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(Seventh Session)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 23, 1979/Vaisakha 3,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Durian Fruit Trees in Tamil Nadu

*824. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the experiments to
introduce and popularise Durian fruit
trees in Tamil Nadu have succeeded;

(b) whether the Union Agriculture
Ministry have any plans to introduce
this fruit tree in other States; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)
Relevant information is being collect-
ed from the Government of Tamil
Nadu and will be placed on the Table
of the Sabha as and when received
from the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: What is
the nutritive value of the fruits and
whether it is a cheap variety of food?
If it is so, will it not be an additional
food to the poor people?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
There is not much interest in this
fruit. Unfortunately, there is not
much interest in this fruit anywhere
in the country. We tried to find out
the position from Tamil Nadu also.
There, the people are not inclined to
take it. This has a disagreeable
flavour. I have seen this fruit and I
have tried to taste it also. But it is
not liked by many people.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Whe-
ther the Government will instruct
the Indian Council of Agricultural
Research to take up the question of
popularising this fruit?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
It is not necessary to popularise such
a fruit because there is no liking for
it in the country.

Licence for Seed Dealers to Check Sale of Spurious Seed

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*825. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of
Maharashtra has suggested to the
Government of India to provide for
licencing of seed dealers under the
Seeds Act 1966 with a view to exer-
cise control over the sale of spurious
seed to the detriment of the interest of
the farmers; and

(b) if so, whether Central Govern-
ment have arrived at any decision
in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)
and (b). A statement is laid on the
Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Seed Certification Board has advised against compulsory registration of seed dealers. The Board was of the view that we had not reached the stage when we could enforce it without interrupting the existing distribution arrangements. The Board felt that the objective to eliminate spurious seeds from the market could be better served by undertaking production of good quality seed in plenty through extension measures instead of by compulsory registration. The Government of India feel that these arguments need serious consideration and a policy of compulsory registration need not be rushed through.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In the statement, the hon. Minister has said that the Central Seed Certification Board has advised against compulsory registration of seed dealers. Seeds are very important and the quality of a crop depends upon the quality of seeds. If the sub-standard seeds are sold to the farmers, they are going to suffer heavy losses. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received complaints of supply of sub-standard seeds from Kolapur and Satara Districts of Maharashtra; if so, the action taken thereof?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are some complaints from some areas that the seeds supplied to the farmers are not of a very high quality. That, of course, is there. Wherever there are complaints, we are trying to look into them and try to find out how they have arisen; we are also trying to take action in some cases.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Have you ascertained the losses due to supply of sub-standard seeds to the farmers. There are some complaints about the supply of sub-standard seeds. In this connection, what are the main cons-

traints for not registering the dealers who are selling the seeds?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not possible to register those persons who sell seeds, because a very large number of people are selling seeds. They are sold in the rural areas also. The registration of seed dealers rather creates a difficulty in the way of providing a good quality of seeds ultimately.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री महाराष्ट्र के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा गया लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के प्रत्येक सुबे में इस प्रकार के खराब बीज दिये जाते हैं और मनमाने ढंग से पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। उन को दो दो सौ और ढाई ढाई सौ रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बीज दिये जाते हैं और ऐसी कई दुकानें हैं और कई लोग हैं जो किसानों को चोट भी करते हैं। खराब बीज दे कर उन को कष्ट में डाल देते हैं और उन से ठगी भी करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ऐसे उपाय करेंगे कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करेंगे जिस से अनधिकृत रूप से जो ऐसा धंधा करते हैं या जो खराब बीज बेचने वाले लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया जा सके। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलग अलग प्रदेशों से इस प्रकार से खराब बीज बेचने की और किसानों को चोट करने की कितनी शिकायतें उन के पास आई हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : We have a Seeds Act, 1966.

मैं हिन्दी में इन के सवाल का जवाब दूंगा। अगर कोई आदमी सीड्स एक्ट का उल्लंघन करता है तो सीड्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत एक्शन लिया जा सकता है, स्टेट ब्वनमेंट उस को प्रोसीक्यूट कर सकती है लेकिन हमारे पास ऐसी कोई एजेन्सी नहीं है कि हम सारे देश में जो इतने सारे सीड्स तैयार किये जाते हैं सिर्फ इस काम को ही देखें। बीज के काम में बहुत से लोग लगे हुए हैं और कहीं पर तो अच्छे क्वालिटी के सीड्स मिल जाते हैं और कहीं पर कम अच्छी क्वालिटी के सीड्स मिलते हैं।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: There have been several complaints of sub-standard seeds or adulterated seeds being sold to the farmers. What arrangement exists with the Government to find out that the outdated seeds whose germination Validity is over are not sold. The provisions of Seeds Act 1966, if they cannot be applied to every dealer, cannot it be made applicable to those

who sell them at the district level at least, so that the source at which seeds are adulterated can be checked in time, if not with every dealer but at least with the main distributor?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Seeds Act applies to all those persons who sell seeds of specified qualities and they have to sell the seed of specified qualities under this Act. If the seed sold is not of specified quality, there are methods of finding that out and checking the seed too. If it is found that he is not selling seed according to specified qualities action can be taken against him. It is provided, first the offender is punished and then if he is a second time offender he is punished more heavily i.e. with imprisonment.

बीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या सरकार कानून बनाएगी ताकि जिनने सोद बेचने वाले हैं उन के ऊपर पाबन्दी लग सके और वे लिख कर दे कि कहाँ से उन्होंने सोद लिया है और इस तारीख को लिया है ताकि यह जो दिक्कत पैदा होनी है कि सोद समय से ज्यादा का हो गया है और उस में पैदा करने की कंपैमेंटी नहीं रह जाती है वह दूर हो सके ? क्या सरकार इस किस्म के क्लब और रेगुलेशन बनाएगी ताकि किसान को सही किस्म का बीज मिल सके, ग्रन्टी वॉरिंटी का मिल सके ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पहले से ही क्लब बना हुआ है। क्लब 17 के नीचे जो गर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है उस में ये चीजें शामिल करनी पड़ती हैं।

Certification tag shall contain the following particulars, viz., the name and address of the certification agency, the kind of variety of the seed, lot number and the other mark of the seed, the name and address of the certified seed producer, the date of issue and certificate of its validity, an appropriate sign to designate the certified seed, an appropriate word denoting classification of the seed, etc.

बीधरी बलबीर सिंह : कोई नहीं करता है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : नहीं करता है तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सकता है।

News Item 'Arab Prince Bags Six Bustards'

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*826. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI
GAMIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Arab Prince bags six bustards' appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 9th March, 1979 and state as to who gave the permission to shoot the prohibited birds in the Saurashtra area to the Arab Prince; and

(b) whether such acts by the visiting Arab country Princes have taken place earlier also and the reason for the inefficiency to control these in unpleasant acts by these Princes and the action proposed to be taken against the staff/officer who allowed such extinction of this rare species of birds, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat the press report of hunting of six bustards by Arab Prince in Saurashtra is not correct.

(b) The Government of India have allowed certain very important persons from the Gulf countries to hunt the lesser bustards on a very restricted scale in the border areas of Rajasthan involving 14 such hunting parties between December 1974 and January 1979. This was done in consideration of India's relations with these countries and in its national interest taking into account the

various bilateral and international matters.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वक्तव्य में बताया गया है कि दिसम्बर 74 से जनवरी 79 तक केवल चौदह जानवर मारे गए हैं जो शिकार किया गया है उस में या चौदह बार शिकार करने की अनुमति बाहर के लोगों को दी गई है यह स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिकार किन किन जगहों में किन किन राज्यों में किया गया है और कौन कौन जानवरों का शिकार किया गया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से शिकार करने की अनुमति क्या और लोगों को भी दी गई है ? जो चोरी छिपे शिकार करते हैं क्या उस प्रकार के कोई मामले आपकी पकड़ में आए हैं और आए हैं तो कितने और उन में आपने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो जवाब दिया है उसमें बहुत ठीक ढंग से लिखा गया है कि :

The Government of India have allowed certain very important persons from the Gulf countries to hunt the lesser bustards on a very restricted scale in the border areas of Rajasthan involving 14 such hunting parties, not 14 birds but hunting parties, between December 1974 and January 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the total number of birds that were shot?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not possible to find out what is the total number of birds that they shoot because there are various types of birds that they shoot. Sometimes they shoot partridges, sometimes other birds and animals that are there. It is not possible to find out what is the total number of birds, but I have names of the parties which were allowed. That information is with me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा प्रश्न कीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर तो पहले आना चाहिये । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण लोगों को शिकार की अनुमति दी गई । मैंने यह जानना चाहता है कि जब आप इस प्रकार की अनुमति देते हैं तो क्या कोई सीमा लगाते हैं कि इससे जानवरों या पक्षियों का आप

शिकार कर सकते हैं और साथ ही साथ यह भी प्रतिबन्ध आप लगाते हैं कि इन इन जानवरों या पक्षियों का आप शिकार कर सकते हैं और इन इन का नहीं कर सकते हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता था कि इन लोगों ने किन किन जानवरों का शिकार किया और कितनी संख्या में किया ? साथ ही इनको कितनी देर तक शिकार करना चाहिये था और कितनी देर इन्होंने शिकार किया ?

MR. SPEAKER: About other animals, he cannot answer.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जब किसी को इजाजत दी जाती है तो प्रोहिबिटेड जानवर या पक्षी हैं जिन को मारा नहीं जा सकता है उनको बता दिया जाता है कि इनका आप शिकार नहीं करेंगे । दूसरों का वे कर सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे दूसरा सवाल पूछने दीजिये । अभी वो मैंने पहले सवाल को रिपोट किया है क्योंकि उसका जवाब ठीक नहीं आया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a single day when your question is answered?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने कहा है कि विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिकार की अनुमति दी जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने देश हैं जिनके साथ आपने सम्बन्धों और उनके हितों को ध्यान में रख कर उन्हें शिकार करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ? और क्या शिकार करना ही अच्छे सम्बन्धों की कसौटी है ? और अगर उन्हें शिकार करने की अनुमति नहीं देंगे तो क्या सम्बन्ध बिगड़ेंगे ? ऐसे कौन से देश हैं उनकी जानकारी हमें दी जाय ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 14 पार्टियां जो देशों की बतायी गयी हैं इनमें अबूघाबी है यू.ए.ई. है.....

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether it is a bilateral agreement.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not a bilateral agreement. It is just a concession given to them.

श्री छोटुभाई गामित : कई जिनों पहले गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र एरिया में शरब के गहूआदों ने आ कर सोराष्ट्र के पक्षियों का शिकार किया था । उसके बारे में गुजरात के अखबारों में खबर निकली थी और टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में खबर निकली थी । और इस खबर के बाद गुजरात सरकार के वन विभाग अधिकारी ने इस खबर का खंडन किया है । मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब हमें दिया है यहाँ पर उसमें बताया गया

है कि कुछ सीमित संख्या में शिकार करने के लिये अनुमति दी गई है। तो गुजरात सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया था जो गुजरात के प्रखबारों में छपा है कि उन्होंने शिकार नहीं किया है, ऐसा बताया गया है। और यहां पर कहा गया है कि उन्होंने शिकार किया है। तो गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र एरिया में साहूजादों ने कितन-कितन स्थानों पर कौन-कौन से पक्षियों और पशुओं का शिकार किया? और जो शिकार किया क्या गुजरात सरकार को उनके बारे में खबर दी थी कि नहीं?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो हमें सूचना मिली है उसके मुताबिक एक श्री जयदीप सिंह हैं गुजरात में जो कि एम०एल०ए० हैं बैरिया के, उनका बयान इस बारे में लिया गया। गुजरात सरकार ने उसके आधार पर कहा है। उन्होंने बताया कि

"Prince Fahad Bin Mohammed of Saudi Arabia accompanied with a retinue of three attendants and two falcons, had visited Baria from Bombay as his personal guests."

यह उन्होंने बताया 3 मार्च, 1979 को, उनके पास वह कुछ एक, दो दिन थे। ऐसे तो श्री जयदीप सिंह जी ने उनको यह लिखा है कि जैनावर क्षेत्र में जो सुन्दरनगर जिले में हैं 4 मार्च को वहां ले गये और 5 मार्च को स्माल हंटिंग कैम्प का डेमान्स्टेशन जयदीप सिंह ने किया जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि हमने उनको यह डेमान्स्टेशन दिया। लेकिन जो बाहर के इनके मेहमान आये हुए थे उन्होंने कोई शिकार नहीं मारा। हमने कुछ पैट्रिजेंस तीतर, सैडगूज और खरगोश मारे, जिसका साइसेंस जयदीप सिंह जी के पास है। और उन्होंने कोई शिकार खुद नहीं किया।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Under the provisions of the Wild Life Protection Act, shooting of rare birds and species is totally banned. And the Godawan, the greater Indian Bustard is one of the rarest birds in the world. It is on the verge of extinction. Now about this report that came out in the papers about the Bustard, there is a confusion because the lesser Indian Bustard, the Tilor, is a migratory bird that comes from the Soviet Union whereas the Godawan, which is the greater Indian Bustard, is one of the rarest birds in the world. When this report came out, the Government did not clearly specify whether any Godawan had been killed or not or whether they had been permitted to hunt for the Tilor. They hunt there with the hawks and the falcons. Now, what is the assurance that the Godawan is not killed?

We are not questioning the need for maintaining good international relations if you have got to give something. But you must ensure that the Godawan is not killed because that is one of the rarest birds in the world and conservationists all over the world are greatly horrified at this. Will the Minister kindly clarify this position.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, this great Indian Bustard is actually a rare bird and nobody is allowed to kill that bird with falcon or by gun. So, there has been no report. We have been enquiring from the governments, there have been no reports that any great Indian Bustard was killed by any of these guests who were there.

