara .	20.00
		3. Sikar .	5.00
		4. Churu .	9.00
		5. Sumerpur .	10.00
		6. Nathdwara .	7.25
		7. Barmer .	10.00
		8. Ganganagar .	5.80
			71.05
10. Tamil Nadu		1. Gobichetti .	9.00
		2. Trichengudu .	14.00
		3. Manargudi .	8.50
		4. Palani .	10.00
		5. Mettupalayam .	7.50
		6. Changalpatti .	5.00
		7. Conoor .	23.00
		8. Manamadurai .	2.50
		9. Dharapuram .	10.50
		10. Attur .	22.60
		11. Tiruvannamalai .	25.50
		12. Udamalpet .	11.25
			141.75
11. Tripura		1. Udaipur .	9.00
12. Uttar Pradesh		1. Hathras .	10.00
		2. Banda .	4.00
		3. Barabanki .	8.00
		4. Rae Bareli .	20.00
		5. Deotria Deoria .	14.50
		6. Kasganj .	7.00
		7. Ghazipur .	17.60
		8. Bijnor .	4.75
		9. Sitapur .	15.00
		10. Mainpur .	10.00
		11. Hardoi .	16.00
		12. Orai .	10.50
		13. Almora .	2.00
		14. Mohab .	8.20
		15. Etha .	1.50
		16. Balia .	12.50
			161.55

1	2	3	4
13. Goa Daman & Diu	1. Panaji		3.50
14. Punjab	1. Hoshiarpur		16.50
	2. Pathankot		15.00
	3. Sangrur		9.50
	4. Moga		9.00
	5. Phagwara		17.00
	6. Khanna		15.00
	7. Bhatinda		16.25
			98.25
15. Manipur	1. Chandel		4.50
16. West Bengal	1. Kharagpur		10.00
17. Pondicherry	1. Karaikal		4.00 4.00
18. Orissa	1. Balsaore		1.00 1.00
19. Sikkim	1. Jorhang		5.50 5.5
20. Himachal Pradesh	1. Simla		15.00 15.00
	92 towns		
	Grand Total		900.00 Lakh

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, from the Statement the Minister has given it seems that the towns which have been selected during the last two years are not according to the principle laid down. It is common knowledge that population pressure is greater in areas where industries are growing. But from the list that you have supplied, now, I will speak about Bihar that in 1979-80, Gopalganj and Hajipur were selected. They have been given Rs. 50 lakhs. And later in 1980-81 Saharsa and Daltonganj were selected. In South Bihar there are places like Chaubasa, and Jamshedpur where the population is growing and people from outside are coming. Those are the places which should have been taken into consideration. So, I would like to know what is the basis of selecting these towns which have to be developed, which have to be provided infrastructure? And

secondly, whether the Central Government have any say in selecting such areas before giving a loan assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, this scheme is for small and medium towns and the main criteria is that the population of the small or medium town should not be more than one lakh. It should be less than one lakh. Moreover, when Government of India approves such schemes, it takes the recommendations of the respective State Governments; and on the basis of their recommendations, Government of India selects towns—for developing them—according to the criteria fixed. For the two towns he has referred to in Bihar, the first instalment has been given; and the remaining two

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

towns, viz. Daltonganj and Saharsa have been approved recently.

The idea is to spend Rs. 1 crore on each small or medium town which is approved; and 40 per cent will come as assistance from the Central Government, according to the Gadgil formula. The State Government will spend 40 per cent, and the local bodies, 20 per cent. The last-named take money from different financing institutions or other bodies.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is very good and medium town have been deteriorating, this scheme has been thought of; and as you will see, Rs. 96 crores have been provided in the 6th five-year plan in central sector.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is very good that the Minister is explaining things. But they have not followed the basis on which they should have selected these areas. They have selected Daltonganj in Bihar, because the Minister comes from that place; and Saharsa has been selected because some other Minister comes from there. There are places where there is population pressure, and where industries are growing. Those places should have been selected.

You are now giving aid to small areas and small towns which have a population of one lakh or less than that. There are many others. But the towns which you have selected, should not have been given that priority. You have been explaining your principle or the criterion that has been laid down. But your action is not according to it. That is why I want to know whether the Central Government has any say in the matter of selecting such cities or towns before it gives money.

You are giving 40 per cent; it is all right. I want to know whether the Central Government has any say in this. You should not just depend

upon the State Government. They can indicate towns A, B and C.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: There is a federal structure; and I have definitely to honour the views of the State Government. So far as Daltonganj is concerned, I want to clarify the position. The hon. Member said that Daltonganj was selected since I come from there. It is not a fact. The State Government recommended both Daltonganj and Saharsa. But because Daltonganj has got a population of less than a lakh, it was selected. Every scheme is approved according to the criteria fixed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This particular scheme applies to the whole country. May I know from the hon. Minister as to why certain States have been completely excluded from the purview of this scheme? I find from the statement that he has supplied to the hon. Member that certain States do not find a place in this scheme of things. Why so? There are so many places practically in every State where the population is growing very fast. For example, Jaipur is the twelfth largest city in India; and around Jaipur, there are places having a population of less than one lakh, like Bassi, Chaksu, Phagi, Bagru and Sanganer, which are very good industrial centres for handicrafts—handicrafts which are so famous in New York and America, and are even exported to Russia. Why should Government not take up the question of including those satellite townships which are around all the capital cities throughout the country in the scheme—all satellite towns throughout the country? Will the Government examine this suggestion?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I want to assure Satish Agarwalji that no State will go in default. There is no question of favouring this State or that. The State Governments selected the towns and they sent the project reports. In Rajasthan, Pali has been selected and then eight

other towns have been selected. They are Baran, Bhilwara, Sikar, Churu; Sumerpur, Nathdwara, Barmer and Ganganagar. Now you can imagine it. Your State cannot go in default.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: My question is that throughout the country you make a scheme like that.

श्री कमला मिश्रा मधुकर : सारे भारत में कस्बों तथा छोटे नगरों का आपने सर्वे कराया है या रिपोर्ट मंगाई है जिन का आप डिवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं और क्या आपने कोई कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है जिस के अन्दर इन छोटे छोटे कस्बों का विकसित करवा लेंगे ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : यह काम पहले से चला आ रहा है । मैंने बताया है कि छठी याँजना में दो सौ ऐसे छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के टाउन होंगे जिन को हम विकसित करना चाहते हैं और राज्य सरकारों ने प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट जो क्राइटीरिया फिक्स किया गया है, उसके अन्दर भेज दी है और हम लोगों ने उनको स्वीकृत कर दिया है । हमारी यह इच्छा है कि छठी याँजना में यह काम पूरा हो जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Keshorao Pardhi—not present.

Next question—Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar—not present.

Next question—Shri Manphool Singh Chaudhry—not present.

Next question—Shri Satish Prasad Singh—not present. If the House has no objection, we can dispense with the Question Hour for the rest of the session.

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : हम लोग जो बराबर यहां बैठे रहते हैं, उनके नाम से कोजिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Like a cricket team, you keep reserve players.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to do it. Otherwise, I think we have to change the rules. Next question.

Mother Tongue as medium of Instruction at Primary Stage

*690. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have introduced the mother tongue as a medium of education in the primary classes from 1st to 5th;

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that West Bengal Government have also introduced as medium of education, Nepali and Bengali, for the primary classes from 1st to 5th making English as an optional subject;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir; in a majority of States and Union Territories.

(b) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal government has decided that only the mother tongue should be taught at the primary level and that it should also be the medium of instruction.

English will not be taught as an optional language in classes I to V.

(e) The recommendations of the Education Commission and subsequent recommendations of other committees are known to the State Governments. It is for them to take appropriate decisions in the matter. While Government fully support

[Shri S. S. Chavan]

using of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction, it is felt that exclusion of English would put certain sections of students to a disadvantage.

Statement

According to available information, the following States have mother tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary stage (classes I—IV/V):

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Karnataka
6. Kerala
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Maharashtra
9. Manipur
10. Meghalaya
11. Nagaland
12. Orissa
13. Punjab
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
19. Chandigarh Administration
20. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
21. Delhi
22. Goa, Daman & Diu
23. Lakshadweep
24. Mizoram
25. Pondicherry

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Why did the West Bengal Government accept the mother tongue as a medium of instruction at the primary level? The West Bengal Government did not accept this medium of instruction

overnight. The last revision of primary syllabus was done in 1950 in West Bengal. In 1974—after 24 years—the then Congress (I) Government thought that syllabus, curriculum and medium of instruction should be reviewed and a committee was set up with prof. Him Bimal Majumdar, Head of the Department of Education, Beuoy Bhavan of centrally sponsored Viswa Bharati University as its Chairman. The committee included representatives of all the primary teachers organisations including Congress (I) organisation, Paschim Banga Prathamik Sikshak Samiti. This committee developed a complete report on curriculum, syllabus and there was full unanimity among other things on the medium of instruction. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister very clearly—I want to have a categorical answer—what is the decision adopted by the West Bengal Government? Is it appropriate as per the national policy adopted in 1980; if so, whether the Government will come out with a statement to support the West Bengal Government's policy regarding the medium of instruction at the primary stage—syllabus and curriculum?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the question of directing the State Government about a particular language being adopted as the medium of instruction will not arise. The Policy Resolution is absolutely clear and that makes it obligatory as to what is if it is over and above the minimum, if any of the State Governments do it, and if English was being taught in West Bengal and if it is now being removed by them, I think that certain section of the students who normally would have got the advantage are going to lose it. That is the point I would like to make.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: What is the reaction in other States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh U.P. etc.

where the medium of instruction is Hindi and where the agitation that English should be there fizzled out? Now, there is another agitation by Congress-I people under Mr. Subroto Mukherjee for *Angreji Hatao*.

I would like to know very clearly from the Hon. Minister whether Government is for the English *Hatao* institution.

I would also like to know whether the Government is ready to change the Indian Constitution, particularly Articles 30(1) and 30(2) just to accommodate the view of *Angrezi Hatao* and whether this slogan is raised by the agitators with some political motivation to topple the Left Front Government?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The insinuation made by the Hon. Member is incorrect and in fact there is no such question in the mind of the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

About *Angrezi Hatao* movement and other matters, it is for the Hon. Member to draw conclusions. I do not think that it will arise out of this.

AN HON. MEMBER: *Angrezi School Hatao*.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: My understanding of the entire situation is that those who are clamouring for *Angrezi Hatao*, their students and their wards are normally studying in English-medium schools.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: My son is reading in rural areas in Bengali-medium school.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN BHOSH: Will you stop that noise so that I can put the question?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's son is practising. Mr. Bosu's son is going to be grand-father very soon. When the grand-son is born, you ask me, I will clarify it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Since the Prime Minister in her wisdom has thought it fit to pass certain remarks on education at the primary stage particularly about *Sahaj Path* of Rabindranath Tagore, may I know whether the Government is aware that Tagore expressed the view in his writings on 'education' that education at the primary stage should be exclusively imparted in the mother tongue? This is one point.

I would also like to know whether the Government is aware that Rabindranath's *Easy Reader Sahaj Path* was introduced, not by Congress-I Government, but by the—United Front Government in the year, 1969. Is the Government aware that this has not been withdrawn as suggested by the Prime Minister?

Only an additional book is to be supplemented and both the books should be taught in the primary stage. Why the Government is carrying on this motivated campaign? Is the Minister aware of all these matters?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not know whether this will arise out of this question, but if it arises, I require notice.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Does he not know?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister require notice.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister is bound to reply. The question is not answered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The difficulty in reply to Mr. Ghosh is that he will get identified with that campaign. He does not want to get identified.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say—because he had referred to a resolution of 1968 and said that a minimum requirement has been mentioned—whether there is any limit on the other side namely whether any maximum limit has been fixed.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The recommendations of the Education Commission had only mentioned the minimum limit. But if any State Government would like to do more than what has been recommended, that will be a welcome step. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The educational policy of West Bengal Government has already kicked up lot of dust. In view of the controversy in the House and outside, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the educational institutions in West Bengal are being converted into Marxist Pathshalas. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Daulat Ram Saran, Q. No. 692.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I also want to know whether the Syndicate and the Senate of Calcutta University have been dissolved. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 692, Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

*Not recorded.

भूमि न की गई भूमि का आवंटन

*692. श्री बलित राम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अधिकारियों को लॉनी रोड पद बिना भूमि अर्जन किए हो प्लॉटों का आवंटन कर दिया गया था पारन्तु पंजीकरण के बाद भू-स्वाधिनियों ने आवंटियों को कब्जा न लेने दिया और इस कारण से उन्हें इन प्लॉटों के बदलन में प्रीतमपुरा और हैदरपुरी में प्लॉट आवंटन किए गए थे ; और यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों का नाम और पद क्या है ।

(ख) लॉनी रोड, प्रीतमपुरा और हैदरपुर में क्रमशः भूमि की लागत क्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उन अधिकारियों से भूमि के मूल्य में अन्तर की राशि वसूल की गई थी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इससे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को कितनी हानि हुई और इसके लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं तथा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने लॉनी रोड पर भूमि के पंजीकरण पर क्या खर्च किया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) 2175 persons were allotted LIG plots at Loni Road by the DDA in 1975. The information whether an applicant is an officer or not is not specifically entered in the registers of the D.D.A. After allotment it was brought to the notice of DDA that a major chunk of the area was under cultivation and the cultivators had taken stay orders from the High Court. Alternative allotments were, therefore, made to the persons concerned in other colonies viz. Yamunapuri (Ghonda) Paschimpuri, Vikaspuri and Haiderpuri.

(b) The cost of land per sq. mtr. charged is as under:—

Loni Road	Rs. 60/-
Pitampura	Rs. 84/-
Haiderpuri	Rs. 82/-

(c) the Delhi Development Authority has reported that the difference in the cost was not charged as per decision of the Authority.

(d) The DDA is reported to have incurred a loss of about Rs. 22 lakhs.

(e) Rs. 6 lakhs approximately.

श्री बालत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ज्ञा सूचना मांगी है, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में वह नहीं दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोनी रोड पर बिना भूमि का अर्जन किये हुए आवंटियों का प्लॉटों का आवंटन कर दिया गया था, यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह कार्य अनियमित नहीं था; यदि था, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार था। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है।

क्या यह सही है कि बिना भूमि अधि-गृहीत किये हुए और बिना कब्जा लिए हुए पंजीकरण किया गया और पंजीकरण पर लगभग छः लाख रुपये व्यय किया गया, यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह कार्य भी अनियमित और असांविधानिक नहीं था, अगर था, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार था और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई? क्या इस बारे में एनक्वायरी की जायेगी?

श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ : बात यह है कि मैं सिर्फ पार्ट (ए) को पढ़ सका था। चूँकि दूसरे मेम्बर साहबान बोलने लगे, इन लिए मैं जवाब के दूसरे हिस्से, (बी), (सी), (डी) और (ई) को नहीं पढ़ सका मैं उसको अब पढ़ देता हूँ :—

(b) The cost of land per sq. mtr. charged is as under:—

Loni RoadRs. 60/-
PitampuraRs. 84/-
HaiderpuriRs. 82/-

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the difference in the cost was not charged as per decision of the Authority.

(d) The DDA is reported to have incurred a loss of about Rs. 22 lakhs.

(e) Rs. 6 lakhs approximately.

श्री बालत राम सारण : यह उत्तर जो मंत्री जी ने दिया है उस के मन्दर्भ में ही मैंने यह जानकारी चाही है। आप ने इस प्रश्न में यह नहीं बताया है जो मैंने पूछा है। भूमि बिना अर्जन किए ही आपने लोगों को आवंटित कर दी, क्या यह सही है? यदि हाँ, तो यह अनियमित कार्य है या नहीं? अगर अनियमित है तो इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

दूसरा मेरा यह सवाल है, क्या यह सही है कि बिना भूमि अधिकृत किए ही, बिना कब्जा लिए ही पंजीकरण किया गया और उस पर करीब 6 लाख रुपये व्यय किया गया जो आप ने अन्त में उत्तर दिया है? क्या यह कार्य भी अनियमित नहीं था? अगर अनियमित था और इस पर इतना खर्च किया गया तो इस के लिए किसी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोज्य नारायण सिंह) : डी डी ए में जो सूचना मिली है उस के आधार पर यह जमीन एक्वायर हुई लेकिन चूँकि हाई-कोर्ट में मुकदमा हो गया और हाई कोर्ट में गेट हो गया, अभी भी मुकदमा बल्कि चल रहा है, इसी की वजह से माननीय सदस्य को मुझे लगता है कुछ गलतफहमी शायद हुई। यही कारण था कि जिन लोगों को प्लॉट मिलने थे उन लोगों ने रेप्रेजेंट किया डी डी ए को और चूँकि हाईकोर्ट में मुकदमा चल रहा था और इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि विलम्ब होगा, इसी वजह से दूसरे आल्टरनेटिव एरियाज में जैसे शीतमपुरा में और हैदरपुरी में इन को प्लॉट दिए गए।

श्री बालत राम सारण : मेरी बात का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। अगर हाई कोर्ट का स्टै था तो पंजीकरण क्यों किया गया

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

अगर भूमि का अधिकरण नहीं किया गया था, और उस पंजीकरण पर 6 लाख रुपये क्यों खर्च किया गया ? अगर पंजीकरण पर छः लाख रुपये खर्च किया गया तो आप का यह उत्तर सही नहीं है कि कब्जा नहीं लिया हुआ था । कब्जा बिना लिए हुए पंजीकरण कैसे कर दिया गया ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : आप जानते ही हैं प्रोसेस कि जब कोई जमीन अर्जित करने के लिए कार्यवाही होती है तो उस के साथ साथ उस में प्लॉट किस को मिले इस के लिए भी कार्यवाही शुरू होती है.... (व्यवधान) यही होता है । लेकिन हां, यह बात ठीक है कि जब पजेशन डी डी ए ले लेती है उस के बाद प्लॉट का आवंटन होता है । यह तो ठीक है । लेकिन इस कंस में तो मैंने बताया कि इस का प्रोसेस चल रहा था, हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा हां गया जिस की वजह से विलम्ब हां गया और जिन लोगों ने पंजीकरण करा लिया था उन को इसीलिए दूसरी जगह प्लॉट दिया गया यह तो मैंने बताया है ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : बिना जमीन का अधिकरण किए हुए पंजीकरण नहीं किया जा सकता । यह अनियमित है । यह मेरी आपत्ति है इस पर और आप इस को जबर्दस्ती दबा रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने भूमि का अधिकरण किया नहीं, कब्जा लिया नहीं और कब्जा बिना लिए ही आप ने पंजीकरण पर पैसा व्यय कर दिया और फिर उन लोगों को उन अधिकारियों ने उस से ज्यादा कीमत की जो जमीन थी वह दे दी, उसमें 28 लाख रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचा । आप उन लोगों को छिपाना चाहते हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते हैं । 22 लाख और 6 लाख, 28 लाख का घाटा इस में हुआ, इस घाटे की उन से वसूली नहीं करना चाहते और इस को छिपाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : जवाब मैं मैंने बता ही दिया । अब और दूसरी क्या

सूचना दें । मैंने बताया कि चूंकि 2175 लोगों का पंजीकरण हुआ था और हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा हुआ, इसी को ध्यान में रख कर कि वह सफर न करे डी डी ए ने उन को दूसरी एरिया में प्लॉट देने का डेसीशन लिया ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस जमीन का अधिकरण कर लिया गया था ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वह जा कान्टीन दी गई उस का इंजीनियर प्रोमोट कर दिया गया है जब कि उस के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी चल ही रही थी, तो प्रोमोशन कैसे दीच में ही कर दिया गया ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : इस के लिए हरिकेश बहादुर जी को अलग से सूचना देनी होगी ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है मंत्री जी इतने बड़े घपले को छिपाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : सम्मानित सदस्य को मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी घपला डी डी ए का हां या किसी का भी हां उस को न ता छिपाया जायगा, न दबाया जायगा, न किंग्स घपला करने वालों का प्राटेक्शन दिया जायगा ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : जो ऊंची कीमत की भूमि उन को एलाट कर दी गई और बिना भूमि अधिकृत किए हुए ही पंजीकरण किया गया, 6 लाख रुपये उस पर खर्च किया गया और 22 लाख रुपये की ऊंची कीमत की भूमि उन का एलाट कर दी गई आप उस की एन्क्वायरी नहीं करना चाहते ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : अब मैं इस का और क्या जवाब दूँ, मैंने जवाब दे दिया है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News Item Captioned 'Ecological Balance Threatened'

*682. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item under the caption, "Ecological balance threatened" as published in the Indian Express of 5 March, 1981; and

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

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

(b) The matters referred to in the news item are being examined in consultation with the concerned agencies.

Registrants with D.D.A. for Allotment of Flats

*683. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons, registered with the DDA till 28th February, 1981 for flats in MIG, LIG and Janata groups respectively under HUDCO pattern scheme 1979;

(b) whether the DDA propose to fulfil their commitments for allotment of flats to all of them at a reasonable rate;

(c) if so, whether any target date for covering their allotments within a reasonable time has been fixed; and

(d) if so, what is the actual detailed plan of DDA in this regard.

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

has reported that the number of persons registered is as under:—

MIG	—	47,489
LIG	—	67,347
JANTA	—	56,295
Total		1,71,131

The above figures do not take into account the cancellations/withdrawals made.

(b) Yes, Sir. However the actual cost is to be worked out after the completion of the flats.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that it is expected that allotment of flats to all persons who are registered under this scheme will be made in five to seven years time.

(d) The D.D.A. has drawn up plans for constructing 20,000 houses under the normal programme and 20,000 houses under accelerated programme every year, subject to availability of funds and building material.

Demand of caution money for Admission in Nursery Class of Public School in Delhi

*684. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that public schools in Delhi demand Caution Money ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 or more for admission to Nursery classes;

(b) if so, the particulars of such Public Schools which take such Caution money and reasons for taking such a heavy amount;

(c) whether this caution money is refundable after the students have completed their studies;

(d) whether no interest is paid on caution money which remains with the schools even up to more than 10 years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (e) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, two unaided recognised private schools charge more than Rs. 500 as Caution Money for admission to Nursery classes. These are the Modern School at Barakhamba Road and the Modern School at Vasant Vihar.

Caution money is taken as security against default in payment of school dues including bus fare. There is no bar on such action under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973;

(c) and (d) Yes Sir.

Renumbering of House, Surveyed in Unauthorised Colonies

***686. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to allot new numbers to all houses serially in unapproved colonies so far surveyed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation with a view to detect and curb any further unauthorised construction in such colonies; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by what time?

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

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has a procedure to book new unauthorised

constructions in unapproved colonies and there is no need to allot new numbers to all the houses serially.

Grievance of Farmers

***687. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing frustration among farmers throughout India;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for their frustration;

(c) what action has been taken to redress the grievances of farmers; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in future in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Government does not accept the view that there is growing frustration among farmers in the country. The policies that Government has been adopting in regard to supply of inputs and marketing of agricultural produce aim at providing necessary incentives to the farmers. The fact that, during the current year, the farmers of India are likely to raise a record foodgrains production of 133 million tonnes, is an indication of their continued interest and enthusiasm for agriculture. Government is alive to the problems of farmers and has been taking steps to solve them.

Extinction of Marwari Horse, and setting up a Stud Farm

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Marwari horses is rapidly

dwindling and there is an apprehension of this hardy, intelligent and attractive breed being lost for ever;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up a stud farm on the lines of Tersk in the USSR, Babolna in Hungary and Farahabad in Iran to maintain and enhance this celebrated species; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Breedwise statistics for population of horses are not collected in quinquennial livestock census. However, in accordance with the information received from the State Government, in the four districts of Pali, Jodhpur, Jalore and Barmer, forming the breeding tract of Marwari breed of horses the number of horses had come down from 9404 in 1956 to 6278 in 1977.

(c) and (d): There is no proposal to set up any Equine Breeding Farm in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Building for Delhi Public Library in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

***689. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge building housing the Delhi Public Library and its other paraphernalia including the printing press etc. was to come up on the side of the nullah on Sector II R. K. Puram, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what has happened to it and when it should be expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Delhi Library Board has taken up a project to construct such a building for the Delhi Public Library. There is no provision for a printing press in the project.

(b) The proposed construction has been entrusted to the Delhi Development Authority. The preliminary drawings have been prepared; detailed estimates are being worked out.

Acquisition of India Library at London

***694. SHRI RAM NATH DUBEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in connection with the acquisition of India Library in London;

(b) what is the contention of the Government of Pakistan even now with regard to the India Library; and

(c) how long it is likely to take for the acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c): The matter regarding acquisition of India Office Library, London is still being pursued in consultation with the Government of Pakistan whose views on some issues are still awaited. At this stage it is not possible to indicate a time limit by which the entire matter will be settled.

Sale of Land/Houses in Unauthorised Colonies

***695. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land/houses in unauthorised colonies are

being sold through the power of attorney since 1971, the year in which a ban on registry was imposed;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some cases same land has been sold a number of time by the power of attorney to have more money;

(c) whether it is a fact that land prices in these colonies have gone up due to this;

(d) whether it is a fact that by power of attorney, the purchaser will get the ownership right in the end;

(e) whether it is also a fact that black money is being invested in all these deeds; and

(f) if so, what steps the Government is going to take to check these malpractices in the sale of unauthorised land?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Transfer of land which has been acquired in the Union territory of Delhi under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or under any other law providing for the acquisition of land for a public purpose was prohibited. Restrictions were also placed on transfer of land which is proposed to be acquired in connection with the Scheme of acquisition of land for the planned development of Delhi and in relation to which a declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been made vide the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972. The Delhi Administration has reported that it is a fact that land/houses in unauthorised colonies are being sold through power of attorney.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is not the only factor leading to increase in land prices in unauthorised colonies.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Not to our knowledge.

(f) A special cell under a Deputy Commissioner of Police has been set up in Delhi Administration to check unauthorised sale of notified land.

Discussions with Vanaspati Manufacturers

*696. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held discussions with the manufacturers of Vanaspati on March 12, 1981;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether as a result of the talks, Government propose to impose a price control; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): Government is continuing its dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers regarding availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices, and would take such appropriate steps as the situation demands from time to time.

Central Aid for Drought Relief Measure in Karnataka

*697. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, during February, 1981, another central team visited Karnataka to revive the drought relief works in the State and also to ascertain the position of relief;

(b) whether they have submitted their report;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof;

(d) whether they have also demanded that the aid provided so far is not sufficient in view of the grave situation created in the State due to this drought;

(e) if so, how much further aid has been recommended; and

(f) to what extent the Union Government has agreed to provide aid including foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. The State Government was requested to send a fresh Memorandum for the second visit of the Central Team. The reply from the State Government is awaited.

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

(d) No report from the State Government has been received regarding the adequacy or otherwise of the ceiling of expenditure sanctioned for Central assistance for drought relief in Karnataka.

(e) and (f): Do not arise.

राजभाषा अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन

698. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मन्त्रालय में और इसके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं और प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या, पदों और उनके वेतनमानों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा समिति की उप-समिति ने मन्त्रालय, इसके

विभागों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम जैसे कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया था और वहां हिन्दी अनुभागों तथा हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के प्रति दिखाई जा रही उदासीनता समाप्त करने की सलाह दी थी ; और

(ग) उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों के बाद भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम में हिन्दी प्रकाशनों का अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों के बराबर दर्जा और सुविधाएं न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्रालय में राज. मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) राजभाषा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मन्त्रालय तथा इसके संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में की गई व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(1) अनुवाद और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण काम को हिन्दी में करने के लिए स्टाफ की मंजूरी ;

(2) हिन्दी पत्राचार, आशुलिपि, टाइप आदि में विभिन्न अनुभागों के स्टाफ का प्रशिक्षण ;

(3) स्टाफ को अपेक्षित सहायक साहित्य उपलब्ध कराना जिससे कि हिन्दी में काम करने में सहूलियत हो ;

(4) पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की व्यवस्था करना ;

(5) मन्त्रालय में निदेशक (राजभाषा) द्वारा निरीक्षण करना और हिन्दी में किए गए काम की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करना ; और

(6) राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकें करना) ।

हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या, पदों के ब्यौरे तथा वेतनमान के सम्बंध में अनुबंध 1 के अंतर्गत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । दोस्तिये संस्था एल. टी.—229/81] ।

(ख) संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की उप-समिति ने मन्त्रालय के विभागों और कुछ कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया था। किन्तु यह कहना सही नहीं है कि समिति ने वहाँ के हिन्दी अनुभागों और हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के प्रति उदासीनता का रूख अपनाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत की है।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर का दखत हुआ प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Assistance of Chirolī Irrigation Project

*699. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for giving Central assistance for the Chirolī Irrigation Project in the district of Sambalpur;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the project in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No proposal for Central assistance for Chirolī Project has been received from the Orissa State Government.

The report on Chirolī Irrigation Project has also not been received so far in the Central Water Commission from Orissa Government. According to the information contained in the Sixth Plan document of Orissa State, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores and will create an irrigation potential of 42000 ha. The amount to be provided in the Sixth Plan for this project will depend on the clearance of the project and availability of funds with the State Government.

New Telephone Connections

*700. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the salient features of programme for the expansion of various telephone exchanges and when the expansion programme is likely to be completed in respect of each of the telephone exchanges in Delhi;

(b) the total number of persons in the waiting list for new telephone connections in various categories in each of the Telephone Exchanges in Delhi; and

(c) when the telephone connections are likely to be provided in the Jan Path Exchange and other exchanges where less than 1000 persons are on the waiting list as on the 31st December, 1980?

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

(a) Part 'A' of statement laid on the Table of the House summarises the main programme of expansion of telephone exchanges tentatively planned to be completed during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) Part 'B' of the statement shows the number of persons in the waiting list in areas served by different exchanges in Delhi as on 1-3-81.

(c) It is anticipated that in general most of the applicants on the waiting lists for new telephone connections in Delhi as on 1-3-81 including those in Janpath and other exchanges with waiting lists of less than 1000 will be provided telephone connections progressively by 1985.

Statement

PART 'A'

Programme of expansion of telephone Exchanges in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Exchange	No. of Lines	Likely date of commissioning
1	Nehru Place (64)	10,000 Main	1981-82
2	Ghaziabad (84)	2000 Main	1981-82
3	Janapath—II (32)	1000 (3000—4000)	1981-82
4	Faridabad (81)	1200 (3900—5100)	1982-83
5	Ghaziabad (84)	2000 (4000—4000)	1982-83
6	Shahdra East (86)	2000 Main	1982-83
7	Janpath —II (32)	2000 (4000—6000)	1982-83
8	Bahadur Garh (83)	900 (Replacement 400 lines MAX-II)	1982-83
9	Karol Bagh—III	10,000 Main	1982-83
10	Idgah—III (73)	10,000 Main	1982-83
11	Ballabgarh (88)	15,000 (Replacement 500 lines MAX-II)	1982-83
12	Hauz Khas (85)	1600 (500—4000)	1982-83
13	Chankyapuri (67)	500 (1900—7400)	1982-83
14	Chankyapuri—II (10)	5000 Main.	1982-83

Statement

PART 'B'

Statement of waiting list as on 1-3-1981 in exchanges in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting list as on 1-3-81			
		O.Y.T.	Special	General	Total
1	Shahdra East	162	211	1810	2183
2	Shahdra	217	464	3289	3970
3	Tis Hazari	60	6	3140	3206
4	Delhi Gate	77	19	2850	2946
5	Ghaziabad	261	422	1777	2460
6	Janpath.	150	22	747	919
7	Secretariat	325	10	209	544
8	Rajpath	208	35	602	845
9	Connaught Place.	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Idgah.	116	19	5496	5631

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting list as on 1-3-1981.			
		O.Y.T.	Special	General	Total
11	Jorbagh	646	195	3740	4581
12	Okhla	400	183	2037	2620
13	Hauz Khas	916	454	4224	5594
14	Chankyapuri	202	19	1003	1224
15	Faridabad	246	170	1263	1679
16	Nehru Place	729	123	1316	2168
17	Badarpur	4	2	5	11
18	Ballabhgarh	13	127	406	546
19	Shaktinagar	479	372	8091	8942
20	Cantt.	93	10	131	234
21	Karolbagh	293	27	4985	5305
22	Rajouri Garden	241	39	8704	8984
23	Alipur.	2	6	38	46
24	Badli	1	7	98	106
25	Janakpuri	30	9	647	680
26	Bahadurgarh	9	25	115	149
27	Najafgarh	6	8	57	71
28	Nangloi	12	42	71	125
29	Narela	5	4	64	73
TOTAL		5903	3030	56915	65848

Demolition in Vinod Nagar, Delhi

*701. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA;
SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than hundred residential houses were demolished by the Delhi Development Authority in the Trans Yamuna colony of Vinod Nagar on the 9th March, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and specific reasons for demolition of these houses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it demolished 98 semi-pucca structures comprising single room with boundary walls, at different places in the land around the periphery of Vinod Nagar colony. No

structure in Vinod Nagar colony itself was demolished.

(b) Demolition action was taken by the Delhi Development Authority for clearance of unauthorised structures and compound walls which were put up recently in contravention of the Master Plan and provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

**Coal Depot in Paschimpuri,
New Delhi**

6404. SHRI G. S. NIHAL SINGH WALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 60 on the 9th June, 1980 regarding Coal Depot in Paschimpuri, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in one of the plots allotted to a licensee in Mainpur Paschimpuri scheme for coal depot, a residential flat is come up beside other unauthorised construction on this plot;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a licensee has also constructed five shops on the plot earmarked for coal depot which business is also being carried on; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) A show-cause notice has already been issued to the licensee, regarding unauthorised construction, and if the same is not removed within the stipulated period, the licence is liable to be revoked.

**Releasing lower quota of Rice and
Wheat to Maharashtra**

6407. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though there are allotments of rice and wheat to Maharashtra on a paper the Food Corporation of India is unable to deliver the quota because of labour and staff agitation in their depots;

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) quantity of rice and wheat not yet delivered to the State out of the quantity mentioned in the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b): There is no labour and staff agitation in Maharashtra at present. The departmental labour and some members of the staff at Bombay port and godowns had, however, resorted to 'work to rule' earlier.

The Food Corporation of India is making all out efforts to supply food-grain to the Government of Maharashtra as per allotments made by the Department of Food. The stock position in the State vis-a-vis allotments by the Department is reviewed every month and arrangements planned to move adequate stocks to the State to meet the demands as per allocations. The particulars of stock position of wheat and rice during the last six months is as under:—

(Figures in '000 M.T.)

Months	Stock as on the first of the month	
	Wheat	Rice
September, 80	172.3	311.9
October, 80	150.3	280.9
November, 80	188.9	243.3
December, 80	86.4	249.4
January, 81	66.3	236.9
February, 81	43.5	225.8

(c) : The details of allotments and releases during February, 1981 are as under:—

(Figures in '000 M.T.)

Month	Allotment of Wheat		Offtake of Wheat		Allotment & Offtake of rice	
	*PDS	@RFM	*PDS	@RFM	*PDS	*PDS
February, 1981	1.11	27.1	10.11	22.3	7.11	14.9

The position in regard to movement of foodgrains to Maharashtra during February, 1981 is given as under :—

(Figures in '000 M.T.)

Month	Wheat	Rice	Total
February, 1981	24.2	69.7	93.9

*PDS—Public Distribution System.

@RFM—Roller Flour Mills.

Noise Pollution

6408. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government regarding

noise pollution which goes unchecked, in big cities;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no law against noise pollution; and

(c) if so, what steps Governments propose to take to check noise pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir. Noise pollution at pre-
sent can be controlled by the effective
implementation of the following mea-
sures;

(i) operating on the relevant pro-
visions of the Criminal procedure
Code and the Municipal laws;

(ii) Proper maintenance of vehicles
and Enforcing the relevant provisions
of the Motor Vehicles Acts to control
noise pollution caused by road traffic;

(iii) making necessary provisions
in the Factories Act, 1948 to control
noise within factories; and

(iv) maintenance of silence zones
by the local authorities around schools
and Hospitals at various places.

(c) Do not arise at present in view
of (b) above.

Plan to Rehabilitate Oustees of Ban Sagar Project

6409. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
drawn any plans to rehabilitate the
oustees of Ban Sagar Project about
fifty thousand people in Madhya Pra-
desh;

(b) have any such plans been re-
ceived from private citizens deeply
concerned about the welfare of the
oustees; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The plan

of rehabilitation of oustees of Ban
Sagar Project, including norms of re-
habilitation, is under consideration of
Ban Sagar Control Board. The Board
has requested Chief Ministers of
Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and
Bihar to take a joint decision about
the norms at the earliest.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demonstration cum Production Unit of Toilet and Laundry Soap in Nagaland

6410. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-
YAK: Will the Minister of RURAL
RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village
Industries Commission had set up de-
monstration cum production unit of
toilet and laundry soaps in Nagaland
to help create employment and utilise
the locally available raw material
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) The Khadi and Village Industries
Commission had set up one demonstra-
tion-cum-production unit of toilet and
laundry soaps in the industrial estate
at Dimapur in Nagaland. The entire
soap complex consist of one laundry
and toilet soap unit and the regional
analytical laboratory attached to it.
Twelve persons are employed on
these activities. The unit started
functioning in April, 1980. And from
April, 1980 to January, 1981, laundry
soap worth Rs. 13,432.30 and toilet
soap worth Rs. 4,921.00 were produced.
The unit was officially inaugurated
by the Minister of Excise and Indus-
try, Government of Nagaland on 4th
March, 1981.

काले बाजार में खजूर के तेल की बिक्री

6411. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि उचित दर दुकानों को खजूर का तेल इसलिए दिया जाता है कि उसे 8.50 रु. प्रति किलो की दर से लोगों को बेचा जाए, वह अधव्रंशतः काले बाजार में बेच दिया जाता है और दुकानदार इसका पन्धट तथा दूसरे बांड के वनस्पति घी में मिलाकर वनस्पति घी के भाव पर बेचते हैं और इस तरह से काफी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए उचित दर दुकानों और हट्टा दुकानों की माँके पर जाकर अकस्मात जांच की है कि क्या खजूर के तेल को वनस्पति घी के टिनों में दब वनस्पति घी में मिलाया जाता है ; और

(ग) अब तक की गई जांचों के दौरान अपमिश्रण के कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री नृसिंह मोहन सहन्ती) : (क) सं (ग) खाद्य तेलों में मिलावट को, खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कारवाई करके रोकने का प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है । राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान संक्षेप-समष्टि पर इस आवश्यकता की ओर विशेष रूप से दिलाया गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए आवंटित किए जाने वाले आयातित खाद्य तेल उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से पूर्व-निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उपभोक्ताओं को ही दिए जाएं और ये वाणिज्यिक माध्यमों, जिनके लिए ये नहीं हैं, को न दिए जाएं । उनका ध्यान इस संभावना की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि व्यापारियों के बीच के कुछ असमा-

जिक तत्वों द्वारा वनस्पति में आर. बी. डी. ताड़ का तेल मिलाकर उसे वनस्पति के रूप में बेचा जा सकता है और उनसे यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे का अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे नियमित और अचानक छापों द्वारा ऐसा होने से रोके । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पता लगाए गए मिलावट के मामलों की संख्या और की गई कारवाई के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Allotment of Palmolein and Rapeseed oil to Orissa

6412. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested the Centre for allotment of 1,000 tonnes of palmolein oil and 2,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil per month to meet the requirements; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity of edible oils of both types supplied to the State from the month of October till date and action taken by Government to allot required quota regularly in each month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b) While the State Government of Orissa had requested for allotment of 1000 MTs of Palmolein and 2000 MTs of Rapeseed Oil per month, the monthwise allocations of imported edible oils to all State Governments including Orissa are made on a realistic assessment of their requirements of imported edible oils based on population, demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State and other relevant factors including pace of lifting by the State Government of allocation made earlier.

Total allocations of Palmolein and Rapeseed Oil made to the State Government of Orissa during the period

from October, 1980 to April, 1981 and lifting by it till 21-3-81 are as under.

	Allocation	Lifting
Palmolein	200 Mts	83 MTs
Rapeseed oil	700 MTs	278 MTs

The State Government has been requested to improve its lifting and distribution of allocations already made, and has been assured that all its reasonable requirements of imported oils would continue to be met.

Decline in production of Vanaspati

6413. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of vanaspati has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what remedial measures are being taken or are proposed to be taken not only to arrest the decline in the production but also to increase production of this essential item in the coming months;

(c) what has been the production of vanaspati during each quarter from 1978 onwards against the rated capacity of the mills; and

(d) the quantity of edible oils, sunflower oil and soyabean oil, imported each year during the last four years

upto December, 1980 and also the quantity likely to be imported during 1981 and how much quantity has been given to the vanaspati manufacturers each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c): The production of Vanaspati fluctuates periodically, depending on a number of factors including the demand for the product. A statement showing production during each quarter from 1978 onwards against the rated capacity is given at Annexure I. The same would show that during the year 1980-81 (which is just over), the total production had exceeded 7.47 lakhs tonnes as against a production of 6.18 lakhs tonnes during 1979-80, thus marking an increase of about 21 per cent. A constant coordination takes place between the Government and the vanaspati manufacturers to ensure a steady supply of inputs like imported oils to the industry so as to maintain the production of vanaspati throughout the year.

(d) A statement showing the imports of various edible oils by the S.T.C. during the years beginning 1977 and deliveries to vanaspati manufacturers is given at Annexure II.

As regards imports during 1981-82, their level would depend on the indigenous production, domestic and international price-trends, availability of foreign exchange, and other relevant factors.

Statement I

Quarterly Production of Vanaspati in M.T. as against the rated capacity of 12.91 lakhs M.T. per annum and quarterly capacity of 3,22,800 M.T.

Year	Jan—March	April—June	July—Sept.	Oct.—December
1978	1,48,243	1,61,526	1,69,512	1,77,988
1979	1,69,618	1,56,503	1,54,624	1,56,863
1980	1,50,035	1,76,657	1,79,926	1,99,003
1981*	1,90,538			

*Estimated

Statement II

Imports of soyabean oil and other edible oils during the years 1977 to 1980

1977-78 (April-77-March 1978)

Qty. Mt.

Oil

Soyabean oil	3,83,569.802
Rapeseed oil	1,02,848.567
Crude Palm oil	64,024.075
Groundnut oil	17,310.000
	5,67,752.444

1978-79 (April-78-March-79)

Oil

Soyabean oil	4,37,408
Crude Palm oil	77,506
Rapeseed oil	44,745
RBD Palmolein	10,833
RBD Palm oil	98
	5,70,590

1979-80 (April-79-March-80)

Oil

Soyabean oil	5,41,938
Rapeseed oil	1,61,832
Palm Oil (RBD-PO & CPO)	1,95,653
RBD Palmolein	1,91,277
	10,90,700

1980-81 (April-80-Feb. 81)*

Oil

Soyabean oil	5,06,130
Crude Palm oil	33,159

Rapeseed oil	1,21,421
RBD Palm oil	27,580
RBD Palmolein	2,34,071
Neutralised Palm Oil.	10,470
*Provisional	9,32,831

NB: No sunflower Oil was imported during this period.

The quantities of imported edible oils supplied to the vanaspati manufacturers during those years are given as below :—

Year	Quantity supplied to vanaspati manufacturers in (MTs)
1977-78	4,89,435
1978-79	4,93,917
1979-80	4,74,381
1980-81	6,78,609*

*(Provisional)

Rise in price of Edible oils

(d) if so, to what effect?

6414. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of edible oils have touched a new high in recent months without any justification for the same given by manufacturers or the dealers;

(b) if so, whether he had any dialogue with all concerned with the trade to explain for it;

(c) if not, the reasons for doing so, and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (d) During the recent months, there had been a certain rise in the wholesale price indices of indigenous edible oils like Groundnut oil, Gingelly oil, Kardi oil, Cottonseed oil etc. The Price-level has however, been fluctuating.

The rise in edible oil prices may be mainly attributed to a fall in the production of edible oil-seeds during

1980. The shortfall in production encouraged speculative forces to operate, contributing to the bullish tendencies in oil prices and to that extent, the price rise is not justified.

Discussions have taken place with representative sections of the Oils Industry, during which the need to maintain the prices of edible oils at a reasonable level was strongly urged upon all concerned. The Vanaspathi manufacturers had agreed to maintain a price discipline during the immediate pre-Budget period, and the dialogue with them is continuing. The prices of Mustard oil and Cotton-seeds oil have also come down from the earlier peaks.

Export and Import by NAFED

6415. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export and import made by the NAFED during the last year; and

(b) the details of profit earned by NAFED during the last year, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Provisional details of exports and imports as reported by NAFED are given in Statement:

(b) The audit of accounts of NAFED for the year 1979-80 (ending 30-6-1980) is still in progress; the final details would be available after the audit is completed.

Statement

FOREIGN TRADE OF NAFED

(Co-operative Year 1979-80)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

COMMODITY

1979-80
(PROVISIONAL)

A. EXPORT

1. Onions	1536.82
2. Potatoes	40.36
3. Groundnut (HPS)	1016.76
4. Nigerseed	509.00
5. Sesamum Seed	817.25
6. Spices	6.51
7. Processed fruits and Vegetables	8.90
8. Deoiled Cake (on Govt. Account)	344.66
9. Oilseed & Oilcake (Joint Venture)	317.12

Total 7412.88

B. IMPORT

1. Fresh Fruit	450.00
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TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE

7862.88

STD Service between Delhi and.. Towns in West Bengal

6417. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and cities in West Bengal connected by STD with Delhi presently with their code numbers; and

(b) the plans for extension of STD service between Delhi and other towns in West Bengal during 1981, 1982 and 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of towns and cities in West Bengal connected by STD with Delhi are 15 and their code numbers are as follows:—

1. Kharagpur—0321
2. Haldia (a) Industries 03224

(b) Township—032248

3. Burdwan—0342
4. Siliguri—0353
5. Asansol—0341
6. Raniganj—03447
7. Bahula—03442
8. Jamuria—03443
9. Rupnarainpur—03444
10. Burnpur—03448
11. Neamatpur—03445
12. Barakar—03446
13. Durgapur—0343
14. Andal—03441 (Incoming only).
15. Calcutta—033.

(b) It has been planned to extend STD service between Delhi and 9 more towns in West Bengal during 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Places in West Bengal connected with other Places in India through S.T.D.

6418. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places in West Bengal so far connected by STD with other places of India and their STD code number; and

(b) the number of places to be connected during the current year with their STD code number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of places in West Bengal so far connected by STD with other places of India are 15 and their STD code numbers are as follows:

1. Andal—03441 (Incoming only)
2. Asansol—0341
3. Bahula—03442
4. Barakar—03446
5. Burdwan—0342
6. Burnpur—03448
7. Calcutta—033
8. Durgapur—0343
9. Haldia (a) Industries—03224
- (b) Township—032248
10. Jamuria—03443
11. Kharagpur—0321
12. Neamatpur—03445
13. Raniganj—03447
14. Rupnarainpur—03444
15. Siliguri—0353.

(b) No additional station in West Bengal is expected to be so connected by STD during the year 1981.

Water supply in Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi

6419. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the water supply to Government quarters in Sector XII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi during 1 to 2 p.m. has been discontinued since February last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the supply is likely to be restored as it is causing considerable hardship to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI. BHUSHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) Water supply to these quarters between 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. was discontinued temporarily since 24-2-1981, due to a major break-down in the motor of the main pump feeding water to the overhead tank.

(c) Continuous water supply has been restored since 31-3-81.

Handling of imported fertiliser at Ports

6420. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handling of imported fertilisers at Port, done by Food Corporation of India till recently has been handed over to other agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any comparative analysis was made in regard to expenditure incurred by the various agencies in handling this work and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The work of handling imported non-potassic fertilisers at various ports and distribution of the same in the interior, which used to be done only by the Food Corporation of India up to middle of 1978, is now being done by some indigenous fertiliser manufacturers as well as by India Potash Limited, in addition to Food Corporation of India.

(b) Some of the important reasons for introducing multi-agency system for handling and distribution of imported non-potassic fertilisers are as follows:

(i) With the increase in import of fertilisers, it became necessary to press into service other agencies at more number of ports to cope up with the work of handling and distribution.

(ii) Indigenous fertilisers manufacturers and Indian Potash Limited have their own net-work of distribution and marketing organisations.

(iii) These agencies have their promotional organisations consisting of technical personnel for providing necessary advice to farmers.

(c) The expenditure incurred by various agencies depends on the ports at which fertilisers are handled, areas in which fertilisers are to be distributed, etc. Their expenditure, therefore, is not strictly comparable. However, multi-agency approach has resulted in overall savings in expenditure to the Government for handling and distribution of imported non-potassic fertilisers.

Correction in Post fixation of aided School Teachers

6421. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of aided schools under the East District Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration who have made representations for making corrections in their post-fixation for the year 1980-81 but the same has not been made so far.

(b) the action taken by the Directorate of Education to make the corrections without further delay; and

(c) whether these aided schools have been allowed to draw the salary of affected employees until the corrections have been made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, no aided school under the East District of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, has made such a representation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Provision of wash basin and fans in Mandir Marg Quarters

6422. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide Wash Basin as well as three fans attached to every room in Type-II quarters of D Block, DIZ area Mandir Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is a long standing demand made by the residents of these quarters; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has no proposal to provide these amenities since these are not permissible under the approved scale of amenities.

Drinking water facilities in Mizoram

6423. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central financial assistance allocated for overall improvement of supply of drinking water in Aizawl, Capital of Mizoram in 1978-79;

(b) whether Government are aware that inspite of huge amount of money given by the Centre to improve Aizawl town water supply, there has been acute shortage of water supply to the town till date; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

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.

Imbalance in allotment of grants to Universities

6424. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Universities with the total number of students therein in the country, and out of this how many are Central Universities and the number of their students;

(b) out of the total grants given by the Universities Grants Commission, what is the percentage granted to Central Universities during last three years; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to remove the imbalance, if any, in the allotment of grants by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Out of the 119 Universities, including institutions deemed to be Universities, in 1979-80,

7 were Central Universities. The total enrolment in the teaching departments of all these Universities in 1979-80 was 3,14,269 of which the number in Central Universities was 46,477.

(b) The number of Universities in receipt of development grants from the University Grants Commission till 1979-80 was 90. During the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, the 7 Central Universities received 21.79 per cent, 27.09 per cent and 21.23 per cent respectively of the total development-grants-disbursed by the University Grants Commission.

(c) The Commission provides 100 per cent development grants to Central Universities for their programmes including campus development, medical education, hospitals etc. During the years under reference, the development grants to Central Universities also included the initial establishment expenditure of the North Eastern Hill University and the University of Hyderabad. The State Universities receive development grants from State Governments for campus development and also for certain other programmes on a sharing basis with the University Grants Commission. In view of this funding pattern, it would not be correct to speak of an "imbalance" in the allotment of grants. Further, the extent of development support from the Commission for various Universities is determined on the stage of development of each University, the type, nature and level of programmes offered by it, the enrolment in different courses and other allied factors. There is no proposal under consideration for payment of development grants to all Universities on the same basis without taking these factors into account.

Development of vacant acquired areas of Triloky Colony, New Delhi

6425. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the authorities in the development and utilisation of the vacant acquired areas of Triloky Colony (Bapu Park), Kotla Mubarak Pur, New Delhi and when the development is likely to be completed;

(b) when the said area is likely to be utilised for community facilities; and

(c) the progress made in providing civic amenities of water and sewage to the residents of the released portion of the said colony and how soon it is likely to be provided with these facilities?

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

Qualification for Post of Research Associates in NCERT

6426. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the qualifications permitted for the post of Research Associates in the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi;

(b) whether Master's degree with second class is essential; and

(c) if so, how many of the existing Research Associates possess Master's degree with second class?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The qualifications prescribed for the post of Research Associates in NCERT are the same as those prescribed by UGC for the post of Lecturer. The minimum qualifications prescribed by

UGC for the post of Lecturer are given in the Annexure.

(c) Thirty three out of thirty six Research Associates possess Master's degree with second class.

Statement

Minimum qualifications prescribed for recruitment to the posts of University Lecturers

(a) A Doctor's degree or research work of an equally high standard; and

(b) consistently good academic record with 1st or high 2nd class (B in the seven point scale) Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign university. Having regard to the need for developing inter-disciplinary programmes, the degrees in (a) and (b) above may be in relevant subjects.

Provided that if the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either from his thesis or from his published work is of very high standard, it may relax any of the qualifications prescribed in (b) above.

Provided further that if a candidate possessing a Doctor's degree or equivalent research work is not available or is not considered suitable, a person possessing a consistently good academic record (weightage being given to M. Phil. or equivalent degree or research work of quality) may be appointed provided he has done research work for at least two years or has practical experience in a research laboratory/organisation on the condition that he will have to obtain a Doctor's degree or given evidence of research work of equivalent high standard within five years of his appointment, failing which he will not be able to earn future increments until he fulfils these requirements.

Low price for inferior quality of Jute

6427. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has before it a proposal to recommend the statutory minimum prices of raw jute in such a way that growers have a distinct disincentive in producing the inferior grades of fibre.

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands;

(c) whether there is abundant availability of low grade fibre while the better varieties remain perennially in short supply; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to eliminate low grade jute production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Agricultural Prices Commission did not receive any such proposal for the consideration.

(c) A large portion of jute growing regions in the country suffers from inadequate retting facilities which contributes to the poor quality of fibre and consequently better qualities of fibre are reported to be in short supply.

(d) Government is making efforts to promote the production of better quality jute fibre through the extension of facilities for retting and encouraging the cultivation of superior varieties.

Position of SC/ST in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6428. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4566 on the 26th

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

March, 1973 regarding position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and State:

(a) the various measures taken thereafter to improve the recruitment position of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

(b) the total number of teachers at present in each of the three existing categories and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal for special recruitment to make up the deficiency within a time-limit; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are assessed in interviews on relaxed

standards. All Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who possess the prescribed minimum qualifications are now called for interview, irrespective of the marks obtained by them in evaluation of applications, though earlier only relaxation of 5 marks was given to them. All Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are generally interviewed in a separate session so that they are not judged in comparison with general candidates. Further, the grades obtained by the candidates belonging to these communities in interview are enhanced by one stage.

(b) The total number of Primary Teachers (PRTs), Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) and Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) working in the Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the Union Territory of Delhi and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them, are given below:

Category of teachers	Total number of teachers	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
PRTs	254	4	2
TGTs	231	1	1
PGTs	150	1	1

(c) Efforts are made to recruit the maximum number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved vacancies. As a further step in this direction, it is proposed to issue an advertisement inviting applications exclusively from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for the posts of teachers in all the Regions.

(d) Does not arise.

Extinction of Chousingha (Four Horned Antelope)

6429. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chousingha (the only four-horned antelope in the world) is confined to small tracts and their number is dwindling and

(b) if so, what special measures Government propose to take to preserve and develop the number of this unique animal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) While it is true that the population of Chousingha has declined considerably over the years, it is still found in many parts of India.

(b) Chousingha has been included in Scheduled I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby extending full legal protection from hunting, which includes killing, capturing, trapping, poisoning or injuring. Trade or commerce is also not permissible for this wild animal or any product thereof. In addition, steps taken in favour of wildlife conservation in general are also bound to help in protecting and conserving the Chousingha.

Irrigation Projects from Karnataka Pending Clearance

6430. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Central Water Commission regarding the Western Ghats and other irrigation project development scheme in the State of Karnataka has been received for technical examination and clearance by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, which are the taluks that have been included in the said scheme; and

(c) the criteria for such selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such Report has so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Tube-Wells Sanctioned for Karnataka With World Bank Assistance

6431. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of State tube-wells sanctioned for small farmers in Karnataka under the irrigation schemes financed with World Bank assistance;

(b) the amount of assistance given by World Bank for the purpose;

(c) whether the funds under this programme are being spent through the Central Irrigation Department; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) So far as this Ministry is aware, there is no irrigation scheme for the construction of State tube-wells for small farmers in Karnataka financed with the World Bank assistance.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Opening of Post Offices in Haryana

6432. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened in Haryana during 1980; and

(b) the number of post offices to be opened during 1981 District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 14 Post Offices were opened in Haryana during the year 1980.

(b) The targets have not yet been finalised.

Construction Work of Ozarkhed Dam

6433. SHRI Z. M. KHANDOLE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the fact that the construction works of the Ozarkhed Dam in Dindori Taluka of Nasik District (Maharashtra) has been slowed down due to paucity of funds although the project is in tribal area and is also going to benefit mostly the S. T. Agriculturists; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have any plan to help the Government of Maharashtra so that this Dam is completed and its benefits made available to the tribals at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) It has been reported by Maharashtra Government that the work of Ozarkhed Dam was delayed partly on account of the increase in the scope of work and partly due to slow progress of work by the Contractor. The State Government is now executing the work departmentally, and expect to complete the balance works by June, 1982. The State Government have not sought any assistance from the Centre.

Study of National Rural Employment Programme in Tamil Nadu

6434. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has investigated the working of 'Food for Work Programme' in Tamil Nadu after submitting the interim report;

(c) if not, whether the Commission the organisation; and

(c) if not, whether the Commission would take steps to investigate the

working of the programme in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Tamil Nadu was not amongst the ten States covered by the Evaluation Study of 'Food for Work' Programme. Hence, Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has recorded no findings in respect of the programme in this State.

(c) There is for the present no proposal to evaluate the performance of the programme in Tamil Nadu.

P. C. O's and C.O's

6435. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the category stations for the provision of (i) PCO's (ii) COs recognised by the Government on a priority basis;

(b) whether the list would be revised to include the term group of villages within a radius of 3 Kms' in hilly areas, as have a population of 3,000 or above, in view of the scattered populations and different geographical terrain in these areas; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The list of category stations is given below:—

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional headquarters.
3. Tehsil headquarters.
4. Sub-Tehsil headquarters.
5. Block headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 500 or more in ordinary areas and

2500 or more in hilly and backward areas.

7. Places with police stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

8. Out of way places, i.e., a place not having a Telephone exchange within a radial distance of 40 Kms (for PCOs) and a place not having Telegraph office within a radial distance of 20 Kms (for COs).

9. Tourist/Pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power projects site/townships.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Buffer Stock of Fertilizers

6436. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the buffer stock of fertilizers on each of first of January from 1975 to 1981; and

(b) what was the consumption of the same during the above years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The stocks of fertilisers with the Central Fertilizer Pool as on 1st January, 1975, 1st January, 1976, 1st January, 1977, 1st January, 1978, 1st January, 1979, 1st January, 1980 and 1st January, 1981 were as follows:

	figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)
	N+P+K
1st January, 1975	2.55
1st January, 1976	3.11
1st January, 1977	7.97
1st January, 1978	7.37
1st January, 1979	3.99
1st January, 1980	5.51
1st January, 1981	7.04

(b) The following quantities of fertilisers were consumed during the above years:

	(figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)
	N+P+K
1975-76	28.94
1976-77	34.11
1977-78	42.86
1978-79	51.17
1979-80	52.56
1980-81 (Estimated)	55.76

Wood-Based Industry under Andaman and Nicobar Forest Development and Plantation Corporation

6437. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Forest Development and Plantation Corporation has commenced functioning;

(b) whether the Corporation propose to instal two wood-based industries particularly plywood factories in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands either in public sector or Joint/private sector;

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to promote a number of small ventures like match splint, tea chests and plywood factories instead of having big venture for generating more employment; and

(e) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) There is a proposal from the Corporation to establish one wood-based complex comprising of plywood and veneer factory, Saw mill and particle board in the Joint Sector for Little Andaman.

(c) The proposal is under examination of the Government of India and is awaiting clearance.

(d) The Andaman and Nicobar Forest Development Corporation has been set up and given the responsibility to promote wood-based industries in their project area. Government will consider the proposals of the Corporation when received.

(e) The Corporation has already initiated action to prepare feasibility

reports for establishment of various wood-based industries, viz; integrated wood working and joinery Unit, knock down wooden furniture, compressed, laminated and densified wood products, lumber core products, slicing and veneering Unit, medium density fibre board, particle Board plant, activated charcoal, wood tar and other wood distillation products, plastic impregnated wood pulp & tanning bark extraction unit.

HUDCO Housing Project for Bangalore Development Authority

6438. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project was sanctioned through HUDCO to build houses at Kumaraswami Layout (near Bana Shankasi) (Bangalore) for low income group persons;

(b) if so, when the scheme was sanctioned and when it is to be completed;

(c) the number of houses to be built and the amount involved; and

(d) when the allottees will be able to occupy the houses?

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

(b) the said scheme was sanctioned on 4-7-77 and it was to be completed by 31-3-1979.

(c) 1,000 houses for Economically Weaker Sections were sanctioned and the total cost of the project is Rs. 77.48 lakhs.

(d) The project is being implemented by the Bangalore Development Authority. As per the progress report for the period ending 31st December, 1980, received by HUDCO, 612 houses were at an advanced stage of construction and the remaining ones at different stages. The implementing agency

has been urged by HUDCO to complete the scheme at the earliest. No firm date of allotment of houses for occupation, which is within the per-view of the Bangalore Development Authority, can be indicated at this stage.

Master Plan for Development of River Vansadhara

6439. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the Government of Orissa to prepare a Master Plan for the development of river Vansadhara and its adjoining smaller rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that no such programme has been drawn up by the Government of Orissa;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures to be undertaken by the State Government in the year 1981-82 as per the suggestion of the Centre on river Vansadhara;

(e) the survey and investigation work included in the current financial year and the names of the tributary rivers therefor; and

(f) the funds provided by the State for Master Plan of river Vansadhara and the time fixed for the completion of the project report therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (f) It has been suggested to the State Government that a Master Plan be prepared for Vansadhara river development and its adjoining small rivers by providing storage reservoirs and soil conservation works. The State Government has informed that for this purpose, some projects have been identified, of which Bondapili Harabhangi and Badnalla projects are

under execution and Sambiri, Kodama, Lihadi-Kanajodi reservoir schemes are under investigations. A number of other projects are also being planned for future investigations. The State Government has further intimated that Vansadhara being an inter-State river, the matter has been proposed for discussion with Andhra Pradesh Government and so provision of funds and fixing time frame at this stage is not possible.

Investment Needed to Save Farm Produce From Rotting

6440. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any estimate of the investment needed to save the farm produce from rotting; and

(b) if so, what and the additional storage capacity proposed to be created particularly in the surplus States like Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The Expert Committee on storage of agricultural produce in rural areas appointed by the Government of India, recommended creation of an additional storage capacity of two million tonnes over a period of 5 years for storage of agricultural produce at the village level.

In addition a storage capacity of about 7 million tonnes is proposed to be built by the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing and State Warehousing Corporations during the VI Five Year Plan (1980-85) in surplus as also in consuming States. The additional requirements in the main surplus States such as Punjab will be an importance consideration in deciding on location of this capacity. Besides this a Central Sector Scheme 'Save Grain Campaign' has been launched to educate and motivate the farmer to use scientific techniques to save the farm produce from rotting.

Nursery and Primary Schools for Blind

6441. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the nursery and primary schools for the blind, deaf and mute children set up or proposed to be set up by the Delhi Administration during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): The following two schools are run by the Delhi Administration for the blind and deaf and mute:—

(i) Government School for the Blind Boys, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

(ii) Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf, Ferozshah Kotla, Delhi.

The present strength of students in Blind School is 20 in primary classes and in Deaf School the number of deaf and mute students in nursery classes is 312 and in Primary classes is 179. One more School for the deaf and mute is proposed to be set up during year 1981-82 for 50 students in trans-Jamuna area Delhi and the strength of students will be raised to 100 in subsequent year.

Maintenance and Repairs to Quarters in Dev Nagar, New Delhi

6442. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quarters No. E-377 to E-402 in Dev Nagar were got vacated in December, 1979 for renovation;

(b) whether the renovation work is still incomplete even after 15 months; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether only patch plastering is being done in spite of the fact that the quarters are in a dilapidated condition and require complete re-plastering;

(d) the loss of revenue to Government on account of quarters remaining vacant for a long time;

(e) the amount spent/likely to be spent on each quarter for such renovation; and

(f) steps being taken to get the renovation work done properly and expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Vacant quarters were made available to CPWD for renovation on different dates between 13-10-79 to 5-4-80.

(b) Renovation work has since been completed.

(c) Only patch plastering was required and the same has been done.

(d) Renovation of quarters can be done only after they are got vacated. As such the non-recovery of rent for these quarters for the above period should not be considered as a loss.

(e) Expenditure incurred per quarter is Rs. 8,800/- approximately.

(f) Work has been completed.

Repairs of Quarters in Raja Bazar, New Delhi

6443. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government in repairing/replastering of type 'C' quarters in Raja Bazar, New Delhi during 1980;

(b) whether Government propose to demolish these quarters which were repaired very recently by incurring huge expenditure;

(c) if so, the reasons for taking such hasty decision immediately after getting them repaired;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this behalf; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) An amount of Rs. seven thousand approx. was spent in repairing/replastering the type 'E' quarters (equivalent to type III) in Raja Bazar, New Delhi.

(b) There is no immediate proposal to demolish the quarters but as per the redevelopment plan of the area a CGHS dispensary building is to come up at this site. The quarters would be demolished only at the time of construction of CGHS dispensary.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The representation called for reconsideration of the decision to demolish these quarters.

The issues raised in the representation would be given due consideration before the quarters are finally demolished

Lay out Plans of Sagarpur Colony, Delhi

6444. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lay-out plan of Sagarpur West, Sagarpur East and Sagarpur Main is still under examination by the Technical Committee of Municipal Corporation of Delhi since the Janata Party rule;

(b) whether the Technical Committee has not finalised its report; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to regularise this colony keeping in view of the civic amenities for this thickly populated area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that regularisation plan of Sagarpur West and Sagarpur East is under reference to the Technical Committee constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi since 6.10.80 for technical scrutiny. The name of Sagarpur Main does not, however, figure in the list of unauthorised colonies prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. This colony is located in the agricultural use zone as per Master Plan of Delhi. The Technical Committee has decided that colonies falling within the urbanisable limits may be taken up first and those falling in Agricultural Green Belt be taken up later.

(c) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

Facilities for Handicapped Persons

6445. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether it is a fact the Government are celebrating the International year of Handicapped if so, the facilities extended for their welfare with regard to reservation in employment and allotment of houses and shops and commercial plots etc., and whether any gazette notification has been issued to this effect by the Government; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Government is observing the year 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons.

There are orders reserving 3 per cent of vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts/services (1 per cent for the blind, 1 per cent for the deaf and 1 per cent for the orthopaedically handicapped) for the handicapped persons. Orders were issued vide Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum Number 39016/6/77-Establishment (C) dated 4th November, 1977 and subsequent Office Memorandum Number 39016/20/80-Establishment (C), dated 30th December, 1980 in respect of posts in Government of India and vide Bureau of Public Enterprises Office Memorandum Number BPE/GI. 006/78/MAN/2(68)/76-BPE (GM-I), dated 30th March, 1978 in respect of posts in the Public Sector Undertakings.

As regards facilities of allotment of houses, shops and commercial plots etc., information is being collected.

Professional Examination for Diploma Holders Architects

6446. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Architects is planning to conduct professional examination for Diploma holders Architects, equivalent to degree;

(b) if so, the progress in this direction to enable Architect diploma holders to obtain degree in architecture; and

(c) if not, the steps which Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Indian Institute of Architects proposes to hold professional examination for Diploma holders who have at least 3 years professional experience leading to the Associateship of the Institute. At present Associateship is given to

only degree holders. The first such examination is likely to be held in September-October, 1981.

Activities in regional colleges at N.C.E.R.T.

6447. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four Regional Colleges established by the NCERT have Agriculture farms attached to them since the beginning and post graduation in Agriculture Education is being continued for one or two students;

(b) if so, how many of them run dairy, poultry, bee keeping and kitchen garden activities economically feasible;

(c) how many of them have gobar gas plant established and how many have maintained a gobar gas plant; and

(d) whether any of them contributed to nearby village improvement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Regional Colleges of Education established by NCERT at Ajmer, Bhopal and Mysore are attached with agriculture farms since the beginning. The Regional College of Education at Bhubaneswar has no attached agriculture farm. It has students plots for work experience programmes.

No Post-graduate course in Agriculture Education is being run by the Regional Colleges.

(b) All the four Colleges organise dairy, poultry and kitchen garden activities for instructional purposes in work experience and socially useful productive work and they are fairly economically feasible. The Regional College of Education,

Bhubaneswar, however, does not have poultry activities.

(c) The Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer and Bhubaneswar have and maintain gobar gas plants.

(d) The Regional College of Education at Ajmer provides consultancy services to near-by farmers and organises programmes on crop improvement, etc. The Krishi Gyan Kendra utilises the College farm. The Regional College of Education at Mysore has adopted ten villages in Nanjangud Taluk. Farmers' sons and teachers in the villages are trained in horticulture, and, they in turn associate the community to propagate such activities. Out-of-School youth of the M.K. Halli village near Mysore are trained in Scientific Agriculture for promoting improved farming in the villages.

Loan against P.L.I. Policies

6448. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI CHANDRA PAL
SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the probable time by which loan against P.L.I. policies is granted to the applicants;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain P.L.I. policy holders applied for loan in New Delhi Circle against their policies in October, 1980 and the payment to them has not been made so far;

(c) if so, the number of such cases as well as the dates of their applications since when they are pending; and

(d) the reasons for the delay and the action taken against the officials found responsible for the delay and

the time by which the payment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Ordinarily within seven days after receipt provided the application is complete in all respects.

(b) Loans in respect of applications received in October, 1980 have been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Implementations of Irrigation scheme of Karnataka

6449. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of irrigation schemes being implemented by the State Government of Karnataka for utilising the waters of Cauvery and its subsidiaries without the express approval of the Central Government and Central Planning Commission;

(b) when the work of modernisation of the delta area with the World Bank aid will start; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in constituting the Cauvery Valley Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The following Irrigation Schemes in the Cauvery basin, not yet approved by the Planning Commission, are under implementation by the Government of Karnataka:

Major

Medium

- (1) Kabini
- (2) Harangi
- (3) Hemavathy
- (4) KRS Right Bank Varuna Canal,

- (1) Surarnavathy
- (2) Arkavathy
- (3) Naddur Amanikere
- (4) Iggalur Anicut
- (5) Chiklihole
- (6) Uduthorehalla

(b) The modernisation of Cauvery Delta Project is tentatively included in the pipeline of projects for World Bank assistance during the fiscal year 1984.

(c) In the Understanding reached in August, 1976 among States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, it was also envisaged to constitute the Cauvery Valley Authority. A number of meetings were thereafter convened at technical level as well as at Chief Ministers level to ratify the 1976 understanding; but no settlement could be arrived at. In the last meeting held in December, 1980, it was agreed that the States might suggest amendments and modifications in the 1976 understanding and the approach adopted therein, after which another meeting of Chief Ministers would be convened.

Seniority list of Female P.G.Ts.

6450. SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had appointed 97 female PGTs in the scale of Rs. 775—Rs. 1000 on substantive basis with effect from 5th September, 1971.

(b) whether any seniority list of this category has so far been finalised and issued; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that any subsequent revision/finalisation of seniority list in the lower scale of

Rs. 550—Rs. 900 will not affect those who had relinquished its lien on 5th September, 1971;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some of the officiating female PGTs who are neither confirmed in scale Rs. 500—Rs. 900 nor in scale Rs. 775—Rs. 1000 or confirmed in scale Rs. 550—Rs. 900 only are being now sought to be treated as senior to those already appointed on substantive basis in 1971; and

(e) if so, under what rules this is being done?

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

(b) and (c) The Delhi Administration have reported that the rules regulating seniority envisage a single list of appointees to a group of posts created for work of the same nature. Whether appointed to the selection grade or not, such appointees continued to be in the same group and are subject to the operation of the relevant rules relating to seniority. The seniority list of PGT (Female) has been finalised;

(d) and (e) The seniority list of PGT (Female) was revised in accordance with a judgement of the Delhi High Court.

Transfer of Technical Senior Secondary School, Kashmiri Gate

6451. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Directorate of Delhi Administration is running Technical Senior Secondary Schools at Kashmiri Gate and Okhla;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to transfer these schools from the Education Directorate to the Technical Department; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and time likely to be taken to hand over the control of these schools to the Technical Department?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Technical difficulties in exercising control and supervision over the two Technical Schools under the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the Rules made thereunder have led to the decision to transfer control of these institutions back to the Directorate of Technical Education Delhi Administration. The transfer is likely to be made with effect from the academic year 1981-82.

Setting up of central sankrit university at sanskrit college, Madras

6452. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of the Central Government to set up a Central Sanskrit University at the Sanskrit College, Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Award of research fellowships by J. N. University

6453. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Jawaharlal Nehru University Research Scholars were awarded research fellowships from various institutions including JNU since the inception of the University as on 1st March, 1981;

(b) the total amount incurred on this account till last semester;

(c) how many among them submitted their Ph. D. thesis/M. Phil. MPS dissertations, year-wise break up;

(d) action Government propose to take against students who did not complete their research programme, even though fellowships were awarded; and

(e) whether Government propose to recover the money from such scholars?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University 222 Junior Research Fellowships have been instituted by the University Grants Commission at the University. Besides, 20 fellowships and 6 fellowships have been instituted by various State Governments and Endowment Trusts, respectively. Some students were awarded fellowships directly by University Grants Commission, Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Social Science

Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research etc. and the exact figure is not readily available; however, 30 fellowships have been awarded directly by University Grants Commission to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students on All-India basis. In addition to this, 57 students are receiving fellowships

from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,91,37,827/- has been incurred on fellowships by the University since its inception till December, 1980.

(c) The year-wise break up of students including those who are in receipt of fellowships, who completed their Ph. D. etc. is as below:—

Year	Ph. D.	M. Phil.	M. P. S.
1970	5		
1971	9		
1972	12	23	
1973	7	53	
1974	13	84	
1975	13	47	6
1976	11	77	
1977	35	124	11
1978	36	93	8
1979	36	161	2
1980	43	126	5
Total:	220	788	32

(d) The fellowships are governed by the rules framed by the University Grants Commission, which do not provide for refund of fellowships amount by students who do not complete their research programme.

(e) Does not arise.

Le., loading of foodgrains in wagons by F. C. I. Officials

(a) whether some officials of Food Corporation of India have been found involved in less loading of wheat and other foodgrains in the wagons causing heavy loss to Railways; and

(b) if so, the number of officials of Food Corporation of India arrested during the last 3 years and the nature of action taken against them?

6454. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

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

(b) Two officials of Food Corporation of India had been arrested during the last three years. They have been suspended and the matter is under Police investigation.

Allocation for NAEP

6455. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation for National Adults Education Programme for 1981-82 have been reduced; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The following allocations for Adult Education have been made in the Annual Plan (1981-82) in the Central and State Sectors;

	Annual Plan outlay (1981-82) (Rs. in lakhs)
Central Sector	900.00
State Sector	1122.55
Total:	2022.55

There have been no reductions in the outlays for 1981-82 proposed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Some reductions in the outlays proposed by the State Governments have been made; but, the final picture will emerge only after State Plan budgets for 1981-82 are finalised.

Hiring of A-16/10, Vasant Vihar by Ministry

6456. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the building A-16/10, Vasant Vihar has been hired by the Ministry of Defence for housing their service personnel;

(b) whether it is also a fact the said building has not been granted the Occupancy Certificate by the

Competent Authority namely, DDA on account of having been constructed on superficial foundations on the filled land because of which its lease has also been cancelled by the DDA under the terms of lease;

(c) if so, whether the valuable lives of the service personnel have been endangered by housing them in such unsafe and dangerous buildings; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against the owner?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The building has been on hire with the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Because of deviations in the structure constructed at site, no occupancy/completion certificate has been issued by the DDA to the owner of this Plot, and the sub-lease has been cancelled.

(c) The Ministry of Defence have reported that on inspection it has been found that many cracks have developed in the walls of its rear portion due to which it was not thought advisable to continue its occupation by any service officer. Action is being taken by the Defence Ministry to dehire the house.

(d) The DDA has already cancelled the sub-lease and also advised the owner of the plot to make necessary rectification of the deviations done in the construction of the building.

Aid to Nanjheel integrated project

6457. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Nanjheel Integrated Project for Health and Development was given aid of Rs. 198 lakhs;

(b) what connections this project has with the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the medical doctor incharge of this project is getting fantastic remuneration;

(d) whether Government have enquired if the money given to it was being properly utilised; and

(e) if not, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Nanjheel Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development has received foreign assistance of Rs. 27,03,570.25. In accordance with the information furnished by NIRPHAD, they have, in

addition, received Rs. 1,78,297.43 assistance from within the country.

(b) It is an affiliated member of the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development.

(c) As per information received from NIRPHAD, the medical doctor incharge is in receipt of a remuneration of Rs. 3,900 per month.

(d) No specific instance of any mis-utilisation of funds received from abroad by this Association has been brought to the notice of Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Inoperative amount of Money in Post Office Saving Banks

6458. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount is standing as in operative in various Post Office Saving Banks;

(b) if so, the total amount in the Post Office Saving Banks as on 28th February, 1981, State-wise; and

(c) what steps Government are taking or propose to take for the disposal of the said amount?

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

(b) The information, on Postal Circle-basis as on 31-3-80, the latest available, is given in the statement. Information State-wise is not readily available.

(c) A Savings Bank account in which there has not been a deposit or withdrawal for six complete years is termed a silent account, which is an operational device for avoiding infructuous work. The outstanding

balance shown in the Annexure represents the aggregate balance in such accounts. These accounts subsist in the name of the depositors, who

can on application revive and operate on them, any time. Therefore the Government can not dispose of the amount.

Statement

Statement showing the circle-wise deposits in PO S. B. in silent accounts as on 31-3-1980.

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Amount outstanding as on 31st March, 1980 in silent accounts.
		Rs.
1.	Andhra	93,10,335.90
2.	Bihar	2,28,45,573.87
3.	Delhi	96,58,840.71
4.	Gujarat	6,64,94,263.75
5.	Maharashtra	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,02,69,921.67
7.	Kerala	73,70,201.89
8.	Karnataka	42,14,144.76
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,10,92,076.49
10.	Rajasthan	
11.	North Eastern	49,83,096.03
12.	North Western	3,29,64,816.96
13.	Orissa	86,91,469.78
14.	Tamilnadu	1,57,81,115.38
15.	Uttar Pradesh	7,61,93,920.68
16.	West Bengal	3,27,79,863.62
Total		31,26,49,641.49

Recruitment in Mother Dairy through Private Agencies ..

6459. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that, in contravention of its rules and instructions for employment of staff through Employment Exchanges,

Mother Dairy, Delhi, has not been following these rules;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in contravention of instruction of Bureau of Public Enterprises the Mother Dairy has been employing staff through private agencies thereby not making payment to the workers but to these employment agencies who have been making enormous profits in the bargain by giving substandard

wages and by withholding other obligatory benefits to the workers; and

(c) If so, whether Government propose to take immediate corrective steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Mother Dairy Delhi is being run by the National Dairy Development Board. While it notifies its vacancies to the Employment Exchange, it also arranges simultaneous insertion of advertisement in newspapers in respect of posts of a technical nature in order to ensure that in the event of suitable candidates not being available through Employment Exchange, the posts can be filled up when required, in the interest of smooth running of the Dairy which is supplying an essential commodity.

(b) The Dairy has a regular staff of 475 employees. Only in relation to packing of milk in poly packs and unloading and transportation of milk from the Railway siding to the Dairy, it has awarded the work on contract basis to agencies since the work does not warrant the employment, on a full time basis of regular staff by the dairy.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत सरकार, मद्रास, फरीदाबाद
के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्कूल तथा
अस्पताल के भवन

6460. श्री रोल लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नाले के पास स्थित 24 एकड़
भूमि, जो 1961 से खाली पड़ी है, पर
भारत सरकार मद्रास, फरीदाबाद के
कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिये स्कूल तथा
हस्पताल के भवन का निर्माण करने के

लिये एक योजना तैयार की गयी थी, किन्तु
इसे अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया
गया है;

(ख) क्या बाहरी लोग इस भूमि पर
अवैध रूप से खेती कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या रेजीडेंट्स वेलफेयर एसो-
सिएशन ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि
उपयुक्त भूमि का आवंटन एक निर्धारित
दर से कर्मचारियों को कर दिया जाय
जिनके पास अपनी निजी अथवा सरकारी
भूमि अथवा आवास नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या
निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है और इसे
कब लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) भारत
सरकार मद्रास, फरीदाबाद के कर्म-
चारियों के कल्याणार्थ स्कूल एवं अस्पताल
भवनों के निर्माण की योजना पर एक समय
विचार किया गया था परन्तु उसका अनु-
मोदन नहीं किया गया था ।

(ख) यह सत्य है कि बाहरी लोगों द्वारा
मद्रास से संबंधित भूमि के एक भाग पर
खेती की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) इस अनुरोध पर अभी तक कोई
निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

उर्वरक की मांग

6461. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
वर्ष 1975 से 1980 तक की अवधि के
दौरान, वर्षवार देश में उर्वरक की प्रत्येक
किस्म के उत्पादन को तुलना में उनकी मांग
कितनी-कितनी थी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामी-
नाथन): पोषक तत्वों के रूप में तीन प्रकार
के उर्वरक हैं अर्थात् नाइट्रोजनीय, फास्फेटिक
तथा पोटाशीय उर्वरक । पोटाशीय उर्वरक
का देशी उत्पादन नहीं होता है । 1975-
76 से 1980-81 की अवधि के दौरान
तीनों प्रकार के उर्वरकों की कुल खपत तथा

नाइट्रोजनीय और फास्फोरिक उर्वरकों का
उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :-

(पोषक तत्व के रूप में
आंकड़े लाख मीटरी

वर्ष	रूपत	टन में) उत्पादन
(एन+पी+के)	(एन+पी)	
1975-76	28.94	18.55
1976-77	34.11	23.80
1977-78	42.86	26.70
1978-79	51.17	29.40
1979-80	52.56	29.83
1980-81	55.76	29.70
(अनुमानित)		

**Fixation of Licensed Capacity of
Wheat Roller Flour Mills by D.G.T.D.**

6462. PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the
registered licensed capacity of wheat
roller flour mills is fixed by the Direc-
torate General of Technical Develop-
ment;

(b) whether Government are aware
that Annapurna and Bahgabasi and
one more mill in West Bengal have
augmented their capacity to corner
allocation of wheat without the sanc-
tion of the Directorate General of
Technical Development and this has
created difficulties for smaller mills
whose allocations have been slashed
down;

(c) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to inquire into the matter; and

(d) if so, what steps have been
taken against these flour mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No,
Sir. The applications for establish-
ment of new roller flour mills or ex-
pansion of the existing units are con-
sidered by the Licensing Committee
constituted under the Industries (De-
velopment & Regulation) Act, 1951 in
the Ministry of Industry.

(b) No, Sir. No such report has

been received by the Government of
India.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Growth Rate of Rice and Flour Mills

6463. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
DAVATE: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of annual or five yearly
growth anticipated and allowed by
Government for Rice and Flour Mil-
ling Industries within the targets fixed
for general industrial growth in the
country;

(b) whether it is a fact that during
the last 15/16 years, the Rice Milling
Industry in Assam and other Eastern
States has been affected by closure
due to operation of unauthorised hul-
ler mills and flour mills have been
stagnated by refusing to enhance
licensed milling capacity although de-
mands for manufacturing wheat pro-
ducts have grown four times;

(c) whether it is a fact that even
though the North Eastern States never
reached an 'All India' Level in any
industry the backward region has
been subjected to an 'All India' Ban
against establishing new flour mills
and expansion of ones established
earlier; and

(d) whether Government propose to
revise industrial licensing policy for
the States of Assam, Meghalaya etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a):

(i) *Rice Milling Industry*

No specific targets for annual or
five yearly growth have been fixed in
respect of rice mills. Licences for the
establishment of modern rice mills are
issued by the State Governments
keeping in view the local conditions.

(ii) *Flour Milling Industry*

This industry is at present on the
banned list and as such the question
of fixing a target does not arise.

(b) No such reports have been re-
ceived from the State Governments.

(c) The industrial policy of the Government is for the country as a whole and not with reference to any particular State or Region. However, while considering cases for industrial licences, certain concessions are being given to location of industries in backward States or areas subject to over all policy.

(d) No, Sir.

Licenced Capacity for Vanaspati Production and Actual Production ..

6464. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total licenced capacity for vanaspati production in each Vanaspati mill and the actual production by each of them; and

(b) the names of the new applicants pending for how long for setting up or for expansion of vanaspati production unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2300/81].

Institution under Department of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration

6465. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institutions under the control of the Department of Social Welfare of the Delhi Administration are not being run properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government to streamline its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such general statement can be made.

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

Quota and Allotment of Essential Commodities to Goa

6466. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota and actual allotment of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities to Goa during the year, 1980;

(b) whether there was a delay in supply full quota in respect of any of these commodities during that year;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken or contemplated to increase the quota and supply it in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (d). A statement showing allocation, and supply of foodgrains, sugar and other commodities selected for distribution under PD System, to Goa, Daman and Diu is annexed. In the past two to three years, allotment of wheat and rice was made as per demands received. It was, however, found that the lifting of wheat was lower than the allotment made. Keeping in view the need to conserve the stocks of wheat with public agencies, the allotment of wheat to States/U.Ts. were rationalised, so as to bring the allotments close to the previous trends in the offtake.

As regards allocation of levy sugar, the quota has been fixed on the basis of the quota fixed immediately prior to the decontrol of sugar on 16-8-78. This quota was fixed on the basis of 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-78. In the case of Goa, Daman and Diu, the per capita availability for the said population out of their earlier quota was found to be higher than 425 grams. Its quota instead of being reduced was retained. The entire quota is generally allotted from the local factory.

Kerosene Oil is allotted to States/U.Ts. on the basis of sales in the corresponding month of the previous year and no complaint regarding short supply and delay in supply of Kerosene oil and other remaining commodities was received from Goa Administration.

Quota and Allocation, Lifting of foodgrains, sugar, Kerosene oil, edible oil and controlled cloth to Goa during 1980.

Statement

Month	Rice (000 tonnes)		Wheat (000 Tonnes)		Sugar (Tonnes)	Edible Oil(MT)		Kerosene Oil (MT) (Goa, Daman & Diu)	Controlled cloth
	Allocation (Goa)	Offtake (Goa, Daman & Diu)	Allocation (Goa)	Offtake (Goa Daman & Diu)		Goa	Diu		
					Monthly Quota (Goa)	Allocation	Lifting	Sale	Monthly Quota
Jan., 80	3.5	1.4	1.5 P.D. 1.9 Mills	0.6 P.D. 0.2 Mills	408	Palmolein 200 R.B.D. 79 to	Nov.	1154 983	The monthly quota controlled cloth to Goa is 35 & 420 bales annually During the cooperative year 79-80 July 79 to June(80) 350 bales of controlled cloth were released & 323 3/4 bales have been released from July 80 to December, 1980.
Feb., 80	3.5	2.0	1.5 PD	0.8 PD	408	Palmoil 27	Oct. 100 80 R.B.D. 79 to Palm oil 80	Nov. 1129	
March, 80	3.5	2.6	1.5 PD	0.6 PD.	408			1202	
April, 80	3.5	2.8	1.5 P.D.	0.6 PD	408			1262	1242
May, 80	3.5	0.6	1.5 PD 1.4 Mills	1.1 PD	408			1100	1124
June, 80	3.5	2.4	1.5 PD 1.9 Mills	0.7 PD 0.6 Mills	408			1240	1007
July, 80	3.5	1.9	1.5 PD 1.9 Mills	0.8 PD 1.3 Mills	408			1190	1054
Aug., 80	3.5	3.1	1.5 PD 0.92 Mills	0.9 PD 1.2 Mills	408			1300	1065
Sept., 80	3.5	4.9	1.5 PD 0.92 Mills	0.9 PD 0.8 Mills	408			1400	1205
Oct., 80	3.5	2.9	1.0 PD 1.42 Mills	1.2 PD 1.7 Mills	408			1230	1163
Nov., 80	3.5	2.7	1.5 PD 0.92 Mills	1.2 PD 0.9 Mills	408	R.B.D. 1001 Palm oil	150	1100	1062
Dec., 80	3.5	2.1	1.5 PD 1.5 Mills	0.9 PD 1.1 Mills.	400	Palmolein 50	150	1100	1037

New Policy for import of Edible Oils

6467. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame a new policy for the import of edible oils considering the existing circumstances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The policy to canalise imports of edible oils through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. is being continued. The level of such imports is reviewed periodically, keeping in view the indigenous production, domestic and international price-trends availability of foreign exchange and other relevant factors.

Posts of Regional Manager in N.B.C.C.

6468. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 posts of Regional Managers in the National Building Construction Corporation which are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not been filled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what action is being taken against the officers responsible for not filling the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) how and when these posts will be filled up?

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

(b) to (d). Interviews for the post of Regional Managers were held on 24-3-1981 on the basis of applications received in response to advertisement issued in November-December, 1980. Panel for the post is under finalisation. In case the panel consists of less than 4 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, action will be initiated to re-advertise the post according to the procedure laid down.

The Corporation prepares panels for recruitment to various posts so that recruitment can be made at short notice depending on workload. The posts will be filled up depending on actual requirements. There is, therefore, no question of taking action against the officers for not filling up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Memorandum of Employees Unions of D.M.S.

6469. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI L. S. TUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of memorandum submitted by the different employees' unions of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) 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) and (b) The Memoranda received by Government from employees' unions of the Delhi Milk Scheme from time to time are examined and appropriate decisions taken.

राजस्थान में रौंगस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

6470. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी

शक्तावत:

श्री बालंत राम सारण :

क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बाड़मेरे और जैसलमेर के रौंगस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राजस्थान राज्य को कुछ सहायता देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जाएगी ?

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

(क) व (ख) बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता पहले ही सुलभ की जा रही है। इन जिलों में सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम दोनों का कार्यान्वयन चल रहा है। 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता की निम्नलिखित सीमा तक दिए जाने की सम्भावना है :—

(लाख रुपये में)

कार्यक्रम	जैसलमेर जिला	बाड़मेर जिला
सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	22.50	60.00
मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	18.00	48.00

केन्द्रीय सहायता का बंटन (1) कार्यक्रम क अनुमोदन (2) राज्य सरकार द्वारा बराबर योगदान के बंटन, तथा (3) व्यय की प्रगति, के अधीन होगा।

Recommendations of Agricultural Price Commission

6471. SHRIMATI MADHURI

SINGH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission have been received in respect of next year's jute crop;

(b) if not, by which time such recommendations are expected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Price Commission have submitted its report on price policy for jute for the 1981-82 season.

(c) The Commission have *inter-alia* made the following important recommendations on the price policy for raw jute for the 1981-82 season:

(i) The statutory minimum price for W5 grade of jute in Assam for 1981-82 season be fixed at Rs. 175.00 per quintal.*

(ii) For other varieties, the normal price differentials be maintained.

प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा "भागीरथ" पत्र का निकाला जाता

6472. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में निकाली जा रही "भागीरथ" पत्र के उद्देश्य, गठन और सम्पादकीय प्रबन्ध क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस पत्रिका के संपादकीय बोर्ड में प्रकाशन प्रभाग का नियमित प्रतिनिधित्व का और इसके निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दायित्व है

*Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Member in his note of dissent has recommended that statutory minimum price for W5 grade of jute in Assam for the 1981-82 season be fixed at Rs. 220.00 per quintal.

(ग) यदि हां, तो मासिक प्रकाशन निकालने में और सम्पादकीय और अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने हेतु गत तीन बैठकों में किये गये निर्णयों के अनुसार अंग्रेजी प्रकाशन के समान स्तर पर सभी लेखकों को समूचित दरों पर मानदेय का भुगतान करने में अवहेलना के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सम्पादक मण्डल के निर्णयों को शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या इस बारे में पूरा व्यापक सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्यामलूर रहमान अंसारी : (क) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में "भगीरथ" नामक दो पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशित करने का उद्देश्य पाठकों को सिंचाई, विद्युत, बाढ़-नियंत्रण और इनसे सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं और इन क्षेत्रों में हुई प्रगति की जानकारी देना है ।

इन पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन सिंचाई मंत्रालय के एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है । इन पत्रिकाओं का सम्पादन संबंधित सम्पादकों द्वारा किया जाता है । लेकिन इन पत्रिकाओं में सुधार के लिए मार्गदर्शन सम्पादक मण्डल द्वारा दिया जाता है ।

(ख) जी, हां । पत्रिका के सम्पादक मण्डल में प्रकाशन विभाग का सम्यक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व है, लेकिन सम्पादक मण्डल के निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय जल आयोग पर है ।

(ग) इन पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन त्रैमासिक रूप से किया जा रहा है । पत्रिकाओं को मासिक रूप से प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

हिन्दी 'भगीरथ' के लेखकों को संगत नियमों के अनुसार मानदेय दिया जाता है ।

लेकिन इस समय अंग्रेजी 'भगीरथ' के लेखकों को कोई मानदेय नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

(घ) सम्पादक मण्डल के निर्णयों को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और इस संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(1) हिन्दी 'भगीरथ' के लिए स्वीकृत सम्पादक उप-सम्पादक और कलाकार के पदों को भरणे के लिए संबंधित भर्ती नियमों को कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ सलाह करते हुए अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(2) बिहार के बारे में 'भगीरथ' का एक विशेषांक निकालने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । इस विषय पर कई लेख पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुके हैं ।

(3) हिन्दी 'भगीरथ' और अंग्रेजी 'भगीरथ' के सम्पादक मण्डलों का पुनर्गठन इस बीच कर दिया गया है ।

Sanctuaries and National Parks for Asiatic Lion

6473. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more sanctuaries and national parks for increasing the number of the Asiatic Lion which once had on extensive range covering large tracts in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Gujarat Government has plans to develop one more Sanctuary for lions in Barda forests, in Jamnagar District. An area of 282 Sq.

Kms. has already been declared as Sanctuary in 1979.

Supply of high quality certified seeds in Assam and North Eastern Region

6474. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV;

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Seeds Corporation Propose to make arrangement to supply high

quality certified and improved variety seeds in Assam and the entire north eastern region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of Seeds proposed to be supplied by the National Seeds Corporation for Kharif, 1981 may be seen in the statement. Rabi plans for 1981-82 have not yet been finalized.

Statement

State	Crop/Variety	Quantity proposed for distribution (in quintals)
ASSAM	Paddy Masturi	1,000.00
	Paddy Daya	1,500.00
	Paddy Pusa 2-21	500.00
	Paddy Ratna	500.00
	Paddy IR-3	500.00
Manipur	Arhar T-21	250.00
	Urid T-9	300.00
	Moong PB	20.00
	Soyabean Bragg	250.00
	Gowpea G-152	100.00
	Paddy Pusa-33	200.00
Nagaland	Paddy Jaya	200.00
	Paddy Pusa 2-21	100.00
	Paddy IR-8	100.00
	Paddy IR-20	100.00
TRIPURA	Paddy Massuri	172.00
	Mesta	16.00

Water Pollution

6475. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the large scale chemical and fertiliser factories charge-sheeted for water pollution under the water pollution control Board;

(b) how many proceedings have been processed against them year-wise;

(c) whether any action has been taken against them to abate only further pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): (a) No large
scale chemical & fertiliser factory has
so far been charge-sheeted by the
Central Board for the Prevention &
Control of Water Pollution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

पाली, राजस्थान में कृषि उत्पादन के लिए
भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण

6476. श्री मूल चन्द हागा : क्या सिंचाइ
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले के उन
गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ भूमिगत
जल प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है जिसे कृषि
उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जा
सकता है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का एक
सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं,
तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) केन्द्रीय भूमि-
गता जल बोर्ड ने राजस्थान के पाली जिले के
कुछ हिस्सों में बृहद स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण किया
है। इन सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों के अन-
सार इस जिले में भूमिगत जल सीमित मात्रा
में उपलब्ध है क्योंकि एक तो जल की
किसम घटिया है और दूसरे जल बड़ी
बट्टानों में है। जिले के उत्तरी हिस्से
में जैतरण और रायपुर तहसीलों में लूनी
और लिलरी नदियों के साथ वाले क्षेत्रों में
जहाँ किसम का जल उपलब्ध है।

चूँकि जलभूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण क्षेत्र
में आधार पर किए जाते हैं, इसलिए इन

जिले में किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के ग्राम-वार
नक्शे देना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) पाली जिले के कुल
12,391 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में से
अभी तक 5,450 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में
जल-भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है।

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 2,000 वर्ग
किलोमीटर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र में ये सर्वेक्षण
किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। बाकी इलाके के
सर्वेक्षण छोटी पंचायतीय योजना के अन्तर्गत
कर लिया जायगा।

Study by Birla Institute of Scientific
Research on Modern Technology for
Increasing farm production

6477. SHRI AMRIT PATEL: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the recommendations of a study
recently conducted by the Birla Insti-
tute of Scientific Research that India
should increasingly and extensively
mechanise agricultural operations and
apply modern technology for increas-
ing farm production; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken
by Government on these recommen-
dations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Gov-
ernment have neither sponsored such
a study nor received any specific re-
commendations for action from the
Birla Institute of Scientific Research.
Government, however, are aware of a
publication entitled "Technological
Changes in Agriculture" brought out
by the Institute in 1980. The main
findings of the publication are:—

(i) land augmenting techniques
such as, irrigation and application
of fertilizers should be extensively
adopted to increase the agricultural
yield rate; and

(ii) gradual mechanisation of agricultural operations can increase land and labour productivity substantially.

(b) Since most of the points raised in the publication are covered by the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture which are under implementation and Government is already taking necessary action in the direction of selective mechanisation of Indian agriculture, the question of taking action on the recommendations contained in the above publication of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research does not arise.

**Study on background of Students..
Getting Admission in IITs.**

6478. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a study of the background of the students getting admission in IITs with particular reference to the Kharagpur IIT for the year 1979 by the Indian School of Social Science;

(b) if so, the result of the study;

(c) whether it is a fact that only boys from the elite class from English medium schools get chance in such prized institutions;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a scheduled caste boy even after getting chance in the Kanpur IIT had to commit suicide in 1980 due to the treatment meted to him there; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) A schedule caste boy, who was an ex-student of IIT Kanpur was found hanging from the ceiling fan by a rope on the evening of 30th September 1980, in his room. The police declared it is a case of suicide. The Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT Kanpur has since appointed alone man Committee to look into the circumstances leading to the suicide.

Swedish Aid for setting up of Indian Institute of Forest Management

6479. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swedish International Development Agency had offered to provide assistance towards the setting up of an Indian Institute of Forest management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the functions of the proposed institute and when the same would commence its work?

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

(b) The contribution by Swedish International Development Agency is 2.5 million Sw. Kr. equivalent to approximately 50 lakhs of rupees. The details are as under:

	Sw. Kr. Million
(i) Consultants for 30 man-months.	1.03
(ii) Collaboration fees of IIMA	0.20
(iii) Symposia and Management Seminars	0.30
(iv) 5 post-graduate fellowships and 6 travel fellowships for faculty	0.70
(v) Books & Periodicals	0.25
Total :	2.48
Say	2.48

(c) The functions of the Indian Institute of Forest Management are basically as under:

(i) To provide training in the Social economic and managerial aspects of forests and forest related systems.

(ii) To develop teaching material and conduct research on social, economic and management problems of posts and forest-related systems.

(iii) To create a pool of expert managerial consultants in the forestry and forest-related sectors to be made available to public and private agencies, and

The Institute is expected to commence its work after the registration of the society and the constitution of the Board of Governors.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

6480. श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बातों का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों के गांवों में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है और उक्त टेलीफोन केन्द्र कितने गांवों में खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) डाक व तार विभाग द्वारा मंजूर हो चुके सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का बोलन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और वे कब तक खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्या बाड़मेर जिले में गिराव, गुढा, गिढा तथा बीजराह पुलिस थानों में अब सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र नहीं खोले जायेंगे; और यदि हाँ, तो इन स्थानों पर कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उक्त टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) बाड़मेर जिले में लम्बी दूरी के पांच सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की मंजूरी कर दिया गया है जिनमें से एक एक मार्च 77 तथा नवम्बर 78 में और तीन नवम्बर 80 में मंजूर किए गए थे। एक लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन का जैसलमेर जिले में अगस्त 80 में मंजूर किया गया।

(ख) देश में लाइन भंडारों की सामान्य कमी के कारण उक्त सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना नहीं की जा सकती। भंडारों के प्राप्त होने पर यह सुविधा प्रदान कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) गुढा के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर मंजूर कर दिया गया है। उपर्युक्त कारणों से अभी तक इसकी स्थापना नहीं की जा सकती है। गिराव, गिढा और बीजराह में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

Legislation on Safety Devices against Wheat Threshers

6481. SHRI O. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether legislation is brought in the States to compulsorily have the safety devices to wheat threshers;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to advise the States to bring such legislation; and

(c) whether safety devices were designed to power and bullock-drawn sugarcane crushers to avoid accidents and if so, whether they are popularised?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has already advised the Governments in the wheat growing States viz. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to legislate for the manufacture of threshers with safety devices.

(c) Yes, Sir. The identified designs of safety devices for sugarcane crushers have been forwarded to all the State Directors of Agriculture along with the recommendations of the Expert Committee to initiate action for their popularisation and to ensure accident-free operation of sugarcane crushers. Simultaneously, the Indian Standards Institution has been requested to standardise these safety devices.

Delhi Institute of Management and Services

6482. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Institute of Management and Services is an institution recognised and aided by the Government of India;

(b) if so, what are the various courses for which students are enrolled and whether the tuition free etc. is approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, two courses of study run by the Delhi Institute of Management and Services namely (1) 2-year (part-time) Post-Diploma course in Business Administration and (2) Post-Diploma in Marketing and Sales Management are affiliated with the Board of Technical Education, Delhi Administration. The tuition fee in respect of these two courses is approved by Delhi Administration.