श्री मन्सुख प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर आपने पाबन्दी लगाई तो उस पाबन्दी की शकल क्या थी और वह पाबन्दी लोगों ने मानी इसके लिये आपने क्या प्रीकोशन्स या सावधानी बरती, या उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई तो उसकी जानकारी आपको मिली या नहीं मिली?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने तो पहले ही जवाब दिया है कि श्री जयदीप सिंह जी खुद उनके साथ थे, उनके सामने ही जो कुछ हुआ वह हुआ, जयदीप सिंह जी ने खुद ही अपने आप शिकार खेलकर दिखाया। जो वहां से आये थे, उन्होंने शिकार खेला नहीं, ऐसी इतिला हमको मिली है। उनका बयान रिकार्ड किया गया है। दूसरी भी जो इतिला है उसके मुताबिक बाहर के जो गैस्ट आये थे, उनको बताया गया था कि ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड पर पाबन्दी है, इसका शिकार नहीं करना है और हमारे पास कोई इतिला नहीं है कि एक भी ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड वहां मारा गया।

Purseseines Fishing Boats in Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep

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*827. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of marine products from Karnataka is likely to be all time high during the current

year and a record level of Rs. 2 crores was achieved:

(b) if so, whether this was possible only with the introduction of purse-seines fishing boats over the last two years and also by introducing some employment promotion programmes by the State Government for the fishermen;

(c) whether the Central Government have requested the other States like Kerala, Union Territory of Lakshadweep and others to follow this pattern for the benefit and encouragement of fishermen in these States; and

(d) if so, whether any financial assistance will also be offered to the Table of the Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The export of marine products from Mangalore in Karnataka was of the value of Rs. 10.85 crores in 1978 against an all time high level of Rs. 11.69 crores achieved in 1977.

(b) The impact of purse-seine fishing on exports was only marginal. Small trawlers which were introduced under the normal plan and under 'Employment Promotion Programme' have been mainly responsible for attaining the present level of exports.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has been encouraging all the maritime States to develop diversified fishing, particularly purse-seining. The State Fisheries Corporations of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka have been provided 100 per cent Central assistance for introducing diversified fishing on a pilot scale. There is no proposal to introduce purse-seines in Lakshadweep, as the present emphasis is more on pole and line fishing.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED. Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the statement given by the hon. Minister, it is clear that it is not because of the purse-seining fishing that the enhancement of catching has been done, but on account of the small trawlers. Sir, you come from Mangalore, and you know, from Palpey, Monawar as well as from Mangalore port the purse-seining vessels, that is, bigger vessels, on account of the low tide and the silting that takes place cannot very often go according to their convenience. The coordination between the Harbour Improvement and the Fishing Departments is lacking. It is not because of the purse-seining vessels, but on account of these things that the catch could not be improved.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, coming to the question proper, this scheme has been introduced under the Employment Promotion Programme. The hon. Minister said that 100 per cent assistance is given from the Centre. I want to know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the amount that has been earmarked or given to Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep under this programme since a lot of educated people are also now drawn to this.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the amounts are: For Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation, Rs. 60 lakhs; for Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Rs. 43,95,000; for Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation, Rs. 1,09,52,000; for Kerala Fisheries Development Corporation, Rs. 65,50,000; and for Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, Rs. 42,12,000.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For West Bengal?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, before putting the second Supplementary, I want to know whether the Government is going to have some coordination between the Harbour Department and Fishing Department so that purse-seining vessels can go very often.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your second Supplementary.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: No, Sir. That is part of my first question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This scheme is going to the States. It is not with the Centre any more.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: My second supplementary is, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement that the policy of the States is to develop diversified fishing. It is strange that where there is no facility, purse-seining vessels are made available and where there are facilities, purse-seining vessels are not made available. I have asked about Lakshadweep. He has said in his statement that more emphasis is now being given on pole and line fishing. As you know, it is the traditional and conventional type of fishing.

MR. SPEAKER: I know about fish, but not about fishing.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Why is it that purse-seine type of fishing is not going to be made applicable to Lakshadweep? Is it on account of lack of knowledge or is it because facilities are not available there? Since purse-seine type of fishing is done in and around our waters by Taiwanese and Japanese vessels, why is it that this type of fishing is not going to be made applicable in and around Lakshadweep?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The information which has been supplied to me is that in Lakshadweep area mostly skip jack and tuna are

available, for which pole and line is the best method of catching so far. This is the information supplied to me. I am not an expert. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not exchange ideas now.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: He has not mentioned the amount earmarked for Lakshadweep.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the amount that is earmarked for Lakshadweep?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Earlier, no amount was allocated for Lakshadweep for that type.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: According to the answer given, there is a fall in marine production. (Interruptions) There are two reasons for that viz., the over-exploitation to a certain extent and the reckless operation of these new entrants who are guided by short-term benefits. They are not allowing even the popular fish like 'Prawns' to grow and they are fishing even during breeding season. In the Western countries, fishing during breeding season is prohibited. Further stringent punishment is awarded to those who do that. Again, because of shortage of diesel, diesel is not available for fishing boats. I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to ban fishing during breeding season and impose stringent punishment on those who do fishing during breeding season. I would also like to know whether the Government is going to make diesel available for the fishing boats.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Many questions have been huddled into one.

MR. SPEAKER: Only two questions.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

So far as the over-exploitation is concerned, there is no over-exploitation and we have a very long shore and still we have to exploit it. We do not know what are the resources. We are trying to find that out by making surveys. There is some over exploitation of shrimp and that is why we are introducing diversified fishing so that there may not be too much emphasis on shrimp because that is exploited for exports only. We have introduced purse-seining because the type of fish which is caught by purse-seining is used in the country itself. Regarding diesel, I would not be able to say whether we can supply diesel. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In reply to part (b) of the question, it has been stated that small rawlers which were introduced under the normal plan and under 'Employment Promotion Programme' have been mainly responsible for attaining the present level of exports which is higher. I would like to know in this context whether before allowing the trawlers to go into operation in the areas, which had been the monopoly of and traditionally belonging to the country-boat owners and catamaran owners, the fishermen have been completely put out of gear, and whether the Ministry is going to take positive steps to protect the fishermen who have been enjoying fishing rights in certain areas traditionally and through generations.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The word 'rawler' has been wrongly used here. These are small mechanised boats which are very large in number—about 1400 mechanised boats on the coast of Karnataka. This refers to these boats and not to big trawlers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But they are trawling with chains and big boats. They are destroying the breeding. (Interruptions).

राजिब शाह महाराज की स्मृति में स्मारक डाक टिकट का निकास किया जाना

*829. श्रीमती सुनाल मोरे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजिब शाह महाराज की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए उन्हें कोई आपन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शाह छत्रपति के सम्मान में एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी कर दिया जायेगा । और एक मई 1979 को जारी कर दिया जाएगा ।

श्रीमती सुनाल मोरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर के अन्त में जोड़ दिया है कि 1 मई 1979 को जारी कर दिया जाएगा, उस के लिए बहुत ही धन्यवाद ।

New and Big Telephone Exchanges in Big Cities

*830. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) why new and big telephone exchanges are being installed in big cities of the country;

(b) why smaller districts are being ignored in getting better telephone exchanges and facilities; and

(c) the overall policy of the Government in respect of providing telephone facilities in smaller towns and remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) New exchanges in big cities have to be provided when capacity of existing exchanges is insufficient to meet the demand. The equipped capacity of the exchanges has to be

related to the public demand for telephone connections.

(b) Smaller places are not being ignored in provision of telephone facilities and waiting times for new telephone connections are by and large much shorter than in major cities. However, the progressive spread of automatic and S.T.D. facilities to the thousands of small towns and villages will take time and investment.

(c) Government have decided to lay special emphasis on providing telephone facilities in the smaller towns, rural and tribal areas of the country. Existing exchanges are being expanded so as to provide new telephone connections more or less on demand by the end of the current sixth Plan period. The financial criteria for opening long distance public call offices in rural and tribal areas have been greatly liberalised and higher targets have been set. A start will be made through the sanctioned domestic satellite project to provide telecommunication facilities to very remote areas.

श्री सुरेश बिक्रम : मंत्री जी ने सदन में बताया है "Smaller places are not being ignored..."

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या छोटे छोटे कस्बों के लिए जिनकी ढाई हजार की आबादी है, चालू वित्त वर्ष में कोई विशेष योजना टेलीफोन देने की बनायी है, यदि बनायी है तो वह योजना क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) : जी हाँ । एक वर्ष में जिन छोटे-छोटे स्थानों में 35,163 टेलीफोन की जरूरत थी, हम ने वहाँ पर नये साल में दुगने अर्थात् 66,817 टेलीफोन दिये हैं । इस प्रकार जो हमारा लक्ष्य था उस से हम ने दुगने टेलीफोन छोटे-छोटे स्थानों पर दिये हैं । छोटे छोटे स्थानों पर हम बड़े स्थानों की बजाय ज्यादा टेलीफोन दे रहे हैं ।

श्री सुरेश बिक्रम : इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ लेकिन एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहाँपुर एक जिला है उसका पोस्टल डिविजन बदायूँ में है । जबकि आजादी की लड़ाई में वहाँ के श्री भगवानकाउल्ला खाँ, पंडित रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल और ठाकुर रोजनसिंह जी गद्दीबगढ़ थे । उस के बाद वहाँ के लोगों को परमवीर चक्र भी प्राप्त हुआ । इसलिये मैं जानकारी प्राप्त करना

चाहता हूँ कि शाहजहाँपुर का पोस्टल डिविजन जो कि बदायूँ में है उसको शाहजहाँपुर में लाने की कृपा करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : यह सवाल तो इस से उठता नहीं है । परन्तु अगर आवश्यक होगा तो जरूर करेंगे ।

श्री कबेरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है, उसमें यह कहा है—

The financial criteria for opening long distance public call offices in rural and tribal areas have been greatly liberalised and higher targets have been set.

आप ने यह कहा है कि ट्राइबल एरियाज में भी आप दे रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने पिछले दो वर्षों में ट्राइबल एरियाज में कितने टेलीफोन और पब्लिक काल दिये हैं और अगले दो वर्षों में कितने देने वाले हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में आपने एक्सचेंज तो लगाये, बहुत टेलीफोन भी दिये, उस के लिए आपका धन्यवाद, लेकिन जो टेलीफोन सर्विस है वह जो डिटोरियेट हो रही है उस के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में से यह सवाल तो उठता नहीं है । आप कहें तो मैं जबाब दे सकता हूँ, जबाब बहुत लम्बा है । अभी तक जो हमने ट्राइबल एरियाज को टेलीफोन दिये हैं 'वैस एरियाज से दुगने टेलीफोन ट्राइबल एरियाज को दिये हैं । फिगर्स आप कहेंगे तो मैं टेबिल पर रख सकता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: In some cases, I feel that the Government is paying huge rent and the arrears come to lakh of rupees in a year. After the agreement for rent expires, the Government does not vacate the premises. I hope the Government will vacate the premises after the expiry of the agreement. Otherwise, public will lose confidence in the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of this question.

श्री लखी बरुजरा : मान्यवर स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपसे जरिये से मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आप छोटी छोटी जगहों पर टेलीफोन

दे रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में शामली, कांघला, घानाभावन आदि कस्बों में टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं लेकिन सुबह से शाम तक कोई टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता है। इन कस्बों की आबादी 25-25 हजार से ज्यादा की होगी। घरजेंट टेलीफोन भी मिलाइये तो भी सुबह से शाम तक नहीं मिलता है, कोई रिस्पॉन्स नहीं मिलता है। फिर ऐसे टेलीफोनों का क्या फायदा है? मेरे इलाके में 6-7 जगहों ऐसी हैं जिनकी 25-25 हजार की आबादी है लेकिन टेलीफोन नहीं मिलते हैं और कोई उन्हें चेक करने भी नहीं आता है। इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Your grievance is all right, but this does not arise out of this question.

Invigilation at Delhi Board Practical Examinations

*832. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has faced 'Shortage' of invigilators for the Board practical examinations of Class X and XII as the Delhi School Teachers have been 'boycotting' the examinations since 21st March, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) As per information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education, there was shortage of examiners for holding practical examinations of the Board. Accordingly the number of centres for practical examinations was reduced and the arrangements for running them were duly made in consultation with Delhi Administration.

(b) Strike by Delhi Teachers.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, not only Delhi but the whole country knows about the state of the teachers.

It has disturbed not only the normal life of Delhi but also the students and the parents. After all, what is their demand? Their demand was to boycott the examinations and start agitation for the withdrawal of the Bill. What steps the Government are taking to redress their grievances: The teachers are the lowest paid. We all talk high of them. They are the engineers of human life; they are the moulders of the young generation. In spite of all this, we are imposing a lot of restrictions on them. What steps have been taken by the Government to avert the strike, whether teachers' demands are fulfilled; if so, to what extent?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The strike continued for a number of days and the striking teachers approached me through their association; and at my request, they have called off their strike. There is no strike going on. It is not correct to say that there is one demand. There are 10 demands and the matter is being looked into.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: As I said earlier, not only a lot of inconveniences was caused to the students and the parents, but a large number of teachers were put into jail. They were harassed; their families were also harassed. A vindictive attitude has been taken against them. May I know whether the Government is going to conduct an inquiry into the atrocities and harassment caused to the teachers; and whether the Government is giving a categorical assurance that there will be no harassment, victimization and vindictive attitude, as far as teachers are concerned.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The question does not arise from this question.

There is no question of victimisation. That assurance has already been given.

Machinery for Flood Forecasting System

*834. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to set up a machinery for flood forecasting system as a sort of early warning system;

(b) whether all modalities for the same have been formulated; and

(c) if so, when it is going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Statement

(a) to (c). Flood Forecasting was initiated in the country in 1959 when the facility was established by the Central Government on Yamuna river for Delhi. This facility is being gradually extended to cover areas mostly in the inter-State basis in the Country. By the end of the fourth Plan, seven flood forecasting centres had been established by the Central Government at Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Surat, Jalpaiguri, Bhubaneswar and Gauhati for issue of forecasts on Ganga and its tributaries, Narmada, Tapi, Teesta, Coastal rivers of Orissa and Brahmaputra and its tributaries. This was further extended when five more centres were set up at Dibrugarh, Asansol, Jhansi, Hyderabad and Gandhinagar. At present, forecasts are being issued from over 50 control rooms. Some state Governments have also set up such centres for rivers flowing entirely within the State itself.

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: The statement laid on the table of the House in reply to my question is:

"By the end of the Fourth Plan, seven flood forecasting centres had been established by the Central Government at Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Surat, Jalpaiguri, Bhubaneswar and Gauhati for issue of forecasts on Ganga and its tributaries."

It is a known fact that there has been heavy flood and loss of human life and devastation of property and crop in most of the States during 1978-79. The worst affected areas were Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi in the recent past. The total damage during the year was of the order of Rs. 1091 Crores. In view of this fact I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what benefit was obtained from the forecasting centres of these areas during 1978-79?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

In all 7385 forecasts were issued during 1978 monsoon period—i.e. during the floods. Advantage of these forecasts were taken in some places, because it was known in some places from 24 to 72 hours earlier.