Opening of regional offices of U.G.C.

6483. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI A. C. DAS:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to open regional offices of the University Grants Commission in the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern regions of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बाबो भवान, नहु बिस्वी के कर्मचारियों का बिक्री-प्रोत्साहन

6484. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या शासीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बदायूं के मॉ

का प्रति वर्ष बिक्री-प्रोत्साहन के रूप में कुछ धनराशि दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बिक्री-प्रोत्साहन किम दर पर दिया जाता है और यह कब वंटता जाता है; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों का वर्ष 1980-81 के बिक्री-प्रोत्साहन की राशि किस तारीख का दी जाएगी;

कृषि और प्राथमिक पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में
व्यक्त मंत्री (श्री बालदेव राम) (क) जी
सा ।

(ख) खादी ग्राम भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहन भत्तों की धनराशि को बिक्री के प्रति एक लाख रुपये के लिए डेढ़ दिन के वंतन की दर से निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक को बिक्री के आधार पर आंका जाता है । जिन वर्षों में निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक की बिक्री के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता है वहां कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम प्रोत्साहन भत्तों की अदायगी की जाती है जो वर्ष 1976-77 में दिए गए भत्तों के बराबर है वरन् कि बिक्री 2 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हुई हो और भवन ने प्रोत्साहन भत्तों की अदायगी से संबंधित व्यय के आपात का पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त वचत की हो । प्रोत्साहन भत्तों की धनराशि की संगणना तथा अदायगी वित्तीय वर्ष के वार्षिक लेखाओं को पूरा करने तथा उनकी लेखा परीक्षा करने के पश्चात ही की जाती है । आमतौर पर यह कार्य अगले लेखा वर्ष में सितम्बर माह तक पूरा किया जाता है । तथापि, न्यूनतम दस भत्तों के बराबर अन्तरिम अदायगी अप्रैल माह में की जाती है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए प्रोत्साहन भत्तों की न्यूनतम धनराशि की अदायगी के लिए आदेश 23-3-1981 को जारी किए गए हैं । इस संबंध में और तैयार होते ही अन्तिम अदायगी कर दी जाएगी ।

Integrated child development services scheme

6485. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of each of the Tribal, Backward, Hilly inaccessible areas and urban slums that have been covered by the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in each State; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) Of the 200 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) Projects sanctioned so far, 105 are in backward rural areas, 67 in tribal areas and 28 in urban slum localities. A statement showing State-wise distribution of these Projects is attached.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services Programme provides a package of services consisting of Supplementary Nutrition, Immunisation, Health Check-up, Referral Services, and Non-formal education services to Children below six years of age and Health Check-up, Immunisation of expectant mothers against tetanus, Supplementary Nutrition and Nutrition and Health Education to expectant and nursing mothers. Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has under taken an evaluation of the Programme. Its final report is awaited. All India Institute of Medical Sciences has conducted studies relating to health and nutrition aspects of children and mothers in Integrated Child Development Service Project Areas. These studies reveal that there has been substantial improvement in the health and nutrition status of children and mothers and also substantial decline in the infant mortality rate in In-

Integrated Child Development Services Project Areas. Changes noted in the nutritional and immunisation status

in Integrated Child Development Service Project areas are given in the Statement attached.

Statement-I

Statewise distribution of 200 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects.

S. No.	Name of States/Uts	Total number of projects	Urban	Rural	Tribal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	2	6	5
2.	Assam	7		4	3
3.	Bihar	14		8	6
4.	Gujarat	10	2	4	4
5.	Haryana	6		6	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4		3	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4		4	
8.	Karnataka	11	2	8	1
9.	Kerala	9	1	7	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13	1	4	8
11.	Maharashtra	13	4	4	5
12.	Manipur	4		2	2
13.	Meghalaya	4			4
14.	Nagaland	4			4
15.	Orissa	10		4	6
16.	Punjab	6		6	
17.	Rajasthan	10		7	3
18.	Sikkim	2		2	
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	1	2	
20.	Tripura	4		2	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14	4	10	
22.	West Bengal	13	4	6	3
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	2		1	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4			4
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				1
26.	Delhi	6	6		
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3		3	

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Lakshadweep		1			1
29. Mizoram		2			2
30. Pondicherry		2		2	
31. Chandigarh		1	1		
TOTAL		200	21	105	67

Statement-II

Change in Nutritional and Immunisation Status during 2-5-3 years in Tribal ICDS Block

Services	Base line	After 3 years of ICDS
Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition	13.3%	48.8%
Health Check-up	9.2%	60.3%
Smallpox Vaccination	69.1%	86.8%
B. C. G. Vaccination	15.1%	46.6%
D. P. T. Vaccination	10.2%	9.2%
Grade III Malnutrition	13.8%	6.5%

(b) Change in services and Nutritional status after 3.0 years of ICDS in Rural Projects:

Services	Base Line	After 3 years of ICDS
Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition	13.7%	45.6%
Distribution of Vitamin A	22.7%	48.6%
Distribution of Health Checkup	6.3%	50.8%
Smallpox Immunisation	57.1%	58.1%
B. C. G. Immunisation	16.4%	38.4%
D. P. T. Immunisation (3 Doses)	7.3%	22.8%
Grade III Malnutrition	18.1%	7.9%

Social forestry

6486. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU;
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA
RATH;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to develop social forestry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have directed the Extension Officers to encourage social forestry and if so, the response therefor?

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

(b) The Government of India have taken two major steps to develop Social Forestry in the country.

(i) A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores as 50 per cent Central grant. The scheme is to be implemented in about 100 selected districts from all over the country where the scarcity of fuelwood is acute. The scheme envisages raising of fuelwood plantations on Government waste land, community land, sides of roads, railway lines and canals and on degraded forests. Supply of free seedlings to farmers for planting in and around their farms and to children for planting under 'A Tree for Every Child' programme has also been provided. Fuelwood plantations over an area of 2.6 lakh ha. will be raised under this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Similarly, about 58 crores of seedlings will be supplied free of charge during the same period.

(ii) Efforts have been made to obtain foreign assistance for the Social Forestry Projects of different States. The Social Forestry Projects of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat are already under implementation with World Bank assistance. Similar projects in respect of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana are also under consideration for obtaining external assistance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

The response is good.

Schemes Executed under National Rural Employment Programme

6487. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise number of schemes executed under Food for Work Programme and National Rural Employment Programme during the 1977-78 to 1980-81 (upto February or January, 1981 or December 1980);

(b) state-wise details of the durable assets created during this period; and

(c) state-wise employment generated through execution of the schemes under the above-mentioned programmes during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b): A statement (I) giving the state-wise details of the physical assets created during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2301/81]. A statement (II) containing the information reported so far for the year 1980-81 is also laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2301/81]

(c) Statement (III) indicating the employment generated under the programme state-wise during the year

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

(b) In order to ensure promptness in duty during periodical, seasonal and unavoidable absence, regular staff is engaged on overtime to the minimum extent necessary supplemented by short duty staff.

Central Assistance to States for Irrigation Facilities

6491. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total Central assistance given State-wise and year-wise for development of irrigation facilities during the last three years;

(b) the allocation made for the year 1980-81 particularly to the State of Orissa; and

(c) the progress of centrally assisted irrigation schemes during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Central Government gave funds as block loans and grants to the States and not for any specific sector or project.

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

Gobar Gas Plants in U.P.

6492. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been slow development of Gobar Gas Plants in U.P.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds allotted from 1976 to 1980 and for 1981, year wise;

(d) the number of Gobar Gas Plants commissioned/installed under the aegis of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in U.P. in 1976 to 1980 (year-wise), and the amount spent each year and also amount as subsidy allowed each year, as also through other agencies like-wise; and

(e) the plan for establishment of such plants in 1981-82?

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

(a) No, Sir. The progress of setting up of bio-gas plants in Uttar Pradesh has been satisfactory. Against about 86,500 bio-gas plants set up in the country during the period 1974-75 to 1979-80, about 21,000 bio-gas plants have been set up in U.P.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The bio-gas programme was implemented as a Central Sector Scheme during the Fifth Plan period (1974-75 to 1978-79). From the year 1979-80, the programme became a State Sector activity. The main agency for implementation of bio-gas programme in U.P. is the State Government. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in addition took up the programme in a small way from 1978-79.

Information regarding subsidy released to U.P. for setting up of bio-gas plants during the period 1976-77 to 1979-80 is as under:—

Year	By the Govern- ment of India	By the State Government	By KVIG
1976-77	44.20	—	—
1977-78	36.73	—	—
1978-79	13.70	—	6.85
1979-80	16.07	27.29	17.36

(Spill over of previous years)

Information regarding the number of biogas plants set up is as under :
Number of plants set up

Year	By the State Government	By KVIG
1976-77	5946	—
1977-78	5000	—
1978-79	2860	100
1979-80	4345	760

Complete information for all districts and blocks regarding the number of bio-gas plants and the exact amount of subsidy disbursed during 1980-81 has not been finalised by the State Government and KVIG.

(e) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has proposed to take up a Centrally sponsored scheme for promotion of bio-gas programme in the Sixth Plan starting from 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores has been provided for the purpose. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Clearance to Polavaram Barrage

6493. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have given clearance to the Polavaram Barrage in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the actual site selected for the project; and

(d) the approximate date of starting construction of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

The project report modified in the light of Inter-State agreement of April 1980 between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is still awaited from the State Government.

(b) The cost of the Polavaram Project Stage I (Phase I) as indicated by the State Government in 1978 project report was Rs. 298.50 crores.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that Polavaram Project is proposed to be constructed across Godavari river near Polavaram village in West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The project can be taken up for construction only after the Project has been technically cleared by the Central Water Commission and approved by the Planning Commission.

बिहार को बाढ़ से बचाने की योजना

6494. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने बिहार को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिए हैं ; और

(ब) गंगा की बाढ़ से उत्तर बिहार तथा पटना के क्षेत्रों को बचाने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिहारहरिहारा बंसारी) : (क) बिहार में बाढ़ की समस्या को मुख्य रूप से तटबंधों, जल-निकास चैनलों, नगर सुरक्षा वर्क्स का निर्माण करके, किनारों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए कटावरोधी वर्क्स, नदी सुधार स्कीमों और भू-संरक्षण वर्क्स तथा बाह्यक्षेत्रों में वररक्षण द्वारा हल किया जाना है। बाढ़-प्रबंधन नदियों पर जल-संचयन जलाशयों के निर्माण की भी आवश्यकता है। किन्तु, गंगा की उत्तरी सहायक नदियों पर इस प्रकार के जलाशयों के निर्माण के स्थल नेपाल के क्षेत्र में हैं। जहां तक दक्षिणी सहायक नदियों का संबंध है, वाणसागर बांध और उत्तरी कोईल और उसकी सहायक नदियों पर पहले से क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे वर्क्स अतिरिक्त, गाम और किमूत के भद्राया नदियों पर जल-संचयन स्कीमों को क्रियान्वित करना आवश्यक होगा।

(ख) बिहार में मार्च, 1980 तक निर्मित बाढ़ नियंत्रण वर्क्स में 2863 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबंध, 365 किलोमीटर लम्बी जल-निकास चैनलें, 22 नगर सुरक्षा वर्क्स और बिरौही और बागमती नदियों में सुधार करना शामिल है। इन वर्क्स का अधिकांश भाग उत्तरी बिहार में क्रियान्वित किया गया है। जहां तक पटना के क्षेत्र

से सुरक्षित करने के लिए बनाई गई स्कीम के बाढ़-नियंत्रण भाग का संबंध है, वह स्कीम लगभग पूर्ण हो गई है। परन्तु जल-निकास के पर्याप्त प्रबन्धों की व्यवस्था करने का काम चल रहा है। बिना सुरक्षा के इस कार्य को 1982-83 में पूरा करने की योजना है।

Assistance to Orissa for Flood Relief

6495. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the Central assistance given to the State of Orissa on account of flood relief during the financial year, 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): At the request of the Government of Orissa, a Central team visited the flood affected areas, from the 8th to 10th October, 1980. On the basis of its report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, thereon, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4288.58 lakhs on account of the following items of relief, rehabilitation, repair and restoration of public works for the purpose of Central assistance during 1980-81:—

A. Relief

(Rs. lakhs)

1. Emergent relief to the flood affected population like distribution of rice and chuda etc.	137.36
2. Contingent expenditure on relief measures	15.00
3. Expenditure on rescue and relief operation (amount payable to Air-Force and Army for air dropping of food etc. in the flood affected areas).	75.00
4. Supply of tents, tarpaulines, bamboomats etc. in the flood affected areas.	10.00
5. Ex-gratia payment to the bereaved families @ Rs. 1000/- each family	0.73
6. Gratuitous relief in kind (@270 grams per adult and 190 grams per child) to 120 lakh persons for 90 days in the areas severely affected by floods.	40.00

(ख) गंगा की बाढ़ से उत्तर बिहार तथा पटना के क्षेत्रों को बचाने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

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5. Ex-gratia payment to the bereaved families @ Rs. 1000/- each family	0.73
6. Gratuitous relief in kind (@270 grams per adult and 190 grams per child) to 120 lakh persons for 90 days in the areas severely affected by floods.	40.00

A Relief—contd.

(Rs. lakh)

7. Supply of clothes to 1.20 lakh people affected by severe floods	42.00
8. Cost of dal and counterpart expenditure on special feeding programme for pre-school/school going children, expectant/nursing mothers for three months in the flood affected areas @ 125 grams per mother per day and 80 grams per child per day.	6.00
9. Temporary office and residential accommodation at Gunupur, Gundari and Kashinagar etc. for administration of relief/restoration measures.	17.00
10. Medical and Public Health measures in the flood affected areas	7.00
11. Remission of tuition fees in aided schools in the flood affected areas	40.00
12. Supply of text books and writing material to approximate 1.25 lakh school going children in the flood affected areas	31.25
13. Transportation of food and other materials in the flood affected areas by the Civil Supplies Department;	50.00
14. Supply of Cattle feed (Kunda and Straw) in the flood affected areas	5.00
15. Veterinary care (Cost of equipments damaged, vaccine & medicine etc.) in the flood affected areas.	10.25
	<hr/>
	591.59

B. Rehabilitation

1. Subsidy @Rs. 200/- for a fully destroyed house and Rs. 100/- for a partially damaged house for repair/reconstruction of 60,000 fully damaged houses and 30,000 partially damaged houses	150.00
2. Construction of 30,000 dwelling units at new sites to rehabilitate people whose houses have been washed away by floods	
(i) Subsidy @Rs. 500/- per dwelling unit to meet the cost of land and infrastructure	150.00
(ii) Subsidy @Rs. 200/- for construction of each house	60.00
3. Seed money to attract institutional finance for taking up the rehabilitation housing programme by State Government	50.00
4. <i>Agriculture</i>	
(i) Subsidy @Rs. 1000/- per hectare for bringing the 3750 hectares of area which has been heavily sand cast under tree crops	37.50
(ii) Subsidy @Rs. 750/- per hectare for reclamation of about 3750 hectares sand cast land	28.1
(iii) Subsidy on Plant protection measures/pesticides at 25% and 33-1/3% of the cost for small and marginal farmers respectively	10.0

B Rehabilitation—Contd.**₹ (Rs. lakhs)**

(iv) Subsidy for agricultural inputs to small and marginal farmers only in the flood affected areas @ 25% of the cost to small farmers and 33-1/3% in case of marginal farmers	50.00
(v) Subsidy @Rs. 50/- per acre on lift irrigation charges in flood affected areas	20.00
5. Assistance to Artisan families affected by floods (subsidy @ Rs. 100/- each family for replacement of tools/equipments and Rs. 150/- for purchase of raw material (wherever necessary)	4.50
6. Subsidy @25% of the cost (Rs. 375/- per family to the fishermen affected by floods for replacement of fishing equipments etc.	1.75
TOTAL (B)	561.88

C. Repair and restoration of Public Properties Damaged by Floods :

1. Restoration of identified community assets and cleaning of debris	200.00
2. Irrigation and Power Department :	
(i) Major irrigation works and closure of canal breaches	494.00
(ii) Minor Irrigation Works	170.00
(iii) Lift Irrigation Works	150.00
(iv) Electrical Installation	100.00
3. Road and buildings of the Public Works Department	1000.00
4. Works of the Panchayati Raj Department :	
(i) Block buildings	40.00
(ii) Roads	300.00
(iii) Minor Irrigation Projects/Works	100.000
(iv) Wells	38.00
5. Housing & Urban Development Department :	
(i) Drinking water supply installations	144.09
(ii) Repair/Restoration of tubewells	43.28
(iii) Properties of Urban Local bodies	50.00
6. Education Department :	
(i) Repair/Reconstruction of School buildings damaged by floods	150.00
(ii) Repair/replacement of furniture/equipments of affected schools	15.00

C. Repair and Restoration of Public Properties damaged by floods : Contd.

(Rs. lakhs)

7. Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department :

(i) Repairs to Schools and Hostels damaged by floods	15.00
(ii) Repairs to buildings and godowns of LAMPS	10.00
8. Restoration of buildings and assets of the Cooperatives	100.00
9. Restoration of damages of the assets of Tribal Development Corporation at its Gunupur branch	1.20
10. Repair/restoration of Forest roads	3.58
11. Restoration of damaged properties of Fisheries Department	0.96
12. Replacement of Jeeps washed away by floods	9.00
TOTAL (C)	3135.11

GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)

4288.58

Besides the above approved ceiling of expenditure, the Prime Minister sanctioned Rs. 5.10 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to Orissa during 1980-81 on account of floods.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघर

6496. श्री कृष्ण बल सुलतानपुरी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार में प्राप्त डाकघरों और टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का व्यापक क्या है ;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धन-राशि नियत की गई है ;

(घ) डाकघर, उप डाकघर, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड क्या है ;

टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए निर्धारित पर डाक तथा तार भवन बनाये जा रहे हैं और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य में संचार व्यवस्था का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) इस वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश में खोलने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की संख्या को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) डाकघर तथा लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से हाल ही में प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की सूची अनुबंध—1 में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । दिनांक संख्या एल. टी.—2302/81] । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) सिकल योजना को अंतिम रूप देने के पश्चात् निधि का आवंटन किया जाएगा।

(घ) मान दंड अनुबंध—।। में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 2302/81]

(ङ) डाक भवन : 33,75,525 रु. की अनुमानित लागत से सालन, हमीरपुर, परपीला और कंगड़ा में डाक भवनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त 9,12,000 रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से हमीरपुर में 24 स्टाफ क्वार्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं।

दूरसंचार भवन : इसके व्यौर प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं।

(च) राज्य में नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना तथा मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की योजना अनुबंध—में उपलब्ध है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी.—2302/81]।

डाकघरों, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों तथा तार कार्यालयों का खोलने के कार्यक्रम को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Proposal from West Bengal for Desilting rivers

6437. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal Government for desilting the rivers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b): No specific proposals have been received from the West Bengal Government for desilting of rivers in West Bengal. However, a number of

schemes have been received from time to time for drainage improvement in various areas, and these involve desilting of drainage channels and spill channels. Such schemes are examined for approval on the basis of their technical and economic feasibility.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to House Owning Government Employees

6498. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of allotment of Government accommodation to the employees owning houses in Delhi/New Delhi discontinued in 1975 has been revived which tend to benefit certain class of officers owning big houses fetching fabulous rents while they are paying far lesser rent for Government accommodation allotted to them;

(b) if so, the considerations which weighed with Government to revive the scheme;

(c) its likely impact on the employees who have put in long years of service having no houses in Delhi and still waiting for allotment of Government accommodation; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to safeguard the interest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that the scheme of allotment of Government accommodation to employees owning houses in Delhi/New Delhi discontinued in 1975, has been revived. This scheme is applicable to all house-owning eligible officers.

(b)-The house-owning officers have been made eligible for Government accommodation keeping in view the

hardships faced by these employees as also the recommendations of the National Council (JCM).

(c) With the addition of the names of the house-owning officers in the waiting list for allotment of Government accommodation, the waiting period of the employees is likely to be increased.

(d) The Government have already launched a crash programme of construction of Government quarters particularly for lower paid categories of Government employees.

Expenditure on Uniform of Emp'lo- yees of Mother Dairy

6499. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that contrary to its Rules, all the factory and office employees of Mother Dairy, Delhi are being supplied with expensive clothes including silk sarees in the name of uniforms; and

(b) if so, the annual expenditure incurred on this account?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Mother Dairy which is being run by the National Dairy Development Board is giving uniforms to employees in accordance with its norms.

(b) The annual expenditure incurred for supply of uniforms is approximately Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Demand of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers

6500. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1000 teachers serving in Kendriya Vidyalayas had staged one day dharna

in front of Sangathan office at Delhi on 2nd November, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the demands and whether the demands have been conceded; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the teachers have once again served another fresh notice for dharna?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Some Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers staged a dharna in front of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan headquarters on the 12th November, 1980.

(b) The main demands of the teachers include *de-jure* recognition of the All-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association, representation on the Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, better promotional avenues, revision of pay-scales, extension of C.G.H.S. facilities to the employees of the Sangathan, declaration of a rational transfer policy, grant of full 50 days' vacation period and abolition of the practice of calling teachers three days in advance, timely completion of Annual Confidential Reports, improvement in the method of selection of principals, grant of selection grades, etc. Some of the demands have been accepted while some others are being examined.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Damage of Indian Fishing Boats by Foreign Fishing Trawlers

6501. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many foreign chartered trawlers had damaged the Indian fishing boats gear, nets, etc.

(b) what steps are being taken to obtain compensation from these

foreign chartered trawlers or their Indian agents, etc.;

(c) the details of safeguards included in the new charter policy to obtain compensation from such foreign charter boats which damage Indian boats, or their nets, etc.; and

(d) if not safeguards are planned, what steps Government plant to compensate Indian boat owners for the damage incurred?

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

(a) and (b) Only two cases of damage to Indian fishing boats/gear were reported to the Government but on enquiry, these complaints were not established. The aggrieved parties also did not pursue their cases, hence the question of payment of compensation did not arise.

(c) and (d) Necessary provision for payment of compensation to the affected parties is being contemplated in legislation proposed to be introduced on Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Fishing Vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Prathama Examination

6502. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4052 dated 14th July, 1980 regarding admission in 11th

Class to students passing Prathama Examination and state:

(a) whether Hindi alone is recognised equivalent to the Matriculation standard for passing out of Prathama Examination of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Hindi Vishwavidyalaya);

(b) if so, why the institution conduct examinations in other subject; and

(c) what will be the fate of those who have passed examination in other subjects with Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since education at school level is the primary responsibility of the State Government, it is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to look into the matter from whom report has been called for.

Additional Area Brought under Irrigation

6503. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the additional area of cultivated land brought under irrigation during the year 1980 and the corresponding years 1977, 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The additional irrigation potential created during the year 1977 to 1980 are as under:—

(Million ha.)

	Major and Medium	Minor	Total
1977-78	1.183	1.000	2.283
1978-79	1.043	1.300	2.243
1979-80	0.751	1.400	2.151
1980-81	0.957	1.500	2.457 (Target)

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग निगम के बिक्री डिपुओं की वरिष्ठता सूची

504. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: क्या ग्रामोद्योग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग निगम के सभी बिक्री डिपुओं के कर्मचारियों की पृथक वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वरिष्ठता सूचियों

व्यापार केन्द्र का नाम

1. खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
2. खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, कलकत्ता
3. खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, भापाल
4. खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, गाँवा
5. खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, एनाकुलम
6. ग्राम शिल्प, नई दिल्ली

(ग) प्रत्येक बिक्री डिपु के सम्बन्ध में अलग में वरीयता सूचियाँ रखने के मुख्य कारण निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

(1) प्रत्येक व्यापार केन्द्र को अलग अस्तित्व के रूप में मानना और उनके निष्पादन को अलग में आंकना प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से सुविधाजनक और वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से स्वस्थ है;

(2) व्यापार केन्द्रों के अस्तित्व में आने के समय अलग-अलग हैं; और

(3) ऐसा प्रबन्ध कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होने से बचाता है।

को बिक्री-डिपुवार किस तिथि को तैयार किया गया था; और

(ग) प्रत्येक बिक्री डिपु की पृथक वरिष्ठता सूची रखे जाने के मुख्य कारण रहा है।

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्द मंत्री (श्री बाबूदेवर राम) (क) और (ख). खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विभागीय व्यापार केन्द्रों के कर्मचारियों की वरीयता सूची तैयार करने के बारे में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:-

वरीयता सूची को केन्द्रवार स्थिति

1956 में अंतिम रूप दिया गया था परन्तु इस अद्यतन बनाया जाना है। वरीयता सूची के अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

1969 में अंतिम रूप दिया गया था।

1969 में अंतिम रूप दिया गया था।

अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Pollution due to Industrial Waste in Daman Ganga

6505. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Varsha industries are putting large amount of industrial waste in the Daman Ganga and causing pollution thereby; and

(b) what steps are proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government are not aware of any pollution of Daman Ganga by any industry by the name of M/s. Varsha Industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of PCOs in Grampanchayat Headquarters

6506. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to instal public call offices in each Grampanchayat Headquarters;

(b) the number of such Grampanchayat Headquarters covered under this programme till the end of December, 1980;

(c) the number and the name of such Grampanchayats in Keonjhar District provided with such facilities; and

(d) the number of the Grampanchayats of Keonjhar District proposed to be provided with such facilities?

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

(b) Question does not arise since they are not covered by the programme under (a).

(c) Twenty six names are given in the attached statement.

(d) Ten

Statement

Names of Grampanchayats in Keonjhar district provided with Public telephones.

1. Bansapal
2. Baria
3. Bolani
4. Bhadrasahi
5. Champua
6. Dhenkikote
7. Harichandanpur
8. Hatairi
9. Janghira
10. Jhunpra
11. Jajang

12. Kalikaprasad
13. Kantipal
14. Kesadurapal
15. Kaliamanta
16. Patna
17. Panchupalli
18. Raisuan
19. Rajnagar
20. Remuli
21. Suakti
22. Saharpada
23. Telkoi
24. Turumunga
25. Udyapur

Upgradation of Post Office at Kuchlibari, Cooch Behar

6507. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for upgrading the Post Office at Kuchlibari, within the jurisdiction of P.S. Mekhligunge Cooch-Behar district in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no phone connection with the Post-office at present; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any intention to connect the Post Office with the Phone communication and the time it is likely to take?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Provision of a public telephone connection to Kuchlibari EDBO has been sanctioned. This is likely to be provided in due course during the year 1981-82.

Scarcity of Wheat in Maharashtra

6508. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government had requested the Central Government to give additional quota of wheat and rice to Maharashtra in view of the scarcity conditions in the State; and

(b) what steps have been taken to expeditiously send increased food assistance to Maharashtra to tide over the food situation in the State?

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

(b) Maharashtra was being allotted wheat at the rate of 35,000 tonnes for Public Distribution System since October, 1980. This was raised to 40,000 tonnes in March and subsequently in view of shortage in this lean month another ad hoc allotment of 5,000 tonnes was made. Keeping in view the fact that wheat starts arriving in the market in April, no increase has been proposed in the allotment which has been retained at 40,000 tonnes. In case of roller flour mills, the allotment has been increased from 27,650 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes in March which has been maintained in April also. Rice allotment is being maintained at 75,000 tonnes per month.

As on 1st March, 1981, the Food Corporation of India depots in Maharashtra had a stock of about 2,32,200 tonnes of rice and 27,200 tonnes of wheat. With a view to replenishing the stocks, about 1,06,500 tonnes of foodgrains, (55,300 tonnes of rice and 51,200 tonnes wheat) were moved to Maharashtra from the North Zone during March, 1981. For April, 1981, the Food Corporation of India have programmed a movement of about 90,000 tonnes of wheat and 43,000 tonnes of rice (Total 1,33,000 tonnes) to Maharashtra from the

North Zone. Adequate movement would be planned in coming months also.

जोधपुर में डाक-तार घर

6509. श्री जगतलाल गहलोत : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले में इस समय कार्यरत डाक-तार घरों की वर्ग-वार कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जोधपुर में डाक-तार विभाग के नियमानुसार जोधपुर जिले में पर्याप्त संख्या में अब तक डाक-तार कार्यालय नहीं खोले गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी कुल संख्या क्या है तथा इस बारे में निर्धारित नियमानुसार सरकार का वर्ग-वार कितने डाक-तार कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा जिले में वर्ग-वार डाक तार कार्यालय कब तक खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ पे खोले जायेंगे; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संघार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव): (क) सूचना अनुबन्ध "1" गई है।

(ख), (ग), (घ), (ङ). डाक: सभी ग्राम जो विभागीय मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं उनमें डाकघरों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। फिर भी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कुछ और खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इन डाकघरों के व्यौरों को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

तारघर: जोधपुर जिले में तारघरों की संख्या पर्याप्त समझी गई है। श्रेणी-वार स्थानों की संख्या जहाँ अभी भी तारघर खोले जाने हैं, इस प्रकार हैं—

1. 2500 अथवा उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थान

2. सब इंस्पेक्टर के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन

4

उन स्थानों के नाम, जहाँ तारघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है, अनुबंध-11 में दिए गए हैं।

ऐसी संभावना है कि शेष सभी श्रेणी स्टेशनों में तार सुविधाएं उत्तरांतर रूप से छोटी याजना अवधि के दौरान प्रदान की जायेंगी।

विवरण--1

शोधपुर जिले में डाकघर, श्रेणीवार	
राजपूत्रित मुख्य डाकघर	1
उच्च चयन पदक्रम-11 मुख्य डाकघर	1
निम्न चयन पदक्रम उप डाकघर	3
समयमान उप डाकघर	58
विभागेतर उप डाकघर	16
विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर	265

कुल 344

शोधपुर जिले में श्रेणी-वार तारघर

जिला मुख्यालय	1
उप मंडल मुख्यालय	2
तहसील मुख्यालय	5
ब्लाक मुख्यालय	5
सब इंस्पेक्टर के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन	17
2500 अथवा उससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्र	31
कुल	61

विवरण--2

(क) 2500 अथवा उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्र

1. दनोक
2. काउ
3. बाइरी
4. भीमकोरा

5. समरउ
6. नावरा
7. गगानी
8. पाली
9. धनवाड़ा
10. जासन
11. पुनासर
12. नासेर
13. मातंरा
14. खबराखुर्द
15. चामू
16. सोलन किया लता
17. बानेश्वर दुगा
18. नथरउ
19. चाबा
20. डासनया
21. सूवालिया
22. चांदसावा
23. घुगरा
24. सलवान कर्मा
25. गुधा बिसनयान
26. चांवा
27. झालामंद
28. भीटंडा
29. पालासुई
30. साधोना
31. सागटा
32. रथ कुरदिया
33. सतवारा
34. चारी

सब इंस्पेक्टर अथवा उससे बड़े अधिकारी के चार्ज के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन

1. दांगिआवास
2. जाम्बा
3. खारप्पा
4. भोजासरा

Instrument for Locking the subscriber's S.T.D.

6510. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether fully indigenous instrument to lock the subscriber's trunk dialling at the subscriber's premises has been developed by an Electronic Engineer;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been placed before Government; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(a) Yes. A few intending manufacturers have submitted samples of S.T.D. barring equipment, which they propose can be connected at the subscribers' premises, for advance tests by the Telecommunication Research Centre.

(b) The T.R.C. has tested the STD barring devices made available to them by the intending manufacturers. The initial test results have not been satisfactory and the samples units have not functioned as claimed by the manufacturers. The general procedure for permitting subscribers to add approved attachments to the telephone is also under review.

(c) Cannot be predicted at this stage.

Radical changes in U.G.C. for Higher Education

6511. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to

bring about radical changes in the UGC to make it more effective and purposeful for promoting higher education;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals; and

(c) at what stage do the proposals rest now?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. LHAVAN): (a) It is the constant aim and endeavour of the Government as well as the U.G.C. to make the functioning of U.G.C. more effective and purposeful for promoting higher education. However, this is a continuous process and does not require radical changes as such.

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

Post Offices Opened and Staff Recruited during 1980-81

6512. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new post offices are opened in 1980-81 and under what criteria; and

(b) the number of these post offices and the total number of fresh hands recruited in 1980-81, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) During the year 1980-81, 2170 new post offices were opened upto 28-2-81 according to the prescribed departmental norms. The norms for opening of post offices are indicated in Annexe 'A'.

(b) Statewise distribution of these post offices is indicated at Annexe 'B'. The information in respect of total number of fresh hands recruited in 1980-81 is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Statement A**A summary of the norms prescribed for opening of post offices in Rural areas**

A. The norms for opening of post offices in rural areas are as follows:

Briefly, a Post Office can be opened in a village in rural areas provided:

(i) the village is either the Headquarters of a Gram Panchayat or has a minimum population of 2000 or more.

(ii) the village is situated at a minimum distance of 3 Kms. from an existing post office.

(iii) The estimated income of a proposed post office is at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

In case of hilly, tribal and backward areas, a post office can be opened in a village provided;

(i) The village is either the headquarters of a Gram Panchayat or has a minimum population of 1000. (for this purpose an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Km. can also be taken into account);

(ii) The village is at a minimum distance of 3 Kms from an existing post office; and

(iii) the estimated income of the proposed post office is at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

Postmasters General are empowered to relax any of the norms in 10 per cent cases of the opening of post offices every year.

Normally a new post office opened in a rural area is given the status of

an Extra Departmental Branch Post Office. EDBOs are manned by Extra Departmental Agents.

B. Norms for opening of Post Offices in urban areas

The question of revising the norms for opening of Post Offices in urban areas was under consideration of the P&T Board for some time past. It has now been decided by the Board that in supersession of the existing norms rules, clarifications issued on the subject from time to time. The opening of post offices in the urban areas will hereafter be governed by the following norms.

New norms for opening of post offices in urban areas.

(i) Post Offices in urban areas may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(i) The post office should be self-supporting.

(ii) The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 kilometre in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 kilometres.

(iii) PMG can relax the distance condition in 10 per cent of the cases every year.

(iv) EDBO's can be opened in urban areas only in exceptional cases like slum areas where suitable buildings on reasonable rent are not available. So far as the opening of EDBC's in urban areas is concerned, this will continue to be governed by this office orders issued under U.O. No. 1-12/78-PRP dated 19-3-1979.

Statement-B

Number of Post Offices opened in 1980-81

(As on 28-2-1981)

1. Andhra	323
2. Bihar	191
3. Delhi	15
4. Gujarat	90
5. J & K	22
6. Kerala	114
7. Karnataka	137
9. Madhya Pradesh	219
9. Maharashtra	217
10. Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh.	106
11. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh	117
12. Orissa	131
13. Rajasthan	213
14. Tamilnadu	89
15. U. P.	106
16. West Bengal	81

2170

जबलपुर टेलीफोन कारखाने का
स्थानान्तरण

6513. श्री मन्वर शर्मा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जबलपुर स्थित टेलीफोन कारखाने को स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या उसके विस्तार की भी कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसको कितनी लागत जाने के संभावना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) जी हां। ऐसा सुभाव है कि फैक्ट्री की कुछ दुकानों को जबलपुर के समीप आन्ध्रतल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में चरण-वृद्धिक्रम में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाय।

(ख) जी हां। दूरसंचार भंडारों की बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने हेतु नये स्थान पर एक गैल्वानाइजिंग प्लांट तथा एक संघटित ट्यूब बनाने के प्लांट को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) भूमि, भवनों तथा प्लांट और मशीनरी की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 14.5 करोड़ रुपये है।

Narula Committee on Chilika Lake, Orissa

6514. SHRI RAM CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had constituted the Narula Committee to examine the problems of the Chilika lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, the remedial measures which have been suggested by the Committee; and

(c) the steps which have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India had constituted a Committee in December, 1970, to examine the problems with the Chilika lake in Orissa. The Committee, in its report submitted in 1973, came to the following conclusions:—

(i) The level of salinity in the lake can be improved by providing a straight cut of 120 metres by 2 metres in the vicinity of Satpara.

(ii) For a more precise prediction of the diffusion pattern in the lake, additional investigations on a saline model would be necessary.

(iii) Maintenance dredging in the cut is likely to be necessary to ensure that the depths are maintained for tidal propagation at a reasonable level.

(iv) The most suitable location for a fishing harbour is on the western side of Satpara, for which a minimum channel of 40 metres by 4 metres will be required for mechanised fishing boats.

(c) Information regarding the steps taken by the State Government is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

S.T.D. Public Phones at Major Railway Stations

6515. SHRI DAULAT SINHLI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of S.T.D. Public Phones at all major railway stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Departmental public telephone with S.T.D. facility were opened at Airports and Main Railway Stations in many State Capitals from August, 1979 on experimental basis.

(b) The views of the field units on working of S.T.D. public telephones are being watched and, if considered feasible, this would be extended on regular basis at major railway stations.

Women Polytechnics

6516. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Women's Polytechnics to be set up in 1980-81 in the country;

(b) the number of those to be set up in Orissa;

(c) whether Dhenkanal District has been selected for locating a Women's Polytechnic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Four such Polytechnics have started functioning in 1980-81. However, establishment of these institutions has yet to be approved by the All India Council for Technical Education.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir, no such proposal from the State Government has been received.

(d) Question does not arise.

चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण

6517. श्री सत्यनारायण उर्दिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन चीनी-मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें चीनी (उपक्रमों के अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन अधिग्रहीत किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गाँवदे राम शर्मा महोदय मिल तथा जाशीरा शर्मा मिल ने किसानों का उनके गन्ने के मूल्य नहीं अदा किये थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशी अभी भी बकाया है और ये मिल, अब अधिग्रहीत हो जाने के बाद, किसानों का इनके गन्ने का उक्त मूल्य कब तक अदा कर देंगे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मिलों ने किसानों का इनके गन्ने की बकाया राशि की अंशतः अदायगी ही की है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मिल ने कितनी अदायगी की है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन):

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहणन) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन किसी भी चीनी मिल को अधिकार में नहीं लिया गया है। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश के जावरा और महोदपुर रोड में स्थित दो चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्ध को उद्योग विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन अधिकार में लिया गया है।

(ख) महोदपुर रोड और जावरा में स्थित चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्ध को जब अधिकार में लिया गया था, तब इन दो मिलों पर किसानों का दाय गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान की राशि बकाया थी।

(ग) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकीकृत की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पत्नियों, पुत्रों अथवा पुत्रियों के पास अपने मकान हैं उनको सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

6518. श्री ब्या राम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास अपने मकान हैं अथवा जिनकी अपनी पत्नियों, पुत्रों अथवा पुत्रियों के नाम अपन मकान हैं, उन्हें भी सरकारी क्वार्टर आवंटित किये जाते हैं और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) ऐसे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान सेवा-निवृत्त हुए हैं और उन्हें आवंटित क्वार्टर उनके पुत्रों/पुत्रियों को आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है 1980 के अन्त में क्वार्टरों की प्रतिक्षा सूची में थे?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी जिनके अपने नाम या उनके परिवार के किसी सदस्य का नाम पर उनके ड्यूटी के स्थान पर अपने मकान हैं, वे वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार सामान्य पूल दास के लिए पात्र हैं।

(ख) एवं

(ग) 49,519

डी. डी. ए. द्वारा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटित किये गये भूखंड

6519. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डी. डी. ए. ने नियमों के विरुद्ध प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कितने भूखंड तथा स्कान आवंटित किये, किम आधार पर किये और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापक क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

6520. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों का एक ही जून से दूसरे जून में प्रायः स्थानान्तरण किया जाता रहता है ;

(ख) क्या इस निगम के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुस्पष्ट नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुस्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) गत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में यात्रा-भत्ता और दैनिक भत्ते के रूप में कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. डी. स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) निगम ने निगम के कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित करने विषयक एक व्यापक नीति तैयार की थी और उसे जून, 1974 में परिचालित किया था। इस संबंध में जो

अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ था उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए, इस नीति में समय-समय पर कुछेक संशोधन किए गए हैं और स्पष्टीकरण दिए गए हैं। निगम ने स्थानान्तरण नीति विषयक मितव्ययिता संबंधी उपायों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों को भी अपनाया गया है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर की दृष्टि में, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान स्थानान्तरण पर यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते पर 35,25,000 रुपये (अनुमानित) खर्च किए गए थे।

संकर बीजों तथा तरीकों से पैदा की गई फसलों के स्तर में गिरावट

6521. श्री दलित राम तारण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संकर नसल के बीजों तथा तरीकों से उत्पादित खाद्य वस्तुओं, फलों और सब्जियों में, पहने की किस्मों की तुलना में स्वाद, सुगंध तथा रंग-निराधक शक्ति की कमी हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या फसलों की सुरक्षा के लिए विषैले रसायनों के उपयोग में इन खाद्य-वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. डी. स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। कृमिनाशी तथा कवक-नाशी दवाओं के प्रयोग की सिफारिश करते समय अवशिष्ट विषैले प्रभावों को हमेशा ध्यान में रखा जाता है। कटाई तथा खपत पूर्व की आवश्यक अवधि का ध्यान में रखा है। छिड़काव के लिए रसायनों की सिफारिश की जाती है। प्रयोग के लिए मार्गदर्शी

सिद्धान्त तथा अपनाये जाने वाले सुरक्षात्मक उपायों का उल्लेख इन रसायनों के आधानों पर स्पष्ट रूप से किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी हाँ । कृमिनाशी अथवा कवक-नाशी दवाओं के रूप में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले विभिन्न रसायनों की अवशिष्ट विषाक्तता के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ।

Minimum Export Price of Onions

6522. SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum export price of Onion to West Asia has been reduced by NAFED; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the price fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Minimum Export Price for export of onions to Arabian Gulf Ports (including Jeddah, Aden, etc.) has been revised from the level of Rs. 1925/- PMT C&F Gulf Ports as on 9th December, 1980 to Rs. 1100/- PMT FOB (which works out to approximately Rs. 1700/- PMT C&F by Steamer), Bombay w.e.f. 13th February, 1981 due to competition from other countries and to enable an increase in exports in view of higher production of onions.

Irrigation Potential Created during Last Three Years

6523. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) What is the additional irrigated potential created in the last three years;

(b) How much of this has been utilised;

(c) what are the reasons for not utilising the irrigation potential in full; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure full utilisation of irrigation potential created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The additional irrigation potential created through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes during the last three years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is 6.78 million hectares.

(b) Total utilisation during these three years is 5.74 million hectares.

(c) The reasons for not utilising the irrigation potential in full are as under:

1. Construction of field channels not keeping pace with the water availability facilities.

2. Inadequate drainage facilities.

3. Inadequate preparation of land for irrigated agriculture.

4. Lack of consolidation of land holdings in command area.

5. Anticipated crop pattern and water allowances under the project not being realised.

6. Lack of adequate agricultural, experimental and demonstration farms, training and extension facilities.

7. Maldistribution of available supplies and problems of cultivators at the tailend.

8. Lack of inputs and infrastructure facilities.

(d) With a view to ensuring full utilisation of irrigation potential created 44 command area development authorities have been established covering 71 selected projects. State Governments are being persuaded to have such authorities for covering more projects. In addition to ensuring full utilisation of the created potential, modernisation of some of the existing schemes is being taken up. The States are also being asked to adopt command area approach for all the projects in the country.

प्राथमिक स्कूलों को एक संव्क्षन में छात्रों की संख्या

6524. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में नगरपालिका और नगर निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे प्राथमिक स्कूलों के एक संव्क्षन के लिए बच्चों की अधिकतम निर्धारित संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) बच्चों की संख्या निर्धारित संख्या से बढ़ जाने पर दूसरा संव्क्षन खोलने संबंधी नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास बस्ती में स्कूलों में प्रत्येक प्राथमिक संव्क्षन में इस समय छात्रों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है और क्या वहां बच्चों के लिए पर्याप्त खेल-कूद सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि एक अध्यापक द्वारा एक समय पर इतने अधिक बच्चों की ओर उचित ध्यान दिया जाना संभव है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चम्बहण): नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के संबंध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

(क) सामान्य आकार के एक एक्के कमरे में एक अनुभाग में सामान्यतया 40 छात्र; पूर्व-निर्मित कमरों में 35 छात्र; और किसी टैन्ट वाले आवास आवा 400 वर्ग फीट से कम के तल क्षेत्र के कमरे में 30 छात्र होंगे ।

(ख) किसी एक्के भवन में 45, 90, 135 आदि के दाखिले पर नए अनुभाग खोले जाएंगे । किसी पूर्व-निर्मित आवास में यह संख्या 40, 80, 120 आदि होगी । किसी टैन्ट वाले आवास अथवा 400 वर्ग फीट से कम तल क्षेत्र वाले कमरे में यह संख्या 35, 70, 105 आदि होगी इ(हिरी क्षेत्र में पुराने भवनों के मामले में पहले की तरह छूट दी जाएगी) ।

(ग) कानूनी नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आती ।

(घ) निर्धारित नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने निम्न-लिखित रिपोर्ट दी है :

(क) अस्तित्व एक अनुभाग में 40 छात्र होंगे । यदि बच्चों की संख्या 55 से अधिक हो जाती है तो दूसरा अनुभाग खोला जाता है ।

(ख) छात्रों की संख्या 55 से अधिक होने पर दूसरा अनुभाग खोलने की परिपाटी का अनुपालन दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इसकी स्थापना से ही किया जा रहा है । इस संबंध में पालन किए जाने वाले नियमों की एक प्रारंभिक विवरण के रूप में संलग्न है ।

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

(घ) अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था अनुमोदित नियमों के अनुसार की गई है ।

विवरण

1. दाखिल 40 बच्चों के लिए एक अध्यापक ।

2. प्रत्येक 10 अध्यापकों के बाद एक अतिरिक्त अध्यापक ।

3. जहां बच्चों का दाखिला कम है, वहां प्रति कक्षा एक की दूर से अध्यापक नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये, किन्तु यदि बच्चों की संख्या 30 से अधिक है, तो एक अध्यापक एक ही समय में दो से अधिक कक्षाओं को नहीं पढ़ाएगा ।

4. यदि बच्चों की संख्या 55 से अधिक है, तो कक्षा में एक दूसरा अनुभाग खोला जाए ।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में पदोन्नति और स्थानान्तरण संबंधी नीति

6525. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में क्षेत्रवार, कितने विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) स्थानान्तरण, पदोन्नति और अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के मामले में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपनाई जा रही नीति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सभी क्षेत्रों में एकरूपता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इस मामले में एकरूपता लाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण): (क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के विभिन्न कार्यालयों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या इस प्रकार है

क्रम सं. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या
का नाम

1.	अहमदाबाद	28
2.	भोपाल	24
3.	बम्बई	27
4.	कलकत्ता	27
5.	चंडीगढ़	35
6.	दिल्ली	33
7.	गाँहाटी	26
8.	हैदराबाद	30
9.	लखनऊ	33
10.	मद्रास	26
11.	पटना	30

मुख्यालयों द्वारा सीधे नियंत्रित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

4

योग 323

इन 323 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का राज्यवार वयोग संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) पदोन्नतियों और अन्य सुविधाओं के मामले में सभी क्षेत्र एक समान नीति का पालन करते हैं ।

प्रशासन की आवश्यकताओं की शर्त पर स्थानान्तरण के संबंध में भी एक समान नीति अपनाई जाती है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	17
असम	17
बिहार	25
गुजरात	15
हरियाणा	11
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3
जम्मू और कश्मीर	11
कर्नाटक	13
केरल	9
मध्य प्रदेश	24
महाराष्ट्र	26
मणिपुर	2
मिझोरम	3
उड़ीसा	10
पंजाब	16
राजस्थान	17
सिक्किम	1
तमिल नाडू	16
त्रिपुरा	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	46
पश्चिम बंगाल	16
अण्डमान और निकोबार	
द्वीप समूह	1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2
चण्डीगढ़	3
दिल्ली	13

गोवा, दमन और दीव 1

पांडि चेरी 1

भारत से बाहर

भूटान 1

नेपाल 1

योग 323

National Talent Research Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Scholar

6526. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Talent Research Scholarships given by the National Council of Educational Research and Training during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe scholar benefited by this scheme during the above period; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c):

	Number of Scholarships		
	Total	SC	ST
1979-80	500	—	—
1980-81	500	2	—

Subernarekha Inter State Multipurpose Project, Orissa

6527. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide funds for the

construction of some major irrigation projects in various States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal to take up the construction work of the Subernarekha inter-state multipurpose project of Orissa during the above plan period; and

(c) the details regarding the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and the irrigation schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. Funds for execution of the major and medium irrigation projects are provided by the State Government concerned within the framework of their overall development plans. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans/ grants which are not related to any individual sector of development of any project.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scheme of Vocational Training to Rural Youth

6528. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Central Scheme to give vocational training to rural youth, plans have been formulated for 1981 for the State of Andhra Pradesh; 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) In each of 329 development blocks of Andhra Pradesh, 40 rural youth belonging to poor families will

be trained in different vocations. In order to impart training, the State Government have identified 271 training institutions and master-craftsmen. During 1980-81, 3447 youth were trained upto 28-2-1981, out of them, 1193 became self-employed, 7383 youth were undergoing training on that date.

**Non-Implementation of Pachaiyar..
Irrigation Scheme in Tamil Nadu**

6529. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not implementing the Pachaiyar Irrigation Scheme in Tamil Nadu by the State Government though it had been approved by the Planning Commission many years ago and the foundation-stone for this project had been laid by the former Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi; and

(b) how the plan allocation for this scheme had been utilised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Pachaiyar Irrigation Scheme in Tamil Nadu has not been approved by the Planning Commission so far. Tamil Nadu Government have intimated that they have dropped this scheme on account of ecological considerations.

(b) Does not arise.

**Modernisation of Cauvery Delta Canal
with World Bank Assistance**

6530. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has accepted the proposal for modernisation of Cauvery Delta Canal with World Bank assistance;

(b) whether there has been no agreement on this proposal between

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry; and

(c) if so, how the Centre propose to implement this scheme with World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, final agreement has so far been reached between the State Government concerned, on the sharing of Cauvery waters.

(c) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Integrated Rural
Development Programme**

6531. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI CHINTAMANJANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount given to the State Governments under the Integrated Rural Development Programme was lying unspent with the States;

(b) what amount was sanctioned to each State; and

(c) whether the Centre has issued any guidelines to the State Governments to step up the implementation of the programme?

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

(b) A statement showing the amount sanctioned by the Government of India under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Integrated Rural Development Programme

Statement indicating the total amount released by Government of India for IRDP during 1978-79 and 1979-80

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT's	Amount released by the Govt. of India		
		1978-79	1979-80	Total
	Andhra Pradesh	597.55	427.89	1025.44
2.	Assam	132.00	70.00	211.00
3.	Bihar	1031.80	560.79	1592.59
4.	Gujarat	236.70	252.49	489.19
5.	Haryana	165.45	121.20	286.71
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16.40	73.20	169.60
7.	Jammu Kashmir	86.60	54.47	132.07
8.	Karnataka	256.30	215.65	471.95
9.	Kerala	245.40	195.36	440.76
10.	Madhya Pradesh	67.05	388.93	455.98
11.	Maharashtra	449.80	355.78	799.58
12.	Manipur	46.30	20.70	66.00
13.	Meghalaya	35.65	12.70	48.35
14.	Nagaland	65.00	50.00	115.00
15.	Orissa	343.65	344.10	685.75
16.	Punjab	253.00	152.77	405.77
17.	Rajasthan	239.70	233.20	472.90
18.	Sikkim	5.00	7.50	12.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	546.30	479.60	1025.90
20.	Tripura	35.00	14.55	49.55
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1104.15	987.95	2092.10
22.	West Bengal	310.80	49.83	360.63
UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	A. and N. Islands		1.30	1.30
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	10.50	33.50

1	2	3	4	5
25. Chandigarh		2 30	1 50	3 80
26. D. and N. Haveli				
27. Delhi		7 50	8 29	15 79
28. Goa Daman and Diu		17 50	16 87	34 37
29. Lakshadweep		4 60	1 50	6 10
30. Mizoram		11 50	9 25	20 75
31. Pondicherry		5 00	5 00	10 00

ALL INDIA

7045 00 5329 99 12374 99

कन्हर परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य

6533. श्री राम प्यारें पतिता : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य संबंधित राज्यों के साथ समझौता न होने के कारण मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कन्हर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में गतिरोध उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अन्य संबंधित राज्यों की सहमति लेने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिया उर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की कन्हर सिंचाई परियोजना को अभी योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में इस परियोजना से जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्र के बारे में अभी इन राज्यों की सहमति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों की सहमति प्राप्त करने के लिए इनके साथ

बैठके की हैं । अगस्त, 1980 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में अधिकारियों के स्तर पर भी एक बैठक हुई थी । अब अधिकारियों के स्तर पर एक और बैठक बुलाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके बाद केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा मुख्य मंत्रियों के स्तर पर एक बैठक बुलाई जा सकती है ।

(घ) मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार इस परियोजना के सातवीं योजना में पूरा होने की संभावना है ।

Prospects of Inland and Marine Fisheries in West Bengal

6534. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prospects of inland and marine fisheries of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government in regard thereto?

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

(b) West Bengal is the largest inland fish producing State in India accounting for one-third of the in-

land fish production of the country. West Bengal with 7 lakh hectares of inland fisheries and 64 KM of marine coast line has good prospects further for development of fisheries. The estimated potential resources of the upper east coast off West Bengal and Orissa is about 0.75 million tonnes.

(c) For development of inland fisheries, and Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance is already under implementation in 11 districts of West Bengal. A number of brackish water fish farms are proposed under construction with assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Government of India. For development of marine fisheries, fishing harbours at Roy Chowk and a jetty at Namkhana are nearing completion. Exploratory surveys are being carried out with Calcutta as a base to assist the development of marine fisheries.

चीनी का उत्पादन

6535. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद लोगों की कठिनाई दूर नहीं हुई है और इस संदर्भ में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीनी मिल मालिक उत्पादन घटाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी नहीं । उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्येक मास लेवी और मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की पर्याप्त मात्रा दी जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । सरकार का ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

खादी ग्रामीण भवन, नई दिल्ली की ओटर गाड़ी से मार्ग में माल की चोरी

6536. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या

ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामीण भवन, नई दिल्ली की उस मोटर गाड़ी से 25000 रुपये के मूल्य का सामान चोरी किया गया, जो 19 जून 1979 को जयपुर जा रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यंग्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराये जाने के बावजूद खादी और ग्रामीण आयोग ने अभी तक कोई भी विभागीय कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ;

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबेइवर राम)

(क) और (ख) खादी तथा ग्रामीण भवन, नई दिल्ली के दो अधिकारी भवन के एक मुद्रक और खादी घर, मिर्जा इस्माइल रोड, जयपुर को सामान पहुंचाने के लिए 13-6-1979 को खादी आयोग भवन के वाहन संख्या डी०एच० जी०-8267 द्वारा जयपुर, बसी तथा दौसा गए थे । जयपुर में वाहन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था । दुर्घटना होने के पश्चात् वाहन में गए अधिकारियों को 14-6-79 को पता चला कि एक वक्ता जिसमें लगभग 22,806.12 रुपये के मूल्य (जिसमें पैकिंग की सामग्री का मूल्य भी शामिल है) का माल का सामान तथा दो दरियां थीं, गायब हो गई थीं ।

(ग) और (घ) जयपुर तथा दौसा के पुलिस थानों में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के अलावा, कमीशनर दाना प्रारम्भिक जांच-पड़ताल भी की गई थी तथा प्रारम्भिक जांच-पड़ताल के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर तीन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाए गए थे तथा उन्हें आरोपपत्र दिए गए थे । इन अधिकारियों से आरोपपत्र के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा

रही है। आगामी कार्यवाही आरोपपत्रों के उत्तर प्राप्त होने तथा उनकी जांच करने के पश्चात् की जाएगी।

**काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और
जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से
पी. एच. डी. के डिग्री
प्राप्त किया जाना**

6537. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री:
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये
जा रहे विश्वविद्यालयों से पी. एच. डी.
की डिग्री प्राप्त करने या शोध कार्य करने
वाले छात्रों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय या विश्व-
विद्यालय परिसर में उपस्थित होना आवश्यक
होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो काशी हिन्दू विश्व-
विद्यालय और जवाहर लाल नेहरू
विश्वविद्यालय से गत तीन वर्षों में कितने
छात्रों ने नियमित अध्यायन के आधार पर
विभिन्न विषयों में पी. एच. डी. की
डिग्रीयाँ प्राप्त की हैं जो विदेशों में काम
कर रहे हैं?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्री एस.
बी. चव्हाण):** (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र
की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल
पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shortage of Chemical Fertilizers

6538. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether India is facing acute
shortage of Chemical fertilizers for
agricultural purposes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
there are a good number of indigen-
ous waste materials which can be
made good use of the fertilizers;

(c) whether animal bone, which is
available in plenty in the State of
Bihar due to heavy deaths of cattle,
is considered to be the best material
for chemical fertilizers and if so, whe-
ther Government propose considering
setting up of bone crushing mills in

all the areas where animal bone is
available in plenty; and if so, the loca-
tion of such mills; and

(d) whether the present bone
crushing factory at Bathnaha in the
District of Purnea in Bihar States is
functioning to its full capacity; and if
not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The locally available
waste materials are being used for
manurial purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir. Animal bones can be
suitably processed for production of
bone meal which can be used as a
phosphatic fertiliser in acidic soils.
The Government has no proposal
under consideration for setting up of
bone crushing mills.

(d) According to the information
received from the Government of
Bihar, it appears that one private
factory at Bathnaha has been closed
since July, 1979 as it could not market
its product.

Telephone Service in North Eastern Areas

6539. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephones
both private and Government so far
installed in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tri-
pura, Manipur, Nagaland and Aruna-
chal Pradesh upto date;

(b) the Central schemes to improve
and expand the telephone services in
these North Eastern areas; and

(c) whether the Center has a sche-
me to provide all sub-divisional towns
in Mizoram with a telephone service
and if so, when it would be imple-
mented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The State-wise working connections are given below:—

State	Total number of working connections as on 31-3-1981
Mizoram	754
Meghalaya	3503
Tripura	2661
Manipur	2130
Nagaland	2248
Arunachal Pradesh	941

(b) Schemes for improving telephone services, envisaging replacement of manual exchanges by automatic exchanges, expansion of existing exchanges and provision of Microwave/UHF/Satellite links, are indicated in the annexed statements.

(c) out of 9 sub-divisional headquarters in Mizoram, five towns are already having telephone service. The remaining four places are likely to be provided with telephone service during the 6th Plan period.

Statement I

Developments planned for main telephone exchanges in N.E. Region.

(Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagoland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh)

S. No.	Exchange	Expansion	Likely commissioning	Remarks
1	Agartala	2100 Lines 300 lines	1981-82 1982-83	New automatic exchanges to replace manual exchange.
2.	Imphal	2100 lines	1982-83	Do.
3.	Jowai	200 lines	1982-83	Do.
4.	New Itanagar	400 lines	1982-83	New exchange.
5.	Aizawal	200 lines	1981-82	Expansion of existing exchange
6.	Dimapur	200 lines	1982-83	Do.
7.	Dharmanagar	100 lines	1982-83	Do.
8.	Shillong	1000 lines	1981-82	Do.

N.B.—In addition demands at smaller exchanges are continuously reviewed. As and when the demands build up expansions of the exchanges are planned.

Statement—II

Schemes for development of Long Distance Communications in N.E. region (Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh) during the 6th Plan period

A. Microwave

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Shillong-Silchar-Agartala | Wideband. |
| 2. Jorhat-Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal | Narrow band. |

B. U.H.F.

1. Tura-Dhubri-Coochbehar.
2. Shillong-Nongstain-Williamnagar.
3. Shillong Jowai.
4. Silchar-Aizawl-Lungleh-Saiha.
5. Kaul-braKhowai-Agartala.
6. Agartala-Radhakishorpur.
7. Dimapur-Diphu.
8. Kohima-Zhakhama.
9. Kohima-Phek.
10. Kohima-Wokha-Zunbphoto.
11. Mokolchung-Tuen Tang.
12. Imphal-Tamenglang.
13. Imphal-Karong.
14. Imphal-Ukhrool.
15. Imphal-Chandel.
16. Imphal-Chura-Chandpur.
17. Bomdila-Tezpur.
18. North Lakhimpur-Itanagar.
19. North Lakhimpur-Zero
20. Jorhat-Sibsagar-Mon.
21. Dibrugarh-Long.
22. Tinsukia-Namrup.
23. Tinsukia-Khonsa.
24. Tinsukia-Champakhova-Tezu.
25. Ghampakhova-Passighat.

26. Wokha-Mokokchung.

27. Daporizo-Zero.

28. Anini-Passighat.

29. Sepa-Itanagar.

C. Earth Stations for Satellite communications at :

1. Aizawl-(already commissioned)
2. Itanagar
3. Imphal.
4. Kohima.
5. Agartala.

Repairing of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri

6540. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri, Lord Jagannath Temple Complex is one out of 66 Centrally protected monuments of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether 12 big stones had fallen out of the main temple of Lord Jagannath in the first week of March, 1981; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Jagannath temple at Puri is a centrally-protected monument.

(b) Eight fragments of cracked and loose stones have fallen.

(c) The facing stones on removal of plaster were found in a highly-shattered condition. Eight pieces from this shattered part fell down. The Archaeological Survey of India is taking steps to stabilize the masonry to arrest further damage.

Amendment to Urban Land Ceilings Act

6541. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, when Government is likely to introduce the Bill; and

(c) what are the main features of the amending Bill?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No final decision has been taken so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Non-Receipt of S. B. Pass Book and non-availability of Stationery in Dahamu, District Thane

6542. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Superintendent of Post Offices, Thane (West) Division has received complaints about non-receipt of S. B. Pass Book, non availability of stamps, Inland letters, Postcards, envelopes etc. in the month of January, 1981 from Secretary Bharatiya Janata Party, Dahamu, (Thane District); and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A complaint from Shri R. S. Gokhale, Secretary, Bharatiya Janata Party, was received on 12-1-1981 which, among other things, complained of non-receipt of SB pass book of account No. 2996492 in the name of Shri M. R. Padgaonkar. The pass book was delivered to the depositor on 14-1-1981.

The production of postage stamps and postal stationery has not been able to keep pace with the increasing demands for various items. This results in shortage of some items in some of the Post Offices. A number of measures (detailed in the annexure) have been taken to increase the production and to improve the distribution of postage stamps and postal stationery.

Statement

1. An Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee of senior officers of Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and P & T Department has been constituted to oversee the production of postage stamps and postal stationery and to suggest measures to increase the production.

2 Steps have been taken to increase the machine capacity to augment the production of stamps and stationery in India Security Press, Nasik.

3. A second Security Press is being set up at Hyderabad to augment the supply of items of postal stationery.

4. A Liaison Officer has been appointed at Nasik to closely liaise with the India Security Press, the Railways and other authorities for speedy distribution of stamps.

5. For better deployment of available stock, the Department is progressively taking over stocking and distribution functions from the state treasuries.

6. The number of definitive stamps of higher denominations has been increased from 50 to 70 stamps per sheet so that with the same effort larger number of stamps are printed.

7. Use of Franking Machines is being encouraged by providing more facilities including a rebate of 1.5 per cent of the total value franked to users of the machines.

8. Wherever necessary, local manufacture of blank Inland Letter Cards and Envelopes is resorted to by the Postmasters General to meet the public demand.

9. Sale of stamps through licensed vendors has been temporarily suspended except in remote, hilly and backward areas to prevent unethical practices.

Recruitment of Research Associates by NCERT

6543. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the existing Post-Graduate-Teachers in the National Council of Educational Research and Training have been recruited as Research Associates;

(b) how many of the existing Post-Graduate-Teachers have not been taken as Research Associates; and

(c) what are the chances of those referred to in part (b) above for getting Research Associate Posts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) All the 36 Post Graduate Teachers in the NCERT have been redesignated as Research Associates. The scheme of Research Associates is not applicable to Regional Colleges of Education.

(b) There is no Post Graduate Teacher covered by the scheme of Research Associates who has not been taken as Research Associate in the NCERT.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Post-Graduate Teachers of National Institute of Education into Field Advisers

6544. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to convert the post of Post-Graduate teachers working in the National Institute of Education, Delhi functioning under the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi to that of Field Advisers;

(b) if so, whether the said decision was dropped later on; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bamboo Tube-well Technology

6545. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any lesson from the case of the bamboo tube-well which has an enormous potential for research and development to adopt technologies to highly specific sets of conditions;

(b) if so, what;

(c) how far the bamboo tube-well technology and associated innovations have been developed and tried in the country; and

(d) the outcome of the study of bamboo tube-well economies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Research on the adaptability of bamboo tube-wells has been under progress under the I.C.A.R. All

India Coordinated Project on Optimum Utilisation of Ground Water through Wells and Pumps, at the Regional Centres at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar; Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur and Indian Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology at Poondi (Tamil Nadu).

(b) The findings are as follows:—

(1) Adoption of nylon ropes in preference to coconut coir rope as enveloping material on bamboo tube-well screens;

(2) Simplified procedure in the drilling of bore holes for installing bamboo tube-wells;

(3) Coating of the iron rings of the bamboo framework with aluminium paint and black water tank paint to increase the life of the bamboo screens.

(c) The work on the technology and associated innovations is still under progress at the above-mentioned centres.

(d) It is observed that bamboo tube-well screens are least expensive among the screens available in the market. However, their use is essentially limited to deltaic areas.

Scheme for Transfer of Telephones to Actual Users

6546. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for transfer of telephones to actual users of telephones on compliance of certain requirements and payment of transfer fees was reversed during the Janata Rule;

(b) whether Government have received representations that this is not resulting in loss of revenue to

Government but also in corrupt practices and hardships to telephone users;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise this scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. Transfer of telephone is permitted subject to certain conditions, on payment of transfer fee of Rs. 100. Third party transfer was however stopped from 1-6-1977.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The third party transfer policy was resulting in malpractices.

Admission of SC/ST Candidates in I.I.T. . . .

6547. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Indian Institute of Technology Direct admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates receiving more than 50 per cent marks was also made till 1978-79 in addition to admissions through the Joint Entrance Examination;

(b) whether this practice of direct admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been discontinued from the year 1979-80 and they are now admitted only through the Joint Entrance Examination with the result of sharp fall in admission of such candidates;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revive the earlier practice; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The practice of direct admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been discontinued from the year 1978-79. This has been naturally resulted in fall in admission of such candidates.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students admitted directly, were found unable to cope up with the course work in spite of various academic concessions and support.

Request for Central aid for Land Reforms in Karnataka

6548. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be given by the Union Government during 1981-82 for land reform schemes in Karnataka;

(b) whether State Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal for more financial assistance for the purpose during 1981-82; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Central assistance is presently given to States for implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land which is in operation since 1975-76. Allocation to each State under the current year will be worked out after the budget is voted.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Connection of District Headquarters with State Capital of Karnataka by S.T.D. System

6549. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to connect all the District Headquarters with the State capital by STD system; and

(b) if so, the names of the District Headquarters which are likely to be connected with the State Capital of Karnataka by STD system during 1981-82?

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

(b) Chitradurga a District Headquarter in Karnataka is likely to be connected by STD system with Bangalore during 1981-82.

Central Team to Haryana due to Loss on Account of Floods

6550. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana have approached the Centre to send a Central team to make an assessment of loss on account of floods in the State; and

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

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

(b) At the request of the Government of Haryana a Central team visited the flood affected areas, from the 12th to the 15th and again on the 19th August, 1980. On the basis of

the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 524.26

lakhs on account of the following items of relief, rehabilitation, repair and restoration of public works for purposes of grant of Central assistance during 1980-81:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
A. RELIEF :	
(i) Purchase of medicines including vaccines.	20.00
(ii) Purchase of bleaching powder for disinfection of drinking water	3.00
(iii) Mass vaccination and veterinary aid to the cattle, livestock, poultry units etc.	20.00
TOTAL (A)	43.00
B. REHABILITATION :	
(i) Subsidy for repair and reconstruction of houses damaged by floods @ Rs. 200/- for a fully damaged house and Rs. 100/- for a partially damaged house.	4.46
(ii) De-watering operation of flooded fields.	150.00
(iii) Subsidy on transportation of paddy seedlings and supply of Toria seeds.	1.05
(iv) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers only @25% and 33-1/3% respectively for :—	
(a) Supply of certified wheat seeds.	
(b) supply of certified wheat seeds of other rabi crops.	40.00
(c) Fertilisers	25.00
(v) Subsidy @50% of the cost for clearance of sand cast lands.	3.75
(vi) Subsidy to small farmers only for repair of tubewells and pumpsets damaged by floods.	5.00
Total (B)	228.21
C. REPAIR/RESTORATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES DAMAGED BY FLOODS	
(i) Irrigation and flood Control Works :	
(a) Embankments	15.00
(b) Spurs/studs and stone-pitching of embankments opposite village abadis	30.00
(c) Ring bundhs and cut off bundhs.	50.00
(d) Damaged portion of Satluj-Yamuna link canal and other canal systems and removal of slush from canal beds.	55.00
(ii) Restoration of road formations and repairs to road crust.	50.00
(iii) Public Health structures	20.00
(iv) School buildings in the rural areas	20.00
(v) Fish Ponds	2.00
(v) Properties of Haryana State Electricity Board.	10.00
Total (C)	252.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)	524.26

Development of Rural Industries in Haryana

6551. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any scheme for the development of rural industries in Haryana; 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) The following schemes for the development of rural industries in Haryana are under operation:

(i) Industries component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. This is a scheme launched by the Central Government. According to the present pattern, 100 families belonging to the target families of people below the poverty line are being identified every year for assistance in each development block. These are given training, credit subsidies and assistance for raw materials and marketing. The number of families benefited upto 31st August, 1980 was 2685.

(ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment: This is another scheme launched by the Central Government to give vocational training to rural youth so as to enable them to take to self-employment. 40 youth between the ages of 18 and 35 are taken up from the identified target group families in each block. The number of youth trained upto February 1981 was 5628. Out of these, 2260 (upto August 1980) were reported to have become self-employed.

(iii) The District Industries Centres (DIC) programme was launched to provide a focal point for promotion of small cottage and village industries and to provide all services and support to the decentralised industrial sector under a single roof.

During the period from April, 1980 to January, 1981, 4598 units were set up in all the districts in Haryana providing additional employment to the extent of 14,022 persons.

(iv) Government of India has also formulated the Rural Artisans Programme (RAP) which now constitutes a part of the DIC programme. The programme envisages training for artisans in rural areas and provides subsidy for tool-kits and plant and equipment.

Works taken Under National Rural Employment Programme in Haryana

6552. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works taken up by the Government of Haryana under the 'Food for Work' Programmes since the commencement of this programme; and

(b) the details of work done till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) A detailed statement regarding the work done in Haryana based on the reports received till date is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the work done in Haryana under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme

Items	Physical assets created during the year 1977-78 to 1980-81 (upto september 1980)
1. Area covered under soil conservation (Hect.)	5322
2. Area brought under irrigation through major/minor irrigation works (Hect)	2563
3. Area made cultivable through flood protection (Hect))	25546
4. School Buildings constructed (Nos.)	841
5. Panchayat Ghars/Community Halls constructed (Nos.)	475
6. Road work maintained/improved (Kms.)	774
7. New road constructed (Kms.)	5051
8. Construction of Intermediate main drain, field channels and land levelling etc. in irrigated command areas (Hect)	253
9. Other Works	7456

Lift Irrigation Projects in Haryana Financed by Central Government

6553. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lift irrigation projects in Haryana financed by the Government of India;

(b) the names of projects;

(c) funds allotted for these projects; and

(d) the details of work and achievement of the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No lift irrigation project in Haryana is being financed by the Government of India.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction Work of Alaudi Dam

6554. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the construction work

of the Alaudi Dam in Nasik Taluka of Maharashtra has been slowed down for want of funds although the project is in tribal area and also is going to benefit the S.T. Agriculturists; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have any plan to help the Government of Maharashtra, with a view to expedite completion of the works and give the benefits to the tribals at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Construction and financing of irrigation projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. Inadequacy of funds for the construction work of Alavdi Dam in Maharashtra has not come to the notice of the Government of India

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Telephone Link between Ghumarwin and Bilaspur

6555. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to provide radio telephone link between

Ghumarwin and Bilaspur in Himachal in view of the disruption of telecom. facilities between these two places by the power parallelism caused by the high tension transmission lines of PSEB; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this decision would be implemented?

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

(a) No, Sir. However a wireless Telegraph system has been approved between Ghumarwin and Bilaspur for installation in 1981-82.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Aid for Rural Roads

6556. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provide financial assistance in form of grants in the States for providing rural roads;

(b) if so, the amount given to each one of the States and Union territories for this purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the provision for these items during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Statement

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Funds released to States/U.T.s in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	State/U.T	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351.00	215.60	436.23
2.	Assam.	149.57	323.15	427.11

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

There is no Central sector scheme which envisages assistance in the form of grants to the States for rural roads. The rural roads programme which forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme is in the State sector and provision for this is made in the Plans of the States and Union Territories.

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

Grants of States for Providing Drinking Water

6557. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry provide financial assistance in the form of grants to the States for providing drinking water; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each one of the States and Union Territories for this purpose separately during the last three years including the financial year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to the States to cover identified problem villages.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
3.	Bihar	504.20	680.45	503.36
4.	Gujarat	260.85	127.80	358.50
5.	Haryana	200.79	260.19	357.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	425.12	392.86	561.77
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	182.05	314.75
8.	Karnataka	107.70	69.00	248.81
9.	Kerala	278.00	282.35	330.08
10.	Madhya Pradesh	290.00	357.15	690.00
11.	Maharashtra	403.97	378.30	664.00
12.	Manipur	53.57	53.55	106.03
13.	Meghalaya	103.77	111.60	149.00
14.	Nagaland	97.00	39.57	150.00
15.	Orissa	218.00	209.00	307.00
16.	Punjab	174.90	68.40	128.95
17.	Rajasthan	353.27	205.00	559.10
18.	Sikkim	43.13	26.00	19.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	408.00	219.37	506.00
20.	Tripura	113.50	97.15	112.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	117.50	709.55	951.95
22.	West Bengal	535.01	672.72	443.50
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	46.20	35.00
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.50	11.95	11.46
25.	Mizoram	18.50	19.05	26.25
26.	Pondicherry	17.00	12.00	7.00
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	18.50	15.50	6.10
28.	Delhi	14.00	13.10	13.50

TOTAL 5998.46 5898.61 8424.38

Note: 1. Figures include funds released for Monitoring and Investigat Cell to the various States, (Rs. 97.02 lakhs in 1978-79,) Rs. 78.31 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 33.05 lakhs in 1980-81)

2. In 1980-81, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.

Completion of Ban Sagar Project

6558. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state by what time the Ban Sagar Project which is meant to cater to the irrigation needs of large areas in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Bansagar Dam is programmed to be completed upto crest level by June, 1985 and upto full height by June, 1987.

Madhya Pradesh Government expect to complete the work of Canal system in their territory by March, 1989.

The work of canal system in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be completed by March, 1990.

Wireless Stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6559. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many civil wireless stations are working in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and since when Station-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that civil wireless stations, particularly at Mayabunder, mostly remain inoperative;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) how many telegrams received by civil wireless station at Mayabunder since last three years; and how many of them were telegraphed and how many were posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Five P&T Wireless stations are working in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the dates indicated against each:—

- (i) Port Blair—Prior to 1—47.
- (ii) Car-Nicobar—December, 1969.
- (iii) Compel bay—February, 1972.
- (iv) Mayabunder—March, 1972.
- (v) Rangat—March, 1977.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the wireless stations including Mayabunder sometimes remain inoperative. The main reasons are:

- (i) Commercial Power Supply failures.
- (ii) Shortage of diesel supply for the standby engine alternators.
- (iii) Difficulty and at times delay in rectification of faults partly due to inadequate transport facilities between the islands.

(d) Details of the telegrams received by Mayabunder wireless station from 1977-78 onwards, telegraphed and posted are given below:—

Sl.No.	Year	Messages received	Telegraphed Sent by post.	
1.	1977-78	2324	2098	226
2.	1978-79	2802	1759	1043
3.	1979-80	2256	1282	1074
4.	1980-81 (upto Feb. 1981)	1692	763	929

NMR Mazdoors under Regular Establishment of Andamans

6560. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that all the NMR Mazdoors who worked for more than five years in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the P. W. D. have been brought under regular establishment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The Government has not taken any view in the matter.

Schemes under National Rural Employment Programme in Andamans

6561. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes which have been formulated under the National Rural Employment Programme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands upto 10th March, 1981 village-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received full account of the rice distributed under the Food for Work scheme upto December, 1980 from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and if not, what action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) whether the persons working under the Food for Work scheme are fully paid, if so, when the last payment was made and what was the gap between the work done and the wages paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Information regarding number of schemes formulated/executed under National Rural Employment Programme in each State/UT is not being collected. In fact, effort in the collection of this information is not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) Utilisation reports from Andaman and Nicobar Island upto October 1980 only has so far been received. These reports indicate that more quantity of rice than released under the programme has been utilised.

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

Use of Chemical Manure and Animal Manure

6562. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self sufficient in chemical manure; and

(b) considering the high cost of chemical manure whether Government have taken steps to help and encourage our agriculturists to use locally available animal manure plant (green) manure etc.?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Emphasis is being laid on development and utilisation of local manurial resources in the country through *inter alia* rural and urban composting, green manuring and installation of biogas plants.

खंडवा, मध्य प्रदेश में मिट्टी प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

6563. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा जिले में मिट्टी परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा शालीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामी-नाथन): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने 1978-79 में मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया । स्टाफ पहले ही नियुक्त किया गया है और प्रयोगशाला के उपकरणों की व्यवस्था की गई है । विश्लेषण का कार्य भी दिसम्बर 1980 से एक किराये के मकान में शुरू हो गया है । प्रयोगशाला का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Proposal to raise the Quota of Kerosene Oil and Coal Supplied on Ration Cards

6564. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that monthly quota of about ten litre of Kerosene Oil and 30 Kg. of coal to a family with more than four members is being supplied on ration cards-holders of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi which is too adequate to meet the fuel requirements for a month as a result of which they are subject to great hardship and inconvenience; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the monthly quota to least 30 litres from the present 10 litres and that of coal to 50 kg. with a view to remove the unbearable hardships of house-wives caused due to inadequate availability of these essential items of daily use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plan to Construct Five-Star Hotel Shelved in Nehru Place, New Delhi

6565. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high-handedness of the top officials of the D.D.A. coupled with wrangles among certain influential businessmen has ditched a five-star hotel project on a five acre plot in Nehru Place in New Delhi; and

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the article published in Current dated 17-1-1981 at page 3 under the heading 'Wrangles dump five-star project' and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A five-star hotel plot was sold for Rs. one crore. The lease deed was duly executed and registered. Some time back it came to the notice of the DDA that the purchaser of the hotel plot was selling commercial floor space without obtaining prior permission in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. This was disapproved by the D. D. A. The auction purchaser has filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court and the case is now sub-judice.

Water facility in F-Block Sudershan Park (Moti Nagar), New Delhi

6566. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of depositing the required charges

regarding development etc., the residents of F-block of Sudershan Park (Moti Nagar), New Delhi have not been provided the facilities of drinking water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the water pipe line will be laid and connections given to the people; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d) 'F' Block, Sudershan Park is an unauthorised colony in West Delhi. The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking provides water supply in unauthorised colonies on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries. A scheme amounting to Rs. 44,681 was prepared for providing water supply to this area. The residents of this area ('F' Block, Sudershan Park) have deposited a sum of Rs. 13,643 as development charges on 31-12-80. The pipes required for the work have been collected and the work is expected to be completed shortly.

Uniforms for D.M.S. and other Employees of Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry

6567. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that contrary to its Rules all the factory and office employees of Mother Dairy, Delhi are being supplied expensive clothes including silk sarees in the garb of uniforms; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend this facility to other employees of public sector undertakings of the Ministry and in particular the employees of Delhi Milk Scheme since both the Dairies in the capital are

headed by the same Chairman and three of the four members of their Management Committees are also common?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Factory and office employees of Mother Dairy which is being run by National Dairy Development Board, are provided with uniforms in accordance with its norms.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Refund to subscribers for non-functioning of Telephones

6568. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for making refund even in case where telephone is out of order because of the fault of the Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Division Bench of Gujarat High Court has suggested in a court petition before it that DGP&T should propose some provision or scheme for granting fund in cases where the telephone does not function because of the fault of Department;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal regarding rebate for telephone interruptions of 45 days or more per quarter has been considered by the P&T Board and it has been decided that it will be tried out on an experimental basis in Ahmedabad Telephone District.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Conversion of Dr. Rajendra Prasad House into National Memorial

6569. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house in village Zeeradi, District Siwan (Bihar), where the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was born is proposed to be converted into a national memorial;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (c) The Government has no such proposal. No such proposal has been received from any other quarter also.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in price of fertilisers and its distribution at subsidised Rate

6570. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of fertilisers have continued to rise and it is creating problems for the small and medium farmers;

(b) whether Government proposed to distribute fertiliser on a subsidized rate to the small and medium farmers;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHAN): (a) to (d) The retail prices of statutorily controlled fertilisers, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate have not increased after 8-6-1980. At present, fertilisers are subsidised by the Government of India as well as by some State Governments. In addition, subsidy is also admissible under the integrated Rural Development Programme for small farmers @ 25 per cent, marginal farmers @ 33-1/3 per cent and Scheduled Tribes participants @ 50 per cent for potassic and phosphatic fertilisers. Besides, special subsidy on nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers was permitted on the usual rate during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 (from 8-11-1979 to 31-3-1981) in drought affected areas. The subsidy was admissible upto Rs. 250 per hectare for the cost of inputs. Therefore, the question of creating problems for small and marginal farmers presently does not arise.

Construction of Houses for Poor

6571. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that in States, like Kerala, the most poor class houses cannot be constructed within the limit of Rs. 5,000;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the present scheme of HUDCO for giving loan of Rs. 5,000 for economically weaker sections is not practicable in States like Kerala;

(c) whether any representation has been received to raise the limit of loan to Rs. 15,000 for the housing scheme sponsored by HUDCO for weaker sections.

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government on these representations; and

(e) whether Government propose to raise the loan limit of Rs. 15,000?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The all inclusive ceiling cost fixed by Hudco for an economically weaker section tenement in Urban areas is Rs. 8,000, including cost of land and development charges, and in rural areas Rs. 4,000, excluding the cost of land and development charges. The ceiling costs have been fixed by Hudco keeping in view the repaying capacity of the EWS beneficiaries with a loan repayment period of 20 years. Hudco's experience has been that it is possible to construct an EWS tenement within these ceiling costs, if austere specifications are adopted by the implementing agencies.

(c) to (e) Representations from various agencies in the State of Kerala for the enhancement of the ceiling cost have been received by Hudco. The Govt. of India have appointed a group representing State Govts., Hudco, Planning Commission etc. to examine the feasibility of introducing some changes in the existing pattern of funding by Hudco.

Funds to Khadi and Village Industries during VI Plan

6572. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been provided with sufficient funds during the Sixth Plan period for the task of rural development;

(b) if so, the schemes that will be taken up during Sixth Plan period for development of Khadi and Village Industries;

(c) whether any areas have been earmarked for the development of Khadi and Village Industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the States in which these industries will be taken up; and

(f) how many of them will be undertaken during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (f) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 480 crore for the Sixth Five Year Plan period. It will undertake the development of Khadi and 25 village industries. A list of these industries is annexed. The programmes and activities of the Commission cover the entire country. These programmes are estimated to generate the total production of the order of Rs. 622 crores during 1981-82 and Rs. 1,200 crores by the end of 1984-85. Employment likely to be generated during 1981-82 will be of an order of 36.5 lakhs persons and during 1984-85, 50.50 lakhs persons.

Statement

List of Village Industries falling under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1. Beekeeping.
2. Cottage Match Industry manufacture of fireworks and Agarbatties.
3. Cottage Soap Industry.
4. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connection with the same and cottage leather industry.
5. Cottage Pottery Industry.
6. Ghani Oil Industry.

7. Handmade Paper.

8. Manufacture of cane-gur and khandsari.

9. Palm-gur making and other palm-products industry.

10. Processing, packaging, and marketing of cereals, pulses species, condiments, masalas etc.

11. Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soil etc.).

12. Lime stone, lime shell and other Lime products industry.

13. Manufacture of Shellac.

14. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purposes.

15. Fruit and vegetable processing, preservation and canning including pickles.

16. Bamboo and cane work.

17. Blacksmithy.

18. Carpentry.

19. Fibre other than coir.

20. Manufacture of Household utensils in aluminium.

21. Manufacture of Katha.

22. Manufacture of Gum resins.

23. Manufacture of Lokvastra cloth.

24. Poly Vastra 'Poly Vastra' which means any cloth woven or handloom in India from yarn handspun in India from a mixture of man-made fibre with either cotton, silk or wool or with any two or all of them or from a mixture of man-made fibre yarn handspun in India with either cotton, silk or woollen yarn handspun in India or with any two or all of such yarns.

25. Processing of maize and ragi.

Licences for setting up of Vanaspati and Soyabean Plants

6573. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 25 applications for granting

licences for setting up Vanaspati and Soyabean Solvent extraction plants in Madhya Pradesh are under consideration of Central Government for the last twelve months;

(b) if so, the progress till today; and

(c) reasons for delay in granting the licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c) 20 applications for setting up of Vanaspati plants and 6 for Soyabean plants in Madhya Pradesh were received. As regards Soyabean plants, in 5 cases letter of Intent have already been issued by the Government. As regards vanaspati plants, the matter was awaiting the formulation of a new policy for the licencing of vanaspati units, and the applications are presently under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली विदास प्राधिकरण द्वारा गिराए गए बाँध मठ

6574. श्री राजनाथ साँकर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने बाँध मठ हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मठ केन्द्र सरकार के नियंत्रण व हेअधीन हैं और उनमें से कितने स्थानीय सामाजिक संगठनों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं।

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने हाल में कुछ बाँध मठों को गिराया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बताया है कि उनके

क्षेत्र में ऐसा कोई मठ नहीं है : दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि लक्ष्मी नगर, शाहदरा क्षेत्र में दो बंदि मठ हैं एक "एल" ब्लॉक में और दूसरा "जे" तथा "के" ब्लॉक में ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त दोनों मठों का संचालन स्थानीय सामाजिक संगठनों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Land acquired by DDA under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme

6575. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI RAM AWADH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts of unclaimed money are lying with the Revenue Department of the Delhi Administration being unpaid compensations for land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority under the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme; and

(b) if so, the action proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The amount of unclaimed money in the revenue deposit as on 28th February, 1981 was Rs. 1,35,46,690.57. The Land was acquired by Delhi Administration.

(b) The unclaimed amount is to be disbursed to the claimants in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Delhi Administration had issued press notification informing the claimants to receive the money. The Administration is disbursing the amount to the claimants who establish their claims.

Growth rate of Sugar Industry

6576. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the overall growth rate of Sugar industry during the year 1980 as compared to 1979 with special reference to sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The installed annual sugar production capacity of the country as a whole has increased from 59.09 lakh tonnes in the sugar year 1978-79 to 59.91 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and the number of installed sugar mills rose from 303 to 307. As against this, the number of sugar mills remained Six in Madhya Pradesh with installed capacity of 0.43 lakh tonnes of annual sugar production during the sugar years 1978-79 and 1979-80. In November, 1980 (Sugar Year 1980-81) one new sugar factory has been established in the Cooperatives Sector in Madhya Pradesh raising the number of sugar mills to Seven and the installed annual sugar production capacity to 0.52 lakh tonnes. (Sugar year is being reckoned from October to September each year.

Noise Pollution

6577. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been conducted about the noise levels in different cities in the country;

(b) whether it is not possible to control noise in the absence of a law against noise pollution;

(c) whether the sound level meter and other equipments for assessing the quantum of noise are not produced in the country; and

(d) if so, details of steps proposed to give adequate attention to the

problem of noise pollution which is posing a health hazard in the city?

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

(b) No, Sir. Noise pollution at present, can be controlled by implementation of the following measures:—

(i) operating on the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Municipal Laws;

(ii) proper maintenance of vehicles and enforcing the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Acts to control noise pollution caused by road traffic.

(iii) taking action under the Factories Act, 1948 to control noise within factories; and

(iv) maintenance of silence zones, by the local authorities around schools and hospitals.

(c) Efforts have been made by some firms to manufacture and market noise level measuring equipment in the country.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Taking over of Coca Cola Export Corporation, Faridabad

6578. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken over the factory of Coca Cola Export Corporation in Faridabad;

(b) if not, what are the problems, and

(c) whether any private party can buy the factory and any such proposal is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Modern Bakeries (India) Limited a Public Sector Enterprise, have given a firm offer to M/s Coca Cola Export Corporation to take over their concentrate and beverage base manufacturing plant at Faridabad. The reply from the Coca Cola Export Corporation is awaited.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government are, however, not aware of any such proposal.

Assessment of Employment Oriented Small Scale Production Units in Nagaland

6579. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had advised the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to assess and explore the potential for employment oriented small scale production units in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the results of their study in this regard so far; and

(c) the industrial ventures undertaken or proposed to be undertaken there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission constituted a special study team in March, 1973 to study the conditions and problems of North-Eastern states and to recommend to the Commission suitable programmes for being undertaken in that area. The

team submitted its report in May, 1974, wherein it indicated the potential for Industries, which could be undertaken in Nagaland. This was followed by a study undertaken by a team of officers towards the end of 1977 with a view to formulating concrete proposals for the development of this region. As a result of these studies, four sheds have been taken into possession at Dimapur Industrial Estate and are being utilised for Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya and non-edible oils and soap demonstration-cum-production centre. Both these units are now functioning. The Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at Dimapur has also started functioning, in addition to the Bhavans at Kohima and Mokochung. It is proposed to set up a multi-disciplinary training centre also at Dimapur. A number of units for processing of cereals and pulses and for promoting bee-keeping, carpentry, blacksmithy, ghani oil and gobar-gas have been set up under the Khadi and Village Industries programme in this state.

Recruitment rules for posts of Assistant soil Survey Officers

6580. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Recruitment Rules were not followed while filling up the posts of Assistant Soil Survey Officers in the Office of All India Soil and Land Use Survey.

(b) if not, the essential qualifications prescribed for the post of Assistant Soil Survey Officer; and

(c) the details of the employees with qualifications and experience appointed as Assistant Soil Survey Officers since 1st September, 1976 in All India Soil and Land Use Survey?

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

(b) The prescribed qualifications are as under:

Essential:—(i) Master's degree in Soil Science/Agriculture with specialisation in Soil Science of a recognised University or Associate of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Soil Science or Agricultural Chemistry with specialisation in Soil Science, preferably in Soil Survey and Soil conservation, or equivalent.

(ii) 3 years' field and research experience in soil survey and soil conservation.

(Qualifications relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified; in particular the qualifications regarding experience is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for posts reserved for them).

Desirable: (i) Advanced knowledge in photogrammetry and aerial photo-interpretation.

(ii) Doctorate in Soil Science/Pedology.

(c) Statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2303/81).

केवल एक कमरे में रहने वाले परिवार

6581. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में ऐसे कितने लोग हैं, जो साप्ताहिक केवल एक कमरे में गुजर बसर कर रहे हैं ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): देश में 1971 की जनगणना से पूर्व "मकानों की सूची" बनाने के कार्य के दौरान, 4,64,32,510 परिवारों को जिन में 21,70,40,837 व्यक्ति थे, एक कमरे वाले आवास में रहते हुए पाया गया था। उक्त प्रयोजन हेतु, परिवार की परिभाषा

व्यक्ति को उस समूह के रूप में की गई थी जो कि सामान्यतः एक साथ रहते थे और एक ही रसोई में अपना भोजन इकट्ठा करते थे, दशतें कि किसी कार्यवश उनमें से कोई ऐसा न कर पाता हो। चाहे वह समूह सम्बन्धित अथवा असम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से बना हो। एक कोई रसोईया अथवा नौकर अपने मालिक के मकान में रह रहा है और वही अपना भोजन करता है तो वह भी परिवार का एक सदस्य था।

भारत की 1981 की जनगणना पूर्ण हो गई है तथा आंकड़ों पर कार्यवाही की जानी है।

देश में महानगरों का विकास

6582. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत तीन वर्षों में देश में विभिन्न महानगरों के विकास पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े राज्यों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई प्रावधान दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) नगरीय विकास का विषय राज्य सूची में है, अतः देश के विभिन्न महानगरीय शहरों के विकास पर हुए व्यय के पूर्ण व्यय इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) (1) संशोधित गाइडल फार्मुला के अन्तर्गत, आठ विशिष्ट वर्ग के राज्यों, नामतः, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, मेघालय, सिक्किम तथा त्रिपुरा की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की एक मुश्त राशि अलग रखी गई है।

(2) संशोधित गाइडल फार्मुला के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय वाले छः पिछड़े राज्यों को 10 प्रतिशत की बजाय केन्द्रीय सहायता के वि-भाज्य पूल का 20 प्रतिशत निरन्तर वित्त दिया गया है।

(3) कुल जन संख्या का समायोजित आय (आई. ए. टी. पी.) फार्मुला के आधार पर राज्यों का 1600 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का नियतन किया गया है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों तथा जनजाति क्षेत्रों जिनमें से अधिकांश पिछड़े राज्यों में अवस्थित हैं, की विकास योजनाओं के लिए विशिष्ट सहायता का नियतन किया गया है।

(4) 10 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक वृद्धि की जो कि समान रूप में सभी राज्यों के लिए अनुदेय है, के अतिरिक्त पिछड़े राज्यों के बीच 1000 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त बाजार ऋण का नियतन किया गया है।

Prices of Vanaspathi Ghee

6583. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAND-AVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what were the prices of vanaspathi ghee during 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980.

(b) how many times Government have agreed to the price rise of vanaspathi, what is the current price;

(c) what are the criteria for fixing up the prices of vanaspathi ghee and which is the body that fixes up the price; and

(d) whether Government propose considering to appoint a price fixation committee including the consumers representative while fixing the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A statement showing the month end ex-factory prices of 16.5 kg. tin of Vanaspathi ghee during the years 1976 to 1980 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) There is no statutory control by Government on the prices of Vanaspati, and they are fixed by the manufacturers from time to time on consideration of a variety of factors.

(d) Government had entrusted the study of the cost structure of Vanaspati to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices; its report is under examination.

Statement

Month-ending ex-factory prices of vanaspati at Delhi

(Rs. per 16.5 kg. t.n)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	117.88	155.69	140.00	140.00	170.175	189—192
Feb	109.35	139.25	140.00	14.00	175—178	189—192
Mar	100.94	140.10	140.00	170.00	175—180	192—196
April	101.67	162.34	140.00	158.00	175—178	
May	98.60	149.45	140.00	155—168	178—181	
June	112.55	151.45	140.00	155—168	172—179	
July	111.55	151.45	140.00	155—168	176—179	
Aug.	118.00	147.90	140.00	160—172	176—179	
Sep.	118.00	149.58	140.00	168.00	171—176	
Oct.	118.00	146.00	140.00	168.00	175—179	
Nov.	140.87	140.00	140.00	168—178	173—176.50	
Dec.	145.25	140.00	140.00	170—172	173—176.50	

Survey of Consumption of Eggs

6584. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN;

SHRI CHINTAMANI ZENA;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the consumption of eggs;

(b) if so, the State-wise details and the names of States which are in a position to become self-reliant to meet the requirements of their States;

(c) the names of States exporting eggs to other States; and

(d) the incentives which have been given by the Central Government for the encouragement and development of poultry farms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such survey has been conducted in recent years.

(b) While in the absence of restriction on inter-State movement of eggs, it is not possible to visualise State-wise self-reliance in regard to eggs. all State Governments are alive to

the necessity of accelerating poultry development programmes.

(c) Mainly the States/U.Ts. like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab, Chandigarh, etc., are exporting eggs to other States/U.Ts.

(d) Poultry development is essentially the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government of India have made provision under Special Programme for subsidy for setting up poultry units as follows:

(i) 25 per cent of capital cost to small farmers;

(ii) 33-1/3 per cent of the capital cost to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers; and

(iii) 50 per cent of the capital cost to the members of Scheduled Tribe.

2. One-fifth of the profit and gains from poultry farming subject to maximum limit of Rs. 15,000/- per annum is exempted from levy of income tax. This is expected to provide an incentive to poultry development.

Development of Coconut and Copra

6585. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the World's largest producer of coconut and copra and its farming is mainly associated with small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether the area under coconut cultivation is slowly declining;

(c) if so, the details regarding the main producer State of coconut and copra; and

(d) what steps Government have taken regarding the development of coconut and copra as well as the encouragement given to the farmers engaged in its cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) India is not the largest producer of coconut and copra in the World, but it is the third largest producer. Philippines and Indonesia are the first and second largest producers in the world.

In India coconut cultivation is mainly associated with small and marginal farmers.

(b) There was a decline in the total area under coconut cultivation during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Again there was an increase in area in 1979-80.

(c) The main coconut producing States are Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The area under coconut in these States, as well as the All-India, are a figures from 1975-76 to 1979-80 are given in Annexure I.

(d) During the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 214.06 lakhs was made for coconut development. These schemes are being continued during the VI Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 420 lakhs of which the Government of India's share is Rs. 210 lakhs. The details of these schemes are given in the Annexure II.

A Coconut Development Board for the integrated development of coconut industry has been set up with effect from 12-1-1981 with Headquarter at Cochin with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs during VI Plan.

Statement I*Estimates of Area of Coconut in the major States of India during 1975-76 to 1979-80**Area in '000 Hectares*

States	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Kerala	692.9	695.0	673.5	660.6	613.8
2. Karnataka	151.1	153.6	155.7	163.9	166.3
3. Tamil Nadu	109.9	108.9	109.8	109.5	114.9
4. Andhra Pradesh	40.5	39.3	39.8	39.8	41.3
All-India*	1069.9	1074.5	1056.5	1055.0	1071.9

*Includes area in Other States.

Statement II*Coconut Development Programmes during VI Plan*

I. Particulars of programme	Physical target	Total financial outlay. Rs. in lakhs
1. Package programme for coconut development.	Area, 1,30,000 Hectares. 5200 Nos. Dwar X Dwarf Polts.	11.156
2. Rejuvenation (Rehabilitation) of diseased coconut Plantation in Kerala	55,000 Hectares	102.930
3. Subsidised Distribution of Electric pump sets in Kerala.	3,000 Nos.	17.900
II. Extensive cultivation		
4. Production and distribution of Tall X Dwarf seedlings (Nos) 9.25 lakhs		46.494
5. Establishment of Elite Seed Farm for production of Tall X Dwarf seedlings for 3 years upto 1982-83.	40 Hectare	4.880
6. Establishment of Elite Seed farm for production of Dwarf X Dwarf seedlings.	540 Hectare	11.156
Grand Total		420.027
Share of Govt. of India.		210,0135 or around figures 210

News-Item Captioned "Food for Work Stocks Misused by State Government"

6586. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Food for Work stocks misused by State Government' as appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 8th March, 1981;

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

(c) what are the salient features of the recommendations of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission on the working of the Food for work Programme; and

(d) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news item is based on the final report of the study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in August—October, 1979. The interim report of the evaluation came out earlier in December, 1979. The report makes mention of certain irregularities committed in the execution of works under the Programme and also records appreciation of the achievements under it.

(c) A statement containing the suggestions made in the evaluation study is enclosed.

(d) The deficiencies pointed out by the evaluation study as also the suggestions made for improving the performance of the Programme have

been communicated to the State Government for necessary action. At the Centre also suitable agency for a close supervision and monitoring of the programme is being set up.

Statement

Broad Findings:

1. *Planning and administration of the Programme*

(i) State level Steering Committees were formed in all the States. However, the meetings were not held as frequently as required in some States.

(ii) Out of 20 districts, district level Steering Committee were formed specifically only in 7 districts. In other districts the already existing district level committees performed the functions.

(iii) In the matter of planning and implementation wherever the village panchayats were fully involved, the projects were planned generally according to the needs of the village community. The technical departments worked in isolation from other departments and utilised foodgrains for continuing their normal activities. There is need for coordination in the selection of projects, in fixing priorities and in progress reporting at district level.

(iv) The method of registration of labourers for employment was found only in 5 districts. In the rest 15 districts, no specific method of registration for selection of workers was followed.

(v) In 8 districts certain difficulties were reported in planning and implementation of the programme. For example, some of these difficulties related to lack of planning and coordination between various departments, non-availability of timely supply of foodgrains, from FCI, non-cooperation of local people, lack of availability of implements and technical know-how etc. Timely and uninterrupted supply

would reduce malpractices in distribution of foodgrains to wage earners.

(vi) No financial limits are fixed in most of the States in undertaking the various works. However, limits are fixed for sanction by officials at various levels. Difficulties were, therefore, experienced in getting the financial sanctions from higher levels. To avoid reference for sanction by higher level officials, panchayats either created assets, which did not conform or standard norms or they fragmented the projects and treated each fragment as a separate project. It is, therefore, desirable to streamline the procedure for speedy sanction of projects.

(vii) The working arrangements of the agencies responsible for the execution of Food for Work Programme at the village level has been found satisfactory on the whole.

2. Progress of the Programme

(i) Foodgrains released varied from 469 tonnes in Amreli to 27,740 tonnes in Jaipur district during 1978-79. Utilisation ranged from 51.6 per cent to 100 per cent. Out of 20 districts, utilisation was 100 per cent in 11 districts.

(ii) Additional employment generated through the Food for Work Programme during 1978-79 over the previous year per selected household of the sample villages varied from 3 mandays to 167 mandays. The extent of additional employment generated over the last year ranged from 0.7 per cent to 76.1 per cent. The overall percentage increase in employment for all the selected beneficiaries in the villages investigated was 10.9.