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any advance plan assistance has been allotted to States during 1978-79 and details thereof?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Advance Plan assistance was given to the States which were affected by floods. That runs into hundreds of crores. That is not the question. So, I would not be able to answer in detail. But for purposes of this flood forecasting Rs. 1,17,00,000 was the proposed outlay for 1979-80 and during the Plan provision of Rs. 9 crores has been made from 1978 to 1983.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: When Dr. K. L. Rao was the Minister of Irrigation, in reply to the debate on flood situation he gave an assurance on the floor of this House that in coastal areas like West Bengal, Oris-

sa, Andhra and others where the floods are accompanied by cyclone (he made a categorical assurance here), cyclone warning centres will be set up at Konada, Orissa, Andhra areas. But so far nothing has been done. I want to know from the Government, what happened to the assurance and whether the Government is going to take expeditious steps for setting up cyclone warning centres in those areas?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This question does not relate to the present question. But I know cyclone warning centres have been set up at many places.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I know in my own constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not relate to your constituency.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: The floods in these areas are always accompanied by cyclone. I do not know how the Minister of Irrigation say so. He should not say so.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I will be able to collect information for all the centres. If the Member wants, I will supply the information.

MR. SPEAKER: He may give notice.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The facility of giving advance warning has been going on, as the Minister himself has said, for the last 20 years now. It is true that Government have been able to extend this facility of giving advance warning, as much in advance as possible, to a large number of areas covering most of the important rivers of the country. May I know whether Government is giving some kind of top priority to this matter in view of the fact that many of our rivers, mighty as they are, are causing all kinds of damages and disturbances? Secondly, may I know, as I find in the answer given in the statement in the end, some

Sates have set up such centres which are those State Governments, which have set up those centres and in what respects those centres give additional useful information to the people in the affected areas?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The importance of this problem is evident from the fact that three circles had been set up. Under those three circles a large number of divisions with headquarters at almost all the district headquarters had been set up and 50 control rooms had also been set up. In the last monsoon, 115 existing forecasting points were set up from which forecasts were being made. Some State Governments have also set up some centres like this for their own rivers.

MR. SPEAKER: What are those States?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I am not in a position to name all the States but some States have set up such centres.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the statement that has been laid on the Table, it is said that the flood forecasting system has been introduced in various States. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that as Mr. Samar Guha pointed out, the coastal areas are vulnerable to devastating flood? Three years back, Andhra Pradesh suffered the worst cyclone. In Hyderabad, this system has been introduced. May I request the Minister to see that such a system is established at Vijayawada because that area is vulnerable to more floods? The people will be benefited if such a system is established there.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For both Krishna and Godavari rivers, the station is at Hyderabad and

from Hyderabad, the flood warning can easily be given. It is not necessary to have the stations at the locations.

श्री राम लेखक हजारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ की पूर्व सूचना देने के लिए जो स्टेशन हैं उनका पिछले कई वर्षों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि जब बाढ़ से नुकसान हो जाता है या साइक्लोन से नुकसान हो जाता है तब उसके बाद एनाउन्समेंट किया जाता है जबकि उन्हें बाढ़ आने से पूर्व ही सूचना देनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि पूना का जो वाटर रिजर्व इंस्टीट्यूट है उसकी भी जो मदद और सहयोग लेना चाहिए वह भी नहीं लिया जा रहा है जबकि दूसरे कन्ट्री वाले उसकी मदद ले रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन स्टेशनों को सक्षम बनाने के लिए और बाढ़ से हर साल जो करोड़ों रुपए की क्षति होती है उसको रोकने के लिए वाटर रिजर्व इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना की मदद लेकर आप कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : फ्लड बार्निंग 24 से 72 घंटे पहले दी जाती है, ऐसा नहीं है कि फ्लड आने के बाद दी जाती है। जैसा मैंने पहले प्रश्न किया है, बाढ़ से क्षति तो एडवांस कन्ट्री में भी हो रही है। आपने मुना होगा अमरीका में मिशिगो में बाढ़ से 600 मिलियन डालर्स का नुकसान हुआ था और दूसरे इलाके भी अफेक्टेड हो रहे हैं।

पूना में जो इंस्टीट्यूट है उससे जो कुछ भी फायदा हम लेना चाहते हैं वह ले रहे हैं लेकिन फोरकास्टिंग के लिए उसका कोई फायदा हम नहीं ले सकते हैं।

Regional Centre of NCERT in Andhra Pradesh

*835. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NALDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Education of Andhra Pradesh State has written to the Government to establish a regional centre of NCERT in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No such letter appears to have been received in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: shall write to our Government to send a copy of this to the Minister.

All the Members of Andhra Pradesh request the Minister to establish a centre of NCERT in Andhra Pradesh. Will he consider our request?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already personally explained the position to the hon. Member. The whole functioning of the NCERT is under review. We have made over this matter to the Administrative Staff College of India. After we consider the whole aspect, then we shall consider the request of the hon. Member.

आसाम तथा उसके पड़ोसी राज्यों में गेहूँ के मूल्य में
वृद्धि

*838. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम तथा उसके पड़ोसी राज्यों में गेहूँ की कमी के कारण उसके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों को कम करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि आसाम तथा उसके पड़ोसी राज्यों के लोगों को कम मूल्यों पर गेहूँ उपलब्ध हो सके ; और

(ग) सरकार के पास गेहूँ का भारी स्टॉक होने के बावजूद देश में कुछ लोगों के लिए गेहूँ की कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) Owing to bottlenecks in the rail transport during the past few month, there have been some difficulties in moving adequate stocks in Assam and the neighbouring States. Excepting the Government of Arunachal Pradesh

which has reported an increase in the open market price of wheat, no other Government in that region have reported increase in the price of wheat. However, Government are trying their best to speed up the movement of foodgrains to these states. Road movement beyond New Bogaigoan is being organised so that the trans-shipment facilities available there are augmented and more stocks could move in these States.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उन प्रदेशीय सरकारों के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार से गेहूँ मांगा गया है। यदि मांगा गया है तो कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ मांगा गया है और क्या वह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भेजा गया है या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री बामु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, जितनी मात्रा में वहां गेहूँ या दूसरा भनाज पहुंचना चाहिए या वह पछने दो तीन महीनों से नहीं पहुंच रहा है और इसका कारण यह है कि मुंब में तो बाढ़ आई जिससे रेलों का भ्राना-जाना डिस्लूट हो गया। फिर बिहार में काफी दिनों तक उपद्रव चमते रहे जिसमें रेलों के डिब्बों का वहां से पास होना कठिन था और उसके बाद रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने तरह तरह के आन्दोलन किये, हड़ताल की और गैन्गो ट्रिफिकल् एडोप्ट की।

श्री हुकाम चन्द कलबाय : कितना मांगा गया था।

श्री छीर लिंगाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : वहां 70 हजार टन की जरूरत थी और उसमें कुछ कमी हो गई लेकिन उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हम लोगों ने कदम उठाए हैं और उम्मीद यह है कि वह कमी पूरी हो जाएगी और पूरा भनाज वहां पहुंचेगा।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि देश के उन क्षेत्रों में जहां गेहूँ का उत्पादन कम होता है भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कमी न हो और वर्ष भर वहां की जनता की सस्ते मूल्यों पर गेहूँ उपलब्ध हो सके इसके लिए सरकार भविष्य में क्या योजना बना रही है और किस तरह से गेहूँ भविष्य को वहां की जनता को सुचारु रूप से उपलब्ध कराएगी?

श्री बामु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, इन सारी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी गल्ला पहुंच जाएगा इस का आश्वासन दे रहे हैं। कोई कमी नहीं पड़ी है क्योंकि पहले का स्टॉक था अब हमारा रिजर्व कम हो गया है और उसको पूरा करने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं। रेलवे ने भी अपने प्रसादन को चुस्त किया है और अब वहां डिब्बे भी पहुंच रहे हैं इस के प्रतिरिक्त हम ने एक 10 सी० गार्ड के द्वारा ट्रक से काफी माल न्यू बोगाई गांव से उठा कर आसाम में पहुंचाने की बात की है। भविष्य की बात ऐसी है कि हम हमेशा इस के लिए सतर्क रहते हैं लेकिन कब बाढ़ आ जाएगी या कब और मुसीबत आ जाएगी यह कहा नहीं जा सकता और जब ऐसा होगा तब देखा जाएगा

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय अब गेहूँ काटने का समय है और गेहूँ कट कर किसानों के पास तैयार है और वह उसको बेचने के लिए तैयार है। बिहार में सरकार ने गेहूँ की कीमत 115 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय की है लेकिन बिहार में गेहूँ को...

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to Assam.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : लेकिन बिहार में गेहूँ के दाम 70, 80 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गये हैं जबकि किसानों को लगभग डेढ़ सौ रुपये एक क्विंटल गेहूँ पैदा करने में खर्च करना पड़ता है। जो सरकार ने सपोटे प्राइस तय की है, उस पर गेहूँ लेने के लिए बिहार में कोई तयार नहीं है और इससे किसानों को जबर्दस्त घाटा हो रहा है। मैं आप के जरिये सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है जिससे जो सपोटे प्राइस गेहूँ की सरकार ने घोषित की है, उससे कम में उन का गेहूँ न बिके? इसके लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही सरकार करने जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, the Government has been mentioning about these bottlenecks. What is happening really is that the bottlenecks are always there and presently when the wheat stocks are almost overflowing throughout the country, there is no wheat in Assam. That is the report I am getting recently I am receiving dozens of telegrams and in spite of the Minister replying to

me that he is doing something about it, it is still not done. Will the Minister pull up the Food Corporation and ask them to really supply the wheat to the areas and construct godowns and other things so that things are really available there? Now, practically every mill is getting closed because of non-supply of wheat.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have said that the Railways have tightened up their administration: now wagons are arriving there. But we are not depending only on the Railways: we have organised road transport also, and very soon the situation will improve.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: We have every sympathy with the Minister that, because of some difficulties, he was not able to reach wheat to Assam. But, the Steel authorities are carrying all the steel to the State capitals. Likewise, whatever mode of transport can be arranged should be availed of. They are facing difficulty over Farakka also: they do not allow wagons to pass. Also to enable transshipment, there is also the problem broad-gauge and metre gauge. So, will the Minister follow the same policy as in steel and carry, at State expenditure of FCI's expenditure, all the wheat that is required for the north-eastern area to the FCI godowns by road transport, rail transport or any other transport?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Action has already been taken. The FCI will meet the additional cost.

अशोक मेहता समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर
राज्य सरकारों के विचार

*842. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज पर अशोक मेहता समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) कितने राज्यों ने तीन स्तरीय व्यवस्था का विकल्प दिया है और कितने राज्यों ने खंड पंचायतों का ;

(ग) कितने राज्य दलगत आधार पर पंचायती चुनाव चाहते हैं और कितने राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है ।

(घ) कितने राज्य चाहते हैं कि ग्राम की ओर उन्हें सौंप दिये जायें जैसा कि प्रतिवेदन में सुझाव दिया गया है । और

(ङ) कितने राज्य इस बात को मानते हैं कि प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तरदायित्व एवं शक्तियां उनको सौंपी जायें ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) So far nine States and two Union Territories have sent their comments on the Ashok Mehta Committee Report on Panchayati Raj Institutions, which broadly indicate that the Report has not been accepted in to by them.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(b) According to the comments received so far, six States and one Union Territory are in favour of continuing the existing three system.

In all 8 States and Union Territories have opted for block panchayats.

(c) According to comments received so far, two States are in favour of elections to all the tiers of Panchayati Raj bodies on party basis. One State is in its favour in regard to elections to Zila Parishad only. Four States and One Union Territory are opposed to elections on party basis. Two States and One Union Territory have offered no comments.

(d) The replies received till date show that four States and One Union Territory favour the sources of income being entrusted to Panchayati Raj bodies.

(e) As revealed by the comments received so far, four States accept that responsibilities and powers as recommended in the Report should be transferred to Panchayati Raj bodies.

डा० रामजी सिंह : पंचायत परिषद् पंचायतों की एक बड़ी संस्था है। ग्रामीण मेहता समिति की जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हुई है उससे उनका कुछ मत विभिन्न है। क्या सरकार इस संबंध में पंचायत परिषद् से विचार विमर्श करके समाधान निकालने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पंचायत परिषद् के विचार भी हमें प्राप्त हुए हैं। हम राज्य सरकारों से भी विचार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अभी तक केवल नौ दस राज्यों ने ही अपने विचार लिख कर भेजे हैं। जब सभी राज्य सरकारों के आ जायेंगे उसके बाद ही सरकार अपना मत बना सकेगी।

डा० रामजी सिंह : पंचायत परिषद् का जो वार्षिक अधिवेशन हुआ था उसमें पंचायतों का जो बुनियादी सिद्धान्त है उसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाने का प्रयास किया गया था और वह भी उसने कहा था कि ग्राम पंचायत का यूनित क्या हो इसके सम्बन्ध में पंचायत परिषद् के कुछ अपने विचार हैं। पंचायत परिषद् की कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है और ग्रामीण मेहता कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है इन दोनों में जो बुनियादी फर्क है इसको देखते हुए अगर सरकार मेहता कमेटी की संस्तुति को स्वीकार कर लेती है तो पंचायतों का जो स्वाभाविक स्वरूप है क्या वह उससे नष्ट नहीं हो जाता है ? अगर यह स्वाभाविक स्वरूप नष्ट हो जाता है तो उसको प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए सरकार कुछ उपाय करेगी क्योंकि पंचायत परिषद् के विचार में ग्रामीण मेहता कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है वह पंचायतों की अन्तरात्मा पर कुटाराघात करती है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं दो बातें स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पहली यह है कि सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है। दूसरी यह है कि पंचायत परिषद् के विचारों से हम अवगत हैं। साथ ही जिन राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं उनमें से अधिकांश गांवों को ही पंचायती इकाई के रूप में मानने के पक्ष में हैं, उनके पक्ष में ही उन्होंने अपना मत दिया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पौधे उगाने के लिये
पात्र सिंचाई पद्धति

*828. श्री इयाराम शास्त्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में सब्जियाँ और पौधों की खेती के लिये पात्र-

सिंचाई पद्धति का विकास किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत वाष्पन को 90 प्रतिशत से कम करके 50 प्रतिशत तक लाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिये उक्त पद्धति को अपनाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) प्रमुख भारतीय विदेशी पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित वैज्ञानिक साहित्य के आधार पर, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को पाकिस्तान द्वारा विकसित पात्र सिंचाई की किसी विशिष्ट प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) भारत में, पात्र सिंचाई की प्रौद्योगिकी बहुत समय से ज्ञात है और इस प्रणाली की कुशलता का परीक्षण केन्द्रीय मत्त क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर, कृषि महाविद्यालय, जोबनेर तथा हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार में किया गया है। किन्तु परिणाम बहुत उत्साहवर्धक नहीं रहे। फसलें उगाने की इस प्रौद्योगिकी की कुछ सीमाएँ हैं, जैसे कि पात्रों की कमजोरी, विस्तृत क्षेत्रों में पात्रों के भरने में कठिनाई, छिद्रों का बन्द होना और जहाँ सिंचाई हेतु अच्छी क्वालिटी का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है वहाँ पात्रों की अनुप-युक्तता।

Development of Cheap and Handy Dialyser

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a student from Indian Institute of Technology, Powai-Bombay has successfully developed a cheap and handy dialyser (artificial kidney);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to make this instrument available to the needy people?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Some developmental work for a cheap and handy dialyser has been attempted by the students of IIT, Bombay as part of their academic programme. The work is not yet completed and is still

in progress.

(c) Since the work is still to be completed, it is too early to consider any such proposal.

शिक्षा की 10+2 प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की सहायता

*833. श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा की नई प्रणाली अर्थात् 10+2 प्रणाली लागू की जा रही है ; और यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दिए जाने का विचार है और यह कब तक दी जाएगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) स्कूली शिक्षा की नई पद्धति मध्य प्रदेश में जुलाई, 1979 से प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है। प्रारूप राज्य योजनाओं के अनुसार 1978-83 और 1979-80 के दौरान नई स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए प्रस्तावित राशियाँ क्रमशः 14.03 करोड़ रुपये और 3.78 करोड़ रु० हैं।

(ख) और (ग) उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी 45 जिलों में व्यावसायिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य योजनाओं के कुल योजना प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त अभी तक 4.50 लाख रु० दिए जा चुके हैं। 1979-80 से आगे कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाएगी क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् (एन०डी०सी०) के निर्णय के अनुसार यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित कर दी गई है।

Use of Pesticide in Areas of Indian Bustard

*836. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the indiscriminate use of pesticides in the areas surrounding the home of the great Indian Bustard

and its killing had dealt a big blow to its existence;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the conservation of this bird was all the more important as its breeding season was very long and generally only one egg formed the normal clutch in the wild;

(c) if so, whether Government consider taking special measures to check the killing of bustard which is fast nearing extinction; and

(d) if so, the outlines of the measures?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government is not aware of any report about the indiscriminate use of pesticides in the areas surrounding the home of the Great Indian Bustard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some of the measures adopted for the preservation of the Great Indian Bustard are as under:

1. With the enactment of the Wild-life (Protection) Act, 1972, which has now been adopted by almost all States, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species, including the Great Indian Bustard, from exploitation and stringent punishment is provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act.

2. Export trade of most of the threatened species, including the Great Indian Bustard has been controlled particularly since India became a party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

3. A proposal to set up Desert National Park in Rajasthan, which *inter alia*, includes the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard is under consideration of the Government of India.

4. The concerned State Governments have been requested to explore the possibilities of establishing sanctuaries for the Great Indian Bustards, under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, with a view to drawing up a project for providing Central assistance under the Central Sector Scheme for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

सोन नदी आयोग की स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच समझौता

*837. श्री वरत सिंह चौहान :
श्री छवि राम शर्मा

क्या छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोन नदी आयोग की स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आयोग की स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और आयोग के समक्ष मुख्य विचारार्थ विषय क्या हैं ?

छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आयोग की शीघ्र स्थापित करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किया जा रहा है परन्तु इस समय कोई निश्चित तारीख बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) आयोग के गठन को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । इसके विचारार्थ विषयों में ये शामिल होंगे—जल वैज्ञानिक तथा जल-संश्लेषण वैज्ञानिक आकड़ों का एकत्रण और विप्लव, सोन नदी के जल के वर्तमान तथा प्रस्तावित उपयोग तथा सोन नदी के जल के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए व्यापक बेसिन तथा क्षेत्रीय योजनाओं का तैयार करना ।

Import of Telephone Sets

*839. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:
SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH
BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import 2 lakhs telephone sets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress so far made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There is no proposal for import of 2 lakhs number of ordinary telephone sets. However, a proposal for import of 90,000 "plan" type instruments of the switching type is under consideration.

(b) The tenders for 90,000 "plan" instruments were invited. These are under evaluation.

Check on the Quality of Wheat and Rice supplied under 'Food for Work' Programme

*840. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice supplied alongwith wheat in the 'Food for Work' Programme in Orissa is unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether the Ministry intend to take care and see that good and standard quality rice is issued from the Food Corporation of India godown; and

(c) methods of checking prescribed to ensure that bad type of Rice are not issued under this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that the rice supplied under Food for Work Programme in Orissa is unfit for human consumption.

(b) & (c). Instructions have been issued to the FCI authorities to ensure that the foodgrains supplied under the programme conform to the FAQ (Fair Average Quality) and that the supply of foodgrains under

the programme gives no cause for complaint. The State Governments have also been authorized to check the quality of the stock, before taking its delivery for utilization under the Food for Work Programme. Any foodgrains, which do not conform to the FAQ need not be accepted by them. If necessary, they should have a joint inspection of the quality of the foodgrains before taking delivery and complaint, if any, should be brought to our notice.

Dowry

*841. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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

(a) whether there has been increase in the incidences of dowry cases in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, during the last two years;

(c) whether Government have analysed the causes for the increase; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to mobilise public opinion against the evil by enlisting the support of social workers for the work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Government have no such information.

(d) The Government have already written to Central Social Welfare Board and voluntary organisations for organising awareness campaigns and tackling the problem through education.

C.B.I. Enquiry against Office bearers of Punjab Wakf Board

*843. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH:

SHRI MOHD. SHAMSUL
HASAN KHAN:

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

(a) whether he is aware of the C.B.I. Inquiry being conducted against office bearers of Punjab Wakf Board in 1974 to 1977 and the report is submitted to the Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are *prima facie* cases of corruption against those officials; and

(c) whether any action is being taken against those officials, and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). According to the inquiry report of the C.B.I. there was some basis in truth about all the seven allegations which were checked and there was a strong suspicion that criminal offences, like misappropriation, temporary criminal breach of trust, etc., may be involved in relation to some of the office-bearers of the former Punjab Wakf Board. The present Punjab Wakf Board has been asked to furnish the facts and details on the basis of the records available with that Board for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any *prima facie* case in relation to these charges. Further necessary action will be taken on receipt of the information called for from the Punjab Wakf Board.

Development Projects of Cashew Nuts

*844. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the development projects of Cashewnuts in India;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether World Bank has given any aid for these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the schemes approved for implementation, during 1979-80 in different states are given in the statement placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir. However, a World Bank-aided project in Kerala, with major emphasis on Coconut, has a small component of Cashewnut also, comprising rehabilitation of 2,280 hectares of State owned plantation and new plantings in 1,470 hectares, for which an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs has been earmarked.

Statement

The following schemes for development of cashewnut in India have been finalised for implementation during 1979-80. As per the approved pattern of assistance, the cost of the schemes will be borne on a 50:50 basis, between the Centre and the States.

(i) Laying out of Demonstration plots in growers' orchards: This is

to demonstrate the efficacy of adopting improved techniques to cashew cultivation, viz. manuring and plant protection against pests and diseases. A sum of Rs. 500 per hectare is given as subsidy for a period of 3 years to the growers for the purpose. It is proposed to layout 900 plots of 0.8 hectare each at a total cost of Rs. 9.28 lakhs.

(ii) Establishment of Progeny orchards: This is to establish clonal orchards of cashew raised from superior seeds evolved at Research Stations and from high yielding trees of merit, with a view to serve as a source for propagation material, in future. A total of 690 hectares is to be covered at a cost of Rs. 9.09 lakhs.

The above two schemes are in operation in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Goa.

(iii) Production of pedigree cashew seeds in Andhra Pradesh: This has the objective of identifying high yielding mother trees, based on performance records, over a period of years, so as to serve as a source of nucleus seed material for future propagation. A 50 hectare garden under the State Forest Department has been selected for this purpose and the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 0.50 lakh, during 1979-80.

(iv) Improvement of cashew by vegetative Propagation: This is to improve the productivity of existing young plantations, through grafting or budding, so as to convert them into high yielding trees of merit. It is proposed to cover an area of 2,825 hectares at a total cost of Rs. 8.0 lakhs during the year, in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Goa.

(v) Subsidised plantation of cashew in Departmental and Non-departmental areas: This was sanctioned in 1976-77 with a view to plant new

areas under cashew on 60,000 hectares in the departmental areas (Government lands) and 85,000 hectares in Non-departmental areas (Private lands) over a period of 5 years in a phased manner. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs. 500/- per hectare for Government plantations and Rs. 300/- per hectare for private plantings is given phased over a period of two years. An amount of Rs. 93.50 lakhs has been earmarked during 1979-80, to meet the subsidy for new planting over 15,700 hectares and for maintaining 35,750 hectares earlier planted in both departmental and non-departmental areas. The scheme is implemented in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Goa.

सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिताएं

8002. डा० रामजी सिंह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सौंदर्य प्रतियोगिताओं के बारे में बढ़ते हुए आंदोलन के बारे में जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के विचार में ऐसी प्रति-
योगिताएँ स्त्री जाति का अपमान हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ऐसी प्रतियोगिताएँ आयोजित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन और प्रवसर क्यों देती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) कुछ समय पूर्व समाचार पत्रों में छपी खबरों से "सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिताओं" के विरुद्ध नाराजगी और उद्वेग का पता चलता है ।

(ख) कोई दृष्टिकोण निर्धारित कर (सकने से पहले ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं के स्वरूप और रूपात्मकताओं की सतर्कता से जांच आवश्यक होगी ।

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया है ।

Shifting the Headquarters of Directorate of Coconut Development to Kasargod

8004. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to shift the head quarter of the Directorate of Coconut Development from Cochin to Kasargod;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereon;

(c) whether the Staff Association of the said institution protested against this and adopted a resolution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A representation was received from the President, Directorate of Coconut Development Staff Association suggesting that the Headquarters of the Coconut Development Board should be located in Cochin. The matter is under consideration.

Use of Sub-standard Material in MIG Flats, Lawrence Road, New Delhi

8005. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the report published in a section of the press report (H.T.) on 8th March, 1979 regarding the use of sub-standard material in the M.I.G. Flats in Lawrence Road is correct;

(b) if so, the action D.D.A. propose to take; and

(c) what relief is being given to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Quality Control Cell of DDA investigated complaints regarding the construction of MIG flats in Pocket C-2 at Lawrence Road. The inspection did not indicate the use of sub-standard material, but defects of workmanship were noticed. These include defects of finishing of floors, leakage because of defective jointing of pipes, inadequate curing of plaster in a few of finishing of floods, leakage because cases, inadequate curing of cement paint in a few cases, etc.

(b) Defects, which are structural in nature, or indicate bad workmanship, are being attended to by DDA at the risk and cost of the contractor. Those defects which are apparent because of lack of maintenance by the allottees do not form part of the responsibility of DDA.

(c) Rectification work is being done as stated in (b) above.

Historical Importance of Remains at Golaghat, Assam

8006. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have declared the old Kachari remains in Dimapur, Kachamari Pathar, Deoparbat and other places of the Golaghat sub-division in the Sibsagar District in Assam as protected monuments;

(b) whether these remains were examined by experts to find out their historical importance;

(c) what was, in substance, the assessment of the historical importance of these monuments; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to develop these areas as tourist attractions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA

CHUNDER): (a) The Central Government have declared the remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins) at Dimapur, mound and ruins of the temple at Dah Parbatia and nineteen monuments/sites in District Sibsagar, as protected. The list of centrally protected monuments/sites in District Sibsagar is attached.

(b) and (c). While the exquisite sculptured door-frame (5th-6th century A.D.) of the ruined temple at Dah Parbatia is an outstanding example of the classical art-tradition of the Gupta period, the monuments at other places are late and belong to the period of the Kachari and Ahom dynasties. The protected monuments of District Sibsagar, mostly belonging to the 17th and 18th centuries A.D., are the typical examples of the sculptural and architectural achievement of the Ahom period.

(d) The Central Department of Tourism has at present no scheme for the development of these places as tourist attraction.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites in District Sibsagar, Assam

ASSAM STATE DISTRICT SIBSAGAR

No.	Locality	Name of Monuments/Sites
1	2	3
1.	Garhgaon	Ahom Palace
2.	Gaurisagar	Bishnudol
3.	Do.	Devidol
4.	Do.	Sivadol
5.	Joysagar	Bishnudol
6.	Do.	Devidol
7.	Do.	Ghanashyam's House

1	2	3
8.	Joyasagar	Golakghar or magazine
9.	Joyasagar (Silakuti and Mateka Bongaon Mauzas)	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings
10.	Do.	Ranghar ruins
11.	Joyasagar	Sivadol
12.	Kasomari Pathar	Monoliths
13.	Meteka	Rangnathdol
14.	Negriting	Sivadol
15.	Sibsagar	Bishnudol
16.	Do.	Devidol
17.	Do.	Eight cannon of the Ahom period on the Bank of the Sibsagar tank
18.	Do.	Sivadol
19.	Charaideo	Group of four maidans

Youth Policy

8007. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Conference recently held at Chandigarh has strongly stressed the need for integrating youth policy with the objectives of national development;

(b) whether any positive steps have been suggested towards this goal in view; and

(c) if so, whether his attention has been drawn towards this important matter and what are his reactions in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
(a) to (c). A Commonwealth Meeting on Government Policy on Youth Affairs

was held in March, 1979. The general trend of discussions in the Meeting was to relate youth policy with the objectives of development. However, the minutes of the Meeting have not yet been received. The Central Government would give due consideration to the recommendations contained in the minutes after they are received.

Wheat and Rice under Food for Work Programme during 1979-80

8008. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice proposed to be supplied to the different States with money value thereof according to the scheme of 'food for work' State-wise for the financial year 1979-80;

(b) whether Rajasthan enjoyed the highest quantity and Orissa appropriated the next highest quantity of the food for work scheme; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A tentative target of effective utilisation of 13 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains valuing at Rs. 200 crores approx. has been fixed under Food for Work Programme during the year 1979-80 for all the States. State-wise allocations are being worked out.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The quantity released to the Government of Rajasthan during 1978-79 was 2.61 lakh metric tonnes and that in favour of Orissa it was 2.03 lakh metric tonnes.