(iii) Additional income generated during 1978-79 over the previous year in the sample villages varied from Rs. 23 to Rs. 1569 per selected household. The extent of additional income generated over the last year ranged from 1.4 per cent to 97 per cent. The

overall percentage increase for all the selected households in the villages was 17.7.

(iv) Various types of community assets were created under the programme some of which were, however, not durable, for example, construction of link roads and embankment work. In regard to creation of individual assets the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction may examine such cases in the light of the policy of the Planning Commission.

(v) 3.7 lakh mandays employment was created in the selected villages. In individual district this ranged from 535 mandays in Raisen (Madhya Pradesh) to 46879 mandays in Bhojpur (Bihar).

(vi) Community assets worth Rs. 24 lakhs were created during 1978-79 in the selected villages.

(vii) Both Plan and non-Plan works were taken up under the programme.

(viii) In Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh there was no agency for maintenance of link roads.

3. Difficulties and Malpractices

(i) Delays in supply and lack of storage facilities were reported in 5 States.

(ii) Payment of wages fully in cash was reported in some States leading to selling of the foodgrains in the open market by contractors.

(iii) Muster rolls were reported to have been inflated in some selected villages by entering fictitious names both by contractors and the panchayats.

(iv) Ex-gratia payment was demanded by supervisory staff in two States at the time of distribution of foodgrains to the beneficiaries. Government agencies and panchayats in two States converted foodgrains into

cash for meeting the cost of construction works such as huts, school buildings, dispensaries, panchayat ghar, etc.

(v) The contractors indulged in selling part of foodgrains in open market.

(vi) Less payment of wages was reported from two districts.

(vii) Beneficiaries had to sell out coupons due to delay in supply of foodgrains.

(viii) Foodgrains were utilised for purchase of crockery and furniture and upkeep of Government buildings, in one State.

4. Impact of the Programme

(i) There was a favourable impact on the life and living conditions of the village community in terms of employment and income. Majority of beneficiaries, however, reported that these benefits were only short term and seasonal. It was also felt that the durable assets created under the Programme may benefit only the upper strata of the village community leading to further disparities in income.

(ii) The improvement in communication system due to development of roads has certainly developed facilities for trade and commerce. The pucca link roads have enabled the villagers to take their sick to health centres which were earlier inaccessible during rainy seasons. The construction of link roads within and between villages and towns had made some of the neglected areas now to go in for school buildings and provide educational facilities.

(iii) In some of the selected villages the dearth of skilled hands compelled the local people including those belonging to weaker sections of the society to learn non-traditional occupations like carpentry and mason

work; thus changing over from their traditional occupations to new occupations.

(iv) Thefts and crimes born out of hunger have come down due to the implementation of the programme.

(v) In 13 districts out of 20 selected for the study, there was no significant impact on the market wages. However, in 7 districts the programme did have a positive impact.

(vi) The programme stabilised foodgrains prices (wheat and rice) in 8 districts out of the 20 selected, at a period when these would otherwise have risen. The drought conditions prevailing during the year would have given impetus to local traders to make hay, had this programme not been there. In 6 districts, local wheat/rice prices fell marginally.

(vii) The village community as a whole as well as the village panchayats are now fully involved in the rural reconstruction Projects undertaken through the 'Food for Work Programme'.

(viii) About 36 per cent of the selected respondents had reported that due to 'Food for Work Programme' their 'consumption level' had gone up and a similar number had claimed that their 'consumption had become more nutritional'.

(ix) The additional income was mainly spent on 'Repair of houses/ construction of huts' and the 'leveling of house sites'.

(x) The increase in the income of the beneficiaries of the programme did help them in meeting some of their social obligations like 'repayment of debt', 'visit to relations/outside contact', 'Marriage', 'gift for marriage' and 'visit to religious places' with ease.

(xi) Majority of respondents (442) had favoured the programme. They however, expressed that the programme

me is only for a shorter period and seasonal and wanted it to continue for a longer duration to provide them with long-term livelihood.

Suggestions made in the Evaluation Study

1. Empty gunny bags at present being retained by the distributing agencies such as contractors, fair price shops etc. should be handed over to the village panchayat for augmenting their resources.

2. Efforts should be made to provide foodgrains preferred by the beneficiaries.

3. Looking to the preference of the beneficiaries, the wages should be paid partly in cash and partly in kind.

4. Majority of the beneficiaries preferred weekly payments. As such, efforts should be made to make weekly and timely payments in all the areas.

5. It appears that the inspecting and monitoring arrangements at the Centre for effectively supervising the Food for Work Programme and its implementation are rather weak. Supervision, therefore, needs to be strengthened to avoid creation of non-durable assets.

6. There is need for further research and evaluation on its short and long term benefits to various sections of rural population.

रतलाम और और नोमच में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6587. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन डाक व तार मण्डल के अन्तर्गत रतलाम, जोरा और नोमच में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के लिये भूमिका ख़यन और अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त सभी स्थानों पर निमाण कार्य शुरू हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव(क) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवनों के लिये रतलाम और नोमच में भूमि अधि-गृहीत कर लो गई है ।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन के लिये जोरा में भूमि अधिग्रहण की कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(1) रतलाम में एक स्वचल टेली-फोन एक्सचेंज भवन के निर्माण के मामले पर कार्रवाई चल रही है । अगर उपस्कर समय पर उपलब्ध हो गये तो उक्त भवन के 1984-85 तक निर्मित हो जाने की योजना है ।

(2) मौजूदा करचल एक्सचेंज को स्थायीतन्ति करने के लिये जून, 1981 तक नोमच में एक छोटे टेलीफोन एक्स-चेंज भवन का निर्माण शुरू कर दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(3) जोरा में नये एक्सचेंज भवन के निर्माण के लिये फिलहाल कोई योजना नहीं है । नगर को 300 लाइनों वाले एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज से सेवा मिल रही है । नए कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में पर्याप्त क्षमता है । तथापि भविष्य में अपेक्षाकृत बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को खोलने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहीत की जा रही है ।

मंदसौर मध्य प्रदेश में संग्रहालय की स्थापना

6588. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ पुरातत्व महत्व की सामग्री उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सामग्री के एकत्र किए जाने और इस प्रकार का सामान एक स्थान पर रखने के लिए मंदसौर में ही संग्रहालय स्थापित किए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० बज्जान) (क) जिन स्थानों पर पुरातात्विक महत्व की सामग्री उपलब्ध हुई है, उनमें से निम्नलिखित चलेखनीय हैं :—

अनसौर, अठनी, अफजलपुर, भानपुरा, बंजर, चंबल-बांध, देठाली, घुसई, हथुनिया, हिंगलाजगढ़, इन्द्रगढ़, झरदा, जावद, जावरा, काल देवरा, खिलवीपुर, खोर, कोहला, कूणा, मालहंडा, मंदसौर, नारायणगढ़, नावली, तेन्धूर, पारदा, रामपुरा, सन्ताल, खड़ी, शामगढ़, शंभोदर, मौदनी, सुजानपुर, सुवामरा, नारवाजी तथा विठठपुर ।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का मंदसौर में संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । विभिन्न स्थानों से मूर्तियाँ एकत्र की जा रही हैं और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है ताकि उन्हें आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रदर्शन हेतु स्थानीय संग्रहालय में रखा जा सके ।

Unauthorised use of Land in Rampura, Delhi

6589. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the ownership of the land on which some 'bus body-builders' and tea stalls etc. are running their business in Rampura in front of Durga Mandir, Golden Park, Delhi-35;

(b) whether these businessmen/shopkeepers are paying any rent for the land;

(c) if so, whom and under what authority;

(d) the total amount of rent earned through this land during the last three years; and

(e) if the occupation of the land is unauthorised, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get it vacated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The land has been acquired by the Central Government and placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority under section 22(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Delhi Development Authority has started eviction proceedings against the unauthorised occupants under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Flood Drain in Pankha Road Delhi

6591. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flood drain flowing from Rewari line and along Pankha Road in Delhi is full of filth and its embankment on its both sides has given way at various points;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said drain is a breeding ground for mosquitoes and posing a health hazard to the residents of D Block of Janakpuri, Vashisht Park and Sagar-pur colony near Pankha Road;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove the filth, strengthen the embankment by constructing pucca road and planting trees on the said drain; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, when?

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

Visit of World Bank Expert Team to Narmada Valley Project

6592. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank expert team has recently visited various places in Madhya Pradesh to finalise the sites for various irrigation projects on Narmada Valley;

(b) if so details of persons of the visiting team;

(c) details of medium and major irrigation and power projects proposed under Narmada Valley Projects; and

(d) what are the suggestions and findings of this team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of World Bank experts recently visited Madhya Pradesh. The visit of the team was purely a reconnaissance tour to hold preliminary discussions with State Government Officers regarding various irrigation projects in the Narmada Valley.

(b) The team consisted of following experts of various disciplines such as economics, water management, irrigation engineering, groundwater etc.

1. Mr Ljung.	Leader
2. Mr. Pinkerton	}
3. Mr. Markwell	
4. Mr. Barber	
5. Mr. Shannan	
6. Mr. Fauss	
7. Mr. Kirpich	} Consultants
8. Mr. C. Perry	
	Project Economist

(c) Details of medium and major irrigation and power projects in Narmada Valley of Madhya Pradesh to be proposed for World Bank assistance are yet to be finalised.

(d) As indicated earlier, this was a reconnaissance tour and the team has not come to any conclusive findings or made any definite or specific suggestions.

बाबा सङ्ग सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली पर किए गए निर्माण-कार्य में घटिया सामग्री का इस्तेमाल

6593. श्री मनफूल सिंह बांधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन-चार वर्षों के दौरान मन्दिर मार्ग और बाबा सङ्ग सिंह मार्ग पर सरकारी क्वार्टरों के निर्माण में बाँझिया दर्जे की भवन-निर्माण सामग्री का इस्तेमाल किया गया था और क्या सामग्री का परीक्षण करना लिया गया था;

(ख) क्या उन्हें यह पता है कि इन क्वार्टरों में रस्ते और बजरी निरन्तर भड़ती रहती है क्योंकि निर्माण-कार्य में सीमेन्ट का इस्तेमाल पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं किया गया, यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या क्वार्टर संख्या जे-718 से जे-732 तक के क्वार्टर मन्दिर मार्ग पर स्थित हैं, यदि नहीं, तो क्या ठेकेदार को उनके निर्माण के लिए भुगतान किया गया है और

(घ) क्या इन क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए पानी की

प्राप्त सप्ताह, बांधातय, शांति, नटर
 ादि जैसी सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ
 कर दी गई हैं; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या
 कारण हैं।

संबंधी कार्य तथा निम्नानुसार आवास
 मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) जी,
 हाँ। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की
 विशेषीष्टियों के अनुसार कार्य किया गया
 है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। ऐसे कोई शिकायत
 प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) ऐसे कोई क्वार्टर नहीं हैं और
 ना ही उनके लिए कोई भुगतान किया
 गया।

(घ) आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था
 कर दी गई है। क्षेत्र का विकास चरणों में
 किया जा रहा है और यह अभी तक पूरा
 नहीं हुआ है।

राजस्थान राज्य का विकास

6594. श्री मनकल सिंह चौधरी: क्या
 कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान
 को पिछड़ा राज्य घोषित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य के विकास
 के लिये तैयार की गई विशेष योजनाओं
 का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में
 राज्य मंत्री (श्री बार. श्री. स्वामीनाथन):
 (क) और (ख) राजस्थान एक ऐसा राज्य
 है, जिसकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय
 औसत आय से कम है। छठी पंच-वर्षीय
 योजना का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि विकास
 में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को धीरे-धीरे कम
 किया जाए। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने
 के लिए राजस्थान सहित राज्यों की सहायता
 करने की दृष्टि से निम्न उपायों को करने
 का विचार है :-

(1) केन्द्रीय सहायता के वितरण के
 लिए संशोधित गाउँगित सूत्र (कामूती)
 के तहत, पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर केन्द्रीय
 सहायता 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रति-
 शत कर दी गई है।

(2) ग्राम समायोजित कुल जनसंख्या
 सूत्र जिससे पिछड़े राज्यों का सहायता
 मिलती है, के आधार पर, विशेष
 केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित की गई है।

(3) संशोधित गाउँगित सूत्र के तहत
 विशेष समस्याओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
 के आवंटन में भी राजस्थान को विशेष
 महत्व दिया गया है।

(4) इसी प्रकार पिछड़े राज्यों के
 लिए अतिरिक्त बाजार ऋण सुविधाएँ
 देने पर बल दिया गया है।

(5) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों, अनुसूचित
 जाति विशेष घटक योजना, समीकृत ग्रामीण
 विकास तथा मूल विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए
 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(6) राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकता
 कार्यक्रम भी इस प्रकार तैयार किया गया
 है, जिससे अन्तः वर्ग और अंत क्षेत्रों की
 असमताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

राजस्थान में कृषि विकास को बढ़ाने
 तथा उत्पादन का उच्चस्तर प्राप्त करने के
 लिये जो नीति अपनाई गई है उसमें
 सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना,
 सिंचाई की सम्भव क्षमता का उत्तम प्रबन्ध
 करना, आदानों का समुचित उपयोग करना
 उर्वरकों की सपट में वृद्धि करना, अधिक
 उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों का
 विस्तार करना, अनुसन्धान तथा प्रभावी
 विस्तार, आसिंचित क्षेत्रों के लिये बरानी
 भूमि की खेती की उचित तकनीकों का प्रयु-
 लपाना व विस्तार, ऋण व विपणन सुवि-
 धाओं में सुधार करना, आदि शामिल हैं।
 पशु-पालन, तथा भेड़ पालन तथा डेरी कार्य-
 क्रमों के माध्यम से कार्यक्षमता की विविधता
 पर भी बल दिया जा रहा है। मरु तथा
 आदिवासी जिलों, जो राजस्थान के पिछड़े
 क्षेत्रों के मुख्य भाग हैं, में विशेष विकास
 कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं।

इन्में प्र विकास कार्यक्रम, सूखा प्रवर्धन तथा आदिवासी उप-योजना कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

Delayed delivery of Dak in District Udhampur

6595. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite incurring three fold expenditure to introduce daily mail system, complaints of inordinate delays have been made in respect of mail carriage and delivery of letters in the post offices of hilly areas Bamhag Nagote, Goee Bhatal of district Udhampur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that complaints about closure of Branch Post Office at Kalkanagar in district Udhampur during Janata regime have been made; and

(c) if so, the action taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is daily mail service for these places. Normally there are no complaints of delay to the mails in this area. There may be some isolated cases of delay on account of late running of buses or bad weather conditions which are beyond the control of this Department.

(b) and (c) The Post Office at Kalka Nagar was opened in 1971 on the basis of Non Returnable Contribution as its opening was not justified by the departmental norms. The Non Returnable Contribution was not paid from 1973 onwards; so in 1979 it was decided to close down the Post Office. A few representations against the closure of the post office were received by the then Minister of Communications and the sponsors were again requested to pay the

amount of the Non Returnable Contribution. Since the amount was not paid, the post office was closed in November, 1979.

New item captioned 'Demand to Scrap Rohini Project'

6596. SHRI JITENDER PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned Demand to Scrap Rohini Project' published in the Delhi edition of the Statesman of 27th February, 1981; and

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

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

(b) The comments of the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Administration are being called.

Chief Ministers Meeting of Cauvery issue

6597. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centre proposes to convene another meeting of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry on the issue of Cauvery waters;

(b) if so, whether the proposals in this regard from Tamil Nadu and the other three States have been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, when the meeting is likely to be called;

(d) whether any concrete decision in this regard has been taken; and

(e) when the Union Government are likely to give their final approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals from the Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry on the Cauvery waters have already been received but those from the Government of Tamil Nadu are still awaited.

(c) The inter-State Chief Ministers meeting is proposed to be convened after receipt of proposals from Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) Since the matter is still under discussion, it is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when a final settlement would be reached.

Pre-School Education

6598. SHRI B. V. DESAI;

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY;

SHRI K. PRADHANI;

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN;

SHRI ARJUN SETHI;

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

(a) whether the Central has asked the States to develop pre-school education which could greatly help check drop-outs at the primary stage and accelerate the process to fulfilling the Constitutional commitments to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14;

(b) whether Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided in the budget as a new central sector plan scheme;

(c) if so whether the Central Government have pointed out to the States that the amount will be suitably increased provided the actions initiated by the States are encouraging;

(d) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared by the State Governments in this regard and has been forwarded to the Union Government; and

(e) if so, how much allocation in this regard have been made to different States for achieving the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e) States/ Union Territories have been advised to develop a programme for imparting Early Childhood Education.

For promoting voluntary participation in this effort a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the Central Government's budget for 1981-82. This provision is not meant for allocation to State Governments.

(c) No, Sir

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास क प्रकाशन

6599. श्री राजेश कुमार मिह :

श्री बी० डी० सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित न जानकरी दणति बाणा विवरण मभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने जित मूल पुस्तकों और हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में अनुदित पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके लेखकों और अनुवादक की अर्हताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह न्यास मूल और अनुदित अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों अधिक प्रकाशित कर रहा है, और इस तरह राजभाषा हिन्दी की उपेक्षा कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या "देश और लोग" श्रृंखला के अन्तर्गत कई राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई हैं लेकिन बिहार राज्य के बारे में हिन्दी में जो पुस्तक तैयार की थी, उसे प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बिहार राज्य के भूगोल पर आधारित हिन्दी पुस्तक का तत्काल प्रकाशन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किये जा रहे उपायों का पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मत्तोशीला कौर):

(क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या L.T. 2304/813)

(ख) न्यास ने अंग्रेजी में 381 पुस्तकें और हिन्दी में 334 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं। इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट है कि हिन्दी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). जो, हां। बिहार राज्य में संबंधित जो हिन्दी पुस्तक इस श्रृंखला के अन्तर्गत शामिल की जानी थी, उस न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि जिस समय पूर्ण पाण्डुलिपि प्राप्त हुई, तो उस समय यह ज्ञात चला था कि लेखक इस पुस्तक को इसी नाम से बिहार हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी के माध्यम से पहले ही हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कर चुका है। फिर भी न्यास ने अपने प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम में बिहार के भूगोल पर हिन्दी में एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन शामिल कर लिया है।

Non-Allotment of Telephone Staff Quarters (Phase I) Sambalpur, Orissa

6600. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the construction of Telephone Staff Quarters (Phase I) in Sambalpur, Orissa the same have not so far been allotted to the staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) 90 staff quarters have been constructed at Sambalpur. The work of laying the water mains for supply of water by State Public Health Department is in progress. Quarters will be allotted as soon as water supply is made available.

Telephone Advisory Committee, Delhi

6601. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi; and

(b) what are the rights and privileges of the members of the Telephone Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) The names of Members of the present Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee, the functions of T.A.C. and privileges of the Members of Telephone Advisory Committee are attached.

Statement

List of names of the Members of the Delhi T. A. C. on 10-9-80 (For 1980-82).

Sl. No.	Interests Represented	Names and Addresses.
1	2	3
1.	State Administration :	Shri D. S. Misra, Secretary (Coordination), Delhi Administration, Delhi.
2.	State Legislature :	Will be nominated later on.
3.	Corporation or Civil Body :	Will be nominated later on.
4.	Members of Parliament :	Will be nominated later on.
5.	Press :	(i) Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Director (Daily Tej), 8-B Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002. (ii) Shri Ranbir Singh, Editor, "Milap", Milap Niketan, 8-A, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg., New Delhi-110002. (iii) Shri M. Shamim, "Times of India", 7-B, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.
6.	Medical Profession :	Dr. Roshan Lal, 3, Malcha Marg, New Delhi.
7.	Legal Profession :	Shri R. N. Mittal, President, New Delhi Bar Association, New Delhi.
8.	Other Professions like Engineers, Architects etc.	Shri R. S. Gupta., Engineer Member (DDA), New Delhi.
9.	Trade, Commerce and Industry.	(i) Shri P. C. Sharma, W-94, Greater Kailash, Part-I, New Delhi. (ii) Shri Maheshwar Dayal, President, United Chamber of Trade Association, 96, Babar Road, New Delhi.

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- (iii) Shri Prem Sarvaria,
25, C. P. Hostel,
Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh,
New Delhi.
- (iv) Shri Subhash Chopra,
A-12, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
- (v) Shri J. R. Jindal,
Shabdara, Manufacturers
Association, 561, G. T. Road,
Delhi.
- (vi) Shri Bisham Kohli,
6/10, Pant Nagar,
Jangpura Extension,
New Delhi.
- (vii) Shri Bansi Lal Mehta,
19, Rajendra Park,
New Delhi-110060.
- (viii) Shri C. B. Gupta,
E-206, Greater Kailash-II,
New Delhi.

10. *Public Workers and others.*

- (i) Shri Kishan Chand Baniwal,
379, Chirag Delhi,
New Delhi.
- (ii) Shri D. R. Shah,
24/42, Punjabi Bagh,
New Delhi.
- (iii) Shri Lalit Bhasin,
B-104, Greater Kailash-I,
New Delhi.
- (iv) Mrs. Vimal Negi,
T-12, Tabrook Lane,
Delhi Cantt, Delhi.
- (v) Shri Sydney Rebeciro,
C-45, Jangpura Extension,
New Delhi.
- (vi) Shri Rajendera Malik,
A-360, Defence Colony,
New Delhi.
- (vii) Shri R. N. Chandelia,
Flat No. 6, Lal Bahadur
Shastri Sadan, Gole Market,
New Delhi.
- (viii) Dr. P. L. Malhotra,
Dean of Colleges,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
- (ix) Mrs. Nirmal Bedi,
4, Haily Road, New Delhi.

FUNCTIONS OF TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

1. Bringing the telephone using public and the P&T Department into closer relationship.
2. Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.
3. Advising the Deptt. on the improvement of local and trunk services.
4. Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Deptt. for improving and developing the telephone service.
5. Assisting the Deptt. in handling the present shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking co-operation and patience from public.
6. Assisting the department in deciding out-of-turn connections as provided under the rules on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and non-OYT special category.

PRIVILEGES

(i) The member can be provided a Temporary Telephone connection on over-riding priority on payment of normal rent during the tenure of his membership of the Committee.

(ii) Members of Telephone advisory Committees are entitled to get actual conveyance allowance for attending the meetings of the Committee to a maximum of Rs. 10/-.

Enquiry into Working of Central Potato Research Institute, Simla

6602. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to order for an indepth enquiry into

the working of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On receipt of a number of complaints from the staff of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla against the Director of that Institute, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research deputed two Deputy Directors General from Headquarters to visit the Institute in January, 1980. The Deputy Directors General examined the working of the Institute with a view to finding out the causes of dissatisfaction amongst the Scientists and other staff and also whether the research work of the Institute was being conducted in accordance with the guidelines on research programme approved by the Council.

Appropriate action has already been taken by the Council on the recommendations of the Deputy Directors General with regard to the main allegations/complaints against the Director, C.P.R.I. There have been no subsequent developments to call for a further enquiry into the working of the Institute.

Measures to discourage consumption of Liquor

6603. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted to discourage consumption of liquor by different strata of society;

(b) whether Government are aware that in several official parties and receptions organized by its various departments and public undertakings, liquor is served and consumed openly;

(c) if so, whether the service of liquor on such occasions is in conformity with the Government's policy or prohibition rules in existence at various places; and

(d) what are the occasions when according to Government's policy service of liquor is allowed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) As prohibition is a State Subject, various State Governments take measures to discourage consumption of liquor by different strata of society in accordance with the State's policy and relevant law on the subject. The Central Government have, however, issued guidelines to the States and has undertaken to compensate States to the extent of 50 per cent of loss in excise revenue based on the revenue of 1977-78. Educative publicity is also encouraged.

(b) to (d) As a rule, alcohol is not served at official entertainment by Ministries and public sector undertakings. However, provision for exception to this rule has been made and alcoholic beverages can be served by Government Departments in 'closed Launges' in parties where important foreign visitors are to be entertained. But at such parties Government Officers are not expected to consume liquor. No infringement has come to the notice of this Ministry.

बरना बांध में पानी का रिसना

6604 - श्री बी. डी. सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि भोपाल के

निकट बरना बांध में भारी रिसन के कारण पानी पूरी तरह बाहर निकलता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इतनी अधिक रिसन होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) जल के रिसन (सीपेज) से पैदा होने वाले खतरों से बांध का सुरक्षित करने के लिए, एंटीलायत के रूप में संचित जल का बांध से बाहर निकाला जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि रिसन गैलरी-स्तर से नीचे के चिनाई भाग में या चिनाई भाग और नीचे के सीध-भाग में अथवा नीचे में हाँ जोड़ों (ज्वाइंट्स) और सीवनों (सीम्स) में अथवा इन स्थानों से जल-स्राव होने के कारण हो रहा है । उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एक तकनीकी समिति का गठन किया है । इस बाब, पिनाई (इंजिनिंग) करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Confirmation of NDMC Nursery School Teachers

6605. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nursery teachers of NDMC schools, New Delhi have not been confirmed since 1968,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in view of non-confirmation of these teachers, they are being denied selection grade; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons behind linking promotion in selection grade for only those who are confirmed in the grade?

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

(b) The NDMC has reported that there are certain disputes about the seniority list of nursery teachers. The matter is under scrutiny and is expected to be finalised early.

(c) Grant of selection grade has not been denied. It will follow soon after confirmation of teachers with retrospective effect from the date of its admissibility.

(d) As per rules, the number of selection grade posts will be 20 per cent of the permanent posts and of those temporary posts which have been in existence for 3 years or more with effect from 1-1-1973. The number of permanent posts will always be larger than the number of selection grade posts. That being so, it is natural that only permanent teachers will get the selection grade.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS
ETC.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now I am on my legs. Please sit down. When I am on my legs you have to sit down; that is what the rule says.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, इस तरीके से सब को सब रात आप बड़े हा जात है, तो उससे कोई अर्थ निकलता नहीं है। हर एक मसले को हम विचार कर सकते हैं—आप भी और आप भी। दोनों साइड

आज वेस्ट बंगाल के मसले को उठा रही हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यू प्वाइंट्स अनहदा हा सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Bauhat): Since both sides want, we would welcome a discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Law and order cannot be discussed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): If you are going to discuss the law and order situation in West Bengal, why not Bihar, why not U.P.? The law and order of West Bengal cannot be singled out. You will have to discuss the law and order situation in U. P. and Bihar also.

(Interruptions)

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise to seek your permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission. I have not given any permission to anybody.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। देखिए, इसका एक तो इलाज हो सकता है, एक ही समाधान हो सकता है—अगर आप की मर्जी हो तो मैं गवर्नमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट कर सकता हूँ कि आज कल जो डिमाण्ड्स चल रही हैं, उसके बाद मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री ले सकता हूँ।

And you can discuss all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी कर सकते हैं और वे भी कर सकते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए । मैं एक-एक का सुन लेता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have to include Bihar and U.P. and other States while discussing the law and order situation in West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, with your permission I want to speak. (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, you adopt some procedure in handling adjournment motions. You kindly do it today. You kindly adopt the same procedure as to who are the people who have given the adjournment motions, what are the texts, and what are the details. Let them be given an opportunity so that we can have a fair deal.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का पता है कि आप सब इकट्ठे बोलते रहेंगे तो न मेरे कुछ पल्ले पड़ेगा, न आपके पल्ले पड़ेगा और न किसी के पल्ले पड़ेगा . . .

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात में क्यों बोलते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सब की बात सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई सुनायगा तो सुनूंगा, लेकिन इस तरह से कैसे सुनूंगा । आप को तो इतना भी नहीं है कि मैं खड़ा हूँ, फिर भी आप बोल रहे हैं ।

Why cannot you sit down when I am standing? I will listen. I will over-rule. But I do not think it is proper. I will listen. Let it go on record what is reasonable. So simple it is.

अगर कोई मुझे बोलने का मौका देगा, तभी चलेंगे । वरना इस तरह से गाड़ी कैसे चलेगी ? इस तरह से तो छूट्टी कर के बाहर चलते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो आप क्यों खड़े हैं ? आप क्यों बीच में बोलते हैं ? आप बैठिये ।

Why should you speak?... (Interruptions)... Why should you speak now?

देखिये, मैं एक-एक मन्दर को मनने को कोशिश करता हूँ । जिसका नाम लूँ, वही बोलेंगे । अगर उनकी बात विधि के, कानून के अनुसार हाँगी तो रिकार्ड पर जान दूँगा । अगर नहीं हाँगी तो कह दूँगा कि आप बैठ जाइयें ।

Let me listen to all of you.

अगर आप ऐसा चाहते हैं तो ऐसा कर लेंगे हैं ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : जिन्होंने नोटिस दिये हैं उनकी बात सुनिये । जिन्होंने नोटिस नहीं दिये हैं उनके कामें सुनियें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस देने से बोलने का अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता । ऐसा मत कहिये ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Have you called the attention of.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise to seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

पहले लेडीज से शुरू करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ।

under what rule?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : (बेगुमराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल में सारा जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया है, कानून व व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): The matter is regarding the procedure of the House...

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा नाम पुकारना है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट आप बैठिये, शेजवलकर जी ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे इस तरह से काम करेंगे । आप बैठिये । आप बीच-बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं । शेजवलकर जी, मैं आपकी बात भी सुनूंगा । मैं इन का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन रहा हूँ । आप किस मुद्दे के तहत प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा रही हैं ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मैं स्पेशल माशन सूच किया है कि विशेष डिबेट होनी चाहिए । बंगाल में इतने सारे कांग्रेस (आई) के आदमी मारे गये हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके मुत्तल्लिक मेरे विचार अलग हैं । अभी मैं आप का इस पर एलाऊ नहीं करता ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am on a point of order. Your honour has just said, "I will hear everybody"...

MR. SPEAKER: Not everybody.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: "and, if it is pertinent, it will go on record, otherwise not." Uptill now, the procedure has been that those who had given notices in writing...

MR. SPEAKER: No question of that. I never adhere to that, I do not allow that to go on record. That does not give you any privilege.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I agree with you that it is not a matter of right. How will you distinguish whom you will give an opportunity and whom you will not? There should be some way. If I want to say something...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of raising point of order under some rule. If that rule allows me, I will allow. Otherwise, I will not. By giving notice of a motion, it does not become a privilege of the hon. Member to raise it in the House.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I do not at all say that it is a matter of right.

.... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । बारी-बारी से बुलाऊंगा । आप बीच-बीच में क्यों उठ रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I want to know what right do I have. I want to know, a Member of Parliament sitting here, what right he has got to speak and when.

The point is, uptill now, the procedure was that. I quite agree that you may or may not allow him to speak even though he has given notice of a motion in writing. But when you are allowing somebody else also, some others also, on some issue whatever he wants to raise, with your permission...

MR. SPEAKER: You will find from the record that whatever has not been pertinent has not been allowed.

जो बात पर्टीनेन्ट होगी, वही एलाऊ करूंगा।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: After all, you will hear him...

MR. SPEAKER: According to rules, otherwise not. (*Interruptions*).

आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं। मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा, तब उठिये।... (व्यवधान)... जब एलाऊ करूंगा, तब उठिये। अभी इनकी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : मेरी बात बिजदर हो जाए।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शेजवलकर जी, आप बैठिये।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बारी-बारी से एलाऊ करूंगा।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): On a point of order, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से भी पूछूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, at the outset, I assure you that I shall not raise any matter which is outside the jurisdiction...

MR. SPEAKER: First let me know what do you want to raise, under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 60—Adjournment Motions notices of which have not only been given by me but by others also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see what is rule 60.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rules 56, 67, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63—all are quoted.

339LS—10.

MR. SPEAKER: This is rule 60.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rules 56 to 63. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad is feeling a little jittery.

My point is that this House is competent, according to what is provided for in the Constitution in matters which strictly come under the jurisdiction of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to that. On 3rd, a particular political party—let me make out a case, the failure of the Union Government...

MR. SPEAKER: We must be clear about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have a lot of powers to over-rule me you can even throw me outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen to me. We must be clear what we are discussing. I will allow you only a point of order which you want to raise.

Here is rule 60. It reads:

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what you always do. Today, you not doing.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never given. When I have no facts in my possession then I hear, if I know what the facts are, then I do not. Therefore, I have withheld my consent to this Adjournment Motion; I have not given my consent, I have disallowed it, it cannot be raised here.

[Mr. Speaker]

If there are any Calling-Attention Motions on this, they are under my consideration. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You might allow me, Sir, to speak a word . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow you on the Adjournment Motion. Adjournment Motion is not going to be allowed to be discussed here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your guidance.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे क्यों खड़े हैं ? आप सारे बैठियेगा । जब आपकी यही चाह है तो मैं सुनूंगा । (व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which point are you hearing now?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इनका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन रहा हूँ ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your guidance in the matter. A Member of the House has an inherent right to seek guidance from the Chair, and I am a new Member exercising that right . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are new, Sir! Then what shall I be! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West): On a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर खत्म कर लूँ तब आपकी बात सुनूंगा । पूरी-पूरी सुनूंगा ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Sen, Your white jacket cannot hide your class or colour . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I may again say . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why waste your energy, Sir? Let it be our energy. You can have a little bit of water and pour it on this. My submission is that the matter that has been brought up is a very serious matter, unprecedented . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Centre has connived . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I must read this out:

"Once a Member is informed of the Speaker's decision withholding his consent, no discussion or point shall be permitted to be raised in the House either on the subject matter of the notice or on the reasons for disallowance thereof . . ."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are departing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not departing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must be impartial to all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have given you so much of time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are departing, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You read out the Adjournment Motions every day, who are the people who have given and what is the subject. Today why are you departing from that, Sir? . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. Please sit down. Do not force me . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I request you with folded hands.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Give some other Notice, not Adjournment Motion. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri. (ब्यवधान) बागड़ी जी, आप कुछ चाहते हैं? आप किस मुद्दे पर कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अगर इस सदन के किसी सदस्य की पुलिस द्वारा पिटाई की जाए, पुलिस ने उन्हें पीटा है, वे यहां बैठे हैं (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I will take proper action. I have got the Motion. I will let you know. मैं आपको बताऊंगा, आप बैठिये। . . . (ब्यवधान)

मैंने आपको कहा है कि मैंने पढ़ लिया है, मैं आपको बताऊंगा। आप बैठिये।

(ब्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever they are saying will not go on record. (Interruptions) **

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: On a point of order. My point of order is under rule 32. I could not raise it during the Question Hour because no point of order can be raised during the Question Hour . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I am raising a point of order regarding the Question Hour, what happened during the Question Hour when so much of time was taken away by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is over. What do you want to say now?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Under rule 32 . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं प्रोफेसर साहब? आप पढ़ें लिखें हो कर यह काम करते हैं।

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Rule 32 reads:

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions."

Here, I will request your protection for the Members, because the Members of Parliament have got a right to ask questions. But, if 10 to 15 minutes are taken initially by senior Members like Mr. Bosu . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Right you are.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Then one hour cannot be had for the questions. I request you Sir, under rule 356 Mr. Bosu... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI A. K. SEN: Under Rule 193 we have given notice to raise an important question...

MR. SPEAKER: 193? That is under my consideration. I have not rejected it. . . (Interruptions) Please sit down. That is under my consideration . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A senior Member of the former Government comes and tells that he has given notice of a motion . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I say... (Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब बैठिए । मैंने इनको अलाउ किया है । आपकी बात भी सुनूँगा, अभी इनकी बात सुन लेता हूँ ।

No, Mr. Tewari. Please sit down. When I have assured you that I will listen to you, why do you break the rules? आप बैठ जाइए । आप बैठिए प्रोफेसर सहिव ।

12.27 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ASSAULT ON SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA BY
PAC AT GHAZIABAD, U.P.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I have given you a notice under Rule 222....

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: An hon. Member of this House has been assaulted while performing his duties... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, please listen to me... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. आप बैठिए, क्या कर रहे हैं आप। मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Member is present here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्या हो रहा है, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta has given notice of a question of privilege against the Inspector-in-charge of Ghaziabad Kotwali and the Ghaziabad City Magistrate (names included) regarding alleged, deliberate and unprovoked assault on a Member of the House, Shri Bhogendra Jha by the

PAC of UP at Ghaziabad at about 1800 hours on 3-4-81. As per the established practice, I am referring the matter and getting the facts. After that I will proceed accordingly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: मैं आपकी बात सुन सकता हूँ । मेरे 50 कान तो हैं नहीं । What sort of people you are here. Why cannot you listen to me?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कोई रहम नहीं है । आपको कोई जान नहीं है । मैं कैसे 50 आदमियों की बात सुन सकता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सुन रहा हूँ आपही नहीं सुनाना चाहते । आप सब बैठ क्यों नहीं जाते ?

What is it they are doing? What sort of people you have got here?... (Interruptions) Please sit down.... Please sit down.

I want to say that I have allowed the hon Member to state on the floor of the House. I had requested him to come under Rule 377 and say what he has to say. We have allowed it earlier... (Interruptions)... We have got precedents. I want him to give a statement....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, may I make a submission? In a similar case, I was assaulted when I was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. The matter was referred to the Privileges Committee.

So, you should refer it to the Privileges Committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां इन्कार किया है ?
फैक्ट्स तो पता कर लेने दोगुजे ।

SHRI NIREN GOSH: Why under 377? You ask him to speak straight-way.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उनकी बात तो सुनिये ।

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण) : यह कोई हमने को चीज नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूं इस हाउस को ।

श्री मनोगम बागड़ी (हिमालय) : हां बताइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं ? मैं उन्हीं की बात करना चाहता हूं और आप उन्हीं को बात सुनाने नहीं देना चाहते । That is what we are doing. ग्रानरेबल मैम्बर कोई भी हो और किसी भी पार्टी का हो मैं उसकी पूरी हिफाजत करने की हाउस की गारंटी देता हूं ।

We must look into it. किसी एक को नहीं सब की देता हूं । कल को किसी के साथ भी इस तरह की घटना घट सकती है । लेकिन आपका थोड़ा सा विधान बना हुआ है, कायदे कानून बने हुए हैं । उनके अनुसार मैं करना चाहता हूं । और कोई विशेष बात नहीं है । यहां पहले भी इस तरह की घटना हुई है । इन्द्रा कुमारी जी के साथ हुई थी । कुंवर राम जी के साथ हुई थी । उस वक्त भी करवाया था । आज कौन सी नई बात उठ गई है ? आज जब से मैंने भोगेन्द्र जी के बारे में पढ़ा तब से मैं सोच रहा हूं । लेकिन आपने कानून बना कर मेरे हाथ बांध रखे हैं । मैं उनको तोड़ू तो आपका नुकसान है और सदन का नुकसान है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : परम्परा की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परम्परा की बात तो कर रहा हूं । और कोई बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं भी वही बात कह रहा हूं जो आप कहना चाहते हैं । लेकिन सवाल इतना ही है कि मैं सुनना चाहता हूं और आप सुनने भी नहीं देना चाहते । न उनकी और न मेरी बात आप सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं । मैं मुबह से उनके पीछे लगा हुआ हूं कि बयान मुझे दें ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gurakhpur): Sir, in the case of one Member of Parliament—Congress (I)—who had been abused by a constable the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee. Therefore, this matter also should have been referred to the Privileges Committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन से पूछ लें । यही मैं कह रहा हूं हरिकेश जी । उनको बात सुनाने दो । समझे या नहीं ? जब आप उनको बात कहने भी देना नहीं चाहते तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं । मैं उनकी मदद करना चाहता हूं बयान दें, सुन रहा हूं । आप बैठिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कैसे सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इंद्रजीत जी से पूछ लें कैसे सुन रहा हूं । क्या बात कर रहे हैं ? क्यों कानून तुड़वाना चाहते हैं मेरे से ?

I am much more concerned with my Members because this House belongs to all—not only to Shri Bal Ram or Shri Harikesh Bahadur or Shri Bhishma Narayan Ji alone. This House belongs to all. We are collectively responsible for the safety of our Members and it does not matter to whatever party they may belong. There is no discrimination. There should be no discrimination. I am not going to allow this. We must have patience. There is no question of departure. I never depart and I stick to my rules. I will stick to my rules always like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order. Under Article 246..... (Interruptions).

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): I am on a point of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you have kindly agreed to allow the hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha to make a statement on the floor of the House on the incident which took place after which you would consider my request under 222 that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Sir, I apologise that there has been a delay in the statement reaching you.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have explained that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will permit him . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go through all the *pros* and *cons* dispassionately without fear or favour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is no use . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What was your point of order, Mr. Mukhopadhyay?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Many Members of this House are very much concerned about the situation in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what Rule do you want to raise?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Under Rule 193....

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be raised here. That is under consideration.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: ...and under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: Business Advisory Committee has to do it. It cannot be raised here.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: We have not heard anything.

MR. SPEAKER: That cannot be raised here. Ask any Member who knows anything about the Rules.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot listen to anything which is not according to the Rules.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Kindly sit down. Nothing is going on record. Not allowed. You cannot discuss it here. I have gone through it. Not allowed. Under Rule 184 that Motion had been allowed earlier because in that case there was President's Rule. It is the Business Advisory Committee which has to decide about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. I have allowed Mr. Dandavate.

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have already given the ruling that the matter of law and order is a State subject and cannot be discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to bring here?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not going out of that point. But my point of order is that although law and order situation is a State subject and cannot be discussed here in the Parliament, yet when the Chief Minister of West Bengal has made a

statement that the authorities of Railways, Doordarshan and All India Radio . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I seek your ruling . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): About West Bengal what we actually propose to do is not to discuss the law and order problem there. . .

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: There is a total break down of the constitutional machinery there. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That comes under Home Ministry. I cannot allow you. It cannot be done.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: As Members of this House, for not laying simultaneously the uphold the Constitution. Mr. A. K. Sen and Mr. Mukhopadhyay have now tried to . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, I have a point of order.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फँसला कर ले कि ज़ानों में से कौन बोल रहा है। श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण ।

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE ACCOUNTS, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING (NORTHERN REGION) KANPUR FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the accounts of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2276/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2277/81].

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : प्राप्ति प्रश्न कहा था कि प्राप्ति श्री भोगेन्द्र झा को स्टेटमेंट देंगे देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें बाद लेता हूँ ।

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, BIHAR STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. PATNA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-1977 TO 30-9-1977, KERALA FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. KOTTAYAM FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1978 ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, 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 National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2278/81].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the

period from 1st April, 1977 to 30th September, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the period from 1st April, 1977 to 30th September, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2279/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ending 30th June, 1978.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ending 30th June, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2280/81].

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Civil Supplies for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2281/81].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION, LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAIRY FEDERATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC. ETC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, 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 National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2282/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2283/81].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2284/81].

(5) 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 Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited,

Howrah, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in the laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2285/81].

12.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ASSAULT ON SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA BY P.A.C. AT GHAZIABAD, U.P.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 as permitted by you, I am raising this matter:

Having come to know that Police in Ghaziabad had beaten up AITUC workers after entering its district office on the 1st of April, it was decided in consultation with C.P.I. Group leader in this House Comrade Shri Inderjit Gupta, that I should go to Ghaziabad to ascertain the actual facts. I reached Ghaziabad at about 5.15 p.m. on the 3rd April. Comrade Jitendra Sharma, Ghaziabad District Secretary of C.P.I. and another Comrade accompanied me from Delhi on a taxi. We reached Ghaziabad after 5.15 p.m. About 5 to 6 persons were present in the District AITUC Office situated at the site of what is known as Meerut road.

While we took our tea in the office, some more workers gathered and narrated the story of the police repression on them. After hearing them, I began talking to them, about the need to defend their hard-won trade-union and other legal rights without getting provoked or cowed down. Just I had begun, one police Inspector named R. R. Pal appeared and asked me whether I was Bhogendra Jha, Member of Parliament.

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

Confirming this query, I asked him to wait a bit as I would like to talk to him. Just at this point, scores of P.A.C. men and constables came running and began unwarrantedly assaulting the sitting workers with lathis etc. Indiscriminately, brandishing lathis, rifle butts, they pulled out the workers from the TUC office room and pushed them out giving blows after blows. District TUC President, Ghanshyam Sinha, General Secretary, Sukhbir Tyagi, District CPI Secretary Jitendra Sharma and two to three other local leaders surrounded me from all sides apparently to save me from blows. While I was standing in their midst, several P.A.C. men rushed towards me, pulling out and pushing out those surrounding me while giving them barrel push and bayonet blows. One of the PAC men hit me with barrel in my chest exclaiming: "Saale Assembly aur Parliament wale kya karne aate hain." Immediately after P.A.C. men gave me push with barrel behind my back, then three of them began giving me full blows with rifle butts while hurling filthy abuses as to why Members of Parliament poke their nose every where. When I was fainting, on the orders of the City Magistrate, some Trivedi, they huddled me into a jeep standing by in which the above-named Mazdoor leaders had also been huddled in. The City Magistrate, Trivedi, and the Police Inspector Pal were also sitting in the same jeep on the front benches. I asked the Magistrate to find me back my spectacles taken away by some PAC men. Exclaiming 'Nothing doing', he ordered the driver to proceed. After going about one to two furlongs, both the officers got down from the jeep at a place which I was told was the office of the Sri Ram Piston and Rings Mills, where workers are on strike since 17th March. Both of them had some confabulation with one official of the mill, who I was told was General Manager of the mill, some Agarwal. After talking to him, the Magistrate ordered me out

of the jeep and asked me to go wherever we wanted to. Fortunately the taxi from Delhi had been following us and we got into it. Having received severe blows and feeling acute pain all around the body, we rushed to the emergency ward of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and got ourselves treated.

Sir, I do not know and hence cannot impute any personal motivation against any of the officers and their men, because they had no personal acquaintance with me, excepting that they could not tolerate any 'investigation' by any Member of Parliament nor could I make out any understandable reason for their wanton and brutal display and use of force, including several rounds of firing.

12.49 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

ASSAULT ON SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA, BY
PAC AT GHAZIABAD, U.P.—contd.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Gorakhpur): The matter should be referred to the Privilege Committee as has been done in the case of a Congress (I) Member.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you take it upon yourself? (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हार्जीपुर)।
अध्यक्ष जी, कुंवर राम जी का मामला जब
यहाँ पर आया था, ज्यों ही आपने सुना,
उस समय दोनों पक्ष के लोगों ने मांग
की थी कि उस मामले को प्रिविलेज
कमिटी में भेज दिया जाए तो आपने प्रिविलेज
कमिटी में भेज दिया था। श्री झा के शरीर
पर तो घाव लगे हैं, ऐसी परिस्थिति में आप

आप इस मामले का प्रिविलेज कमेटी में नहीं भेजते हैं तो यह किस तरह से उचित होगा। इसलिए चेयर की मर्यादा को देखत हुए इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you jumping at conclusions?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मैं अपने हिस्सा में कहूँगा, आपको इसमें क्या करना है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : (बसंत हाट) आप इसमें क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको आश्वासन दिया है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : क्या ?

MR. SPEAKER: That I will look after the interest of the Member.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : इसके लिए प्रिविलेज कमेटी बनी हुई है। कल किसी मेम्बर की पिटाई हो जायेगी तो आप कैसे बचायेंगे ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपने हिस्सा में भेजूँगा, आप बैठिए।

Don't rush me. Let me handle it.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of Order under Art. 246.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पिछली लोक सभा में इसी प्रकार की नोटिस दी थी। तब स्पीकर ने उसको रेफर किया था। उन्होंने डिस्टॉर्ड वजन दिया था ... (व्यवधान)

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : वह तो दंगे ही। पुलिस वाले कभी नहीं मानेंगे कि ऐसा किया। अगर उसकी इक्कायरी

करनी है तो प्रिविलेज कमेटी ही करेगी। फिर अगर कोई मेम्बर अपने काम के लिए कहीं जाए और वहाँ उसकी पिटाई हो जाए तो उसने उसका कैसे रक्षा होगी ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It must be referred to the Privileges Committee.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप इस मामले का प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजने का एलान कीजिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, if you will kindly come to page 334, List I, Union List, Seventh Schedule, Art. 246, latest amended edition. If you come to Serial No. 5, it is written:

'Arms, fire-arms, ammunitions, explosives Union List'

Mark the word. I am trying to raise some thing very serious, that abundant use of explosives has taken place in Calcutta. Will the Union Government....

Why are you throwing the book?

MR. SPEAKER: I am keeping it at my table. (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When are we going to know your decision on the matter of privilege.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, what about the privilege?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendra-para): You have said that you will protect the interests of the Members. Now you have clearly heard his Statement.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): If you say that you will refer it to the Privileges Committee, then refer it straightway.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What other protection do we get except that the matter is referred to Privilege Committee. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या हो रहा है आप लोगों को ? Why can't you listen properly?

अच्छा, पहले आप ही बोल लीजिए, मैं फिर बोलूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पहला प्रोटेशन यह है कि आप प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दीजिए । इसके बाद आर क्या प्रोटेशन देंगे , आप डंडा तो चला नहीं सकते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही फर्सोंगे, अगर ऐसा करवाओगे ।
All right, I will refer it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Am I to take it that a personal statement made on the floor of the House by a senior Member, according to you...

MR. SPEAKER: You move the motion. I am going to allow it. You move the motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it to be verified by the police?

MR. SPEAKER: आपके कानून बनाए हुए हैं, मैंने नहीं बनाए हैं ।
It is not my making. Why do you insinuate things to me? Biju Babu, आपने बनाए हैं, मैंने नहीं ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I agree. my point is....

MR. SPEAKER:

आप सारे मिल कर हाउस बनाइए, तो ठीक है ।

I have got nothing.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Here is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He should move it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With your kind permission....

MR. SPEAKER: It is his motion.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Minister should move the motion for the protection of the interests of Members.

MR. SPEAKER: It is his motion.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): It can be. Sir, this is not the first time that it happens here. In the last Lok Sabha, Mr. Ramalingam, a Member of this House was assaulted in Janpath when he was participating in a rally.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He came here, and he wanted to make a motion. Permission was refused. Subsequently, I approached—I was the Leader of the Opposition at that time—for permission under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And I prepared a note. It was submitted. It was edited completely. Many portions were not allowed; and he was allowed to move it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what we have done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We were for the reference of the matter to the Privileges Committee. That was refused. The question as to whether a matter must be referred to the Privileges Committee, is decided by the consideration as to whether, in the discharge of his parliamentary duties he was prevented or not; not

because he participated in a rally, (*Interruptions*) and he also gets a beating. That is not the basis on which the Privileges Committee must come in. That is my one submission. Let me complete it. Therefore, the question as to whether a matter should go to the Privileges Committee is a question of implications. It cannot be allowed straightway.