Manhandling of Scientists by Workers of I.C.A.R. at Port Blair

8009. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of I.C.A.R., Port Blair were brutally manhandled by the workers of the Department in February, 1979; if so, the details and reasons;

(b) whether Government have taken any action against the concerned miscreants; and

(c) whether miscreants belong to any political party or Trade Union controlled by any political party; if so, its name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Director and 4 other officers of the Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), were assaulted while returning from office on the evening of 6th February, 1979. It was alleged that the miscreants were some casual labourers whose services had been terminated due to the seasonal nature of work.

(b) A case has been registered with the local police who are further investigating.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at this stage whether the alleged miscreants belonged to any political party or Trade Union controlled by any political party as the police investigations are not yet complete.

Development of Motia Bagh, Bagh Kare Khan and Padam Nagar, Delhi

8010. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS, AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether East Motia Bagh, Bagh Kare Khan and Padam Nagar are declared slum since 1943;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to clear the slum which is a menace to the adjoining D.D.A residential colonies and to bring about all round development like shopping complex, community centre hospital, police station etc. which are very necessary for the human life in the said areas in the absence of which the residents of the said colonies feel very much inconvenient; and

(c) if the answer to the above parts be in the affirmative the details of the programme and if not, the reasons therefor and steps likely to be taken in the matter to provide these amenities to the residents and give relief of the above mentioned difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, but these areas were declared 'slum areas' in 1957.

(b) Bagh Kare Khan and Padam Nagar have already been regularised by M.C.D., as unauthorised colonies. The area known as East Motia Bagh, which is a part of the Sarai Rohilla Redevelopment Scheme, is being considered for regularisation on the same lines. Sites for shopping centre, community centre, dispensary, Police Station etc. have been earmarked in the redevelopment plans of these areas.

(c) They lay out plan of the shopping centre has been approved and the construction of the dispensary is in progress.

Plan for Soil Conservation, Forestry in Indo-Gangetic Basin

8011. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan has been drawn for the Indo-Gangetic basin for implementation of soil conservation and forestry etc.;

(b) if so, who has drawn up the plan (some individual or agency) and the proposed expenditure involved; and

(c) what portions of Uttar Pradesh will be affected under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary Working Group, also having the representatives of the State Governments, was set up by the Government which submitted its report outlining an integrated action plan for flood control combining (i) watershed management soil conservation and afforestation) upstream and (ii) engineering works downstream in the catchments of eighteen flood prone rivers of the Indo-Gangetic basin. A total outlay of Rs. 1727.12 crores covering watershed management, engineering works, flood forecasting and warning and survey for flood plain zoning has been recommended.

(c) In Uttar Pradesh, Watershed management has been suggested for implementation in the priority watersheds of the catchments of Upper Yamuna, Upper Ganga, Gomti, Rapti and Sone.

बजौरपुर, दिल्ली में भूमियों का गिरावा जाना

8012. श्री गुब्बराज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बजौरपुर और जे० जे० कालोनी में सरकारी जमीन से 500 भूमियों को हटाया ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने बंगल मीदान में 'जनता सस्ता भोजनालय' की गिरा दिया गया; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र से 800 डेरियों को जल तक हटाया जा चुका है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा दिये गये बचन के अनुसार इन निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को अधिकृत भूमि आवंटित करके उनका पुनर्वास न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और कब नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इस क्षेत्र के सभी डेरियालिकों को डेरी कालोनियों में प्लाटों की पेशकश की गई है ।

Payment of Development Charges as Pre Condition for Grant of Sewer Connections

8013. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations against the policy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation not to grant permission for sewer connections to houses unless development charges have been paid by house owners;

(b) whether Government propose to direct the Delhi Municipal Corporation to grant permission at least to those house owners in Delhi whose houses were built more than 20 years ago and whose houses are self-occupied at present to have sewer connections to their houses while permitting them to pay their development charges in convenient instalments;

(c) if so, by when Delhi Municipal Corporation propose to grant such a permission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राष्ट्र संघ विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जन संरक्षण

8014. श्री बालुन सुम्बरई :

श्री नाथू सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्र संघ विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जन संरक्षण के संरक्षण की कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। देश में संकुचारी तथा कठोर काष्ठ वाले दुर्गम बनों के संरक्षण के लिए पानी के हवाई छिड़काव की तकनीकों द्वारा "भारत में प्राथमिक वन भग्नि-अवन विधियों की शुद्धता" नामक एक परियोजना तैयार की गई है। यह परियोजना सहायता हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने के लिए प्राथमिक कार्य विभाग द्वारा य० एन० डी० पी० देश कार्यक्रम के द्वितीय चक्र में शामिल की गई है। यह परियोजना किस प्रकार तैयार की जाए, इसे कैसे क्रमबद्ध किया जाए और किस तरह धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जाए इनकी विधियों के बारे में प्राथमिक कार्य विभाग और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के बीच बातचीत चल रही है।

जामजोधपुर तालुक जिला जामनगर के गांव सेठ बडाला में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

8015. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जिला जामनगर के जामजोधपुर तालुक के गांव सेठ बडाला में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज संभवतः कब तक चालू हो जाएगा ;

(ख) इस गांव के कितने लोगों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये रुपया जमा करा रखा है और कितनी राशि कब तथा कहाँ जमा करा रखी है; और

(ग) इस गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने तथा कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसा कैसे कर दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद चुडसेव साव) : (क) गांव सेठ बडाला में इस समय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) शून्य।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Increment to Teachers granted Extra Ordinary Leave

8016. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers in Delhi Higher Secondary Schools who are granted extra-ordinary leave without pay for a long period ranging from

one year to three years or so are not given increments for the long period;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that such teachers granted extra-ordinary leave without pay are getting less salary to their juniors; if so what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what remedial steps are being taken to remove these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the teachers in Delhi Higher Secondary Schools who are granted extraordinary leave without pay for a long period ranging for one year to three years or so are not given increments.

(b) Under the existing rules (FR 26) annual increments in respect of such persons who avail extraordinary leave are postponed provided that the President may, in any case in which he is satisfied that the extraordinary leave was taken on account of illness or for any other cause beyond the control of the Government servant or for prosecuting higher scientific and technical studies, direct that extraordinary leave shall be counted for increments.

(c) This is due to postponement of their increments as per normal rules.

(d) No remedial action is called for as postponement of increment is according to normal rules.

River Erosion in Kamrup and Goalpara

8017. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to river erosion thousands of families are becoming homeless and have lost their cultivable land

day by day, particularly in the Districts of Kamrup and Goalpara;

(b) the details of statistics of number of families become homeless, lost their cultivable land year-wise in 1976, 1977 and 1978 alongwith acres of land eroded, compensation paid, block-wise; by the Centre during the above years; and

(c) action taken/proposed to be taken to protect people from this natural calamity at a National Level and why a separate scheme (other than the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board) should not be brought out for the protection of rural poor farmers from this danger; and if so the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). It is well known that bank erosion is experienced in varying degrees in all alluvial rivers in some reach or the other. It is a serious at many points along the Brahmaputra river due to the braiding and mondering nature of the river. It is particularly pronounced in the Districts of Dibrugarh, Kamrup and Goalpara and to a lesser extent in Sibsagar and Darang districts. Excessive bank erosion in the Brahmaputra river is on account of a number of factors, of which the main ones are, the excessive sediments charge in the tributaries and also the main river, its age old tendency of the river to shift southward and frequent siesmic disturbances experienced in this area.

According to a report based on the studies undertaken by the Government of Assam, 253 villages involving 8091 hectares of land and 6053 families were affected by erosion during the year 1954-55 to 1968-69. Statistics for subsequent years about damages by bank erosion are not available.

The Central Government makes available annually "Margin money"

to the State Governments towards expenditure incurred by the State Governments in providing gratuitous relief on account of natural disasters. According to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, a non-plan grant to the extent of 75 per cent of the total expenditure in excess of the margin is made to the State Government based on the assessment of the Central teams visiting the States and the recommendations of the High Level Committee.

Anti-erosion measures form part of the State Flood Control Sector and are met out of the Plan provisions allocated to the States according to the schemes prepared by them. Since the inception of the National Flood Control Programme in 1954, the Government of Assam have undertaken anti-erosion works at fifty locations to protect important towns, etc.

The Working Group on Flood Control constituted to critically review the progress made so far in flood control Sector and to recommend strategy, policies and programmes for the five-year period 1978-83, has recommended, *inter-alia*, that anti-erosion works should normally be taken up for protection of towns and groups of thickly populated village abadis, railway lines and roads where re-location is not feasible on techno-economic grounds, and for protection of portions of embankments benefitting large areas where retirement is not feasible. This recommendation of the Working Group was endorsed for implementation in the recent Conference of State Minister's of Irrigation. Because of the high cost of works required for controlling bank erosion, financial justification for such protection measures is often not possible in agricultural areas. In addition to the flood control organisation of the State Government, the Central Government is to set up the Brahmaputra River Board for the preparation of a Master Plan for flood control for the Brahmaputra Basin. It is proposed to

adopt a multi-purpose approach covering other benefits of water resources development such as hydro-power generation, irrigation, navigation, etc., to make the Plan economically viable. A bill for this purpose has been passed in Rajya Sabha and is proposed to be put up for consideration in the Lok Sabha during this Session.

Pay Scales of Craft Teachers in Delhi Schools

8018. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3823 on 18th December, 1978 regarding Pay scales of Craft Teachers in Delhi Schools and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Delay in Approval of Irrigation Projects submitted by Maharashtra

8019. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many major irrigation projects and medium irrigation projects submitted by Government of Maharashtra are awaiting approval of the Central Water Commission and details thereof with reference to date of submission, projectwise;

(b) is it a fact that some projects submitted in 1970, 1974, 1975 and 1976 also are still awaiting approval of C.W.C. and reasons for delay; and

(c) what action Government propose to take so that C.W.C. may approve the projects early?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 13 Major and 10 medium irrigation projects from Maharashtra are pending clearance. Out of these, 4 medium projects have been cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission at its meeting held in February, 1979.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. In order to expedite the examination of the projects, the following steps have been taken in the Central Water Commission:

(i) Quarterly Review of the position of examination of pending projects is prepared.

(ii) Issue of periodical reminders to Specialised Directorates of the Commission and other concerned Departments wherever delays are noticed.

(iii) Calling of project engineers to discuss the outstanding issues pertaining to the project to reduce the time of examination.

(iv) Strengthening of the Technical Examination Directorates.

(v) Circulation of guidelines to States for investigation, planning and formulation of projects in order to frame the projects according to prescribed standards so that time taken in examination of the projects is reduced.

The States have also been requested to allocate priorities to various projects, taking into consideration the available resources, so that examination and approval of projects can be planned in an orderly manner, rather than dealing with all the projects at the same time.

Statement

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects from Maharashtra pending clearance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits 1000 hec.	Date of receipt in CWC	Position of Examination
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>New Schemes</i>					
<i>Major</i>					
1	Bawanthadi (Joint Venture with Madhya Pradesh)	2347.36 (Maharashtra 23.652 Madhya Pradesh 27.234)	50.986	26-7-73	Comments sent in March and October, 1976. Replies awaited from the State.
2	Nadur Madmeshwar	3626.51	37.65	11-8-75	Part comments sent in March, 1976. Remaining comments sent in October, 1977. Replies received in October, 1978 and December, 1978. Discussed with State Engineers recently. Further compliance awaited from the State.
3	Lower Purna	2003.36	21.57	13-12-77	Comments sent in January, 1979. Replies awaited from the State.
4	Lower Godavari Lift	2515.00	89.50	4-10-75	Comments sent in July and November, 1976. Replies awaited from the State.
5	Sina at Kolegaon	1486.96	16.83	26-2-76	Comments sent in March, 1977. Replies awaited from the State.
6	Upper Tapi Stage-II	8793.00 (59.85 Maharashtra 46.69 Madhya Pradesh)	106.54	1-2-74	Comments sent in March, 1975 and August, 1976. Replies awaited from the State.
7	Warna Project	8197.00	85.39	9-11-76	Comments sent in May, 1978. Replies awaited from the State.
8	Billari Irrigation Project	4787.13 (7.53 Maharashtra (29.34 Goa)	36.87	18-2-77	Comments sent in July, 1978. Replies awaited from the State.
9	Modernisation of Canal System of Girna Project	372.59 (besides Stabilising 51.403)	8.141	18-2-78	Comments sent in December, 1978. Replies awaited from the State.
10	Lower Wardha project	3915.00	60.08	6-5-78	Comments sent in February 1979. Replies awaited from the State.
11	Lower Wena (Wuuna) Project	2483.00	22.87	17-1-79	Under Examination.
12	Arunavati Res. Project	1913.72	30.87	17-1-79	Under Examination.
13	Karwa Irrigation Project	639.24	10.32	19-2-79	Under Examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>New Scheme Medium</i>					
1	Hivra	198.38	3.46	27-8-77	Discussed with State Engineers in December, 1978. Further clarifications awaited from the State.
2	Kalyan Project	176.984	2.02	21-9-77	Discussed with State Engineers in October, 1978. Further clarifications awaited from the State.
3	Cikutra Project	428.49	4.696	1-11-77	Put up to Technical Advisory Committee at its meeting on 27-7-79 and found acceptable.
4	Kasari Project	615.18	9.458	1-11-77	Do.
5	Kadvi Project	347.30	9.219	14-11-77	Do.
6	Kalu Irrigation Project	276.06	3.540	25-1-78	Do.
7	Anjani River Project	284.69	3.64	10-2-78	Comments sent in December 1978. Replies awaited from the State.
8	Neupur Project	146.027	2.041	11-4-78	Comments sent in December 1978. Replies awaited from the State.
9	Karwappa Nalla Project.	338.733	5.252	11-7-78	Comments sent in November 1978. Replies awaited from the State.
10	Palshi Project	246.89	2.831	18-12-78	Comments sent in March, 1979. Replies awaited from the State.

झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में उप-डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधा

8020. श्री जगुर्नज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में कितने उप डाकघर हैं जिनमें टेलीफोन सुविधायें दी जाती हैं और अन्य स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें इस वर्ष 31 मई तक टेलीफोन सुविधायें दी जायेंगी और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद लुखरेवा साह) : झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में क्रमशः 17 और 47 ऐसे उपडाकघर हैं जिनमें टेलीफोन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। झालावाड़ जिले के रतलाई नामक स्थान पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा 31-5-79 तक प्रदान किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Visit of Australian Agricultural Science Delegation

8021. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Australian Agricultural Science delegation visited India during March, 1979 and held talks with the officials in his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An 8-member Australian delegation of Agricultural Scientists led by Mr. J. P. Lonergan, First Assistant Secretary, Department of Science and Environment, Government of Australia, visited India from 28th March 1979 to 4th April 1979 to discuss collaboration proposals in the field of Agricultural Research and Education with the officials of Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The broad areas identified for collaboration are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Grasses and Fodder Lagumes, both annual and perennial.
2. Arid Zone Research.
3. Post harvest Technology (including agricultural implements and processing).
4. Solar Energy.
5. Horticulture (Particularly in Semi-Arid Zone)
6. Agro-meteorology (Climate studies).
7. Salinity control (Irrigation and Water Management).
8. Animal Science Education.
9. Cattle Breeding for tropics.
10. Integrated pest control in rice.
11. Crop physiology under conditions of drought; and
12. Tropical food crops (Tuber crops).

The form of collaboration is expected to be by way of Exchange of (i) Scientific information (ii) Germplasm, and (iii) Scientists.

Land under Cultivation

8022. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total cultivable land in India the total land actually cultivated in

1977-78, reason for not cultivating the land, if any;

(b) percentage of land cultivated for cash crop in 1977-78 percentage of land cultivated for different foodgrains in 1977-78; and

(c) percentage of foodgrains consumed in the country, percentage of foodgrains in surplus, in 1977-78, percentage of foodgrain imported, if any, in 1977-78 and percentage of foodgrains sold as 'Commodity' in the market, the relation to total production in the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)

The total cultivable land in India which is taken to comprise net area sown, current fallows, other fallow land, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and other culturable waste land, is placed at 185.76 million hectares during 1975-76 (latest available). Of this, the land actually cultivated in 1975-76 is estimated at 154.74 million hectares. The rest of the area is either available for alternative uses yielding some income or comprises culturable waste land and other fallow lands where remunerative farming is not possible.

(b) Statement indicating the percentage of land cultivated for different foodgrains and commercial crops for the year 1977-78 is attached.

(c) Precise estimate of consumption of foodgrains in the country and of the surplus foodgrains is not available. The total requirement of foodgrains for human consumption is elastic to a considerable extent depending on the availability of supplementary foods like fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs, etc., their comparative prices and levels of income etc. However, the net availability of foodgrains for human consumption during 1978 (corresponding to production in 1977-78) was estimated at 109.7 million tonnes. In the absence

of date on stocks held by traders on producers, the estimate of availability is based on net production (after making an allowance for seed, feed and wastage), net imports and change in Government stocks. During the year, there was no import of foodgrains. Information in respect of foodgrains sold in the market during 1978 is not available. However, on the basis of data for 1975-76 the estimated arrival of rice (including paddy converted into rice), jowar, wheat and gram from villages into wholesale assembling market, formed 25.8 per cent, 11.1 per cent, 30.5 per cent and 35.6 per cent of production respectively.

Statement

Percentage of land cultivated for Foodgrains and major Cash Crops in 1977-78 (Provisional)

Crops	Percentage of area under crops to total cropped area
(1)	(2)
I. Foodgrains	
Rice	23.4
Jowar	9.5
Bajra	6.4
Maize	3.3
Ragi	1.5
Small Millets	2.8
Wheat	12.4
Barley	1.2
Gram	4.8
Tur	1.5
Other Pulses	7.4
Total Foodgrains	74.2

(1)

(2)

II. Non-Foodgrains

Total 5 major oilseeds*	7.4
Cotton	4.5
Guarseed	1.4
Sugarcane	1.9
Jute and Mesta	0.7
Potatoes	0.4
Tobacco	0.3
Other crops	9.2
Total cropped area (Estimated).	100.0

*Relates to groundnut, sesamum, castor seed, rapeseed, mustard and linseed.

Provision of Basic Amenities in DIZ Area, New Delhi

8023. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether replies to the letters regarding basic amenities like construction defects, horticulture work etc. received from the various Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Associations of DIZ area, New Delhi are not attended to; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) number of representations received by the Minister concerned and C.P.W.D. authority from the various Welfare Associations directly and through Welfare Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs to remove the construction defects and provision of additional ceiling fans etc. during the period April, 1978 to March, 1979;

(c) whether construction defects of Type I quarters of various blocks in DIZ Area have still not been removed by the C.P.W.D. authority during the period of one year and handed over

the quarters to maintenance division without removing these defects; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take against the officials responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Representations from various Central Government Employees Residents' Welfare Associations are replied to as early as possible. However, since information is required to be collected from concerned Divisions of C.P.W.D., some time is needed to send a reply.

(b) 18 representations regarding removal of construction defects and provision of additional ceiling fans etc. in newly constructed quarters were received from various Welfare Associations during the period April, 1978 to March, 1979.

(c) Complaints regarding construction defects were attended to as and when they were received. The quarters were transferred to Maintenance Division in March, 1979. Only three complaints received during February, 1979 were passed on to the Maintenance Division along with transfer of the quarters.

(d) Does not arise.

Publicity by Public Undertaking in the Ministry

8024. **SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:**
SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings under the ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity expenditures of these units, unit-wise; and

(c) the names of dailies and the periodicals utilised for publicity by these

units, unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are 10 public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. These are:—

Sl. No.	Public Sector Undertakings	Functioning under
1.	State Farms Corporation, Ltd.	Department of Agri.
2.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Department of Agri.
3.	Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.	Department of Agri.
4.	Indian Dairy Corporation, Ltd.	Department of Agri.
5.	Forest Plantation Development Corporation, Port Blair.	Department of Agri.
6.	Food Corporation of India	Department of Food.
7.	Central Warehousing Corporation	Department of Food.
8.	Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	Department of Food.
9.	Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd.	Department of Irrigation.
10.	Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Ltd.	Department of Rural Development.

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

Declaration for Membership of Union/Federation

8025. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has demanded a declaration from each em-

ployee of the P. & T. Department asking ones' membership of a Union or Federation;

(b) whether he is aware that an alleged R.S.S. dominated P. & T. employees organisation has been given recognition recently;

(c) in view of the above fact whether such declaration from the employees is indirectly influencing and pressurising the employees to become the members of such R.S.S. dominated organization;

(d) whether the employees of P. & T. protested against this policy and demanded secret ballot election for one Union; and

(e) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) It has been decided to obtain a declaration from each employees of the P&T Department to indicate the name of the Union/Federation of which he is a member.

(b) The Bharatiya P&T Employees Federation has been recognised on 17-11-78. The Government has nothing with it indicating that the third federation recently recognised is R.S.S. dominated.

(c) The collection of declarations in sealed covers from the employees prevents all possible influences or pressures that any organisation may try to impose on the employees to become the members of any particular Union or Federation, including the newly recognised Bharatiya P&T Employees Federation.

(d) Some Unions have protested and have demanded secret ballot.

(e) The procedure to be followed for conducting the verification was discussed by the P&T authorities with the representatives of the Unions and Federations. Their sug-

gestions for secret ballot election has been examined more than once. It has not been found possible to arrange for this secret ballot on account of insurmountable difficulties as having to arrange for staff to call at pre-determined fixed points, dislocation of office work in the process, etc. Further the aim is to ascertain the actual strength of existing union and not to elect one union for future sole recognition.

Voluntary Organisations in Tamil Nadu under Rural Development

8026. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any voluntary organisations are functioning in Tamil Nadu in the field of rural development;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the number and names of blocks in which rural development works have been entrusted to such organisations during 1978-79;

(c) the nature of the works completed so far; and

(d) the blocks that have been selected for 1979-80 and the funds that have been allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected which would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

गुजरात में सरस्वती नदी पर मोकेश्वर बांध का निर्माण

8027. श्री मोती बाई खार० चौधरी : कृपि और सिंचाई मंत्री वह क्तात की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सरस्वती नदी पर मोकेश्वर बांध का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस योजना की मंजूरी दी है, यदि नहीं, इसे कब तक मंजूरी दी जायगी;

(ग) इससे व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि होगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई होगी और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने गांव और उनकी भूमि पानी में डूब जायगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने सरस्वती नदी पर मुक्तेश्वर सिंचाई स्कीम को जिस पर 383.74 लाख रुपये की लागत आन का, अनुमान है, प्रशासनिक मंजूरी दी है और परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्र के पास स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी जा रही है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस परियोजना से राज्य के मेहसाना और बंसकाटा जिलों में 4086 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचाई के लाभ प्राप्त होंगे। राज्य सरकार द्वारा परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक कार्यों पर 21 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और इस स्कीम के लिए उन्होंने छठी योजना में 100 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि इस परियोजना के निर्माण से पांच गांव नामशः मुक्तेश्वर, बसाई, जमपुरया डालमा और पांडव जलमग्न हो जाएंगे और दो गांवों नामशः चेलना और राजपुर के कुछ क्षेत्र भी प्रभावित होंगे। कुल 580 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के जलमग्न हो जाने की सूचना मिली जिसमें 167 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र सरकारी भूमि है और 41 हेक्टेयर निजी भूमि है।

Written languages in India

8028. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of languages found in India;

(b) how many of them are in written form;

(c) languages recognised by the Constitution;

(d) the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi at Central and State level; and

(e) the future of oral languages of India as noticed by the States and Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Office of the Registrar General, India more than three thousand languages/mother-tongues were recorded at the 1971 Census. After scrutiny, 1,312 languages/mother-tongues were finally listed by them. They have no record about the languages which are in written form.

(c) The following languages have been listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. These are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

(d) Besides the 15 languages mentioned in part (c) above, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised seven more languages namely Dogri, English, Manipuri, Maithili, Nepali, Rajasthani and Konkani for the purpose of Akademi Awards. The Sahitya Akademi is not concerned with the recognition of languages by the State Akademis.

(e) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged, amongst others, in the promotion and development of tribal and border languages most of which have no script.

Expenditure on Court cases of I.L.T. Kanpur

8029. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3632 on 19th March 1979 regarding T.A./D.A. to officers and Lawyers by I.L.T., Kanpur and state:

(a) whether the notices for serving charge-sheet, removal and dismissal relate to one individual case;

(b) the name(s) of the employee(s) concerned and the nature of notices served on each of them;

(c) the names of newspapers in which the notices were published and the amount paid to each of them; and

(d) whether any effort was made to serve the notice(s) by registered post; and if so, the report made thereon by the postal authorities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The expenses on advertisement on publishing show-cause notices or the termination orders in newspapers referred to in part (a)(iii) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3632 answered on 19th March 1979 relate to 2 cases viz. (i) Shri J. N. Mattoo, who was served with a notice to show cause against dismissal and (ii) Shri B. L. Sharma who was served with a memorandum removing him from service.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The registered letter sent to Shri Mattoo at his Kanpur address was returned by the postal authorities with the remarks "Refused to accept". The registered A.D. letter sent at his Srinagar address was returned with the remarks "He had returned".

In respect of Shri B. L. Sharma, on his refusal to take delivery of the letter sent through a peon a registered letter was sent and simultaneously the Memorandum regarding removal from service was also published. The letter was returned by the Post Office with the following remarks in Hindi:

"The addressee did not collect the registered letter on repeated information nor was available. It appears that he does not want to take. Hence returned". "Avoiding to take delivery. Hence returned".

Statement

Name of the newspaper	Paym ^{nt} made
<i>Shri J. N. Mattoo's case</i>	
	Rs.
1. Hindustan Times, New Delhi	480.00
2. Times of India, New Delhi (bill not received)	
3. Tribune, Ambala . . .	389.50
4. Indian Express, New Delhi .	462.00
5. National Herald, Lucknow .	493.50
6. Pioneer, Lucknow . . .	327.18
7. Northern Indian Patrika, Allahabad . . .	885.78
8. Aaj, Kanpur . . .	341.10
9. Dainik Jagran, Kanpur .	499.20
10. Daily Siasat Jadeded, Kanpur	282.10
TOTAL . . .	4160.36

Shri B. L. Sharma's case.

1. Hindustan Times, New Delhi	300.00
2. Times of India, New Delhi (Bill not received)	
3. Indian Express, New Delhi .	280.50
4. Nationa Herald, Lucknow .	470.00
5. Pioneer, Lucknow . . .	223.44
6. Northern Indian Patrika Allahabad . . .	590.52
7. Aaj, Kanpur . . .	231.20
8. Dainik Jagran, Kanpur .	312.00
9. Daily Siasat Jadeded, Kanpur	201.60
TOTAL . . .	2609.26

डाक कर्मचारियों के साथ समझौता

8030. श्री उपसेन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा लाखों डाक कर्मचारियों के साथ, जिन्होंने हाल ही में आन्दोलन एवं सत्याग्रह किये हैं, किये गये समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन के पूरे व्यौरे देने वाले एक विवरण की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). संबंधित विरोध/सत्याग्रह के व्यौरे के अभाव में इस विषय पर निश्चित सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

दरभंगा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

7031. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए भूमि भवन-परिसर तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के पूर्ण व्यौरे वाला एक प्रस्ताव वहां के जिला अधिकारी को प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह मामला शिक्षा सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में भी उठाया गया था और वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान इस पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करने के लिए आश्वासन दिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार तदनुसार चालू वर्ष के दौरान एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के संबंध में पहल करेंगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव जिला मजिस्ट्रेट से जनवरी, 1977 में प्राप्त हुआ था । जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की असैनिक क्षेत्र में नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के मानदंडों से अवगत करा दिया गया था और उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए अपेक्षित पूर्ण सूचना भेजने का भी अनुरोध किया गया था । अपेक्षित सूचना सहित प्रस्ताव फरवरी, 1978 में प्राप्त हुआ था । इस की जांच की गई थी और यह पाया गया था कि भूमि की उपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई पक्का वायदा नहीं किया गया था : क्योंकि भूमि किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी की थी । इसके अलावा एक विद्यालय खोलने के लिये अपेक्षित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम संख्या उक्त स्थान पर उपलब्ध नहीं थी । अतः वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव समाप्त कर दिया गया और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय की संसदीय परामर्शदात्री समिति की 20 तथा 21 जून, 1978 को हुई दूसरी (अन्तर-सत्र बैठक में इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था । मंत्रालय ने बताया था कि प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है तथा सिविल स्थानों पर खोले जाने वाले नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष केवल 4 तक सीमित (उस समय) है । यह भी बताया गया था कि इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी प्रकार से सम्पूर्ण सभी प्रस्तावों पर इकट्ठे, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर, तुलनात्मक प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करने के लिये विचार किया गया

था और जिन चार प्रस्तावों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी गई थी केवल उन्हीं को स्वीकार किया गया था ।

(ग) दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव यदि बिहार राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होता है, जो सभी सभी प्रकार से पूरा हो, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा ऐसे अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ साथ गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Depriving authors of due share of royalty by publishers

2032. SHRIMATI PARVATHI IYER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that publishers in India deprive authors from due share of royalty and country's top writers and public men have fallen victim to this evil; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this evil from the publishing trade?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). This is a matter of a private contract between authors and publishers. In instances, however, where either of the parties feels aggrieved, it can take recourse to due processes of the law.