If somebody wants to move it— it is strange that he is invited to move it; if he wants he can move—then the matter must come here.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

— SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We must discuss unless you decide, under rule 222, to permit it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: rose.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: आप बैठने क्यों नहीं हैं। हारिकेश

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: If these people don't understand anything, why should they speak?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. No. I am on my legs. Please sit down. It is not going on record, I suppose. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: यह चीज अच्छा नहीं लगता है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आप को शोभा देता है, Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence. What I have already stated on the floor of the House time and again is that I am governed by the rules you have framed in this House; and I try to act accordingly. When the House as a whole says certain things... Last time it was the same; now I have got the clearance from this side, as well as that side. So, I am doing it; not otherwise. Otherwise, I will follow the same condition and the same rules which apply in this House. So simple it is. So, don't try to impute anything to me. I want to be clear; I want to be very clear that I am to safeguard the interests of the hon. Members of this House; but, on the other hand, I will also request the hon. members please to follow rules, and do not try to rush, do not try to shout and do not try to force me down. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I move my motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am moving my motion with your permission. I beg to move:

"That the matter relating to the statement made on the Floor of the House by Shri Bhogendra Jha concerning assault on him by the P.A.C. at Ghaziabad on the 3rd of this month be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

SHRI NIREN GHOSE (Dum Dum): I support the motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the matter relating to the statement made here on the Floor of the House by Shri Bhogendra Jha concerning assault on him by the P.A.C. at Ghaziabad on the

3rd of this month be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: rose.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. It is now time for adjournment of the House for lunch. After lunch we will start and please do not do it again.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377. Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any other point will not go on record. Only Shaktawatji's speech will go on record. I will not allow anything else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got to take my permission even for raising a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because I am not permitting you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Point of order cannot be raised between two subjects.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anything

(ii) NEED TO SET UP A RURAL HOUSING BOARD

श्री गिराल कुमारी शक्तावत (चिर्ताड़ गढ़): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यक आवश्यकताएं भोजन, वस्त्र तथा मकान की हैं। देश के अधिकांश व्यक्तियों के पास रहने का मकान नहीं है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दें।

नगरों में इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए आने हाउसिंग बोर्ड या आवासन बोर्ड बनाए हैं, पर देश की 75 से 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या जो गांवों में रहती है, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

मेरा मुझाव है कि आवास मंत्रालय आवासन मण्डल की स्थापना करे जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ते, स्वच्छ तथा हवादार मकान बनाकर ग्रामीण किसानों तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को बनाकर दे।

गांवों में भोजन तो जैसे तैसे मिल जाता है, वस्त्र की पूर्ति भी वांछित कर लेता है पर आवास की समस्या है। कच्चे फूस तथा खपरैल से बनी झोड़ियों में ही मानव अपनी जिंदगी के सुनहरे दिन निकाल रहा है। या फिर ग्रामीण व्यक्ति गांवों को छोड़ कर नगर की तरफ पलायन कर रहे हैं। अतः सरकार सस्ते मकान बनाकर आवासन किस्तों पर ग्रामीणों का देगी तो यह नगरों की तरफ भागने की प्रवृत्ति काफी अधिक रहेगी।

इन मकानों के लिए भूमि प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई नहीं। संबंधित वाणिज्य मकान बनवाने में श्रम भी दे सका है। आसत किस्ती पर लंबी अवधि में जमा होने वाले किस्ते भर दी जावें तो मान्यवर भारतीय ग्रामीण किसानों के लिए यह ग्रामीण आवासन मण्डल एक बरदान हो सकता है जो किसानों के जीवन को बदल देगा। अतः इस विषय को राज्य सरकारों पर न छोड़ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं देखे।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information you are now raising a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did it as soon as you resumed your seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The proviso to the rule reads:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

I am not permitting your point of order. Now Matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)*

(iii) STEPS TO SUPPLY PROPER VARIETY OF COAL TO ANDHRA PRADESH CEMENT COMPANY, VIJAYAWADA

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): The Andhra Cement Company Limited at Vijayawada was for years getting 10,000 tonnes of coal per month from the Singareni Collieries, as per the allotment made by Linkage Committee. The supply re-

ceived so far by the Company was separator nut coal, but in November last the Singareni Collieries stopped the production of separator nut coal and began supplying the slack or the round coal, which they started producing. Though these varieties were not suitable for the manufacture of cement, there were no proper supplies of even these varieties of coal. The collieries have now started sending lump coal, which is not suitable for the production of quality cement.

The quality of the coal being received from the collieries has been deteriorating from time to time and its ash content has gone up from 26 per cent to 40 per cent. The higher the ash content, the higher the consumption of coal and the higher the cost of production. Sometimes the coal from run-of-zinc is also supplied, which is quite unsuitable for cement production.

During the last six months, against the linkage of 10,000 tonnes of coal per month, the actual supply was much less and during last February it was only 66.44 per cent of the specified quantity. The average supply was found to be only 75 per cent and this is considerably affecting the production of the cement factory.

The collieries have also increased the all-inclusive price of coal from Rs. 115.70 to Rs. 156.61 from 14-2-1981. There is also an increase in the freight rate of coal to an extent of 18 per cent. Thus, the cost of coal has increased considerably and the industry in turn has to pass on the burden to the cement consumers.

In recent weeks, the railways have not been moving any coal from Singareni collieries and some cement factories in Andhra Pradesh have already closed down.

The situation needs prompt action on the part of the Government. The

[Shrimati Vidya Chennupati]

Singareni Collieries should be directed to make available the proper variety of coal and in adequate quantity and the railways should make arrangements to move that coal from the collieries for the use of the Andhra Cement Company and other cement factories in Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only make a request with folded hands. This is not the way how we can conduct the deliberations of this House. Then we may become a laughing stock before the public.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

(iv) STEPS TO SOLVE DRINKING WATER SCARCITY IN BUNDELKHAND REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda): There is an acute scarcity of drinking water in a large number of villages in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Particularly during ensuing summer, steps taken by Government to meet the vital demand of the people for drinking water may be made known. The annual arrangements made by the Government are quite inadequate to solve the problem permanently. The sum of money, which the Government has earmarked for the purpose of utilisation to solve this problem of drinking water should be increased.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only request you with folded hands to allow the deliberations to continue.

*Not recorded.

(v) MEASURES TO ENSURE A CONTINUOUS REMUNERATIVE PRICE FOR PATATO GROWERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उत्तर प्रदेश व देश के अन्य राज्यों में आलू की पैदावार खेतों से निकल कर बाजार की ओर और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की ओर आने लगी है। आलू की फसल के प्रारम्भ में बाजार भाव लगभग 100 रु. क्विंटल था। परन्तु पिछले 2 सप्ताह से आलू की स्थिति बड़ी खराब हो गई है और बाजार में 25, 30 व 35 रु. क्विंटल हो गया है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज व अन्य भण्डारघरों ने आलू को अपने यहां रखने से इन्कार कर दिया है। इससे किसान का आलू या तो खेतों में पड़ा है या बाजारों में पड़ा है, लेकिन उसे बेचने की या रखने की मुविधा प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही है। यदि आलू का तुरन्त ही बड़े स्तर पर निर्यात न किया गया तो किसान को अत्यधिक हानि उठानी पड़ेगी। कोल्ड स्टोरेज की क्षमता न बढ़ाई गई व भण्डार करने के स्थान मुहैया न किये गये तो किसान को अत्यधिक क्षति उठानी पड़ेगी। आलू एक ऐसी फसल है जिसमें किसान बीज, खाद, पानी, मजदूरी और कीटनाशक दवाओं के छिड़काव पर अपना सर्वस्व लगा देता है। यहां तक कि कर्ज ले कर आलू की फसल तैयार करता है। सरकार को भविष्य के लिये भी आलू को अधिक निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था, सरकार द्वारा नये कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की आवश्यकता के अनुसार व्यवस्था और आलू के आधार पर अनेक उद्योग धंधों को स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि आलू का सदुपयोग हो सके और किसान को सही मूल्य मिल सके।

(vi) ASSISTANCE TO TAMIL NADU FOR
TACKLING DRAUGHT SITUATION IN THAT
STATE

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): The acute draught situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu has to be tackled immediately before the deterioration of the situation. Due to deficient rainfall there is acute water scarcity for drinking and crops. The tanks, dams, watercourses and rivers have been dried up. Sowing of crops not done in several places and where there is cultivation, the crops dried up and withered away. As a consequence of it people are driven to unemployment and poverty. There is shortage of foodgrains and fodder for cattle. Water scarcity both for drinking and crops has to be immediately tackled. Food grains have to be distributed quickly and fodder for cattle should also be supplied. Implementation of labour oriented schemes should be accelerated. Relief measures such as remission of land revenue, water cess and local cess and postponement of collection of arrears of land revenue and Government loans have to be done in all affected areas. This situation has to be tackled without isolation, omission and discrimination of any affected area from the southernmost district of the State and nation, Kanyakumari, where the people are severely affected by draught and faced with all these problems. So, the Government may be pleased to take speedy steps to assist the State Government by giving grants and subsidies to tackle the natural calamity facing the State.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

14.19 hrs.

Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Niren Ghosh and some other hon. Members then left the House.

**Not recorded.

(vii) CRISIS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY
IN KERALA

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

The handloom industry in Kerala, is facing a serious crisis. 5 lakhs families who are wholly dependent on this industry are on the verge of starvation today. Small, medium and big factories which were producing handloom clothes and even the single looms have completely stopped working. This has affected the people in different walks of life in Kerala.

On Friday, the 27th March, there was an all party bandh in Cannanore, the major centre of handloom in Kerala. This bandh was organised to draw the immediate attention of this Government to the burning problems of the handloom sector.

The crisis that has overtaken this sector is mainly due to the unprecedented increase in the cost of production and the steep decline in the sale. In 1979-80 Rs. 350 crores worth of handloom clothes were exported. But by the end of 80-81 we could export only Rs. 250 crores worth of clothes whereas the target was of Rs. 400 crores. On the one hand the sale has come down and on the other hand the cost of production has gone up. Stiff competition from countries like China, Taiwan, Korea has made our position very uncertain in the international market.

The new handloom policy of the Government has not helped this sector. Since most of the factories are in the private sector, the new policy which is intended to benefit only the co-operative sector, has not benefited the handloom sector as a whole. It is alleged that the Apex Society and the Handloom Development Corporation have ignored the private sector. The Corporation could not spend

more than Rs. 15 lakhs out of Rs. 85 lakhs which was sanctioned to purchase the accumulated stock.

In view of the serious situation that has arisen in the handloom industry in Kerala, I earnestly request the Government to take the following steps:—

1. Reservation in the manufacturing of handloom clothes.

2. Fix the price of all kinds of yarn used in the manufacture of handloom at least for a specific period, and ensure steady supply of yarn.

3. Introduce a national minimum wage immediately.

4. Make arrangements to purchase the accumulated stock and sell it through Government agency.

5. Prevent the rise in prices of essential chemicals which are used in the manufacture of clothes and set up a colour manufacturing unit at Cannanore.

(viii) NEED TO RESTORE TRAIN SERVICE ON DARJEELING HIMALAYAN SECTION OF N. F. RAILWAY

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

A serious situation has arisen since the unwarranted withdrawal of train services on the Darjeeling Himalayan Section of the N. F. Railway. Suspension of this service would throw a large number of railway employees out of employment and push them with their family members on the verge of starvation. As a consequence of suspension of this service a large number of tourists, who visit Darjeeling are experiencing great inconvenience. This is the tourist season and Darjeeling is one of the most beautiful tourist centres in the world. The economy of this backward hill region depends on tea, tourism

and timber. The tea industry is dwindling and if the flow of tourists is also hampered due to withdrawal of this service, the whole economy of Darjeeling will collapse giving rise to serious economic, social and political problem. The transportation problem of the hills is very acute due to topographical position of the hills. The movement of small train on narrow gauge has contributed to some extent to ease this problem. Besides this, the small trains running on the narrow gauge on Darjeeling Himalayan section are themselves the unique objects of attraction. This is called Toy Train. This beautiful toy train was introduced a century ago by the then British Government. Britishers left India but the engineering genius of British engineers remained as an ornament of the queens of hills. Attempts were made to withdraw this service in the past but the public opinion forced the Government to retain this service. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to restore the train services on Darjeeling Himalayan section of N. F. Railway without any further delay.

14.24 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Communications, Shri T. S. Negi.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी (टिड्डी गढ़वाल)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आज हमारे पूरे देश के हर एक शहर में जहाँ जहाँ टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं, उनमें से शायद ही कोई ऐसा टेलीफोन होगा, जो चौबीस घंटे काम करता हो। कोई भी माननीय सदस्य यह बता दें कि क्या उसका टेली-

फोन ठीक ढंग से काम कर रहा है। मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन भी सही ढंग से नहीं काम करते हैं। मैं एक वाक्या आपसे अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय संचार मंत्री के पी० ए० ने अपने टेलीफोन के बारे में इंजीनियर, टेलीफोनज को फोन किया। इंजीनियर टेलीफोनज ने फरमाया कि बाकि दिल्ली की मशीनरी खराब है, इसमें कोई गड़बड़ है, इसलिए दिल्ली के टेलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं। तो मंत्री जी के पी० ए० गवाइज कहते हैं :

Let telephones of Delhi go to hell,
let my telephone be in order.

इन्का अपने टेलीफोन की लगी हुई है, दूसरों की नहीं और मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि टेलीफोन नहीं चलता तो उस को बन्द कर दो। वह भी इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इस किस्म की हालत हमारे टेलीफोन सर्विस की है।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना है कि पिछली सरकार ने यह तय किया था कि पहाड़ी इलाके में या जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, इन सारी जगहों में हम व्यवस्था करेंगे कि टेलीफोन लाइन वहाँ मिला दी जाय। मैं भी तय किया था कि जहाँ जहाँ थाने हैं, जहाँ जहाँ रहसिये हैं, ब्लाक्स में वहाँ और ढाई हजार की पापुलेशन जहाँ है वहाँ एक पब्लिक काल आफिस मिला जायेगा। मैदान इलाके में जहाँ पाँच हजार की पापुलेशन है वहाँ कम से कम एक पब्लिक काल आफिस होगा। लेकिन यह सरकार ता ऐसा पता चलता है कि सो गई और इस काम को करने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है।

एक निवेदन मेरा यह है कि जो निर्णय सरकार ने एक बार ले लिए उन को पूरा करना चाहिए। कम से कम पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आप देखेंगे कि और कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर हम कोई फोन करना चाहते हैं तो नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। तो जो निर्णय हो चुके हैं कम से कम उन को तो पूरा करना चाहिए। कम से कम उन क्षेत्रों को आप टेलीफोन दीजिए जहाँ दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहाँ पत्र और चिट्ठियाँ 15-15, 20-20 दिन में पहुँचती हैं। इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कि चिट्ठा जल्दी पहुँच सके।

अगर कहीं टेलीग्राम भेजते हैं तो छः छः, सात सात दिन में टेलीग्राम पहुँच रहा है। इस मुल्क में यह व्यवस्था है संचार मंत्रालय की। टेलीफोन भी टाइम पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं। टेलीफोन हमारे पास तब आते हैं जब यहाँ मीटिंग हो जाती है, तब वह हम को मिलते हैं कि वहाँ मीटिंग है। यह मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के बारे में और अपने बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। घूम घूम कर पत्र भी यहीं आ जाते हैं, टेलीग्राम भी यहीं आ जाते हैं।

ईजतनगर अरुणाचल को राजधानी है। वहाँ टेलीग्राफिक दफ्तर खुल गया है। दिल्ली और बम्बई में वहाँ के लोगों ने शिकायत की कि वहाँ के लिए टेलीग्राम नहीं लेते। उन को पता नहीं है कि वहाँ टेलीग्राफ आफिस खुल गया है। यह खुद इतनी कमी इस विभाग के अन्दर है, इसकी जानकारी इनके विभाग के लोगों को नहीं है।

एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो केजुअल वर्कर इस विभाग के अन्दर काम कर रहे हैं, विभाग का नियम

यह है कि जब वह 200 दिन काम कर लें तो उन को परमानेंट कर दिया जाय लेकिन उनको 200 दिन पूरा नहीं करने दिया जाता और बीच में ही एक दो दिन की सर्विस ब्रेक कर दी जाती है। वे पांच पांच, छः छः साल से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस के बारे में डिपार्टमेंट को सोचना चाहिए यह तो डिपार्टमेंट बढ़ रहा है, इस का एक्सपेंशन हो रहा है। तो जितने आज तक उस में कंजुअल वर्कर थे उनको सर्विस में ले लेना चाहिए। इसमें सरकार को दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। सरकार तो बड़े जोरों से कहती है कि बेरोजगारी खत्म करेंगे, तो जो लोग थोड़े टेम्पोरेरी काम कर रहे हैं उनको पूरे तरीके से इस में क्यों नहीं लिया जाता ?

इस मुल्क में ई डी (एक्सट्रा डिपार्ट-मेंटल) वर्कर्स तीन लाख हैं। उनकी हालत ऐसी है कि उनको पूरे तरीके से तनख्वाह भी नहीं मिलती। वूथलिंगम कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि इन लोगों को कम से कम आप मंहगाई भत्ता दें लेकिन मंहगाई भत्ता देने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है। जो पेंशनर्स हैं, उनको मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है लेकिन ये लोग जो पांच घंटे कम से कम दिन में काम करते हैं उनको मंहगाई भत्ता नहीं मिलता। मेरी सिफारिश है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करूंगा कि उन लोगों को कम से कम मंहगाई भत्ता मिल जाना चाहिए। पिछली जनता गवर्नमेंट ने उन की तनख्वाह बढ़ाई थी। अब कम से कम एक चीज मंत्री महोदय यह कर दें कि उन को डीअरनेस एलावेंस दे दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वे लोग काम कर नहीं सकते। उन के अन्दर जो

आने जाने वाले हैं जो घूमते हैं और डाक बांटते हैं गांव-गांव में उन के पास बूट नहीं हैं, दर्दी नहीं है, उन को धुंध सुधि-घाएं नहीं मिलती हैं जो परमानेंट लोगों को मिलती हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उन को धुंध सुधि-घाएं मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसे लोग जो जगह-जगह डाक बांटते हैं, बड़े-बड़े ट्राइबल एरियाज में, ऐसे एरियाज में जहां जंगल हैं, जहां रेगिस्तान है, ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां पैदल चलना बहुत दुश्धार है, ऐसी जगहों में जा-जा कर जो डाक बांटने का काम करते हैं उन लोगों की सुविधाओं का ख्याल इस मंत्रालय को करना चाहिए। उन लोगों को इस मंत्रालय की ओर से सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए—ऐसा मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

मेरा आपके द्वारा यह भी निवेदन है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जितने भी इस डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी हैं उनकी हिल-एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के अपने सभी कर्मचारियों को हिल-एलाउन्स दे दिया है लेकिन इस मंत्रालय ने अभी तक इस बात को नहीं सोचा—इस बात पर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है। भारत सरकार को तो हर मामले में पहल करनी चाहिए। ऐसे विकट पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो कर्मचारी जाकर रहते हैं उनको हिल-एलाउन्स तो मिलना ही चाहिए क्योंकि मैदानी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले वहां पर खाने की चीजों के भाव दुगुने-तिगुने रहते हैं और साथ ही वहां आने जाने की समस्याएँ विकट होती हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी जब अभी वहां पर उत्तर देंगे तो उसमें हिल-एलाउन्स देने की घोषणा करेंगे।

मैं साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे टेलीफोन तो टेप होते ही हैं, साथ साथ मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन भी टेप हो रहे हैं। इसके अलावा

टेलीफोन्स के जो इतने लम्बे-लम्बे बिल आ जाते हैं उसकी भी आम शिकायत है। बढ़ाकर पता नहीं कैसे दो, तीन, चार हजार तक के टेलीफोन के बिल बना दिए जाते हैं। यह सारी शिकायतें हैं जिन पर ध्यान देकर सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे केवल दो ही मंत्रालय हैं—रेल मंत्रालय तथा संचार मंत्रालय—जोकि डाइरेक्टली लोगों को सुविधाएँ पहुँचाते हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप अपनी सेवाओं में सुधार कीजिए ताकि जनता को सुविधा मिल सके।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me some time to speak on the demands for grants to the Ministry of Communications. I would like to speak a few words in support of the Demand for Grants.

I would like to bring to your notice, particularly some of the problems facing my constituency. As you know, my constituency is the biggest constituency in India comprising some 97,000 sq. Kms., in which we have only 2 Post Offices. By this you can just imagine how critical the problem is. People are living scattered all over the wide area of my Constituency and they have only two Post Offices. There are, of course, a couple of Branch Post Offices also. But their number is inadequate to cater to the needs of the entire population and we have got only 2 Telegraph Offices and that too do not work on Sundays and holidays. Because of this problem, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Communications through your good offices to take a special view of the problem in my area, in view of the strategic importance of that area; communication is the most essential part in that area.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister for Communications for introducing the Satellite communication system, by linking Leh with the rest of the country through the Satellite communication system. But I am sorry to say that that system is not working

properly. The working hours are from 9.00 in the morning to 10.00 in the night. We heard initially that this would be in operation for 24 hours, hours, but actually it is not so. Most of the time we hear the complaint that, if a call is booked from here, the Operator at Delhi Centre says that the Leh operator is not attending; and if you go to Leh the operators there are saying that the Delhi operator is not attending. These are the problems which the hon. Minister should look into.

Besides that, some time back—I do not remember when exactly it was done—a wireless telephone-cum-telegraph system was set up in one of the remotest corners of Ladagh, known as Deskit in Nubra. One day the babuji locked up the machines and went away. So, far, these machines have not been put into operation again. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. In spite of our repeated requests to the concerned officers at the regional level, so far these machines have not been put into action again. Similarly, we have the problem of Zaskar, another remote area of the district. My request to the hon. Communications Minister would be to pay a visit to those areas, not to Leh, Kargil and other district headquarters, but to the interior of those areas, so that he may be in a position to see the problems we are facing there. Particularly the ex-servicemen due to lack of post office facilities, have to go to the two main post offices at Leh and Kargil for collecting their pension; and they can hardly go once or twice a year because most of the time these areas remain cut off from Leh and Kargil due to difficult terrain and blockade of roads on account of heavy snowfall. For that reason, my suggestion is to open at least a couple of more sub-post offices in places like Numbra and Changthang in Leh district and Zaskar and Batalic in Kargil district. To start with, four sub-post offices should be opened in these areas and subsequently the number should be increased because these four centres may not be sufficient to cater to the needs of the entire population

[Shri P. Namgyal]

there, including ex-servicemen. These are absolutely essential.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the workers, the service personnel of the P&T Department who are working in those remote corners of the country. You have to give some attention to their problems also. As some of my friends from the other side also have suggested, I support their view also that if you give some hill allowances or some incentives, they will be willing to go and serve in those remote areas. Otherwise, what actually happens is that people usually sent there from here are sent on punishment to our area and most of them—I would not say—are rogue but the people working in the telephone exchanges are so rude and their behaviour is so bad that most of the subscribers had surrendered their telephone in protest, wrong billing and so many other problems which are there. So my suggestion is that you should encourage and give adequate employments to the people living in those areas. We have sufficient number of candidates who are Matriculates and I think the minimum qualification is Matric for these posts. We have also got a number of ex-Servicemen. So you should give employment to these people in the telephone exchanges and the post-offices there. Whenever there is an employment opportunity, the local people have to go to Srinagar or Jammu for interview for these posts. This you will have to look into and see if you could have the interviews held at Leh or Kargil centres so that they could go to these centres and appears for the interview.

I would like to speak about their allowances. I think even for the whole of the Central Government employees working in Ladakh you have to look into it afresh so far as their compensatory allowances are concerned. Recently the Government of India has issued instructions to reduce the compensatory allowance from 35 to 25 per cent. But elsewhere you have

gone on increasing the allowances—DA and other things. There you are doing the reverse thing. It is for the Central Government employees as a whole like the people serving in the Information Department, Radio stations, etc. and there are so many other people serving in the para-military forces like the MES, Canteen Services and so many other services. You have to see so that the Compensatory allowance which was previously 35 per cent with a certain ceiling is restored. There you have to sort out the total emoluments in consultation with the State Government. Actually, the State Government employees are getting more in Leh because of the High Altitude Allowance and the higher compensatory allowance and there too, without a ceiling. If a person is getting Rs. 100 as basic pay in Leh, then during winter he gets in some places 100 per cent allowance, that is; Rs. 200 extra plus DA. During summer 75 per cent. Similarly in some areas it is 50 per cent. In the case of Central Government Service Personnel you provide only 35 per cent of the allowances and that also is now reduced to 25 per cent with a certain ceiling. So you have to look into it so that the whole structure is examined afresh and these people are given adequate financial assistance and they may be able to work there willingly. Otherwise, they always try to go back. If there is a complaint, they feel happy because they are sent back to Srinagar or Jammu and in Srinagar, Jammu and other places you give them city allowance, housing facilities and many other facilities. In terms of the total quantum of money they get more in Srinagar and Jammu than a person posted in Leh.

So, with these few words, I request the Minister of Communications again to look into all these problems and take a sympathetic view to the problems of those people living in the remote hilly areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mhalgi.

*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Report of the Ministry of Communications of 1980-81 which has been circulated to the Members, contains a very bold statement on page No. 1, which I would like to quote:

"The Ministry of Communications has been able to achieve an all-round progress in almost all the activities and projects under its administrative control."

This is the one Department of the Government of India which concerns the common man and to know the pulse of efficiency of Administration and it is interesting to note the reactions of the people towards its activities and achievements. Not to speak of the common people, the Prime Minister herself felt constrained to remark on the 3th of last month when she visited Bhusaneshwar, according to the Times of India of 31st March, 1981:

"The Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, was visibly upset over the erratic functioning of the Postal and Telecommunications Service in Orissa when a memorandum with a number of delayed telegrams and letters was presented to her by Dr. Radhanath Rath, editor of the Samaj, an Oriya daily at a press conference here yesterday.

"A letter from Pune to Dr. Rath at Cuttack had taken 24 days and an express telegram from Patna to New Delhi had taken more than a week to arrive."

Mr. Tripathi the former Minister of Railways resigned last year when the Prime Minister made some remarks about the functioning of his Ministry. But Mr. Stephen has not followed suit; well, it is for him to decide whether he should show the same self-respect which Mr. Tripathi had shown. The above example, however, points out the efficiency with which Mr. Stephen's Ministry has been functioning.

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

The Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 govern the functioning of the Ministry of Communications. The first act has 15 amendments and the second one as many as 47 amendments upto now. Out of the 15 amendments to the first Act, the last one was made in 1974 and in six years there have been no amendments. The most of the amendments to the Indian Post Office Act have been made through the Finance Acts or adaptation legislation. There have been really only 10 amendments in 42 years in this Act. These Acts were made by the British Foreign Rules who had not sense of social obligations and made for their purpose in view, arrangements for the urban areas and neglected the rural communities. But after Independence, both the laws should have been revamped to meet the needs and aspirations of the Indian villages. That has not yet been done. I hope that a comprehensive Bill to cover the above two Acts would be brought soon to delete the out-dated provisions and to provide the modern needs for Indian people.

Out of the total 239 cut motions moved on the demands of Grants for this Ministry, I take credit for 43. I may not be able to speak on all of them due to paucity of time but I hope that all the points that I make are answered properly so that I can tell my constituents what the Government of India propose to do.

Some commemorative permanent stamps have been issued on the great men of India, like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. I hope that the Government would not forget Chattrapati Shivaji. It would be only befitting if we honour that great son of India whom the Prime Minister eulogised recently at Raigarh in Maharashtra. All the countrymen want it and I hope that the Government will listen to them and issue a permanent postal stamp of Shivaji Maharaj.

[Shri R. K. Mhalge]

My congratulations to the Minister for not having increased the price of the post cards which are used mostly by the poor. Post card is a messenger of a poor man. The size of the post-cards should be maximised so that the user can make the maximum use of the postal facilities. Privately one may have of standard maximum size of postcard but the Government has limited its size to minimum. It must be increased.

The postal department is there for the good of the society, it is a social utility service, and revenue considerations should not encumber its style.

Delivery of letters on Sundays which was a regular feature earlier has been stopped. It should be recommended, even if it means a little more expenditure for the Department. The Department is a public utility service and should be run as such and not treated as a commercial concern.

Articles of postal stationery are in short supply for a part of the year. The Minister should give details of the shortage and inform the House the steps that the Government proposes to take to remove the shortage next year.

I have seen press reports that certain concessions for night telegrams and night telephone calls are proposed to be withdrawn. I hope that the Government do not execute this decision, if it has been taken. Please do not venture to do so.

My constituency comes under the Bombay Telephone Zone. The new telephone exchange at Kalwa connects Belapur industrial area in my constituency and the people there have to come through the Kalwa exchange instead of having a direct link with Bombay. Trunk call charges are to be paid. This should be discontinued and direct link with Bombay established. From the example of Kalwa Exchange there is fear in the minds of Thane subscribers that,

Thane shall be connected to New Mulund Exchange and would be cut off from Bombay. The projected move in that direction would be resisted with all the might at our Command, let me give a note of warning to that effect.

The EDA staff are treated as casual workers, but all types of work is expected of them. They should be treated like regular employees of the Department and the injustice being done to them since long now removed.

In answer to a question of mine about the shortage of the employees in Maharashtra Postal circle I was told that the information was being collected. It shows the negligent attitude of the Government.

I happened to visit a post office in my constituency, Shahapur, where a post has been lying vacant for the last seven months. It was held by a Lady employee, she had to go on long leave earlier, it is all right to the Department should have ensured that the postal service does not suffer in the process.

The Ministry of Communications in this budget appears to have done better in the matter of provision of quarters to the staff as compared to previous years. For that the Ministry deserves praise.

In reply to a question in the other House about the parallel post offices being run in the country, the Government said that they were looking into the matter. I hope that the Minister in his reply will tell the House the truth about this.

श्री मनोराम बागडी (हिसार) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोस्त, श्री स्टीफन, जब यहां विरोध पक्ष में बोलते थे, तो मेरी उन पर बड़ी श्रद्धा थी। वह एक अच्छे संसदीय आदमी हैं, और विरोध में बैठ कर वह देश का अच्छा प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुख हो रहा है यह बात कहते हुए कि

अच्छा वकील, अच्छा पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी, अच्छा बोलने वाला, मगर इतना निकम्मा वजीर दुनिया की किसी सरकार में नहीं होगा, जितने डाक तार के वजीर, स्टीफन साहब, हैं। यह न समझें कि यह बात कहने में मुझे कोई खुशी हो रही है। मैं खुद को, अपने एक मित्र की, निन्दा और बुराई कर रहा हूँ।

मैं इस देश का मुकाबला अमरीका से नहीं करता हूँ, जितने आज से छः वर्ष पहले चांद से बातें की थीं। मैं रूस से भी मुकाबला नहीं करता हूँ। मैं भारत की बात कहता हूँ। याद रखें कि यह डाक-तार और टेलीफोन अभी तक भारत का नहीं है। भारत में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 30, 32 करोड़ आदमी हैं, जिनका इस महकम से सम्बन्ध है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस करोड़ आदमी हैं, जो रोज, या कभी-कभी, या साल छः महीने में टेलीफोन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। दस करोड़ वे हो सकते हैं, जिनको कभी-कभी तार नसीब हो जाता है। और दस करोड़ उन लोगों को भी मिला लीजिए, जिनका तार और टेलीफोन से तो नहीं, कभी-कभार, साल छः महीने में, चिट्ठी से सम्बन्ध हो जाता है। ये सिर्फ तीस करोड़ आदमी हैं। इस तरह स्टीफन साहब देश के कुल 66 करोड़ आदमियों के मंत्री नहीं हैं।

आदिवासियों, पहाड़ों, गांवों और जंगलों में रहने वाले लोगों को इस विभाग से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। जैसे पहले कबूतर कोई संदेश या चिट्ठी ले कर राजा के घर जाता था, उसी तरह आज डाक-तार विभाग की सुविधायें कुछ थोड़े से लोगों के लिए ही हैं। अगर सही माने में कोई कायदे का शासन हो, तो स्टीफन साहब पर मुकदमा चले। उन्हें पैसे किस बात का दिया जाए? उन्हें उनसे हर्जाना लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि

टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं। डाक तार विभाग देश के एक भाग को दूसरे भाग के साथ जोड़ता है। उससे देश की एकता बढ़ती है, लोगों को शिक्षा मिलती है। क्यों चांद पर बैठ कर टेलीफोन से यहां बात की? इस लिए कि दूसरी दुनिया इस दुनिया से मिले। उसी तरह इस तरीके से दुनिया के अलग-अलग हिस्सों को एक दूसरे के साथ मिलाया जाता है।

लेकिन स्टीफन साहब अपने देश को भी जोड़ नहीं सके हैं, और शायद यह उनके बस की बात भी नहीं है। कुछ वह पुराने हो गए हैं, कुछ मशीनें पुरानी हो गई हैं। इस विभाग का काम आधुनिक तरीके से नहीं चल रहा है। मशीनें खराब हैं, टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं, तार-घर में खराबी है, तार पहुंचाने वालों को कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जंगलों और पहाड़ी इलाकों में ज्यादा खर्चा होता है, लेकिन वहां पर काम करने वालों को तनख्वाह कम मिलती है। जो दिल्ली में रहते हैं, उनको ज्यादा पैसा और सुविधायें मिलती हैं। स्टीफन साहब बुरा न मानें, अच्छा हो कि वह इस विभाग को छोड़ दें, कोई और विभाग सम्भाल लें। वैसे वह कामयाब आदमी हैं, दिमाग रखते हैं, अच्छा बोलने वाले आदमी हैं। लेकिन कभी कोई दवा किसी रोग के लिए ठीक नहीं बैठती है। टेलीफोन को कैंसर हो गया है, तार को सिस्तिपात हो गया है और टिकटों को लकवा मार गया है। इन तीनों की बीमारी का इलाज कहीं नहीं है।

इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ करें। गांवों, जंगलों, पहाड़ों और आदिवासी इलाकों में डाक-तार की सुविधायें ज्यादा बढ़ाई जायें। अगर वह समाजवादी विचार रखते हैं, तो वह बेतन

और सुविधाओं के फर्क को कुछ कम करें, बड़े और छोटे की तनख्वाह और सुविधाओं के फर्क को कम करें। गांवों में डाक-तार का सुविधाये बढ़ाई जायें। मिसाल के लिए हरियाणा में एक गांव है शेरपुरा। उसकी 1500 की आबादी है, लेकिन वहां डाकखाना नहीं है। पहाड़ी इलाकों में डाकखाना और तारघर नहीं हैं। मंत्री महोदय जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, वह करें। मैं तो स्टोफन साहब को राय दूंगा कि दोस्त, कोई और अच्छी दुकान देख लो—यह दुकान तो नाकारा हो गई है—, ताकि कामयाब हो। तुम्हारी नाकामयाबी से मुझे खुशी नहीं है बल्कि ईमानदारी से तकलीफ है। तुम अच्छे आदमी हो, अच्छी जगह बैठते तो कुछ काम हो जाता। यह घाटे की दुकान है। इन्दिरा सेठ से कह दो कि यह दुकान किसी और को दे दे, मैं कोई और दुकान चला लूंगा।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOJ (Samalpur): I rise to support this Demand for the Ministry of Communications from the depth of my heart. I wish to make some points for the consideration of the Ministry of Communications. Of course, I am not placing any tall claim on the tallest Minister of this Cabinet; but I will try to enumerate the difficulties which the Department of Communications is facing, and to ventilate the grievances of the people as a whole.

We are in the era of satellites; and we are boosting satellite communications internationally. But we are not creating confidence in the minds of our people, because more than 1300 towns and cities are yet to be connected with automatic exchanges. Even now they are manual exchanges. 148 districts are yet to be connected with automatic exchanges.

Whenever any question is asked in Parliament in this connection, the Minister replies that due to financial constraints they are not able to auto-

matize the manual exchanges—i.e. convert them into automatic exchanges. But I have to point out something: Demand No. 18 for 1980-81 deals with the capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs. The previous budget estimate was for Rs. 451.59 crores, but the revised estimate has slid down to Rs. 410.96 crores. So, there is a shortfall of Rs. 40.63 crores; and the explanation given by the Department is that it is due to slippage in supply of stores, and shortfall in telecommunication inputs. If there is an implementation gap, nobody is responsible.

About automatization of the exchanges throughout the country, the Minister has assured us that it will be done by 1990, i.e. that we will be able to automatize the exchanges at least in the district headquarters. I hope the Minister will look into the matter very seriously, and find out why these things are happening. There are complaints throughout the country in respect of local calls, trunk calls and STD calls. Failure in the case of local calls, is 8 per cent, as against the standard of 2 per cent. In respect of trunk calls, the failure is 40 per cent, as against the standard of 10 per cent. The failure is 70 per cent in respect of STD calls, whereas the standard is 10 per cent.

What are the diseases afflicting the Department due to which the Minister is unable to eradicate this type of shortfalls? Is it the view of the Department that they should "repeat the mixture till the patient dies"? The failure in respect of STD calls is 70 per cent. Will the officers of the Department be satisfied if it is 100 per cent? The reasons for this failure should be found out and eradicated. According to Mr. Bagri, the disease is cancer. It is not cancer. But if the Minister will diagnose the diseases and amputate the gangrenous portion, then we should definitely re-constitute the Department of Communication and give it a better administration.

What are the reasons for the poor performance? They are very poor maintenance, negligence by the staff.

non-availability of spares as also insufficient and out-dated machinery. There is also lack of zeal and sincerity in the departmental employees. There is clash between the staff unions and the officers. This should not be exposed to the people. The consumers should not face difficulties due to lack of confidence in the officers. So, what are the remedial measures? In which way should we manage this Department?

Now, 25 lakh telephone connections have been installed in the country and each year the waiting list is increasing by 3/4 lakhs. Now, more than 7 lakh people are waiting to get telephone connections. What will be the remedy? Our installed capacity for producing telephones is nearly 2 lakh per year. Of course, we are producing 2 lakh telephones. But there is a gap between the demand and the production. So, there will be an cumulative gap year by year.

A decision has already been taken to install a telephone industry in Bhubaneswar. The site has been earmarked by the State Government. According to the Minister, they are going to make a review for a separate site. It means again a gap of another two years will remain and again the queue will be increasing day by day. Let us not forget that. We must take a decision immediately on the lines decided by the previous government.

In the line stores, public sector and the private sector undertakings are there, but still we have to import the material for the Telephone Department. We may import technology, technique, design and the paramter, but not the equipment itself. In the last five years, the Government have spent more than Rs. 150 crores on this. I do not criticise the import policy. We should import only the design and the paramter and not the equipment.

Modernisation and expansion is the modern dialogue of the day. So, why not we switch over to the electronic

industry? Japan, Saudi Arabia and other countries have developed technology in this field and their telephone industries are running in a very cheaper manner.

Now I will come to organisation. Now everything is centralised. Why not we think of decentralisation? Why not the small matters like local organisational developmental and other matters be decentralised to the remotest places like district headquarters and State headquarters? At the same time, this is a very bulky Department. More than 8 lakh workers are working in it. So, there is no relation between the Postal Department and the Telecommunications Department; it is not inter-related. Why not bifurcate it and have a separate directorate? This is the second largest undertaking under the Government of India. More than Rs. 400 crores are spent in a year. Why not we have a separate or a board like the Railway Board so that the board should work independently and take decisions like autonomous bodies? There should be a separate budget like the railway budget. Why should it be an unwarranted addendum to the general budget?

Everybody has spoken about the remarks of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Orissa. The Minister has taken a very immediate stand on this. He has, of course, in Orissa a right to eradicate the cancer cell which was there. I must congratulate him for his early action. At the same time, I will suggest a few more points so that my speech will be complete. There is always a quarrel between the staff union and the officers. The officers, due to chaotic conditions in different parts of the country lack self-confidence and the extra departmental employees. At the same time, their union makes a tall claim to the Department so that the officers are not feeling self-confident. The officers are, therefore, not feeling self-confident. They were feeling self-confi-

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

dent in 1975-76, but later on they have been de-moralised. I urge upon the Minister to see that the top ranking officers in Delhi go there and see the difficulties of the people there. Orissa, I want to say, has been treated as a punishment area. Whenever an officer from Delhi has to be transferred within twenty-four hours, he is transferred to Orissa. If there are any complaints against any officer like a Joint Director or somebody, he is also sent to Orissa. I want to request the Minister that if there are any complaints against any officer, a proper investigation should be made and severe punishment should be inflicted. They should even be dismissed, if necessary, to serve as an example to other officer. The Government can then, even recover the losses incurred during the last three years.

I want to mention another point about Orissa. The staff posted there are not willing to serve the people. The consumers have been in the queue. People have paid more than Rs. 5,000 each in certain localities for getting a telephone connection. People are not aware of the technicalities involved. I suggest that a refresher course for the officers serving in the State may be introduced as the State headquarters. If those officers are still not up to the mark, they should be given some other job, but they should not be shifted from one post to another.

Last but not the least, I again urge upon the Minister about the problems in my State, that is Orissa. Those problems are firstly that the Sambalpur-Cuttack microwave station which was sanctioned 12 years back is still given a low priority in the schemes of the Department. Another point which I want to make is, Sambalpur, from where I hail, and several other district headquarters and important towns in the State are still having only manual exchanges. Only one district is connected with an automatic

exchange and all the other 12 are still being manned by manual telephone exchanges. This shows the regional imbalance that exists. In Maharashtra only seven towns are having manual exchanges, and all the other towns are having automatic exchanges. Thus Orissa State is being given step-motherly treatment. At least during the Sixth Plan period all the district headquarters should be provided automatic exchanges. There should be no dearth of the equipment to convert those telephone exchanges into automatic telephone exchanges. A decision was taken by the previous Government to locate a telephone industry in Bhubaneswar. That decision should not be shifted and the telephone industry should be located at Bhubaneswar.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस डिमाण्ड का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि बहुत लम्बे अर्से के बाद इस डिमाण्ड पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस हो रही है। मुझे यह खुशी और ज्यादा होती, जैसे कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने इस विभाग की अहमियत को देखते हुए, इस के महान कामों को देखते हुए, इस के बड़े बजट को देखते हुए कहा—इस का अगर संप्रेंट बजट होता जिस तरह से रेलवे का है तो निश्चित तौर पर लोगों की जो बहुत लम्बे अर्से से शिकायत थी, वह दूर हो जाती और जो बहुत सारी कृष्टियाँ हैं, गड़बड़ियाँ हैं उन को दूर करने में और आप जनता को इस विभाग के जरिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा देने में सहायित होती।

मैं जहाँ तक समझ पाया हूँ—इस विभाग के तीन मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं:

(1) To provide efficient postal and tele-communication facilities at economic rates.

(2) to plan the development of postal and tele-communication system to meet the needs of the country;

(3) to make available postal facilities to the maximum of the public at large.

लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन तीनों उद्देश्यों का यदि तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से विवेचन किया जाय तो ऐसा पाया जायगा कि यह विभाग इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने में, इस को जो वांछित सफलता मिलनी चाहिये थी, उस में यह असफल रहा है और यही वजह है जैसा कि अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने कटक की चर्चा की। जब खुद इस सवाल पर प्रधानमंत्री जी इस विभाग के कामों से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी के मातहत काम करने वाले कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर, इसे गंभीर न मानें। जहाँ तक उन की योग्यता का सवाल है, दक्षता का सवाल है, उन के पुराने होने का सवाल है—उसके बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में या किसी डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में जो सरकार में काम करता है उस के भारत का यह तकाजा है कि जब उस देश की प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह की बात उस विभाग के बारे में कहें, तो जैसा रेलवे विभाग में हुआ, त्रिपाठी जी ने रिजाइन किया, तो यहां भी यह अग्रचित्य था, स्टीफन साहब एक बहुत ही सेल्फब-रेस्पेक्टिंग मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, पता नहीं अब तक उन्होंने रिजाइन क्यों नहीं किया ?

मैं इस माँके पर विशेष रूप से बिहार राज्य की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ—बिहार राज्य की इस विभाग द्वारा घोर उपेक्षा हो रही है। आप बिहार राज्य में डाकघरों की कबाद को लें—5581.7 आदमियों पर एक डाकघर पड़ता है, जब कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की औसत 4000 आदमियों पर एक

डाकघर है की है। महाराष्ट्र में 4586.6 आदमियों पर एक डाकघर है, तमिलनाडु में 3567 आदमियों पर, राजस्थान में 2512 आदमियों पर, आन्ध्र में 2773 आदमियों पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 1536 आदमियों पर, डाकघर स्थापित है। डाकघर स्थापित करने का इन का जो क्राइटेरियर है—उसके अनुसार 2 हजार की आबादी पर डाकघर दिया जाता है, उसके साथ कुछ अन्य शर्तें हैं। यदि इस दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो बिहार में लगभग 5500 की आबादी पर एक डाकघर है। इस से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि बिहार राज्य की इस मामले में कितनी उपेक्षा की जा रही है....

प्रो० मधु दण्डवत : आप के यहां खत कम लिखते होंगे।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : बिहार में खत कम लिखते हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इन समय जो क्राइटेरिया तय है उस के अनुसार यदि 3 किलोमीटर के भीतर कोई दूसरा पोस्ट-आफिस नहीं है तो वहां नया पोस्ट-आफिस दिया जाता है। लेकिन बिहार में डिस्टेंस की एब्रेज क्या है ? 17.2 किलोमीटर पर एक पोस्ट आफिस आता है। दूसरी जगहों पर क्या स्थिति है—दिल्ली में 2.8 किलोमीटर पर, तमिलनाडु में 11.2 किलोमीटर पर, पंजाब में 13.6 किलोमीटर पर, केरल में 8 किलोमीटर पर—इस तरह से है। बिहार में 17.2 किलोमीटर पर एक पोस्ट आफिस आता है।

इसी तरह से टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में भी स्थिति है। टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में भी बिहार काफी नेग्लेक्टड है। मैं इनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ आँकड़े दे सकूँ दूसरी बातों को लूंगा। बिहार में कांचन

एक्सचेंज 65 हैं जबकि गुजरात में 137, महाराष्ट्र में 157, कर्नाटक में 130, आन्ध्र में 127 और तमिलनाडु में 76 हैं। स्वचल एक्सचेंज बिहार में 233, गुजरात में 431, महाराष्ट्र में 570, कर्नाटक में 533, आन्ध्र में 993, तमिलनाडु में 703 हैं। इसी तरह से टेलिक्स का भी हिसाब-किताब है। इस मामले में भी बिहार की काफी उपेक्षा की गयी है।

पूरे देश में हमारे जो टेलीफोन की स्थिति है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कंसलटेटिव कमिटी की मीटिंग में शिकायत की है। मैंने अपनी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी के लोकल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की है। वहाँ की मशीनरी और करप्शन के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत करता रहा हूँ। इस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर जितना बड़ा करप्शन है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय का कह चुका हूँ कि मैं इसका साबित करने को तैयार हूँ अगर आप एक हाई पावर जांच कमिटी बिठा दें तो। मेरा क्षेत्र बिहारशरीफ है। नालन्दा मेरी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी है। वहाँ हिन्दुस्तान का अत्यधिक आलू पैदा होता है। वह व्यापार का एक बड़ा केन्द्र है और वहाँ लोगों को टेलीफोन के मामले में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। बगैर पैसे लिये हुए कोई ट्रंक काल नहीं मिलता है। अगर पैसे दे दीजिए तो एक मिनट में ट्रंक काल मिल जाएगा। इसकी चर्चा मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब और इनके आफिसरों के सामने की है और कहा है कि आप अगर सूचना दिये वहाँ चलिये और मैं आपका इस बात का साबित करा दूंगा।

15.32 hrs.

[Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi in the Chair].

इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार लोकल एक्सचेंजों पर ही नहीं है, दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ भी

ऐसी स्थिति है। मुझे जब से टेलीफोन मिला है तब से वह खराब है। मैंने दर्जनों बार शिकायतें कीं, शिकायत पर मिस्त्री आया, लेकिन फिर टेलीफोन खराब का खराब। इसमें कोई सुधार नहीं होता। यह स्थिति तो टेलीफोन के मामले में है।

डाक तार विभाग के सम्बन्ध में दूसरे लोगों ने भी बात की है। हर बजट में टेलीफोन और डाक तार न दो विभाग में आम जनता पर बोझा डाला जाता है। इससे चीखों के दाम बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। इस तरह से आप आमजनता पर बोझ डालते चले जाते हैं। इस बोझा डालने के बावजूद इस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर जो काम करने वाले हैं उनकी जायज मांगों को भी आप नहीं मानते। मैं नहीं कहता कि उनकी सभी मांगों का मान लिया जाए। मगर जो उनकी जायज मांगें हैं उनका तो माना जाए। इस विभाग के अन्दर जो विभागीय कर्मचारी हैं उनकी तादाद लगभग दो ढाई लाख से ऊपर है। उनकी लम्बे अर्से से यह मांग रही है कि उनकी सेवाओं को रेगुलराइज किया जाए। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारियों से आप टैम्पेरी सर्विस कंडीशंस पर काम तो रहे हैं। उनकी जो यह जायज मांग है उसको भी आप नहीं मान रहे हैं। आप के यहां स्टाफ की बहुत कमी है उस कमी को भी आप पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं। कम से कम इस डिमाण्ड पर तो आपका सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं एक-दो सुझाव दे कर समाप्त करूंगा। मेरे ये सुझाव पूरे देश के लिए हैं। अभी आपसे जो नये पोस्ट अफिस देने का सिद्धान्त तय किया है उसके बारे में हमारी बराबर मांग रही है हमारे पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से भी कि इस सिद्धान्त में थोड़ी ढिलाई होनी चाहिए।

अभी जो आपने गांव की आबादी का क्राइटेरिया तय किया है उसमें आप में गांव की आबादी को ही गिनते हैं। मैंने गांव का जो एडजोयनिंग गांव है उसकी आबादी को उसमें नहीं गिनते। मेन गांव के साथ आपको एडजोयनिंग गांव की आबादी का भी गिनना चाहिए। दूसरे तीन किलो मीटर के स्थान पर आपको दो किलो मीटर की दूरी का सिद्धान्त बनाना चाहिए। इसके साथ जितने भी ग्राम वंचायत के हेड क्वार्टर हैं वहां आपको पी.सी.ओ. देने चाहिए अंचल हेड क्वार्टर को एक्सचेंज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड क्वार्टर को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज देने चाहिए। हर अंचल को जिले से हर जिले को राज्य की राजधानी से आपको सीधे जोड़ना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नालन्दा एक हिस्टोरिकल जगह है। पूरे देश से वहां पर लोग आते हैं। बिहार शरीफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड-क्वार्टर है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां पर आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की जो मांग काफी अरसे से चली आ रही है उस मांग को पूरा किया जाए। इसके बारे में मैं पहले भी मिनिस्टर साहब से कह चुका हूँ और कई बार मिटिंग्स में भी इस बात को उठाया है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा पुनः अनुरोध है कि इस पर जल्दी विचार किया जाए। आप कहते हैं कि पासिटी आफ फण्ड है कभी कहते हैं कि सामान की कमी है लेकिन डेवलपमेंट का काम तो होता है। इसलिये पैसे की कमी के बावजूद डेवलपमेंट के काम में बिहार शरीफ जो कि नालन्दा जिले का हेड-क्वार्टर है इसको टेकअप करें और आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज देने की कोशिश करें।

श्री शिवकमार सिंह ङाकुर (खण्डवा) :
सभापति महोदय संचार विभाग की जो मांगें

प्रस्तुत हुई हैं उन मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय हमारे देश में संचार विभाग ने एक मोनोपली बना रखी है जिस प्रकार से किसी बिजनेस में किसी आदमी को प्राफिट होता है तो वह आगे एक्सपेंशन करता जाता है उस प्रकार से यहाँ नहीं चल रहा है। आज हर जगह से टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मांग आती है, चाहे शहर हो या गांव हा हर जगह यहीं मांग है कि लाइनें बढ़ाई जाएं। ओ.वाई.टी. और दूसरे जो निधम हैं, उनके अंतर्गत टेलीफोन की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है और यदि उसकी पूर्ति नहीं करते हैं तो आप जानते हैं सभापति महोदय, कि चीजों के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं और भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन पैसा आपकी जेब में नहीं जा रहा है। जो चीज के लोग हैं, जो दलाल हैं, वे पैसा खा जाते हैं, आपको पैसा नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मांग अनुसार पूर्ति की जाए। अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश में टेलीफोन की मांग बढ़ेगी। 1980-81 में 6 लाख 73 हजार, 1981-82 में 7 लाख 4 हजार, 1982-83 में 7 लाख 8 हजार, 1983-84 में 8 लाख 27 हजार, 1984-85 में 9 लाख 2 हजार, 1985-86 में 10 लाख 5 हजार, 1986-87 में 11 लाख 35 हजार, 1987-88 में 13 लाख 9 हजार, 1988-89 में 14 लाख 39 हजार और 1989-90 में 15 लाख 80 हजार नए टेलीफोन की मांग आएगी। यह रिपोर्ट पी.एम.टी. व्हायरक्रेटरेट इलैक्लेनिकस स्विचिंग पालिसी पर विभागीय कार्यकारिणी दल की है, इसके अनुरूप हमारा प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम है। हमारी वर्तमान फैक्ट्रियों से भी बहुत कम उत्पादन हो रहा है, जैसा कि देश में

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम के लिए पालघाट योजना बनाई गई है, उसका उत्पादन भी बहुत कम है। इस संबंध में एक विभागोप रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई है जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है कि 102 लाख नए टेलीफोंस की मांग होगी, इसके लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान होना चाहिए था, लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट संचार विभाग 1980-81 प्रकाशित हुए है उसमें पेज 37 पर पालघाट योजना के संबंध में विश्लेषण छपा है मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूं।

"The Phase I of the Palgha Unit to produce 17,500 lines in two shifts working was sanctioned by the Government in 1974 at a capital cost of Rs. 26 lakhs. Except for a few minor works, the Phase I project has been completed as of end 1979-80. The actual expenditure incurred by Palghat Unit during 1979-80 was Rs. 4.10 lakhs."

इसके साथ-साथ पेज -2 में प्रोग्राम में केवल 60 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए की मांग और प्रावधान कर रहे हैं केवल 60 लाख रुपए का, एक करोड़ भी नहीं है, 300 का एक गुना भी नहीं है। इतनी मांग होने के बावजूद अगर आप इस और पूरा ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो जन असंतोष उभरेगा जिसका सामना आप नहीं कर पाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय मुझे विश्वास है कि स्टीफन साहब और पाटिल साहब बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वहीं न कहीं त्रुटियां हैं जहां पर उनकी उंगली नहीं रखी जा रही है मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि उन त्रुटि को आप देखें, कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं है जिसे आप कंट्रोल न कर सकें।

आपकी कार्य क्षमता पर मुझे पूरा विश्वास है और मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि आप इस रूप में काम करेंगे। आजकल रांग नम्बर लगना एक आम बात हो गई है। कभी कभी प्यार भी इससे हो जाता है। इससे शादियां होते हुए भी मैंने देखी हैं। रांग नम्बर, से कुछ लोगों को फायदा भी हो गया है। लेकिन लाखों आदमियों को इसकी वजह से परेशानी भी उठानी पड़ रही है और वे असंतुष्ट भी हैं। एयर इंडिया ने क्रस बार एक्सचेंज पर एक पोस्टर पब्लिश किया था जिस में लिखा था :

Wrong Number—insert double cross and then delete bar.

डबल क्रस जब लग जाता है तो नड़का फेल हो जाता है फिर चाहे परीक्षा हो या प्यार की बात हो, कोई भी बात हो। हर जगह असफलता ही हाथ लगती है। क्रस बार सिस्टम टेलीफोन में फेल हो गया है। इस वासते आपको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम की ओर बढ़ना पड़ेगा। जिस स्पीड से आदमी दौड़ना चाहता है जो डिवलपमेंट देश में हो रहा है और जिस तरह से देश हर दशा में प्रगति कर रहा है उसको देखते हुए और उसके अनुरूप हमारा टेलीफोन सिस्टम उसके साथ साथ नहीं चल पा रहा है। रांग नम्बर जो लगता है इसकी ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। जो मशीनें पुरानी पड़ गई हैं उनको आपको बदलना पड़ेगा। सुबह से शाम तक ट्रंक काल की मांग करते रहो मिलती ही नहीं है। कोई भरोसा ही नहीं होता है कि कब मिलें। नजदीक की हो या दूर की ट्रंक काल मिलने में दो दो और तीन तीन दिन लग जाते हैं और वेट करना पड़ता है। पहले ऐसा नहीं होता था। इससे मानवीय दिनों का अपव्यय न तो होता ही है लेकिन साथ साथ पैसे का भी घाटा होता है।

टेलीफोन विभाग में कुरप्शन बहुत बढ़ गया है। ऊपर की बात तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन जहाँ मैं रहता हूँ वहाँ एस० डी० प्री० टी० हैं जिन का नाम मुझे नहीं लेना चाहिये भ्रष्ट है। वहाँ लांग काई डालना है गलत नहीं जाएगा और पैसा दो तो एक दिन में काम हो जाता है। एक्सेलेशन देते रहो तो छः-छः महीने काम नहीं होता है और अगर पैसे दे दो तो एक दिन में हो जाता है। फोन शिफ्ट करता हो और पैसे दे दो तो एक दिन में नहीं तो छः छः महीने आसानी फोन शिफ्ट नहीं किया जाता है। बिना पैसे के कोई कागज इस डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं हिलता। हर जगह कुरप्शन है। मूल से पूर्व वक्ता, एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। मैं भी पकड़वाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं चेलेज करता हूँ कि आप आएँ और देखें वहाँ कुरप्शन है या नहीं है। मैं दिखाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। बिना पैसे के काल तक नहीं लगती है।

रूरल एरियज के बारे में आपको विशेष विचार करना चाहिये। भारत गांवों का देश है। गांवों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, कागज बार इक्विपमेंट नहीं हैं। रेडियो टेलीफोन जैसा कि वायरलेस सेट में होता है इस तरह का प्रयोग अगर आप करें तो इस में आपको कामयाबी मिल सकती है। इसके प्रयोग हुए भी हैं। मेरी स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब से बात भी हुई है। वह तैयार भी हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा। जिन गांवों में पी० सी० आज की मांग है उनकी इस मांग को भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। अधिकांश गांवों में नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की भी मांग है। यह जो नया प्रयोग है इसको अगर अमरा में लाया जाए तो मैं

समझता हूँ कि इन सब मांगों की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी बहुत लापरवाह भी हैं। मेरे यहां आफिस से घर तक नान एक्सचेंज लगा हुआ है। वह काम ही नहीं करता था। कई बार कहा गया लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं। एक दिन मैंने कहा कि काट दें तो दूसरे दिन उन्होंने आकर काट दिया। यह मेरे साथ हुआ है। आम आदमी के साथ कैसे होता होगा। मुझे कहने लगे कि कोई चिता की बात नहीं और निकाल कर ले कर चले गए। हमारे यहाँ बहादुरपुर में श्री रामचन्द्र महाजन, सगुपच के यहां फोन लगा है लेकिन वह काम ही नहीं करता है। लेकिन कम से कम नम्बर डायल कर लें वह तो दें दें लेकिन यह भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। जो पैसा दे देता है उसका काम बराबर हो जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका जांच आप अवश्य कराएँ।

एक्सचेंज से आठ किलोमीटर के अन्दर आप लाइन देते हैं उसे बढ़ाना चाहिये। बरहानपुर में आर० एम० एस० आफिस खोलने के लिए कई दिनों से मांग चल रही है। आपने स्वीकृति भी दे दी है। खाल भी रहे हैं। परन्तु वहाँ इसके लिए बिल्डिंग की जो मांग है उसके लिए आप वजेट में प्रावधान अवश्य करें। वहाँ दा सौ टेलीफोन की मांग है। इसके वास्ते एक्सचेंज का एक्सपेंशन किया जाए और नया बोर्ड लगाया जाए। शाहपुर क्षेत्र की आबादी साठ हजार है। उसके आस पास बहुत से गांव हैं जैसे इच्छापुर, चापोरा, दापोरा, घामनगांव, माहद, भावना, खामनी, नाचेन खेड़ा, मातखेड़ा। वहाँ लोगों ने टेलीफोन

ले रखे हैं। इस वास्ते शाहपुर में एक एक्सचेंज खोलना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां से भोपाल, बम्बई, पटना और दिल्ली के लिये डायरेक्ट लाइन्स नहीं मिलती हैं। इसी लिये उनका बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के बागली विधान सभा क्षेत्र के मंसून और बिचुकुआ में लोग पी०सी०ओ० की मांग कर रहे हैं। इसलिये वहां पर पी०सी०ओ० खोले जायें। इस के अलावा मेरे क्षेत्र के लोग महाराणा प्रताप, महाराज अग्रसेन और छत्रपति शिवाजी की यादगार में विशेष स्टाम्पो की मांग कर रहे हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि इन तीनों पुरुषों की जयन्तियों के अवसर पर विशेष डाक टिकट निकालने की आप व्यवस्था करें।

टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले अधिकांश इंजीनियर्स इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स नहीं हैं। लाइनमैन लोग ही प्रमोशन पाकर इंजीनियर हो गये हैं। जूनियर इंजीनियर, इंजीनियर और डी०टी०ई० जितने हैं इनकी कोई क्वालिफिकेशन्स नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्रमोशन से आ गये हैं जिसके कारण यह लोग सोफिस्टिकेटेड मशीनों को ठीक ढंग से देख भाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से अकाउंट सैवशन में अकाउंट सैविस के लोग नहीं हैं। रिटायर्ड त्रिग कामंडर अकाउंट सैवशन का हैड बन कर हमारे यहां रहा है। कैसे यह लोग हिसाब किताब ठीक रख सकते हैं, यह सोचने की बात है।

हमारे देश से बहुत से टेली कम्युनिकेशन्स इंजीनियर्स विदेशों में जा कर काम कर रहे हैं, विशेषकर अफ्रीका में और कनाडा में, और अपने यहां हम दूसरे देशों से इंजीनियर्स बुला रहे हैं। इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहां के नौजवानों को उचित ढंग से प्रशिक्षित कर के उन्हीं को रखना चाहिये।

अभी स्टीफन साहब ने ओवरटाइम बन्द कर दिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि पैसे का दुर्पयोग नहीं होना चाहिये। मगर ओवर टाइम बन्द करने के कारण जो वर्कर्स रखे हैं वह ट्रेन्ड नहीं होते हैं जो आपके टेलीफोल्स को ठीक से हेंडल कर सकें। इस कारण एंफीशियेंसी गिर रही है थोड़ा-सा पैसा बचाने जा रहे हैं मगर लाखों रुपया एनएफीशियेंसी की धजह से खर्च हो रहा है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि ओवर टाइम को बन्द न किया जाय। और जो ट्रेनिंग लोगों को पैसे के बल पर दी जा रही है उनको वर्किंग की ओर से हटा कर अलग से प्रशिक्षित करने की व्यवस्था आप कीजिये। क्योंकि बाहर वाले को क्या मालूम कि टेलीफोन पर कच्चा आदमी बैठा है या पक्का आदमी बैठा है। आप वहां पक्के आदमी बैठावें ताकि काल उल्टी में तैयार करे।

राज जो टेलीफोन प्रणाली है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, हमको अवश्य की इलोक्ट्रानिक्स की ओर बढ़ना पड़ेगा। स्ट्राउजर सिस्टम फेल हो गया, कांसवार सिस्टम फेल हो गया। दुनिया के अन्य देश इलोक्ट्रानिक्स पर आ गये हैं, उस ओर हमको भी बढ़ना पड़ेगा। जिस गति से हम लोग बढ़ रहे हैं पालघाट योजना के माध्यम से उससे हम लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं कर सकते। हमारे यहां पैटा-कोटा प्रणाली फल हो गई है और वह भारतीय मौसम और परिस्थिति के अनुकूल नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिये भारत में व्यस्तता के घंटों में प्रति टेलीफोन लाइन कोशों का औसत प्रति घंटा 12 से 15 है, जब कि अमरीका और ब्रिटेन में 2 से 3 है क्योंकि हमारे यहां टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं का औसत 0.3 प्रति 100 व्यक्ति है, बम्बई में 4.7 प्रतिशत है, टोकियो में 66 है, न्यूयार्क में 81 है, पेरिस में 106 है, स्टॉकहोम में 115 है। इस प्रकार से भारत में टेलीफोनों की संख्या बहुत कमर और एंफीशियेंसी कम होती जा रही है।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय स्टीफन और माननीय विजय एन० पाटिल से

निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपनी क्षमता का पूरा इस्तेमाल करे ताकि इस सेवा में और सुधार हो।

श्री इमर लाल बंठा (भररिया) :
सभापति महोदय, संचार मंत्रालय पर काम करने की जवाबदेही बहुत बड़ी है, क्योंकि केन्द्र के दो मंत्रालय, रेल और संचार, ऐसे मंत्रालय हैं, जिनसे देश के ग्राम लोगों का सीधा सम्बन्ध रहता है। शहरों के पड़े-लिखे लोग सरकार के प्रशासन और कार्य-प्रणाली के बारे में बहुत सी बातों को देख कर किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं, मगर जहां तक देहात का सम्बन्ध है, वे तो इस आधार पर निर्णय करते हैं कि संचार मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय का काम कैसे चलता है।

यह ठीक हो कहा गया है कि देश में संचार मंत्रालय की स्थिति यह है, जो कि शरीर में नसों की है। जिस प्रकार नसें सम्पूर्ण शरीर में रक्त का संचार करती हैं, जिससे शरीर का संचालन ठीक तरह से होता है, उसी प्रकार किसी भी शासन को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए संचार मंत्रालय को कुशलता से काम करना पड़ता है, और करना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से संचार मंत्रालय का काम बहुत पीछे रहा है।

इस विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य, श्री मनोहराम बागडी, ने एक तरफ तो संचार मंत्री की बहुत तारीफ की, उनको बड़ा कर्मठ बताया और उनकी भूमि-भूमि प्रशंसा की, और दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने राय दी कि उनको इस मंत्रालय को छोड़ देना चाहिए। मेरी राय तो ठीक इससे उल्टी है कि जब वह इतने कर्मठ और दक्ष हैं, तो उन्हें इस मंत्रालय में रह कर उसको गड़बड़ियों को दूर करना चाहिए। ये गड़बड़ियां आज नहीं आई हैं। ये कई बरसों से चली आ रही हैं और जंगला पार्टी के काल में तो पराकाष्ठा पर पहुंची हुई थी। उन गड़बड़ियों को दूर करने के लिए उन जैसे कर्मठ व्यक्ति का इस मंत्रालय में रहना बहुत जरूरी है।

31-3-79 तक एक पोस्ट आफिस औसतन 4,184 की पापुलेशन और 24-46 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर एरिया को सर्व करता था, जबकि 31-3-80 को एक पोस्ट आफिस 4,001 की पापुलेशन और 23.9 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर एरिया को सर्व करने लगा। इससे पता चलंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने करने की कोशिश की है। हम मानते हैं कि ये गड़बड़ियां बहुत पुरानी हैं, इसलिए यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि इसमें मंत्री महोदय का दोष या कुमूर है और वह इनको दूर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जमाने से हमारे संचार संयंत्र हैं वे सब पुराने पड़ हुए हैं। इनको बदलने की आवश्यकता है। बीच बीच में जिस तरह से समय समय पर उस में बदलाव होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। यह सही है कि आज हमारे यहां जो फ़ास बार सिस्टम है उस से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। हम को भी आधुनिक से आधुनिक जो संचार प्रणाली है उसको उपलब्ध कराना होगा।

आज हम पहले पोस्ट आफिस की बात करें। यह जरूर है कि आज हमारी यह स्कीम है कि नामंली दो हजार की पापुलेशन पर एक पोस्ट आफिस होना चाहिए और जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, हिली एरियाज हैं उन में एक हजार की आबादी पर पोस्ट आफिस होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस को पूरा करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या योजना बनाई है? दो हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों में या पिछड़े क्षेत्र में एक हजार की आबादी पर जो पोस्ट आफिस खोलने की बात है उस के लिए उन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है? अभी जो तरीका है वह यह है कि जहां से लोग दरखास्त देते हैं जहां के लोग

उस में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं वहाँ पोस्ट आफिस खुलता है। मगर विभाग की तरफ से भी उस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इस का सर्वे कामकाज उहाँ पर इसकी ज़रूरत है वहाँ पर पोस्ट आफिस खोलने की व्यवस्था विभाग की तरफ से की जानी चाहिए।

टेलीफोन के रख-रखाव के सम्बन्ध में और लोगों ने भी अभी कहा। यह बात सही है कि टेलीफोन की जैसी उप-योगिता है उस को ख्याल में रखते हुए जैसी उस में दक्षता आनी चाहिए, एफिशियेंसी आनी चाहिए वह उस में नहीं है। उसके लिए एक बात तो यह है कि जहाँ पर उस के अंदर एक ओर इंजीनियरिंग साइड में उस की लाइन को मॉन्ट्रिंग करने का काम होता है वहाँ दूसरी ओर जो आपरेटर्स हैं जिन को एक्सचेंज में बैठ कर काम करना पड़ता है इन दोनों में एक अच्छा और बाजिब सहयोग होना चाहिए तभी काम चल सकता है। मैं अपने यहाँ का उदाहरण बताऊँ, मैं अररिया फारबिसगंज से आता हूँ जो नेपाल के बोर्डर पर पड़ता है। एक तरफ नेपाल का बोर्डर पड़ता है दूसरी तरफ बंगला देश का पड़ता है। हमारा जिला नेपाल और बंगला देश के बोर्डर पर है। वहाँ स्थिति यह है कि जब से हम आए हैं, यानी करीब करीब दो साल हो रहे हैं तब से आज तक टेलीफोन बुक कर कर के थक गए, कोई ट्रंक काल आज तक मंटीरियलाइज नहीं हुई। यह तो वहाँ के टेलीफोन की हालत है। उस में गड़बड़ी क्या है? मैं जब वहाँ जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि एक तरफ आपरेटर्स हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप के इंजीनियरिंग सेक्शन के लोग हैं, दोनों में झगड़ा है और कभी भी तो उन में मार पीट भी

हो जाती है। वह क्यों हो जाती है, उसका कारण है। जैसा कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा इसमें अप्टाचार की बात है। आपरेटर्स जब काल लगाते हैं व्यापारियों से उन्हें पैसे मिलते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि वह पाटवा इलाका है वहाँ के लोग पाट उत्पादन करते हैं और कलकत्ता की मार्केट में भेजते हैं, तो लाइटनिंग काल की तरह से आपरेटर्स उन की काल लगाते हैं और आडिनरी का चार्ज करते हैं, ऊपर ये पैसे खा जाते हैं। अब एक तरफ आपरेटर्स घूस खाते हैं तो इंजीनियरिंग सेक्शन के लोग भी चाहते हैं कि उसका हिस्सा उन को मिले। जब वह नहीं मिलता है तो वे लाइन खगाव कर देते हैं। मैं ने मौखिक रूप से इस की शिकायत राज्य मंत्री जी से भी की थी। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई। लेकिन मैं ने एक राय दी कि ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि काफी दिनों तक आप के इंजीनियर, आपरेटर और दूसरे कर्मचारी एक ही जगह पर रहते हैं। उनका दण्ड के रूप में नहीं वरन्क नामल व समय आने पर प्रत्येक तीन साल में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ट्रांसफर कर देना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ रह कर जा वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हो जाता है वह न हो सके।

16.00 hrs.

मैं दो तीन बातें कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगा। एक तो यह है कि वहाँ पर हमारे उस एरिया में फारबिसगंज, अररिया, पूर्णिया इन सब स्थानों पर टेलीफोन को आटोमैटिक करने की आवश्यकता है। उस के कई बार प्रस्ताव आए हैं कि वहाँ पर आटोमेटाइजेशन किया जाय। मैंने कई बार सवाल भी किए हैं। मगर सरकार पता नहीं क्यों इसमें देर कर रही है वहाँ पर उसके लिए

मकान उपलब्ध हैं। वहाँ पर आटोमेटिक सिरटम न देकर वहाँ के लिए भेजे गए उन समूचें संयंत्र को दूसरी जगह भेज दिया है जहाँ पर मकान नहीं हैं। और जहाँ मकान हैं वहाँ पर नहीं देते हैं। मैंने कहा था कि जहाँ पर आपका भेजा हुआ संयंत्र पड़ा है वहाँ से उसको आप ऐसी जगह पर भेज दीजिए जहाँ पर कि मकान है। आपको यह बात देखनी चाहिए कि वहाँ पर संयंत्र है और वहाँ पर एकांमोडेशन है। जहाँ पर एकांमोडेशन है और संयंत्र नहीं है वहाँ पर आपको उनकी व्यवस्था पहले करनी चाहिए।

मैं माइक्रो-वेव स्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक बात खास तौर पर राज्य मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा जो कि बिहार से आते हैं कि डाल्टनगंज में साल भर से माइक्रो-वेव स्टेशन बनकर पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन आज तक मशीन कमीशन नहीं हो पाई है। मैं उरांव साहब से खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे कृपा करके वहाँ संयंत्र को जाकर देखें और उसको जल्दी से चालू कराने की व्यवस्था करें।

इसी प्रकार से फारबेसगंज में, मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में, दो साल से माइक्रो-वेव टावर बन रहा है और न मालूम कब जाकर वह पूरा होगा। न मालूम उसमें क्या दिक्कत आ रही है इसलिए आप कृपा करके उसको भी जाकर देखें और जो भी कठिनाई हो उसको दूर करें।

जहाँ तक आटोमेशन की बात है, अभी रिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, जो डिवाजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं वहाँ पर भी आपने आटोमेशन नहीं किया है। भागलपुर, सहरसा इत्यादि बहुत से डिवाजन हैं जो अभी तक वैसे ही पड़े

हुए हैं, आपने आटोमेशन नहीं किया है इसलिए इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

मैंने एक चिट्ठी मंत्री जी को लिखी थी कि जानकी एक्सप्रेस में आर एम एस की व्यवस्था करने की बड़ी डिमांड है। डिपार्टमेंट ने इसको मंजूर कर लिया लेकिन अब इसमें झगड़ा इस बात का है कि संचार मंत्रालय ने आधा रेल डिब्बा लेने की बात कही है जबकि रेल मंत्रालय आधा डिब्बा नहीं, पूरा डिब्बा देना चाहता है। तो इस आधे और पूरे डिब्बे के चक्कर में आर एम एस की सुविधा जानकी एक्सप्रेस में नहीं हो पा रही। इसलिए मंत्री जी को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक रांग बिलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे कई बार लिखने के बावजूद रांग बिलिंग की जाती है। जहाँ पर ट्रंक काल्स नहीं किए गए वहाँ ट्रंक काल्स के बिल भी आ जाते हैं और जहाँ तीन मिनट का ट्रंक काल किया गया हो उसको 6 मिनट कर देने पर भी उतना बिल नहीं बनना चाहिए जितना कि बिल बनकर आ जाता है। जब हम लिखते हैं तो उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आता है। एक तरफ जो आपकी शिकायत है कि हैवी एरियर्स पड़े हुए हैं उसमें यह भी हो सकता है कि जो आपके जिन्स भेजे गये हों उन पर लोगों ने आइजेक्शन किया हो। तो इसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए कि क्या गड़बड़ी है। पता नहीं बिल बनाने वाले नशा पीकर बैठते हैं या फिर क्या वजह है? इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब तक आप इसमें सुधार नहीं करेंगे, लोगों की शिकायतों को दूर करने की तरफ आप सही कदम नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

[श्री डूमर लाल बैठा]

आपने गांव-गांव में पोस्ट आफिस खोल दिए हैं लेकिन वहां पर जो आपने एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल वर्कर रखे हैं वह तीन-तीन साल से पड़े हुए हैं, उनसे आप पूरा काम लेते हैं फिर भी उनको सौ या डेढ़ सौ रुपया एलाउन्स ही मिलता है। आप नये लोगों की नियुक्तियां करते हैं तो उस समय इन लोगों में से जिनमें भी योग्यता है और जिनकी उम्र है उनको प्रीफेन्स देना चाहिए क्योंकि इन लोगों को आपके डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने का एक्सपीरिएन्स है। इसका लाभ उनको मिलना ही चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं इस समय दो लाख एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल वर्कर्स आपके विभाग में हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं समाप्त हो कर रहा हूं।

हमारे स्टीफन साहब एक कर्मठ व्यक्ति हैं उनके समय में भी इस विभाग में सुधार नहीं हुआ तब फिर और कब हम आशा कर सकेंगे ? आपकी गांव-गांव में पोस्ट आफिस तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करने की जो योजना है उसको आप पूरा कीजिए। इस विभाग में जो गड़बड़ी है उसको दूर करने के लिए आप व्यक्तिगत तौर पर ध्यान देकर वाजिब कदम उठाएँ। आप को जो संयंत्र बदलने हों, वे बदलिए। गांव-गांव में जो इन्सपेक्टर इन्सपेक्शन करने के लिए जाते हैं, जहां पर गड़बड़ी होती है, पोस्ट-आफिस देखने के लिए जाते हैं, वे वहां जाकर पोलिटिक्स पैदा करते हैं और आपस में मतभेद पैदा करते हैं। गांवों में इस तरह की पोलिटिक्स न पैदा हो, इस और भी आपको देखना चाहिए—यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे कर्मठ माननीय मंत्री जी इस और ध्यान देंगे और इस विभाग में

और गति लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री बीरभद्र बिहू (मंडी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि इस मंत्रालय का संचालन स्टीफन जी जैसे सुयोग्य मंत्री के हाथ में है और इस में राज्य मंत्री, श्री कार्तिक उरांव तथा उप मंत्री श्री पाटिल जैसे कर्मठ मंत्रियों का भी सहयोग है। मुझे यकीन है कि इस विभाग में जो कमियां हैं, जिनके बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, वे उन कमियों को दूर करने में समर्थ होंगे।

श्रीमन्, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आज़ादी के बाद हमारे देश में डाक-तार और टेलीफोन-सेवा में बहुत विस्तार हुआ है। मुल्क के कोने-कोने में डाकखाने खुले हैं, टेलीफोन लगे हैं, मगर जहां पर क्वान्टिटेटिव एक्सपेंशन हुआ है, वहां क्वालिटी गिरी है और इन सेवाओं के स्तर में कमियां आई हैं।

अभी यहां कहा गया कि देश में जहां पर दो हजार की आबादी है, उसके आधार पर डाकखाना खोलने की व्यवस्था है और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जहां एक हजार की आबादी है वहां भी डाकखाना खोला जाएगा। इसी प्रकार टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा पी० सी० ओ० के लिए भी जो पहाड़ी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्र हैं, उनके जो नार्मस हैं, उसमें रिलैक्सेशन हुआ है। मगर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो आपने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए और दूरदराज क्षेत्रों के लिए नार्मस बनाए हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि उसमें रिलैक्सेशन है, आपने ज्यादा रियायतें दी हैं, लेकिन वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया कि

जहां पर एक हजार की आबादी होगी, वहां पर डाकखाना खोला जा सकता है। मैं स्टीफन साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र सारे हिमाचल प्रदेश का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा है। सारे हिमाचल प्रदेश का रकबा 55 हजार किलोमीटर है और मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र का रकबा लगभग 33 हजार है और बिखरी हुई आबादी है। एक हजार की आबादी भी आपको आठ-दस मील के दायरे में मिलेगी और जैसी कि आपने एक हजार की आबादी पर डाकखाना खोलने का नाम्स रखा है, तो इसके आधार पर तो वहां अधिकांश क्षेत्र में एक डाकखाना भी नहीं खुल पायेगा। इसलिए मेरी आप से अप्रार्ज है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों तथा अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए, पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए जो आपने नाम्स रखे हुए हैं उनको आप रिवाइज करें तथा इस बात को देखें कि जो दूरदराज के इलाके हैं, वहां पर नए डाकखाने खोले जा सकें।

अभी यहां पर टेलीफोन के बारे में भी बात हुई है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की कि एटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाए और कुछ ने कुछ और मांग की, लेकिन मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि आजादी के 33 वर्षों बीत जाने के बाद भी आज देश में कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स ऐसे हैं जिनमें अभी तक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अभी कुछ समय पहले प्रश्नोत्तर काल में मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में आप ने कहा था कि कम से कम डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये। आप देखिये—हिमाचल प्रदेश में लाहोल—स्पीति जिले का हेडक्वार्टर्स कैलाश है, किन्नोर जिले का हेडक्वार्टर्स—कल्पा है—इनमें टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसी तरह से

वहां जो दूसरे कैटेगरी स्टेशन्स हैं, तहसील या सब-डिविजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं—जैसे काजा, निचार, पूह मूरंग पांगी और भरमौर आदि—उनमें अभी तक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं—इन दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द करें। एक बात मैं यहां पर विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन दूरदराज इलाकों में यदि साधारण प्रणाली से तारों को खींच कर टेलीफोन लगाये जायेंगे तो वे काम-याब नहीं होंगे। जिस तरह से आप ने लद्दाख में उपग्रह के जरिये व्यवस्था की है आप को उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था हिमाचल प्रदेश के लाहोल-स्पीति, किन्नोर तथा चम्बा क्षेत्र के पांगी और भरमौर इलाकों के लिये भी करनी होगी।

अभी टेलीफोन विभाग की काफी आलोचना हुई है। मैं समझता हूं कि काफी हद तक वह सही भी है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—डाक्टर विभाग हमारे देश के उन विभागों में से है जिस का जनता से सीधा सम्बन्ध रोज का सम्बन्ध रहता है। जहां हम इस विभाग की कमियों की आलोचना करते हैं वहां इस बात को भीन भूलें कि यह प्रतिदिन बहुत अच्छा काम भी करता है। देश में रोज करोड़ों चिट्ठियां भेजी जाती हैं जो अधिकांश अपने डेस्टीनेशन पर पहुंचती हैं। लोग लाखों टेलीफोन रोज करते हैं, लाखों की संख्या में तार भेजे जाते हैं उनमें से अधिकांश ठीक समय पर अपने डेस्टीनेशन पर पहुंचते हैं। यह ठीक है कि जो अच्छा काम होता है उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता, लेकिन अगर कोई त्रुटि हो जाती है तो उस को ज्यादा उछाला जाता है। इस लिये जहां हम उस की आलोचना करें

[श्री वीरभद्र सिंह]

वहाँ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखें कि इस प्रकार की आलोचना न करें जिससे विभाग के कर्मचारियों का मनोबल गिर जाये। अगर हम रोज यह कहते रहे कि ये अच्छा काम नहीं कर सकते, इन में अच्छा काम करने की क्षमता नहीं है तो वह वक्त भी आ सकता है जब इनके आदर अपने मुधार को खाहिश ही मर जायेगी। वे कहेंगे कि हम चाहे कितना ही अच्छा काम करें हमारे काम की कद्र नहीं होती है इस लिये अपने को क्या मुधारें। इस लिये जहाँ आलोचना करनी चाहिए वहाँ यह विभाग जो अच्छे काम करता है उस की प्रशंसा भी होनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश के रकबे को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे देश की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह विभाग कई कमियाँ के होते हुए भी देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा कर रहा है, बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। इसके लिये पारा विभाग और मंत्री जी प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं।

जहाँ तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का सवाल है बहुत से सदस्यों ने क्रस-बार एक्सचेंज के बारे में बहुत आलोचना की है। इस के बारे में काफी लोगों के दिलों में थोड़ी मिसप्रण्डर-स्टेण्डिंग है। क्रस-बार सिस्टम अपने आप में बुरा सिस्टम नहीं है, यूरोप के कई मुल्कों में क्रस-बार सिस्टम काम कर रहा है और बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे देश में यहाँ कि जलवायु को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यहाँ की वर्किंग कण्डीशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमारी एक्सचेंजों पर जो भार है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए बहुत अच्छे या सफल सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन बातों की तरफ विभाग का ध्यान जाना चाहिए— जितनी

भी पुरानी मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट्स हैं उनको रिप्लेस करने के लिये कदम उठाये जाये। दूसरे देश के अन्दर जहाँ नये एक्सचेंज बनाये जाएं उनमें पुरानी टेक्नालाजी के बजाय नई टेक्नालाजी का प्रयोग किया जाये, जैसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और दूसरे सिस्टम हैं— वे ज्यादा उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। उनके आधार पर इनको बनाया जाये।

अन्त में मैं एक-दो बातें अपने-शेव के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमें बड़ी प्रमत्तता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष में डाक-तार और दूसरी सुविधाओं का काफी विस्तार हुआ है। इसके लिये हम विभाग के बहुत आभारी हैं। मगर मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ समय पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाक-तार विभाग का एक सफल बगाने का निर्णय हुआ था उसके लिए यहाँ से मंजूर भी हो गयी थी। लेकिन उसको मंजूर हुए भी कई वर्ष हो गये हैं, उसको खोलने के बारे में अभी तक कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया जा रहा है? मुझे याद है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने कई लाख रुपये का एक भवना खरीद कर इसके लिए देने की पेशकश की थी लेकिन उसमें किराये का झगड़ा पैदा हुआ। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार कहती थी कि हम यह भवन देंगे, आप इसका किराया दो लेकिन पी० एण्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंट बिना किराये पर वह भवन देने के लिए कहता था। उसके बाद यह सुझाव दिया गया कि यह सफल जोगिन्दर नगर में खोला जाए। लेकिन वहाँ के बारे में विभाग ने कहा कि वह कोई बड़ा शहर नहीं है, वहाँ पढ़ाई-लिखाई आदि की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता

हूँ कि इस निर्णय को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए और इस सर्किल को हिमाचल प्रदेश में खोला जाए। अगर शिमला या जोगिन्द्र नगर में यह नहीं खोला जा सकता है तो वहाँ पर एक सब से उपयुक्त स्थान मुन्दरनगर है, वहाँ पर इसको खोला जाए। इससे हिमाचल प्रदेश को फायदा होने वाला है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाक तार विभाग के जो कर्मचारी हिमाचल प्रदेश में काम करते हैं उनकी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं। उनको वहाँ वर्षों में, तूफान में डाक तार की सेवाएँ बनाये रखना पड़ता है और उन्होंने उनको बराबर बनाये रखा है। इसके लिये मैं उनको सुधारकवाद और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उनकी जो कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं जैसे कि उसका कम्पेनसेटरी भत्ता है वह उन्हें उतना नहीं मिलता है जितना कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्य कर्मचारियों को मिलता है। उनको मांग है कि उन्हें भी यह भत्ता उसी दर पर मिले जिस दर पर राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलता है। मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

एक मेरी मांग यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में आपके कई जगह पर वायरलेस स्टेशन् खुले हुए हैं। मैं यह देखना हूँ कि पी० एण्ड टी० के जो वायरलेस स्टेशन् हैं उनका मेन करने वाले कर्मचारी वहाँ नहीं पहुँच पाते क्योंकि आप दिल्ली से या अम्बाला से कर्मचारियों को ट्रांसफर करके वहाँ भेजते हैं और उन्हें लाहौल-स्पीति जैसे बर्फीले क्षेत्रों में सर्दियों में रहना पड़ता है। मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि आप इन वायरलेस स्टेशन्स को मेन करने के लिए तथा अन्य वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों को या वहाँ के एक्स सर्विसमैन को

प्रशिक्षण देकर डाकतार व टेलीफोन सेवाओं के लिए वहाँ पर लगाइये। आप उनको सभी फेसिलिटीज और ट्रेनिंग देकर वहाँ पर नियुक्त करें जिससे कि आपको उन स्टेशन्स को मेन करने में जो डिफिकल्टी हो रही है वह दूर हो सके।

अन्त में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत से महापुरुषों की स्टाम्प निकालते हैं। अभी अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला कि चन्द्र शेखर आजाद जो कि एक क्रांतिकारी हुए हैं उनकी स्टाम्प निकालने की मांग की गयी थी लेकिन अखबार के मूलाधिक विभाग ने उस मांग को नामंजूर कर दिया। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है और बड़ी हैरानी की बात है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहाँ तक यह बात सच है। अगर यह बात सच है तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और चन्द्रशेखर आजाद जैसे क्रांतिकारी तथा अन्य क्रांतिकारियों का हमें पूरा सम्मान करना चाहिए और उनकी सम्मान में डाक टिकट निकालने चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) :
चेयरमैन साहब,

भत्ता बढ़ा कर मर्क इलाज मर्जे नातवानी का।

पकड़ते हैं बाजू तो वहाँ शाने उतरते हैं ॥

अगर हम अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से बात करते हैं तो दिल खुश हो जाता है। लेकिन जब इनके महक्मों की तरफ, इनके काम की तरफ देखते हैं तो दिल बुरा काम की तरफ देखते हैं तो दिल बुरा जाता है। जो टेलीफोन एक्सेंज पहले है, वे तो सही काम नहीं कर रहे हैं जो नए लगेंगे, उनकी क्या हालत होगी? हमारे यहाँ एक शहर सनाम है पंजाब

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

में, यह तहसील है; यहां पर एस० टी० डी० लगाने के लिए मैंने लिखा, आपने सगा दिया, लेकिन बाद में बन्द कर दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बन्द क्यों किया गया? इसी तरह से एक गांव है पंजाब में, जिसका नाम बंबियाल है, यह गुरुदास पुर जिले में है, यहां पर डाकखाना नहीं है, वहां पर 500 गांवों में एक ही डाकखाना है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि विहां पर डाकखाना लगाया जाए।

अभी मेरे से पहले एक वक्ता ने काफी नुक्ताचीनी इस विभाग के बारे में की और बहुत से प्वाइंट रेज किए, इतने तो मिनिस्टर साहब को भी पता नहीं होंगे। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उसे मिनिस्टर बना देना चाहिए। उन्होंने बड़े अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए हैं। स्टीफन साहब बड़े लायक आदमी हैं और कहते हैं कि कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है, बड़ा अच्छा काम चल रहा है। अच्छा काम ऐसा चल रहा है कि टेलीफोन बुक करा दीजिए और आराम से हफ्ते दो हफ्ते में जाकर सुन लीजिए। कोई परेशानी वाली बात नहीं है। बड़ी अच्छी हालत है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि ये महकमा इनके बस का नहीं है। आप एक हफ्ते के लिए यह महकमा हमें दे दें, मैं ठीक कर के दिखा दूंगा। हमें टेलीफोन करते हैं, वहां पर लड़कियां बैठी होती हैं। लड़कियों को कुछ कह भी नहीं सकते। वे कहती हैं कि चौधरी साहब, आपने टेलीफोन बुक कराया था, दो दिन हो गए हैं, इससे अच्छा तो आप लैटर डाल देते तो जसका जवाब आ जाता। यह हालत है इस विभाग की। उस विभाग को पैसा बहुत कम दिया गया है। इतना इंपोर्टेंट विभाग है इसे तो करोड़ों रुपया दिया जाना चाहिए, जबकि एक करोड़ रुपया भी आपने नहीं दिया।

सभापति महोदय, आज हर आदमी टेलीफोन मांगता है, लोग हमारे पास आते हैं, कहते हैं आप मेम्बर बन गए हैं, हमें टेलीफोन ही दिलवा दीजिए। हम लिख देते हैं। वहां से जवाब आता है कि हम सोच रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि पहले जो टेलीफोन हैं वे ही ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं तो नए लगवाकर क्या करेंगे? इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह विभाग बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहा है, किसी प्रकार की नुक्ताचीनी करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has taken note of all these points.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : जहाँ तक ड्यूटी का सवाल है, इस विभाग में कोई आदमी टाइम से ड्यूटी नहीं करता।

"The right performance of duty in any station of life, without attachment to results, leads to the highest realization of perfection of the soul." This is what Swami Vivekananda said.

जहाँ तक रिश्त का सवाल है, रिश्त कहां नहीं है। मेरा तो कहना है कि इसे रेगुलराइज कर दिया जाए। एम० पी० के पास जाने की क्या जरूरत है, अफसर के पास जाओ और रिश्त देकर काम करवा लो। कोई चिंता की बात नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन अफसरों को थोड़ा खींचने की जरूरत है ताकि ये ठीक काम करें। इतने मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन काम सिर्फ 1-2 आदमी ही करते हैं, बाकी सब खाली रहते हैं। इनको क्या टेलीफोन का महकमा दे रखा है, मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ यह इनकी समझ में ही नहीं आ रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जगन्नाथ जी को मिनिस्टर बना दो, किसी पंजाबी को दे दें, एक मिनट में ठीक कर देंगे, हम भी इनके साथ काम करेंगे। इस महकमे को

पैसे की जरूरत है। इनको पैसा ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये। घापने एक करोड़ भी नहीं दिया है। ये बेचारे क्या करेंगे। इनकी भी मजबूरी है।

महकमे को इनको ठीक करना चाहिये। लोगों में इस बजट से परेशानी बहुत ज्यादा है। इसका ही मुझे कहना है।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deeply indebted to the House, to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Speaker for having arranged this, after a long number of years, that a discussion on this Ministry comes on the Floor of the House. Whenever a criticism arises on the functioning of this Ministry, I feel fairly happy because a message goes out from here to lakhs and lakhs of the workers who are working in all parts of the country, a message to the effect that the representatives of the people are not happy about the way things are going on. There could be nothing more competent nor more efficient nor more powerful than this message to enthuse them and put them on the toes. Therefore, I was happy that this debate came up. I had asked all my circle chiefs to be available in Delhi and they are here in the Official Gallery hearing the discussion that was going on. I wanted them to hear straight from the horses' mouth as to how the Department is judged by the people and their representatives. Therefore, I had arranged it and they are all here. They had been listening to all the criticisms that had been going on. But I am slightly disappointed in the sense that the criticism that came up was not as bitter or as acid or as hostile as I expected it to be or to be frank I wanted it to be. It may be that out of their personal consideration for me, they had put it in a very mild manner. I wanted it to be a little more sharp because I think the overall going on deserves

a little more of grubbing, a little more of drilling. This is a democratic process and I feel, considering the importance of this Ministry, importance much more than many people visualised in the matter of development of the country, in the matter of keeping the country together, in the matter of enabling our people to communicate to one another, a very crucial role that this Ministry is playing. I would feel that hereafter a debate on this must be a must when the budget discussion takes place.

I was also heartened to hear an expression of opinion particularly from my friends from the opposition that there should be a separate budget for this Ministry. I reserve my comments. I shall not make any comment about it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Why have you raised it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is all right. But that shows the anxiety of the members to get a full picture of what exactly is happening here, that if a document is placed before them, they will get a complete picture of the developments that are taking place. We are on the door-step of unconceivably large expansion and development; we are on the threshold sector-wise and area-wise to be be and this decade will be a decade of break through. 1981-85 will be a period of a turn-over to a new leaf and it will be a thrust forward. Therefore, this is necessary that the Parliament knows and every Member of Parliament knows what is exactly happening in the Ministry in its multi-faceted aspects.

Now, I have been concentrating attention on the different parts of the Ministry as far as I could, in the expectation that my effort will get felt. It is getting felt. I have got that satisfaction. But the Ministry is such that, however, much you may improve, there will still be left something unsatisfying and inviting criticism. That is the position in this Ministry.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

The Postal Department's function has been criticised. The fact remains that the Indian Postal system is adjudged best in the world. Nobody has controverted it. Our functioning is the very best. I do not think that there is any relaxation at all. But, everybody who gets a letter slightly late, comes to his own conclusion. We do not look at the envelope. We take out the letter. We look at the date, and we see the letter. Immediately, we come to a conclusion.

Every day three crores of postal articles are being lifted from one end of the country to another and are being distributed through, about 1,37,000 Post Offices, going through different areas; thousands of sorters are doing the work of sorting. When crores of letters are being sorted by a human agency, it is possible that a letter meant for Chandigarh may fall into the docket for Cochin. It is possible. These things do happen. It happens for a few letters. I will just give you an example. We have got 515 Dead Letter Offices. Do you know, the number of letters that come to the Dead Letter Offices? Two hundred and forty-eight lakhs of letters come to those DLOs every Year! Out of that 75 per cent are found out. They are either returned to the sender or the addressee is found out from the inside and the letter is forwarded to him. But the point is this—forget about the sorter—the man who writes the letter, he writes it in such a manner that the letter lands in the Dead Letter Office. After going through it or inquiring it lands up there. And the number is to the tune of 80,000 per day. That is the number of letters going on like that. And out of them about 20 per cent are registered letters. That means, through the registered letters people who pay the money are that type of letters come and land there. So, there is a human error. That is what I am saying. If with a man who writes a letter an error can take

place, the sorter who is dealing with thousands of letters, and who is just putting them in different dockets commits an error, the whole letter lands at some other place.

Many Members spoke about the memorandum that was presented to the Prime Minister when she had visited Bhubaneswar. Mr. Rath who presented the memorandum is a very respected person; very well known to the Postal Department, held in very good esteem he is respected. Therefore, he should not be questioned. Out of his conscientiousness he gave it. Immediately after I saw this I asked for a report and asked Shri Rath to hand over all the letters that he had. I am just citing an example about the measure of our judgment. I am just pointing out. He handed over some letters. There was a letter from the President of India. It was dated 26-2-81. It was posted in Delhi on the 2nd. It reached Bhubaneswar on the 4th. We have got it from the stamp. It is about the letter which was dated the 26th. But it was a posted only on the 2nd. And it reached Bhubaneswar on the 4th.

16.34 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

The next is another letter of the Servants of India Society. That I will take up later.

There is one from the People's Society, from New Delhi, dated the 26th, posted on 27th of February. It reached Bhubaneswar on the 2nd. In the meanwhile, there is a Sunday. On a Sunday the Department does not operate at all. Therefore, practically, within three days it reached Bhubaneswar. The next one is from the Servants of the Peoples Society, dated 28-2, posted on 2nd and reached 5th. The third one is dated 14th, posted on 16th and reached Bhubaneswar on 18th. Another letter from Bhubaneswar dated 25th, posted on 4th and delivered on 5th. Another letter posted on 2nd and reached

Bhubaneswar on 4th. Another posted from Ganjam on 2nd and reached Bhubaneswar on 4th. There is one letter which took 21 days. But that was not a letter but a book post. This is a thing which everybody must understand. Book post never goes by air. It is a 'B' class mail. It goes only by train and it goes to Bombay. There is another sorting. It will have to go to different stations. And that happened to be December. Month of December is the greeting card period. Huge mail comes up. Therefore, these things that come by book post just get delayed. It just takes time. This is a lesson I have learnt. This year, for the season time, special arrangements will be made. At that time, there was a strike in Bombay. There was something in Bhubaneswar. All these things caught this up. But the point is that out of all these letters, for which the Postal Department was criticised, except one, went across and reached the other end within two or three days. If you take the date of the letter, then it is delayed. If you take the date of posting, then it came on time. This is just to point out that our Postal Department is not that bad as many of us think it. It is functioning fairly all right thinking all the huge load that we are carrying, all by human agency and not a single area is covered by machine. Hand and precision go on. We are not masters of the transmission system. We have got to depend on the railway, buses, planes. If one plane is delayed and another is not caught, I am caught up. If the plane is delayed and the bus is not caught, I am caught up. These areas also are there. In spite of all this, in the huge mail, from one end of the country to the other, letter travels. We have got the system of sending test letters. Thousands of letters are being sent by officer and letters come back. We make an assessment. My assessment is fairly satisfactory.

Rather than the test letter, I have introduced another system. We have got large number of offices. Thousands

of letters are coming. We are collecting all the postal covers together. We decide how much time one letter is taking from one station to another. I must say that the result is satisfactory. But not that it cannot be improved. However, much you may improve, there is a human error. There is a slip between the cup and the lip. Something can happen somewhere. This is the point I wanted to mention. I must express my admiration for the way the lower paid employee in this country is working in the Postal Department and is carrying this huge load across. This is a matter which must be acknowledged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you send test letters next time, send them at the addresses of the Members of Parliament also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not sure whether I will get them back.

About telephones, I am fairly satisfied that, however, much I may improve it, I am not going to get a word of congratulation because still there will remain unsatisfactory areas. It so happened that last week in the library I came across a paper published from London. It is 'Observer'. London is supposed to be having a good tele-communication system. People tell me that their telephone system is excellent; your telephone system is backward, look at their telephone system. There is an article on that. The article is 'The ring of no confidence.' "It takes ages to get a telephone, then it drives you mad once you have got one." It says:.

"An estimated 40,000 in the London area alone are waiting to have a phone connected at all, partly due to shortage of line plant, partly to lack of exchange capacity.

They are an advanced country. Still they have the shortage of line equipment. Then it is said:

"But the public outcry at the prospect of change gives some idea of how close the public feels to

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those familiar red booths. 'If they made the bloody things work instead of painting them, it would be more to the point,' is the general comment."

About the working of the telephone, this is the general comment. Again it says:

"But people seem prepared to wait so that they too can suffer. The advertisements tend to suggest that, even if there is a line available, connection will take about two to three weeks!"

Here also the complaint is the same. After the OB is issued, it takes 3 to 4 weeks. That is the complaint here also. There also the same is the complaint, the language is universal. It further says:

"...in London at least, it is often 18 months to two years before the instrument can take its place in the range of tortures."

"And there are very special tortures to come, too; on average, only 63.7 per cent of calls are successful, even according to the Post Office."

That is to say, for every 100 calls you ring, only 63 per cent comes through. All the others fail, 37 per cent of the calls fail in the great city of London. This is the position. The comment is:

"But that successful connection, after all, may well be the wrong person on the wrong number and should not count as a victory for the telephone service."

The same thing is here—wrong number, wrong person landing up, and it is the same that way.

It is stated:

"We should really use 'wrong' as the past tense of 'ring' given the telephone service we have. But

other people's telephone conversation, across a crowded line, is much more fascinating than our own. On an instrument which in our everyday life is perhaps the one and only source of hope that anything could happen, mundane mutterings between two strangers can promise intrigue, adventure, passion."