Industrial houses and F.F.R.A. Companies for fishing ventures

8033. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been encouraging large industrial houses and F.F.R.A. companies to go in for general fishing ventures using trawlers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Because of the high risks,

the capital intensive nature of the industry and the need for managerial expertise of high calibre, it was found necessary to permit large houses also to enter deep sea fishing. It will not be possible to exploit properly India's Exclusive Economic Zone if the large houses are excluded from deep sea fishing.

A list of the large industrial houses in the deep sea fishing industry is given below:—

1. Union Carbide (India) Ltd.
2. Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.
3. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.
4. Konkan Fisheries Ltd.
5. New India Fisheries Ltd.
6. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.

Of these M/s. Union Carbide is a FERA Company.

Appeal for Children's Fund

8034. SHRI NIHAR LASKER:
SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Prime Minister has appealed to the people to contribute liberally to children's fund;

(b) if so, how much has so far been received in the fund;

(c) how this fund is likely to be utilised in the International Year of the Child; and

(d) whether contribution to the fund are exempted from income-tax contribution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount received as on 18 April 1979, is Rs. 7,98,258.64 p.

(c) The object of the National Children's Fund is to administer and apply the funds to pay grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations at the national, state and district levels, to implement programmes for the welfare of children, including rehabilitation of destitute children, particularly of pre-school age children. Programmes for the welfare of children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes will receive priority consideration. The allocation of funds and the determination of the proportion of the total funds to be applied for the purpose of the Fund, in a particular year, are the responsibility of the Board of Management which will meet from time to time to discharge the responsibility. As regards state level fund, the Board may appoint a working committee for each State and delegate any of their powers to the working committee so appointed. It is likely that the bulk of the amounts collected through the States will be placed at the disposal of the State working Committees for the purpose of the Fund. The management of the National Children's Fund detailed above will be without reference to any particular year.

(d) Contribution to the National Children's Fund are exempted from Income Tax, under section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Telephone at the residence of officer posted in Delhi but residing outside the jurisdiction of Delhi Telephones

8035. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any service telephone connection can be provided at the residence of such P. & T. Officer/Official who is working in the area of Delhi Telephone District but residing outside the jurisdiction of Delhi Telephones network; and

(b) (i) if so, the total number of such residential service telephone connections provided during last two

years i.e. 1977-78, 1978-79 indicating name, designation, residential address of the concerned officer/officials and the date of installation and number of telephones; and

(ii) a copy of specific rule/condition under which such service telephone connections are provided may please be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) It is understood that a few such connections have been provided, but it is difficult to tell the number of such residential telephone connections provided during the last two years, since such sanctions can be given by any Head of Circle operating in Delhi and is communicated to the concerned Heads of Circle outside Delhi who have to provide the connection. Statistics of such cases are not maintained.

(ii) Relevant extracts from P&T Manual Volume XII are attached.

Statement

Extracts from P&T Manual Vol. III

Departmental Free Connections

326. All departmental officers of the status of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs/Senior Supdt. of Post Offices and above may be provided at the discretion of the Head of the Circle/District both office and residential telephone connections. In respect of other connections, Heads of Telephone Districts and Circle may sanction the installation of telephone connections free of rent at the office or residence of a Departmental employees where they consider such provision to be necessary in the interest of service in accordance with instructions of DGP&T from time to time. While considering the sanction of any service, telephone, the necessity for the same should be examined in the

context of general telephone position in the area and the waiting lists.

327. (a) The Head of a Circle may also sanction the installation, free of rent of telephone connection, from private Branch Exchanges with the previous approval of the authority to whom the exchange has been rented to the offices or the officers of the Department, when such connections are required in the interest of the service.

(b) Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs/Telephones in Circles and General/District Managers, Telephones in Telephone District may sanction installation of free service connections from Departmental telephone exchanges at the place of stay of the officers of the P&T Department on tour or in recess outside their headquarters, provided that such officers are not below the rank of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs and that such connections can be given without any appreciable cost and further that such connections are necessary in the interest of service.

Registration fee for Telephone Connection in Delhi

8036. **CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration fee to book a telephone in Delhi was previously only Rs. 10/-;

(b) if so, the reasons to increase it to Rs. 1000/-; and

(c) whether interest is paid to the deposit of Rs. 1000/- till one gets the telephone and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was mainly intended to ensure that the registration was

genuine, as with the previous scheme many applicants dropped out when telephones were offered to them.

(c) Interest is paid from the date of deposit till the date of sanction of telephone, from the date of sanction the advance deposits is adjusted against the security deposit, installation charges and advance quarterly rent.

Cost of bringing Urea from Venice by a chartered vessel

8037. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI:
VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI K. MALLANNA;
SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an East Asia Vessel, Taprobane Goodrich, chartered by the Fertiliser Corporation of India at 3,000 dollars a day to bring a cargo of urea from Venice, has allegedly cost the country several lakhs in foreign exchange because of negligence of bureaucratic confusion; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The vessel TAPROBANE GOODRICH was chartered by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport on freight of US \$25.0 per ton with demurrage/despatch at the rate of US \$2800/1400. The vessel is expected to complete discharge by 20-4-79. The demurrage/despatch payable is calculated within three months after completion of discharge of the vessel. The amount of foreign exchange payable will be calculated as soon as the statement of

facts and other documents etc. become ready.

(b) The reasons for incurring demurrage/despatch charges are being looked into.

Shortlanded fertilisers

8038. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantity and value of fertiliser shortlanded during last three years; and

(b) steps taken by Government to recoup these losses; and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The quantity of fertilizers shortlanded and the amount involved during each of the years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 for which information is available is as follows:—

Year	Quantity Shortlanded.		Amount involved.	
			Mt.	Rs. lakhs
1975-76	.	.	29,421.803	568.0
1976-77	.	.	8,712.762	86.1
1977-78	.	.	13,328.594	98.1

(b) Action has been taken to recover such losses in accordance with International Maritime Practices and Laws. In addition, stricter controls at the loading and unloading ends have been imposed to minimise such losses. Shortlandings are inherent in shipment of fertilizers especially when imported in bulk. A statement showing the results of action taken in these cases is enclosed.

Statement

(Figures in lakhs)

Action taken	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	No. of cases involved	Amount involved	No. of cases involved	Amount involved	No. of cases involved	Amount involved
1. Dropped	72	264.9	25	24.6	4	1.95
2. Referred to Arbitration (India and Abroad).	29	103.4	21	22.1	17	19.19
3. Suits filed in India	66	133.5	13	18.0	4	10.25
4. Settled	19	17.7	15	8.4	1	0.21
5. Under examination	11	47.6	7	13.0	66	66.57
	197	568.0	81	86.1	92	98.17

Central directive to West Bengal for Food for Work Programme

8039. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether any directive has been issued to the West Bengal Left Front Government from the Central Government as regards utilisation of food-grains supplied under Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the contents of the directive; and

(c) whether utilisation of food-grains supplied under the 'food for work' programme for removing sand deposit from agriculture land and reconstruction of houses washed away by flood is considered unjustified; if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) General guidelines for implementation of Food for Work Programme have been issued to all

State Governments, including Government of West Bengal.

(b) A copy of the guidelines is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4354/79].

(c) One of the basic objectives of the Food for Work Programme is to create durable community assets in rural areas. The Programme being a community beneficiary scheme, no individual beneficiary works are permissible under this scheme. Works like removal of sand deposits from individual farmer's fields and reconstruction of individual's houses washed away by floods are naturally not covered by the Programme and therefore are not permissible under this programme.

लहसुन का उत्पादन

8040. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय अनुसन्धान तथा विकास निगम द्वारा लहसुन सम्बन्धी तकनीकी जानकारी की सफाई के संबंध में कुछ बाधाएँ पैदा की जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार की नीति के अनुसार इस कार्य के लिये तकनीकी जानकारी तुरन्त सप्लाई की जानी चाहिये।

(ग) यदि हा, तो देश में लहसुन का उत्पादन प्रचुर मात्रा में होता है और इस का निर्यात किये जाने की भी काफी गुंजाइश है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस संसद में रुकावट अथवा प्रतिबन्ध होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अनुसन्धान तथा विकास निगम की नीति सामान्यतया तकनीकी जानकारी की सप्लाई करना है।

(ख) देश में आठ पार्टियों को लहसुन चुर्ण के उत्पादन के लिये तकनीकी जानकारी दी गई है। इस प्रक्रिया में अब भी और लाइसेंस दिये जा सकते हैं तथापि राष्ट्रीय अनुसन्धान तथा विकास निगम उन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ पहले ही एकक विद्यमान है, अन्य एकक स्थापित करने के पक्ष में नहीं है, ताकि अनावश्यक प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचा जा सके तथा कच्ची सामग्री के मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकी जा सके।

(ग) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान देश में लहसुन का उत्पादन क्रमशः 1.296 लाख मी० टन तथा 1.323 लाख मीटरी टन था। शुष्क लहसुन की मात्रा के निर्यात पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Setting up of Central Oilseeds Research Institute and National Oilseeds Board

8042. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Oilseeds Research Institute and also a National Oilseeds Board with representatives of the farmers, industries based on oils, consumers researchers and Government agencies; and

(b) if so, the details of location of the above organisations and other relevant information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-

TAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposal of setting up a Central Oilseeds Research Institute was considered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and it was felt that oilseeds being a group of eight or nine different crops, one single Institute could not have served the purpose as all the oilseed crops could not be grown successfully at any one location. After careful consideration, it was decided to set up National Research Centres for Groundnut Sesamum, Safflower and Rapeseed and Mustard in addition nated Research Project for the Improvement of Oilseeds. As far as Groundnut is concerned, a National Research Centre has already been sanctioned to be located at Junagadh. With regard to others, the proposals are being finalised.

There is no proposal to set up a National Oilseed Board. However the Oilseed Development Council with representatives of farmers, oilseed trade, oilseed researchers and Government is already functioning. This is an advisory body to advise Government on matters related to research production and trade on Oilseeds.

Increase in Trunk lines between Godarwara and Jabalpur

8043. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dal Millers Association Godarwara, District Narsimhpur and other persons have umpteen times made representations to the effect that the single line of trunk from Godarwara to Jabalpur is highly insufficient to meet the needs of the people, hence second line be also extended;

(b) Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether the daily trunk call average from Godarwara to Jabalpur is 100 to 125 calls;

(d) how does the Government propose to meet this burden of call on one single line; and

(e) whether Government would try to ease the situation; if so, the method thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. A second circuit between Godarwara and Jabalpur has since been commissioned on 31-3-1979. The traffic is now flowing smoothly. In order to further improve the trunk service additional circuits will be provided after the commissioning of Nagpur-Jabalpur Microwave route.

District and Tehsil Headquarters without Telegraph and Telephone facilities

8044. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any District and Tehsil Headquarters in the country without Telegraph and Telephone facilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) when they are likely to be provided with these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) and (b). The detailed information is given below:—

Name of Telecom. Circle	District Headquarter		Tehsil Headquarter		When programmed to be provided with Telephone and Telegraph facilities
	No. not provided with Telephone facility	No. not provided with Telegraph facility	No. not provided with Telephone facility	No. not provided with Telegraph facility	
1. Jammu & Kashmir .	Nil	Nil	6	6	1979-80
2. North Eastern circle including Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.	Nil	Nil	148	148	1979--83
3. North Western Circle: (Himachal Pradesh)	2	Nil	5	Nil	District headquarters in 1979-80, and Tehsil Headquarters in 1979-81.
4. Orissa Circle	Nil	Nil	6	3 (Out of number 6 in previous column.)	(i) Two Tehsils will be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities during 1979-80. ii) Two Tehsils will be provided with only telephone facility (telegraph facility exists) in 1979-80. (iii) Telegraph and Telephone facility at one place and only telephone facility at another one place is technically not feasible at present.

Pleasure Garden in Calcutta

8045. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to create a Pleasure Garden in Calcutta by spending Rs. 500 crores;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the time by when it will be created?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). According to information received from the West Bengal Government, a tentative proposal in outline was received from Shri K. K. Birla in February 1979 for setting up a tourist park on the model of Disneyland. There was no indication of cost in that proposal. The scheme has not been examined yet by the West Bengal Government.

**Sugarcane Arrears from Aruna
NBCC, New Delhi**

8046. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether NBCC, New Delhi had advertised for recruitment of Purchase Assistants in November, 1978 and demanded postal order of Rs. 2 each with application;

(b) if so, what is the progress made in the matter and how many posts are vacant for the said recruitment;

(c) reasons for delay in making the recruitment and the likely time to be taken in completing the recruitment; and

(d) the criteria, if any, fixed for calling the candidates for examination or any other *modus operandi* is to be adopted for the recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The postal order demanded from a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate was for 50 paise and from a general candidate Rs. 2/-.

(b) A panel for filling up the vacancies has been drawn up. This panel will remain operative upto 20th March, 1980. The vacancies that may arise upto that date will be filled from this panel.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Candidates possessing the prescribed qualifications and experience were called for the interview. The requirement of experience was relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

**Forest Ministers' Conference held
during 1974-75 and Guidelines issued**

8047. SHRI A. K. RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Forest Ministers' Conference in Delhi in the year 1974-75 to evolve a unified co-ordination policy regarding the forest development in the country if so, details of that conference and resolution adopted by that conference;

(b) whether it was centrally decided and a guideline was given not to replace fruit bearing and other useful trees for the Tribal people by this even if they were commercially attractive; and

(c) whether this guideline was violated by the Forest Corporation in Bihar in Singhbhum District by replacing sal by saguan; and if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. However, Forest Ministers who are members of the Central Board of Forestry participated in the XIV meeting of the Central Board on Forestry held at New Delhi on 14th and 15th October, 1974. The relevant extracts from the proceedings of this meeting, pertaining to the guidelines issued for the revision of National Forest Policy, 1952, are enclosed,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of violation of guidelines therefore does not arise.

Statement

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE XIV MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF FORESTRY HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 14TH AND 15TH OCTOBER, 1974.

Agenda item No. iii (1)
Revision of National Forest Policy.

The Board felt that the draft National Forest Policy resolution as circulated needs intensive study and careful consideration which cannot be done during the meeting of the Board. As such, the Board recommended that the Chairman may constitute a Sub-Committee of Forest Ministers of States and technical experts to scrutinise the draft of the Revised Forest Policy with a view to modify the draft suitably wherever necessary. This Sub-Committee will also examine the apportionment of the responsibility of Centre and the States in so far as protection, management and development of forests is concerned.