This is the condition of the London Telephone given here. It has got to be conceded that telephone is an advanced system. But there is that long waiting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the British have not left that legacy here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have improved very much. We have certainly gone far ahead of that legacy. But this is the position everywhere.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We need not expect any improvement in the telephone. This seems to be the ideal before you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No. This is not the ideal. However, ideal it can be, there is a shortfall. That is what I am saying. In Japan which is admittedly the very best, the maturing call is 70 per cent. It is their own record. There is this mechanical thing, messages crowding in and everything is not getting through. It is the very best in the whole world. Their total effective call percentage is 70 to 75 per cent. London is the next where it is 67 per cent. Ours comes to about 52 to 53 per cent. We can certainly make a headway. I am only saying that this is the position everywhere. I am not saying this as an excuse. It can be improved. But I should say that our equipment has got its backwardness and technological deficiencies. It is a conglomerate of different systems which are operating here. Some of the exchanges are aged, which have got to be replaced. All these things are there. Different exchanges are coming in, the difficul-

ties are there. In cities like Calcutta the cable is being cut. Here the cable is cut into because we are developing. Therefore, in a little available space, every type of cable system is struggling to get its own space and in the process getting it damaged. All these things are there. With all that, we can definitely improve. Service can definitely improve if all the employees in the Department apply themselves completely and conclusively to the task. I can point out that there is a difference if you go to South. In the southern belt of India the service is fairly good. In certain areas service is not that good. I am only saying, 'in certain areas it is not that good—I am not saying North, East, West and all that. In certain areas it is not that good, which shows that the system is the same. But the service and quality differs. It depends upon the way the thing are managed there, the supervisory efficiency that is exerted there. My own analysis is that it is not the workers who are to be blamed, but it is the supervisory efficiency that has got to be blamed. I am trying to gear it up to a great extent.

Along with this there was a complaint about the telegram which reached Bhuvneshwar after four days. I made an investigation into it and certain facts emerged—carelessness in the manner it was being dealt with; upto Bhavneswar there was on a particular day about 280 telegrams of 36 hours duration had piled up without anybody looking into it. It is total collapse of the supervisory alertness. Therefore, we had to take action. Certain supervisory persons have been suspended. Action has been taken. I would rather go ahead taking action against those persons who are not exercising their supervisory function rather than against the worker who is down at the lower level. We will go ahead with it to see that proper supervision is exercised. This is a point I am trying to put into their concept.

Certain criticism were made. With all these defects I must say there are 22 crores of trunk connections which are being put through every year. We collect about Rs. 125 crores on the trunk connections that we are giving. Local connections that we are putting up come to 720 crores. Local connections are being put through per day—two crores—in the whole system. Two crores of units are passing through. This is the result of that system that we have—it is working to some extent. This much out-turn it is taking up. International ten lakhs connections are being put through.

About the bill complaints I may say that about two crores of bills are being issued. Against that metre complaint comes to 70,000 only. Two crore bills cover about Rs. 500 crores. As against that this is the metre complaint—that we are getting, complaint of this bill and that bill and all that comes to 1.5 lakhs. But the metre excess complaint is only 70,000 and in the year 1980-81 it is not that we are callous; every complaint is examined—in 1980-81 I paid back Rs. 1 crore as rebate admitting that there was an excess. Excess, wherever there is, is being given. Rs. 1 crore has been given back as rebate. It is not as if we are remaining as dead wood, not considering difficulties and all that.

As I said the working people have to gear themselves up, certain actions are being taken. We have got two federations. The meetings of the executives of the two federations, the working committees, were called. Entire Board and myself sat with them. I told them and they accepted that we have got a sacred duty of commitment to the people. We may have our own difficulties, differences, that is our internal family problem. It must be tackled by a collective exercise within the family. But for that we shall not hold the people at ransom. We shall not hold them as hostages. I was very blunt. I was clear with them. If a demand is

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coming up backed up with an unauthorised cat-call strike. I told the federation friends that I will not look at the demand at all. But if even an unreasonable demand comes on as dialogue basis across, I am prepared to move in, even if it is unreasonable, to some extent to meet the demand, because this is a Department where the strategy of holding people to ransom cannot be resorted to. It is not collective bargaining with me, but it is collective bargaining with the people at large. The poor man sitting in the far away village should not be held at ransom. I was extremely happy to know that the response of both the federations was extremely positive and they assured me that "We are for workers. We are not for shirkers; we will not support any go slow, any work to rule, this sort of business." Anything coming up, I told them, if on anything their National Committee took a decision to call on strike, I would treat it as a trade union action and we would sit across. But cat-call strike, go-slow, without national leaders' permission, if it comes, up, we have to face it because it is a child without a father without a parent. It just starts and it cannot be tolerated. This is the position we have taken. Therefore, I shall make an exercise with them. They have promised me cooperation and they have started writing in their journals, exhorting workers to give better efficiency. I am extremely happy to say, they have got union journals and they have started writing in them about that. I must say on the floor of the House that I will respond to them to the measure in which they are extending their cooperation.

I cannot say that my worker is the best paid. I cannot say that everything that should be done is being done. It deserves better treatment and how it can be done is a matter which concerns me. This must be a satisfaction to the workers that I own that their difficulties have got to be attended to.

The housing problem and everything is being considered. I have called the Circle Chiefs. They are sitting and the ideas are being put across.

Certain arrangements are being brought about in the exchanges. You call somebody and you do not get it. These are the measures I have directed them to take. I propose to strengthen the complaints cell. A complaint coming in writing to me is a warning signal. It is not for merely to rectify that measure. It must be taken as a warning signal. An inquiry will have to be made, to find out what exactly is the difficulty and, in the process, wrong-doing will have to be unearthed in this vast area and, therefore, that sort of a complaint is a precious thing which gives me a clue to get to the rotten place and make the rectification. At the supervisory level, I have said that this is an area where I am trying to gear them up.

Bad practice in trunk booking was mentioned here, that certain people who pay money get a prior deal and the other man is overlooked. I have now directed that we give a docket to them; one by one, the number is there. They generally mark it, No. 100th—line out of order, and jump over to the next man and give him a connection. I have directed them, "If you want to jump over to the other man, you cannot keep the card. You have to hand it over to the Supervisor." That will go to the Supervisor. Separate three or four spare boards will have to be set up. Higher type of persons will be there and they will try again to see whether the line is out of order. They will give a second trial on another board so that this sort of thing can be detected. This is what we are attempting to do.

Then, if no-fault report is given—generally, we find that about 50 per cent of the complaints are that the subscribers are told, "Telephone is out of order"—we immediately again dial up and if we find, there is no fault, they generally remain satisfied with

that. It can happen that the report is not a correct report. The subscriber will be feeling, "I have lodged a complaint" and we will be feeling there is no fault at all. There is a communication gap. This communication gap must be filled up. Therefore, it has been suggested that there must be a second check up done for that.

For repeat complaints, if there are more than three repeat complaints, coming on a particular telephone, then a special attention will have to be paid to that and we will have to inquire at a higher level as to what is happening about it. Observer units have been set up in the major exchanges and somebody will be watching out what is going on in the exchange and will be detected. If anybody is caught passing an unauthorised call, very strong action will be taken and has been ordered to be taken.

There are some of the measures we are taking, to find a way to check corruption that has been mentioned about. Only about 3 or 4 days back, I had called a meeting of the Vigilance Officers on an all-India level in my Department. The Prime Minister had given a call, when she inaugurated the CBI Conference, that every Department must tune up Vigilance section. We call them vigilance departments. I am proposing to plant in my Department a cell with an investigative thrust so that this aspect can be gone into. The vigilance department is only for the purpose of taking disciplinary action and all that. It must have this sort of a thrust. This is the way in which we are proceeding.

Transfers are not being done was one thing that was mentioned here. I have only to report that rotational transfers are absolutely necessary. As far as my Department is concerned, I pleaded with the Cabinet that I may be permitted to do that and I have got the permission. These rotational transfers will take place rather than

somebody remaining there, striking root and developing vested interest. Therefore, they will have to be uprooted and put in a convenient place somewhere else so that everybody can get the benefit of every employee throughout the country in different areas. This arrangement is also being done. There will be no doubt about it.

A mention was made about the amendment to the Act. I made an exercise to see whether amendment is necessary at all. Some amendment is necessary. The exercise is almost complete. I think the matter is with Mr. Shiv Shankar. I will get it back. I propose to bring the amended Bill by the next session. (Interruptions). That is what I am expecting to be able to do. It is an exercise. It takes its own time.

A mention was made about OTA, the most important matter. It is said that I banned OTA, that I prohibited OTA. I said that OTA is jumping up and that there must be control on it. From just Rs. 9 crores, it jumped up to Rs. 26 crores. It cannot go on like this and, therefore, an exercise was made. I must own that I have been defeated in this struggle. The result is that this year's OTA comes to about Rs. 28 crores as against Rs. 27 crores last year. But, even then, nobody need be flabbergasted about it because it is only 5 per cent of the total wage bill. This is only about 5 to 6 per cent of the total wage bill of about Rs. 500 crores. According to me, the reason for a major part of the malfunctioning of the department is the accumulation of vacancies. Over the years, thousands of posts remain vacant and unfilled. In a country where unemployment is rampant, I do not find any justification for not filling up these posts. Because of these vacancies, Overtime had to be put in. And all sorts of evils follow from that. It has been ordered that these vacancies must be filled up. 31st March was the final date before which these posts had to be completely filled up. Recruitment has almost been completed according to the target. But that does

not mean that people go on to the their seats because training period has to be gone through. It may be for 5, 6 or 12 months. This training has to be there.

I have also started a method of building up a Pool. Not only recruitment will take place for the last year but for the current year also, recruitment will take place in anticipation, taking into account the possible requirement for the coming year, and the recruitment will take place for that. They will be sent for training. They will be kept fully equipped. They will not get full job. That is all. Whenever there is absenteeism, we will just put them to do short duties of work. And whenever there are vacancies, they will be immediately taken in to fill up the vacancies and, therefore, I think these posts remaining vacant will be a thing of the past. It will not happen hereafter because Pool system will take care of it. The moment there is a vacancy, this can be filled up and that will go a long way to meet the requirements. This is what I have to say.

As regards rural telephone system, it is one of our great challenges. Today, if you take the core or the rural area, only 5 per cent of the whole telephone system has gone up to the core or the rural area. If you take the peripheral quasi-urban area also, about 15 per cent of the total telephone system had gone there. 85 per cent are in the remaining urban area. For the time, we have necessarily got to expand the rural area because we are setting up our industries there.

The developmnt activities are going on in the hill areas. It has to be supported by tele-communication system. But, it is not as simple as we think because it means lot of expenditure and the return will be very low. We cannot expend that way with the return position very much low. Then the total working of the Department will be very very badly affected. How

exactly it should be done is a matter with which we are concerned. On the one hand, we have got that problem. On the other hand, we have got extra departmental officers' problem. I will take up that matter. I am now thinking why not the small exchanges and the extra-departmental offices and the rural offices, the post offices, together be combined so that together they will be able to make themselves viable and they can work for more than 2 or 3 hours or even full time.

17.00 hrs.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Interesting experiments are being made in Andhra.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In Andhra, many experiments are being made—many experiments in the tele-communication field. This is something we are thinking about. We are expanding in a very big way in this area. Rural tele-communication system has got to be developed. This is an obligation which is certainly on us.

Mention was made by Mr. Mhalgi about postcard and all that. I do not know whether he realises what exactly I am losing by this postcard business...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Before you go to postcard, may I ask you a question with reference to expansion of tele-communication system in the rural areas? Can you prescribe a minimum in every taluk? I had asked a question, an Unstarred Question, the other day: 'whether it is a fact that in Poladpur of Raigarh district there is only one PCO, where there are 75 villages, and if so, whether this is adequate' and the answer given is 'yes'. I do not know whether this is the maximum you can do or you can prescribe some minimum. Where there are 75 villages, at least there should be five or 10 PCOs. What is your policy with reference to expansion in the rural areas in respect of postal and tele-communication sys-

tem? If you can give that policy on the floor of the House, I will be much obliged because, in the last seven years, we have not debated on this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My policy is to be very flexible.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is an evasive reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not an evasive reply. Certain norms were prescribed there. I am having a second look at that. For long-distance telephone, it will be necessary to have a flexible policy, and according to the requirements, more of these will have to be given. I am having a look at that. I am not in a position to spell out what exactly that policy decision is. But long-distance telephone is one of the cardinal elements in our expansion scheme. This is all I have got to say. We are having in post-offices. An extra-departmental post office or a sub-office means working for 3 hours or 4 hours. In Andhra, for example, an attempt was made to put it in some shop there and make it available. I find that my income from that area is four times the income from the other one because it works for a longer time and more people go there. That is more serviceable. These are the different aspects which are to be experimented about and which we are experimenting. This is what I have to say about that.

Coming to postcard and other things, you will kindly realise that it is now becoming a losing proposition. (*Interruptions*) For every postcard we are losing 18.5 np. For every inland letter, I am losing 12 np, because my printing charge is more.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What do you mean by 'losing'? Government has to do certain things, Government has a certain obligation to discharge towards the poor people.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Does everybody know that? That is why I am saying. I am not coming to put a charge of one rupee on that. I am

only saying that, in carrying on this service, on the postcard business the Department is losing Rs. 17 crores, on the inland letter we are losing Rs. 11 crores.

Do you know that a registered newspaper has to give only two np? For me to manufacture that stamp, it costs three and a half np. It will be better for me to say, 'I will take your thing free' because I need not lose one and half naya Paisa on this. Why should I lose?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Do that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If the major newspapers can distribute their newspapers giving 33 per cent as commission to the distributing man, to me who is taking it from Delhi to Cape Comorin why should they not give a little more? Anyway this is the matter. I am not saying that I am going to increase it...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Don't do it Kripaya.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But the question is that the postal section is running into a loss, and it is gradually increasing. Two years ago the loss was Rs. 3 crores. The next year it was Rs. 29 crores and this year it is going to be Rs. 35 crores. I mean that it is being sustained by the telecommunications system. If you are going to expand in a big way, how long can this loss be sustained is a matter which has to be considered. Not that any step is going to be taken....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It has been so ever since it was established.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am just putting it across—not that any step is being taken towards that end.

Again my sister, Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi was saying that the charges for the telephones are very high. We have raised the charge from 30 to 40 paise in this Budget for 1750

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to 5000 calls. Here you must understand that to maintain one telephone, it costs me Rs. 1800. I am collecting Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 as rental. If somebody is dialling only 250 calls, I have to give him the telephone sustaining a loss of Rs. 1200....

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What is this calculation?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rs. 1000 only if the telephone is maintained. The calculation is perfect. I cannot give you the calculation on board now. The maintenance charge is Rs. 1800 total. That includes salary of the staff and everything. If a person does not ring the minimum, he gives me only Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 in that situation and the rest is a loss. These are certain financial aspects which the Parliament would do well to know. I am just spelling it out... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why don't you recover the arrears of Rs. 33 crores?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rs. 33 crores is a continuing arrear at any particular moment. It is a service. You get the service and we send you the bill. Therefore, at any point of time, there will be about Rs. 30 to 33 crores of arrears. You must understand 90 to 95 per cent is being collected. The other one is there. It is not going to remain uncollected. In some odd cases collection becomes difficult. A very near friend of mine owes me Rs. 80,000 and the collection is difficult...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Near and dear. Why is not his name being mentioned?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A very near and dear friend of both of us. I do not want to mention the name.

As far as our efforts are concerned, we are collecting. We are ruthless.

We can collect. There was a time when bills were not coming. But it has become a thing of the past. Now bills are coming on time and the collection is being insisted upon...

SHRIMATI PREMILA DANDAVATE: Bills are rising enormously.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Calling also may be very exorbitant. I do not know.

About stamps, it was mentioned about Shivaji and Chandrasekhar Azad. For Shivaji Maharaj we have issued 3 or 4 commemorative stamps. Chandrasekhar Azad stamp has to be issued this year. This was the 50th year of his death anniversary. On this anniversary, Bhagat Singh and all these martyrs together came. Therefore, we took a decision that rather than for each individual, in memory of all of them we will issue one commemorative stamp as martyrs' stamp. A martyrs' stamp we did issue earlier. We need not have issued again. But as Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru, Sukh Dev and Chandrasekhar Azad, all these martyrs came together, to commemorate that we thought we must pay our homage and the martyrs' stamp had to be issued and this was for Chandrasekhar Azad also and for everybody together this stamp was issued.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :
महाराणा प्रताप, छत्रपति शिवाजी और
महाराजा अमरसेन के बारे में भी निवेदन
किया गया है । बहुत मांग है ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई)
उत्तर मध्य : सावित्री बाई फुले के
की भी बहुत मांग है—

This is 150th Year of the first woman
who fought for women's rights.

स्कूल वगैरह भी शुरू किया, इसके बारे
में मैंने टर भी लिखा है ।

श्री फी० एम० स्टीवन : आपका
चिट्ठी मिला है । (व्यवधान)

Sir, from different parts of the country great men who enriched our culture, civilisation and freedom movement they are there. Our capacity is very limited. We can altogether issue only 40 stamps in a year. For personalities we have reserved 7 stamps in a year. That is on the high side. No country does that. They put forth a stamp in a different manner altogether depicting their culture, depicting their architecture, depicting their topography and depicting their birds. We have this year issued stamps for the 'Brides of India' which are selling like hot cakes abroad. We have issued beautiful stamps for 'Brides of India.'

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Burning brides!

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have now started a series of stamps—Men to depict the freedom struggle of our country. That is a separate series. This series of stamps taken together will give us a picture of the total freedom struggle. We are now publishing this series of stamps one after the other. It is going to be issued. In this series all these can be taken care of. You kindly leave this to us to do it. This is what we have to say. But we cannot go on multiplying stamps like that. As far as 1980-81 is concerned our schedule is full.

Sir, one point was raised against postal stationery. In an explosive measure the demand has come up. The Nasik Press has got to give us. It has limited capacity. Certain reforms have been effected. In one sheet whereas earlier 50 stamps could be given now we have reduced the size of the stamps so that 70 stamps can be given and, as such, the total number could be increased. Franking machines have been introduced in a big way. Major houses will have to use franking machines and we are giving them for that a concession of 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent if they are using franking machines. Over and above that the Nasik Security Press is establishing a press in Hyderabad which will take care of the additional requirements. Mr. Parulekar asked me about that. I never said that it

will never happen. I said that it will happen. It is happening. The Hyderabad press is coming up. So, Sir, different steps are being taken but there is tightness because the demand has come in a very big way.

Sir, when I am told of the stamps shortage I am extremely happy because it means there is a harvest for me to take. Earlier I was not able to meet the demand but now the demand is being met. Equitable distribution is being arranged.

Sir, I think I have covered most of the points. I just want to give picture of development that is before us in 1980-85 period. We are having a leap-forward quantitatively. Switching capacity achievement as on 1-4-1980 was 23.36 lakh lines. In this Plan period another 15 lakh lines will be given. U/G cables 117.48 lakh pair kilometres. To this another 78 lakh will be added. Subscribers' telephone Stn. 26.16 lakh to which another 18 lakh will be added on. Long distance switching telephone automatic exchanges are 18 today. Another 40 will be added on. Tax capacity lines 40,300. Another 94,770 capacity will be added on. In large areas, it is above 70 per cent of the present capacity. In some cases, more than 100 per cent will be added to the capacity which we have got today. It is a very tight programme. It is not so easy to do it because to instal an exchange they have to put up a building, instal the equipment, etc. It is a big exchange. It takes about 6 to 7 years before it is completed. It takes quite a lot of time. So, it is a very tight programme. For that we have to set up a Civil Wing. Now, the Civil Wing is coming up and we have to strengthen the Civil Wing and it will take up the task. I am absolutely confident that we will be able to start that. Now, in 1980-82, certain important events are taking place. One is the Madras-Penang Submarine Cable which we have already laid will come into operation. Once the Madras-Penang Submarine link comes into operation it gets connected with the Eastern parts of the world, a

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large number of countries and from there up to Australia this Submarine cable will go across. And we will also get linked up with INTELSAT which is operating in the Pacific and through that we will be able to get on the United States and the different cities in the United States to which we do not have direct access today. It is a great break-through that is coming across.

Then, this year you will see the launching of the Indian satellite. By the end of 1981 or at the beginning of 1982, two Indian satellites will be put on the orbit and the Earth Stations are almost ready. 28 Earth Stations are stationary and 4 Earth Stations are mobile which will be taken to whichever place that has got to go to give connection. That will enable the major cities in our country to get connected without interruptions, without murmuring and without any voice just coming in across and then it will become absolutely easy.

In 1981-82, TROPOSCATTER communication link with the USSR will be commissioned. That is a different system altogether and through Tashkent to Moscow this connection will be completed. In this year itself, there is another system, that is, INMARSAT which will connect our ships on the oceans from the shore. The earth station for that, at the outer Bombay, is being built. Everything is ready and the ships have got to approve the design and standardisation and a major part of this work will get through.

Then another thing which we have is the computer station in the metropolitan cities for dealing with the subscribers' complaints, subscribers' enquiries and these are necessary. It will not come across in 1981-82. But the preliminaries will be over and we will be able to get this computer service also into the plan.

Sir, this 1980-81 period is a period of great development technologically because the digital electronic system is coming up. In different aspects, it is coming up; local system is coming, trunk system is coming up, the transmission system is coming up. These important things are coming up. We are starting our production in a big way. In 1981-82, we will have started, not exactly produced, started setting up the 2 lakh lines of new production capacity in Rae Bareilly. In 1981-82, we will have again gone a long way in expanding our production capacity in Palghat for digital electronic trunk exchange. The manufacture of this will have gone a long way. A global tender was ready and I think it has already been floated and it is now available which is to be purchased. For the electronic exchange, one million per year, in the first factory with 5 lakhs of production capacity, the efforts are being taken in a very expeditious manner. This means a break-through in all these areas.

We are switching on to the electronic system, not because the cross-bar is obsolete and I do not subscribe to this view. The cross bar is there and will be there and it is still there in different parts of the world. Large parts of the world are still being sustained on cross bar. The electronic switch equipment has not come up to the final formation. We are getting ready to take our own. This is coming on. One thing on which I am very clear is that unlike in the other countries, we are at the beginning of the Telecommunication expansion here. We have only 23 lakhs of lines here in this huge country. It is only the beginning of it. By about 1990, about 80 lakh of connections will have to be given. That is the total expansion that is coming. My own assessment is that it will be much more than that. Only a small part of it will be crossbar; we are not going to uproot whatever crossbar

is there; the rest of it is coming as electronic lines. Therefore, I can clearly see that by 1990, we will be the country, compared to any other country, which will have the larger proportion of electronic systems in the telecommunication system than any other country. Electronic is coming in a big way, because all the additions will be in electronics. Electronics is coming in a big way. Our production capacity of one million per year is going to be fed into the system, which will gradually convert our present system into electronic system. That will make our system efficient. Even after the electronic system comes in, in 1990 when a debate takes place in this house, the criticism will be the same as we had today, wrong connections, wrong bills, and all that. That is the type of telecommunication system; we will have to live with this and carry on.

I have one word more and I have done. I must pay my compliments to the engineers who are working in the department. They have developed a research and development wing. They have made a great breakthrough. Many things that we are having today are because of the breakthrough they had. But we feel, we will have to purchase technology of the highest order from abroad and absorb it. Even absorbing technology itself means a certain technological capacity. You cannot absorb the electronic system unless you have the technological capacity. We have built up this group and we are still building this up gradually. We have got the competence. The Communication Ministry does not mean postcards, inland letters and telephones only. It has got a huge coverage in the other areas. We have got our factories working. We are producing whatever we want. The telephonic instrument being produced presently is not of a high quality. The quality is being upgraded. Some collaboration arrangement is being brought about, so that we have the best of telephone

instrument. When that comes in, I am sure, most of the complaints, will evaporate.

We have got our postal system, our banking system, our insurance system and many States are now taking our services for collecting their taxes, collecting their vehicle taxes, collecting their electricity bills. All this is because we are so spread out throughout this country. Our effort has got to be to make that unit viable. Today, it is not viable; it has got to be made viable.

My heart is certainly with the extra-departmental people, but you must understand the philosophy behind the extra-departmental system. What are the questions, if the extra-departmental people are to be treated as full-paid workers? Mr. Deputy-Speaker is staring at me, because he has got an interest in these people. But let me tell the fact. The fact of the matter is that they have to be treated as agents and they had to have their own source of income. That is one of the condition, but that was not how it was done. I was warned that I should not quote America and other foreign countries. Mr. Mhalgi warned me. I submit to that warning, and, therefore, I am not quoting them. The fact remains that we have 2.5 lakh people and for those 2.5 lakh people to raise resources would mean very much. Therefore, our effort has got to be to make those units viable in some other method. How exactly that can be done is a matter I am just going into. To the extent it is possible, it has got to be done. After we assumed charge of this Ministry, we gave them bonus. What they were getting was revision once in two years. A higher revision was given to them. Then, I have ordered that this revision must be done every year. Now, every year they are getting a revision. In the course of this one year, their emoluments, I think, have gone up by about Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. This

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

figure may not be very accurate, but it has gone up to that extent. We are very much concerned about them. They do considerable service for the postal department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since you have mentioned my name, I would like to make one request. You are giving dearness allowance to all Government employees and even to pensioners? Why can't you give some dearness allowance to them instead of this revision every year and making all these calculations. You can give them dearness allowance which has been recommended by the Boothalingam Committee also. You may consider that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is a disqualification.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, make this request as direction from the chair.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Anyway, Sir, it is a very complicated question.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Question is simple. Reply may be complicated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Reply can be simple. Question is complicated. Anyway, as I said, Sir I can understand the difficulty. My heart is with them, because I have been with them all my life. I understand that what my present position today is. I make use of the sacred floor of this House to make an appeal to all people who are working in the Department to fully realise the national commitment they have, because serving the people is the assignment that everyone of us has, particularly, in this Department. The Postal Department has a tradition of devotion, commitment and earnestness in the job. Not that it has gone. It is still there. It has got to be revived in full measure. Taking care of their problems is my concern; taking care of the people must be

their concern. And if that happens everything will improve.

I thank all the Members who spoke in this debate, for the mildness with which they spoke, for the sweetness with which they spoke. Mr. Mani Ram Bagri was extremely concerned about me. His argument was simple, Sir. He knew that the Department is difficult to improve. He does not want me to remain and to get my name spoiled. He said that this Department will never improve; therefore you get out of it. That is what he said not that I must resign. That is what he meant. But I must assure him I can remain here and improve this department and come here in the next year with a better tone, with a better result and greater services to the people and a greater record established.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: One clarification, Sir. The Hon. Minister has not mentioned about the P&T Circle in Himachal Pradesh which I had mentioned.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: P&T Circle was at one time sanctioned and there was some difficulty about the Office. It is not a question of our not being able to pay. We don't take any office free. We don't want anything free. But we must have sufficient space for accommodation for our Staff. We don't want to take people in a place like Simla or Himachal Pradesh. Taking the Staff there and not being able to give them accommodation is the problem. I have written to the Chief Minister if this problem can be tackled, then the Order remains. I have not cancelled the Order. It remains.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: About Orissa, lower priority has been given for automatisation. Out of 13 district Headquarters, only one headquarter has got the automatic exchange. About the Bhubaneswar Electronic Exchange, I must congratulate the Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have divided my speech into two general issues and an attempt to project the future. The other issues were raised as in Mr. Mhalgi's Cut Motions. May be they did not focus it up. But I can assure you that all the issues will be examined and all of you will get a reply on all the questions raised.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In my speech I referred to the import of machinery for the Rae Bareilly unit at the cost of Rs. 36 Crores especially when our Engineers have made provision for the other cross-bar system. There is a reference to it in the Press and there is a criticism also. I would like you to answer with reference to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Our Engineers have developed an Indian Cross-Bar project. ICB we say. The conflict was between whether we must have that ICB or some other. It is this ICB that we have adopted. ICB design we have. We do not have the productionising technology. This is our difficulty with Indian system not only in tele-communication. In designing we are A Class; in software we are first class. In productionising capacity we have not come up to the standard. We have got to depend on other countries. Here also the design is perfectly all right. For productionising we have got to take the aid. We accepted the Belgian because this ICB is a developed system of the Pentaconta which we had. The technology of the Pentaconta belongs to the Belgian company. Therefore we have to go to them. It was in the quotation. I don't remember the figure exactly. How many crores of rupees and all that—I don't exactly remember. A machinery was contemplated, to some extent for exchange transactions. And a greater indigenization compared to the others was here. Therefore, we accepted this in preference to the Swedish system, viz. Ericsson. This is the ICP. This is not the foreign system. This is ICP; our engineers developed it. But our engineers said: "For productionizing it, we want a

collaboration." And the collaboration from the parental firm was accepted. They are coming forward. And, therefore, when we purchase that, we will have to pay the money. And the money payment is there... (Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What about the parallel post office system? That is the question I had put very precisely.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: About parallel post office it must be said that it does not come under my Ministry. Somebody is doing it. Technically, anybody carrying a letter to somebody is doing a postal function. You also can come under it. But it was there; it was discovered and the Police reported to us that there was a gang operating like this for their smuggling activities. Rather than putting things through the Postal Service, they were making some arrangements to take them across—partly parcel and partly letter. This was going on in this manner. The Police is investigating. This does not impinge very much on us, although technically it violates the Postal Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I shall put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 57, 80 to 140, 155 to 225 and 252 to 301 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Communications to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March 1982 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

No. 14 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Communications."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Communications Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4		
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
14.	Ministry of Communications	52,70,000	2,69,11,000	2,63,50,000	13,45,11,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	3,56,36,000	4,46,77,000	17,81,81,000	17,77,82,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	1,59,46,35,000		7,73,31,74,000	
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	42,82,22,000		214,11,12,000	
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		85,33,46,000		426,67,27,000

17.34 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour, for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions desired to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the Second Column thereof against Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

Demands for Grants 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Labour Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

65. Ministry of Labour	16,21,000	81,06,000	
66. Labour and Employment	12,11,60,000	2,12,000	60,58,03,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Ananda Pathak. Your Party has been allotted only 14 minutes.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour because the performance of the Ministry during the last year can only be characterized as dismal, since the entire functioning was lacking in direction.

The Labour Ministry has ceased to perform any role during the industrial disputes. During the last three years there have been three Labour Ministers at the Centre. For two of them, the Labour Ministry practically became a stepping stone to become the Chief Minister of a State. The present Labour Minister is more in the Planning Commission than in the Labour Ministry, and has literally no time to pay any attention to the Labour portfolio. He is rightly called 'absentee landlord' of the Labour Ministry—In The corridors of his own Ministry. It only shows how the Labour Ministry has been downgraded by the present Government.

The uselessness of the Labour Ministry was clearly seen during the recent strike of Bangalore based industries which continued for about 80 days involving about 1 lakh 25 thousand workers. Though the Government undertakings refused to honour the commitments given to the workers, the Labour Ministry could not ensure amicable settlement of the

dispute. In a meeting convened by the Labour Ministry on this question, the major talking was done by the Communications Minister while the Labour Minister was playing the role of a silent spectator without making any effort to suggest some solution to the problem.

The Bangalore strike has brought down the credibility of the Government's Labour Policy. All the public undertaking employees had to observe one day's strike on the 11th March 1981 in protest against the Government's policy.

This together with the Government's decision to modify the Supreme Court judgement through Ordinance in L.I.C. is making a mockery of the very concept of collective bargaining in the country. The Government will not honour any agreement—it will not honour Supreme Court judgement.

This has become the foundation of the Government's labour policy. One can imagine how these developments are gladdening the hearts of the private sector because it has now given them a green signal to dishonour the agreements as well as court awards.

However, the class conscious L.I.C. employees throughout the country have accepted the challenge and started indefinite strike from 2nd April in Protest against the anti-labour policy of the Government.

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The official spokesmen have been saying that the Government of India is not implementing the Bhoothalingam Commission's Report on Wages and Income Policy.

However, the report is being implemented to freeze the wages of the workers. When inflation is increasing at the double digit rate, the working class is experiencing substantial reduction in the standard of living.

Naturally they are agitating to maintain their real wages while the Government's wage policy is virtually trying to impose a cut in the real standard of living of the workers.

When the Government thinks about the National Wage Policy, it mainly considers the so-called disparity within the workers.

The real disparity in our society is between the wages of the workers and the earning of the capitalist class, between the wages of the agricultural workers and the income of the landlords.

The Government does not propose to touch these richer classes. It only wants to hit the wages of the organised workers. However, the official figures show that the real wages of the organised workers have gone down during the last 20 years. The Government again proposes to hit them which will only reduce their real wages much more, if the Government's plans are allowed to be carried out.

The directive issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to keep the D.A. of the public sector undertakings restricted to Rs. 1.30 per point rise is cutting down neutralisation of these workers considerably.

The Labour Ministry in 1979 tried to arrange a dialogue between the trade union representatives and Bureau of Public Enterprises but due

to recalcitrant attitude of the officials of the Bureau the meetings resulted in a failure.

Though the Bangalore struggle has been withdrawn, the discontent among the public sector employees is still there and it may burst again somewhere if prompt steps are not taken to settle the longstanding grievance of public sector employees.

There are several laws in the country which require revision in the light of past experience. The Government is moving at a snail's pace to amend the laws. If they are at all amended, they are made more derogatory.

Take the question of Industrial Dispute, Act. It is heavily loaded against the workers. The machinery to settle the dispute is time consuming and helps the managements. Now the Government is conspiring to bring back the notorious Industrial Relations Bill through amendments to the Industrial Dispute Act. It will further restrict the workers' right to strike. It will impose a restriction on trade union activity under the garb of checking the unfair labour practices by the trade unions.

There are many more retrograde provisions which the Labour Ministry is planning to include in the Industrial Disputes Act which, however, will be strongly opposed by the trade unions. Today all the contract labourers are callously exploited by the unscrupulous contractors. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is not deterrent to check on the malpractices and instead of abolishing the system. The number of contract workers is increasing year by year. Even the Public Sector Managements are passing on more jobs to the contractors. The principal employers are conniving the malpractices because they are also interested in cheap supply of labour.

Since 11th February, 1981 about ten thousand contract workers in Tata Iron and Steel Company have been on

strike demanding regularisation. They were working for several years under the contractors but the TISCO management is not abolishing the contract system under the law. The Bihar Government is feeling helpless before the Tata Management and the Police are fully backing the Tatas. Over 500 workers have been arrested while all the executive committee members of C.I.T.U and A.I.T.U.C. have been suspended by the Tatas. A reign of terror has been let loose on the workers but the Central Government is keeping mum. The contract workers demonstrated before the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha but so far no action has been taken to stop them. What is surprising is that even existing law is not being enforced by the Government. Though the strike is not illegal the Tata management has recruited the black-legs. The Bihar Government characterised it as unfair labour practice but the Tatas are unconcerned about it. The monopoly house is obviously getting encouragement due to the Government's anti-labour policy.

The Government of West Bengal has already regularised the contract workers in the Indian Iron and Steel Industry and about 17,300 workers have been absorbed. Why should similar steps be not taken by the TISCO? It should be kept in mind that as per the tri-partite agreement in the National Joint Committee for Steel Industry the TISCO management is bound by the provision to abolish the contract system. But when the subject was being discussed in the National Joint Committee the Tata management walked out of the meeting and the Tata's trade union men on the Committee also walked out along with the Tata's representatives.

Now coming to the problem of unemployment, unemployment is growing at a very fast rate in the country and the latest figures show that registered unemployment is as high as one crore and 62 lakhs in urban areas alone. The West Bengal Government

has introduced an unemployment relief scheme, though in a limited manner. Why should not a similar scheme be introduced by the Central Government so that the unemployed can get some relief?

Now, coming to the point of recruitment, the Mathew Committee appointed by the Labour Ministry has regarded the registration of residents of the States for ten years as unconstitutional. In Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and in other States persons from the local area can only register. The so-called theory of sons of the soil is being practised in this manner. But despite the unconstitutional character of this provision the Government has not taken any steps to prevent such malpractices.

The Government has failed to implement the unanimous recommendation of the Rath Committee on Consumer Price Index.

The Government instead of taking cooperation of trade unions is going ahead with official committees only to conduct the new family budget surveys for the year 1981. The fraudulent practices in compilation of index are continuing endlessly. All the consultations have been reduced to a farce by this behaviour of the Labour Ministry. Moreover, the Government is trying to keep the consumers price index down since it is not keeping the prices of essential commodities down.

The Government has been systematically using dilatory tactics to determine the representative character of a trade union. All the central trade unions except INTUC have been advocating secret ballot as the method of determining the strength of each organisation. Yet the Government is not taking a firm stand on this question and allowing the INTUC to veto the opinion of all the other organisations. The present system of verification is favouring the INTUC unions since the Government officers are pressurised to give the report in favour of the INTUC Union. It is because of this that the INTUC is not

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in favour of secret ballot and the Government is favouring INTUC unions.

In a recent INTUC conference at Rajasthan, several public sector managements treated INTUC activists as on duty and paid there expenses—TA, DA, etc. I cite here only one example out of several hundreds of such cases. I quote from a circular issued by the Dy. Chief Sales Manager, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Dhanbad. It reads like this:

"Dear Sir,

Re: WBINTUC Annual Conference at Udaipur, Rajasthan.

We enclose herewith copies of the undernoted letters for your kind information and perusal.

1. Letter dated 8th Nov., 80 from Jt. Genl. Secretary WBINTUC to the Chief of Personnel Diven. CLI. Calcutta. "

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Are you aware of the rule that no Member is allowed to read his speech?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is only quoting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With that, please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The letter further says:

"This matter was discussed with Shri Sinha Roy, Dy. Personnel Manager, Coal India Ltd., Calcutta. Shri Alok Shankar Mukherjee of this office has been granted special leave and allowed to attend the conference. He has also been paid advance towards usual TA., DA as admissible . . ."

Due to the Government's decision to accept the membership shown in

the records of Registrar of Trade Unions, several malpractices are raising their heads. The INTUC—Lenin Sarani had a membership of less than 3 lakhs according to the annual returns. When it was known that the Government was to take account of their membership, their membership rose to 10 lakh in one year. This is how the Government is encouraging malpractices in the trade union activities. That is why, they are opposing the system of secret ballot. There must be some check up of membership and secret ballot is the only accepted form of checking up the strength.

The Government is showing special discrimination against CITU. It has no nominee on the ESI Corporation and its Medical Benefit Council. Its nominees are not there on the Provident Fund Boards. There are several such Committees where CITU has been denied position and representation.

Therefore, a proper system of determining the strength must be sorted out. The Government's refusal to accept the principle of secret ballot is delaying the issue.

Now, I come to the condition of the workers in the Coal Mines. The working conditions in coal mines are extremely unsafe and a large number of accidents occur every year. On an average one person dies while more than 4 persons are seriously injured out of 200 workers employed in coal mines every year.

Many instances can be cited, but I have got no time. Apart from these accidents, several coal miners die due to occupational diseases. The Director General of Mines Safety has no staff to inspect every mine even once in two years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the course of your speech, if you do not waste time on details, you will get more time for the important points. I could give even 30 minutes for them, but I cannot give you now

because you have already wasted a lot of time.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: I will try to summarise them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a very good point, but I am not able to allow him more time. Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee is an organisation under the Ministry of Labour. But the valuable service of this organisation is hampered due to shortage of spare parts of life-saving breathing equipments, ambulance and other essentials. The central Coal Mines Rescue Station Committee is facing a lot of handicaps and it is unable to meet its day-to-day expenditure. Most of the Rescue Stations are on the verge of closure. I demand that a detailed inquiry should be made into it and remedial measures to activate these stations should be taken urgently.

Now, I come to the strike in Radha Textile Mill. Over 3,300 workers of the Radha Textile Mill at Rampur in U.P. are now virtually facing starvation. They are on strikes for the last four months. But the management is adamant and is unwilling to concede to their demands for better pay scales etc. Instead of effectively intervening in the dispute and bring about a reasonable settlement, the Government authorities have become a willing tool in the hands of textile barons. The workers are being terrorised and harassed. Striking workers have been arrested and beaten up by the police. Services of many workers have been terminated and now steps are being taken to evict them from the labour colony.

The Central Government is the custodian of most of the labour laws. But it is not raising its finger against the police interference with the trade

union activities of the workers. Out of innumerable such cases, I cite here only one instance of Krishna Kali and Chapar Tea Estates at Goalpara district of Assam . . .

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is the first speaker. He has initiated the debate. Therefore, we cannot be very strict

(Interruptions).

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: where police is terrorising the workers on the whims of the management and I have been telegraphically informed that— may read the telegram, would you kindly allow it? This is the telegram which I received from Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will have to be examined. You can put it here, it will have to be examined.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: It shows how the police terrorisation is going on and how the workers are beaten up.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE (Rajapur): It has been examined by the Telegraph office.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The content of the telegram is that the workers are being beaten up. Their services are being terminated. Even the police is going in the villages...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You at least conclude by six O'Clock.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: This is the face of your labour policy.

Now coming to the question of Provident Fund, the performance of the Department is not free from criticism. The employers of a large number of units and undertakings are not regularly depositing the workers' hard earned money deducted from their wages to the tune of thousands and lakhs of rupees. They are misappro-

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priating the money with impunity but your law is not bold enough to compel them to deposit the entire money.

The workers and their nominees are not getting their claims settled for months and years together.

After years of representations the Provident Fund Authorities had agreed to open a sub-Regional P. F. Office at Siliguri for the benefit of lakhs of workers employed in tea gardens and other undertakings in North Bengal. But even after the lapses of so many years no files have yet been sent to this Sub-Regional Office from Regional Office at Calcutta pertaining to different districts of North Bengal excepting Darjeeling. The Sub-Regional Office was meant for the benefit of the workers of entire North Bengal. But the workers of these districts have been deprived of the benefit.

I request the Labour Minister to look into this specific case so that the sub-Regional Office at Siliguri may function as a fullfledged office and all the files are sent there immediately.

Now I come to Plantation Labour Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak upto 6 O'Clock.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: In your Report 1980-81, you have mentioned about the Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973. But even after 8 years of its introduction the Government have failed to bring it before the Parliament for consideration. Whenever we put question about it, the stereotyped answer comes—"The Bill is likely to come up soon" I have put the question five or six times but the same reply came.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): It has not become clear to us about

which Bill is the hon. Member referring to?

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Plantation Labour Amendment Bill. It was introduced in 1973.

I request that the Minister may clearly state when will this Bill be brought for consideration.

Although there are many other points. I have no time at my disposal. I thank you for the patient hearing.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for more workers' participation in Management] (3).

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100".

[Slow progress of State Governments in regard to Employment Guarantee Scheme] (4).

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to solve the problem of educated unemployed during last three years, with special reference to scientists and engineers] (5).

SHRI VIJYA KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make desired changes in conditions of service of workers engaged in various industries and other sectors in the country.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement the awards and agreements made among workers, employers and the Government strictly, all over the country.] (7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to regularise construction workers in Bokaro and accept their demands.] (8).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to regularise contract workers in Jamshedpur and foil the attempts of ousting them from job.] (9).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take the contract workers of Jamshedpur back on their job.] (10).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide fool-proof safety measures for workers of coal mines, steel factories and other industrial organisations.] (11).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to formulate a national labour policy.] (12).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fix the rate of national wages for Bidi workers.] (13).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to raise the wages of Bidi workers all over the country in view of the rise in prices.] (14).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give equal wages to both, men and women workers, engaged in Bidi making industry.] (15).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fix uniform rate of wages of Rs. 10.50 per thousand for bidi workers throughout the country] (16).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enforce provision of Provident Fund Act in respect of Bidi workers.] (17).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give pension to Bidi workers.] (18).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enforce life insurance scheme for Bidi workers.] (19).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide adequate medical help to Bidi workers suffering from T. B. in Nalanda district and other places in Bihar] (20).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give full amount of dearness allowance to Bidi workers wherever it is due.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give houses to landless Bidi workers or to provide them loans for construction of houses.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate scholarship to Bidi workers and their children.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give arrears of dearness allowance to lakhs of Bidi workers, in the country, particularly those in Nalanda district of Bihar.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get service cards for all Bidi workers throughout the country.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check heavy exploitation of 30 lakh Bidi workers by factory owners throughout the country.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure workers' participation in the management of Bidi industry.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to save the trade union activities from Government repression.] (55)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make sufficient allotment in the Bidi Workers' Welfare fund for medical, housing, scholarships and other benefits to their employees.] (56)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring the agricultural labour under life Insurance Scheme.] (57)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute a State Advisory Committee in Bihar for the better utilisation of Bidi Workers Fund.] (58)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provisions for the pension of all types of workers including Bidi Workers and agricultural labours.] (59)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a hospital building for the Bidi Workers at Bihar Sharif in Nalanda district.] (60)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demand of wage revision of the construction workers of H.S.C.L. of Bhilai, Bokaro, Koraba, Kudremukh and Supa.] (74)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demand for the guarantee of service to the construction workers of all the steel plants in the country, i.e. Bokaro, Bhilai and Jamshedpur.] (75)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the 24 points demand of the construction workers of H.S.C.L. of Bhilai, Bokaro, Koraba, Kudremukh and Supa] (76)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure the construction workers of H.S.C.L. of Bokaro against the threatened retrenchment.] (77)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give protection against retrenchment to the contract labour of TISCO and make them regular.] (78)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper medical facilities, free of cost, to the workers all over the country.] (79)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to frame a National Wage Policy for all the workers of the country.] (80)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the driving out of all the contract workers of Jamshedpur.] (81)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix national wage for 30 lakhs of bidi workers.] (82)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix rupees ten and fifty paise the wage for enrolling one thousand bidis for all the bidi workers of the country.] (83)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Bonus Act in the Bidi industry throughout the country, including Bihar State.] (84)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the State Governments to apply Provident force in bidi industry.] (85)
force in bid industry.] (85)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give equal wages to the women, bidi workers at par with male workers all over the country, including Bihar State.] (86)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give protection to the agricultural workers from the exploitation of the landlords.] (87)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix an all India Minimum Need Based Wage for the agricultural workers.] (88)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for pension on all India basis for the agricultural labour.] (89)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for free medical help to the agricultural labourers at the place of working and also at place of residence.] (90)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give financial help to all the bidi majdoor students and their ward students.] (91)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a full fledged hospital for bidi workers at Bihar Sharif in Nalanda district in Bihar State out of the Welfare Fund.] (92)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give radio sets free of cost to bidi workers in their factories.] (93)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for the security of employment of the agricultural labour.] (94)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for the regularisation of working hours for the agricultural labourers.] (95)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move;

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to check anti-labour policy of industrialists who do not pay the amount of provident fund to their employees] (28)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to make adequate arrangement of medicines, doctors and beds in ESI hospitals] (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to safeguard the trade union rights] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish completely the bonded labour system] (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Need to further strengthen the collective bargaining power of working class] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enact legislation for grant of bonus permanently to workers] (33)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant bonus to workers of bidi and cigar industries] (34)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make adequate safety arrangements in coal mines for workers] (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant 8.33 per cent minimum bonus to all the workers in the country unconditionally] (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check mounting unemployment in the country] (37)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure that Employment exchanges do not indulge in malpractices] (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish contract labour system] (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take action against TISCO at Jamshedpur for violation of the law regarding abolition of contract labour system] (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to avoid reduction in the salary, bonus and other benefits of insurance employees] (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to introduce uniform pay scales for the workers in all the public undertakings] (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enact suitable legislation to ameliorate the lot of agricultural labour] (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural labour] (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement labour laws effectively] (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enact a comprehensive labour law to improve industrial relations] (46)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to follow a pro-labour policy] (47)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to change the pro-monopoly labour policy of Government] (48)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fix need-based pay scales for all workers in accordance with the decisions of 17th Labour Conference] (49)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to follow a uniform labour policy for all workers throughout the country] (50)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant bonus to the employees of universities, colleges, hospitals, AIR, Television and semi-Government undertakings] (51)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to safeguard the right of workers to strike] (52)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set at rest repeated rumour regarding wage freeze] (53)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check discrimination in according recognition to pro-ruling party trade unions and trade unions run by opposition parties] (54)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: (Bangalore South); I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make Industrial Training Institutions to be more job based] (61)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give assistance to unorganised labourers and better wages as per price index] (62)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give proper training to unemployed youth of rural areas to get regular work] (63)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give full relief and alternative work to those who are in the grip of bonded labour] (64)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give better assistance to workers in respect of housing, recreation and cooperative stores] (65)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check effectively the employment of child labour] (66)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to get permanent jobs to those workers who are doing casual labour from a long time in various industries] (67)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to solve the problem of increasing unemployment in the country] (68)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

{ [Failure to introduce in an effective way the employment scheme to benefit the poor unemployed] (69)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to tone up the working of the employment exchanges so as to help to get jobs to the poorer section of the people] (70)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring into effect the scheme of payment of wages on the basis of work done] (71)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make vocational and technical scheme for Craftsmen a success] (72)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper legal assistance to the unorganised labour] (73)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodama): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up a welfare fund and corporation for mill workers on the lines of mica

mines workers welfare fund corporation] (131)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to constitute a Mica Wage Board for fixing remunerative wages for mica workers] (132)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to regularise the services of contract labour who have been working from 5 to 10 years in public sector undertakings] (135)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to fix uniform wage rates for beedi workers throughout the country] (136)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring 5 crore agricultural Labourers under Labour Law and to take steps for their development] (137)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give incentive to the Indian Telecommunication Technicians Union though they adopted the Japanese style of working for 2 hours more than their duty hours instead of going on strike] (138)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to regularise the services of construction workers of H.S.C.L. in Bokaro, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Kulti, Kudremukh, Bhilai and Supa] (139)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide medical facilities to casual workers] (140)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to formulate a national wage policy] (141)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the interests of casual workers being retrenched in TISCO, TELCO and other Companies of Birla Group in the private sector] (142)

श्री मून चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा अहसान मानता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी जो कि हमारे योजना मंत्री जी भी हैं यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है। मैं इस बात के लिए उनका बड़ा शुक्रगुजार हूँ जो वे कहते हैं—

The provisional figure of mandays lost in 1980 was 12.90 million as against 43.87 million in 1979.

यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात आपने कही उसके बाद आपने कह दिया—

The State of West Bengal accounted for maximum time loss of 3.60 million mandays followed by Maharashtra and other States.

लेकिन मैं एक बात अपने श्रम और योजना मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ।

18.00 hrs.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बेकारी एक अभिशाप के रूप में है। हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारी के जो आंकड़े आपके द्वारा बताए गए हैं, वे दो करोड़ हैं। देश में दो करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। योजना मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1 करोड़ 10 लाख लोगों को काम पर लगाया जाएगा। मेरे पास जो फिगर हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इंजीनियर्स बेकार हैं, डाक्टर्स बेकार हैं, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स बेकार हैं, बहुत से एम० बी० बी० एस० और साइंटिस्ट बेकार हैं। ये सारे लोग बेकार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you can Continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to re-assembled tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 7, 1981/Chaitra 17, 1903 (Saka)