The Board further recommended that for preparation of revised Forest Policy by the Sub-Committee referred to above, the following guidelines may be kept in view:

(i) Identifying clearly that the Policy should cover not only trees grown on forest land but also on private and farm lands.

(ii) In general, it should be ensured that no tree is felled unless another is planted and adequate care is taken of the saplings.

(iii) There should be coordination between Forestry and Agriculture and this, if achieved, will stop further conversion of Forest areas into agricultural lands.

(iv) There should also be coordination between forestry and industries that will give a clear objective to the programme of plantation forestry.

(v) People should be actively involved in the protection and development of forests.

(vi) Large-scale plantations of quick-growing species should be undertaken along road-side, canal-side, railway lines and on the bunds and boundaries of the farms.

(vii) The interest of tribal living in and around forest areas should be properly safeguarded. Forest Departments should look after the tribal welfare activities also.

(viii) The effect of the Policy in solving rural unemployment and Under-employment.

(ix) In the policy the areas where legislative measures are to be adopted or present Acts tightened may be identified in the text or exploratory notes.

राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीन केन्द्र, देहरादून में अधिवृष्टि पित की गई मशीनें

8048. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीन केन्द्र, राजपुर रोड, देहरादून के एककों के लिये (क) नेत्रहीन बच्चों हेतु प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (ख) नेत्रहीनों के लिये शल्टई वर्कशाप और (ग) ब्रेल मशीनों के

निर्माण के लिये वर्कशाप में कितनी नई मशीनें अधिष्ठापित की गई हैं; इन का मूल्य क्या है और व कितन फर्मों से खरीदी गई थीं और इन के अधिष्ठापन और परिवहन पर खर्च की गई राशि सहित इन पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) इन मशीनों से कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और मुद्रण पर व्यय किस सीमा तक अब तक वर्ष वार बचत हुई है;

(ग) क्या मशीनों की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस क्षमता का कम उपयोग किये जाने के लिये कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). पर्याप्तता-प्रादेशों की कमी के कारण नई मशीनों में से केवल एक का पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया गया।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	एकक का नाम	पिछले 3 वर्षों में खरीदी गई मशीनों की कुल लागत	उन फर्मों का नाम जिनसे ये खरीदी गई	अब तक का कुल उत्पादन
1	वयस्क दृष्टिहीनों का प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	—	—	—
2	शैल्टर्ड वर्कशाप	1. पर्स वाइडिंग मशीन (2886.00 रु०) 2. बोबिन वाइडिंग मशीन (2991.00 रु०)	अमर मशीनरी कम्पनी अमृतसर।	ये पूरक मशीनें हैं जिनका उपयोग बनाई खण्ड को दिए जाने हेतु पर्न और बोबिन की लपेट के लिए किया जाता है उनके उत्पादन के मूल्य का अनुमान नहीं लग सकता।
		3. कैप्सटन लेख (अतिथ एलफ्रीड-हर्बर्ट इंडिया रिबन पुजों इत्यादि सहित) (59,228.69 रु०)	लि० नई दिल्ली	3443.30 रुपये (जून, 77 से दिसम्बर, 78 तक)
3	ब्रेल प्रीजार् बनाने हेतु वर्कशाप	—	—	—

इन में से किसी एक पर मुद्रण कार्य नहीं होता। अतः मुद्रण पर होने वाले व्यय में कुछ बचत नहीं हुई।

Central Board Examination at various Centres in Delhi

8049. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent examination of Central Board of Education was not held at certain Centres;

(b) whether at a number of Centres wrong papers were supplied;

(c) whether any officials of the Board have been suspended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) As per information supplied by Central Board of Secondary Education, at three centres the examination was not held on the first day i.e. on 21st March, 1979. The examination was conducted for the students

of those centres on 8th April, 1979 in that paper.

(b) At two centres the centre Superintendent opened wrong envelopes of Question papers. Correct papers were supplied to candidates immediately.

(c) and (d) So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned they have debarred the superintendents and invigilators of the two centres from examination work.

Sugarcane Arrears from Aruna Sugars

8050. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total outstanding to the Canegrowers by Aruna Sugars at the time of the Ordinance;

(b) whether there is any recommendation from the Tamil Nadu Government;

(c) the steps taken to clear the dues and if the dues are more than 10 per cent what are the steps taken by the Government to take over the factory;

(d) whether the ryots refused to supply cane to the factory due to non-payment; and

(e) whether there is any settlement due to the intervention of Tamil Nadu Government and if so, what are the terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As reported by the State Government the cane price arrears based on the interim cane price as on 15-11-78 was Rs. 82.82 lakhs.

(b) The State Government had stated that a request of M/s. Aruna Sugars for assistance to help them tide over their financial difficulties was under the active consideration of the Government and that hence Government of India may decide any action with reference to the provisions of the Ordinance after hearing from the State Government.

(c) Subsequently it was reported by the State Government that the cane price arrears had been brought down below 10 per cent by the mill. Hence no action under the Ordinance was found necessary.

(d) It was ascertained from the State Govt. that for a time the cane growers were refusing to supply cane to the factories pending payment of the higher final price demanded by them.

(e) There was a tripartite meeting held on 4-1-79 which could not, however, finalise the final price. Subsequently one of the share-holders obtained an injunction from the High Court preventing payment of price more than the interim agreed price. Subsequently cane was supplied to the mill and the undertaking went into production from 21-1-1979.

Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Services

8051. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of Financial Assistance provided to promote the youth services for the current year;

(b) whether the Government received any representation from the States to enhance the present financial assistance given; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Andhra Pradesh Government to provide more financial assistance and if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) For the current year financial assistance has been provided by the Ministry only for the implementation of the National Service Scheme and to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

The State-wise break up of financial assistance in this regard is attached.

(b) No representation has been received from any State Government for enhancement of financial assistance. However, a few State Governments did request for higher student strength under NSS than allocated by the

Central Government. These requests have been met except in the case of Tamil Nadu whose case is still under examination.

(c) No such representation has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government so far.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	Financial Assistance under the National Service Scheme	Allocation made to Nehru Yuvak Kendra
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	17,85,000 ²	11,48,000
2	Assam	4,72,500	5,74,000
3	Bihar	12,60,000	7,38,000
4	Gujarat	12,60,000	4,92,000
5	Haryana	6,30,000	1,64,000
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2,70,000	82,000
7	Himachal Pradesh	1,05,000	6,56,000
8	Karnataka	14,17,500	8,20,000
9	Kerala	10,50,000	6,56,000
10	Madhya Pradesh	14,17,500	12,30,000
11	Maharashtra	23,10,000	1,64,000
12	Orissa	10,50,000	8,20,000
13	Manipur	1,05,000	1,64,000
14	Meghalaya	1,31,250	1,64,000
15	Nagaland	52,500	1,64,000
16	Punjab	10,50,000	7,38,000
17	Rajasthan	6,30,000	13,12,000
18	Sikkim	2,450	82,000
19	Tamil Nadu	21,00,000	5,74,000
20	Tripura	49,875	1,64,000
21	Uttar Pradesh	31,50,000	22,96,000
22	West Bengal	21,00,000	6,56,000

कालेजों के सभनों के लिए दिल्ली के कालेजों को अनुदान

8052. श्री एच० एल० पी० सिन्हा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कालेज भवनों के निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा कितनी धनराशि के अनुदान दिये गये;

(ख) उन वस्तु शिल्पियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी सेवायें इस बारे में प्राप्त की गई थी; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली क्षेत्र के बाहर के अन्य राज्यों के कालेजों को अनुदान देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इसी प्रकार के नियमों का पालन किया गया था और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सेन्ट्रल स्कूलों में शिक्षकों के लिये सेवा नियम

8053. श्री राघवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेन्ट्रल स्कूल संगठन के अन्तर्गत देश में कितने शिक्षक कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें स्थायी और अस्थायी शिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) ऐसे शिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है जो 3, 5, 7 वर्ष और इससे अधिक की सेवा के बाद भी अस्थायी हैं; और

(घ) क्या शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति पदोन्नति स्थायीकरण आदि को नियमित करने के लिये इस संगठन में निश्चित सेवा नियम लागू किए गये हैं; यदि हाँ तो नियमों का व्योम क्या है और वे कब से लागू हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) 31-7-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार 11, 384 ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने अपने कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पदोन्नति और स्थायीकरण से सम्बन्धित नियमावली तैयार कर ली है । इस नियमावली का शीर्षक है "केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (नियुक्ति पदोन्नति वरिष्ठता इत्यादि) नियमावली 1971" रखा गया है । विस्तृत व्योमों सहित इस नियमावली की प्रतियाँ संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं । ये नियम 19 अगस्त 1971 से लागू हैं ।

671 LS-4

UNESCO Assistance for Adult Education

8054. SHRI NATHU SINGH :
SHRI. CHATURBHUI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO had assured all possible assistance for the successful implementation of the national adult education programme launched on Gandhi Jayanti Day last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Although no specific assurance of this type was given by UNESCO, in the course of meetings with various officials of UNESCO they assured the Government of India of full cooperation and support in successful implementation of the National Adult Education Programme.

(b) The assistance for the National Adult Education Programme received from UNESCO is as follows:

(i) Printing equipment for small size offset work for the Directorate of Adult Education for an amount of US \$21,300.

(ii) Fellowships for studying adult education programmes of Tanzania, Vietnam and Thailand.

(iii) Partial assistance for conducting a seminar on integration of Population Education in the National Adult Education Programme of US \$2000.

(iv) Partial assistance for organising a national planning and development meeting for out-of-school population education programme, of US \$3000.

In addition assistance in the form of collaborative studies on 'Development

of Documentation Service in the area of adult education' is expected under the Asian Programme of Educational Innovation and Development.

Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Shaheed Jatendra Nath Das

8055. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted that this year (1979) the Golden Jubilee of Martyrdom of Shaheed Jatindra Nath Das will be observed on 13th September, 1979, the day he breathed his last at Lahore jail 50 years before;

(b) if so, will the Government bring out a commemorative stamp on the occasion in honour of great martyrdom of Jatindra Nath Das; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes on Research Survey and Servicing of Special Forestry Programme

8056. SHRI S. R. REDDY :
SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PARASTE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any Central Sector Scheme from the States regarding research, survey and servicing of a special forestry programme;

(b) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to maintain the small forest (Van) also; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the schemes of Government and steps taken to provide necessary financial assistance to the State Governments to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The scheme on Research Survey and Servicing of Social Forestry Programme' was at one time proposed to be included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and Pantnagar Agricultural University and Mahatma Phule University had sent their proposals for a total amount of Rs. 37.04 lakhs. The scheme was, however, not sanctioned and included in the Fifth Plan. The proposals could, therefore, not be implemented.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two centrally sponsored social Forestry schemes, viz. (1) Mixed Plantations on waste lands and panchayat lands, etc. and (2) Reforestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter belts are under implementation in various States since 1976-77. The main objective of the schemes is to create tree plantations on the community waste lands along the roads and canals and to reforest and develop the degraded forest areas to meet the requirements of fuel-wood and timber for agricultural and household purposes. The schemes would create small wood lands in the Country.

(c) The scheme of Mixed Plantations on waste lands, etc. is under implementation in all the States except Karnataka. The Central Assistance during 1976-77 was 75 per cent of the cost limited to Rs. 750 per ha. The scheme on Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter Belts was under implementation in all the States except Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim. The pattern of central assistance during 1976-77 was 50 per cent grant limited to Rs. 500 per ha. During

1977-78 and 1978-79, the central grant under both the schemes was raised upto Rs. 1000 per ha. Following amounts were released as grants to the States under these schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1976-77	163.28
1977-78	737.59
1978-79	920.31

It is expected that the physical achievements under these schemes during the three year period will be as under:

Year	Mixed Plantations on Waste Lands, etc.	Reforestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter belts.
1976-77	1765 ha. 105 RKMS	13100 ha. 1250 RKMS
1977-78 (Target)	17600 ha.	43600 ha. 5400 RKMS
1978-79 (Target)	36630 ha. 300 RKMS	83700 ha. 37000 RKMS

In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, the schemes are proposed to be transferred to the State sector from 1979-80 without earmarking of funds.

भूमिगत जल का मानचित्र

8057. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत का भूमिगत जल का प्रथम वैज्ञानिक मानचित्र तैयार हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मूल्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनवाल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विश्व के भूगर्भीय मानचित्र आयोग ने 1974 में केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड को भारत का प्रथम भूजल विज्ञान संबंधी मानचित्र तैयार करने का

उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा था। 1976-77 में 1:5,000,000 के स्केल में तैयार किए गए मानचित्र में देश के भूजल विज्ञान से सम्बद्ध भूमिकी संरचना धरातल की धाकृति, जलवायु विज्ञान तथा जल विज्ञान के संबंध में सभी उपलब्ध सूचना का संश्लेषण किया गया है। मानचित्र में जिसमें 41 विन्दुपरिमाण है, देश के उप-क्षेत्री संरचना में उपलब्ध जल की उत्पत्ति, उपलब्धि, गति तथा किस्म दिखाई गई है। देश में भूजल विज्ञान संबंधी बाँचे को तीन उप-प्रभागों में सामान्यीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें धर्मकेत, धर्म-समेकित तथा समकित संरचनाओं वाले क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। मानचित्र में सख्त चट्टानी तथा जलोढ़, दोनों क्षेत्रों में पानी वाले विभिन्न संस्तरों की उत्पादन क्षमता दिखाई गई है। इसे देश के भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के विकास और प्रबंध के नियोजन हेतु प्रत्यक्ष आधार माना जा सकता है।

Location of Unit of Indian Telephone Industries in Rajasthan

8059. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries Limited propose to set up one or two units for manufacturing of telephone equipment, micro-wave and other devices, in Rajasthan State;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government have made offers to make available power, industrial land on concessional rates and labour in this behalf;

(c) if so, whether a final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) There is no proposal by Indian Telephone Industries Limited to set up any unit for manufacturing telephone equipment etc. in Rajasthan State. However, during the 6th Plan, there is a proposal by the ITI to set up additional manufacturing capacity both for switching and transmission equipment.

(b) and (d). Yes. Such an offer was received and was duly considered by the Site Selection Committee that was appointed by the Government for selecting site for the location of an

electro mechanical common control switching factory to be set up by the ITI during the 6th Plan period. The Committee has not recommended any site in Rajasthan to be suitable for the location of the switching equipment factory.

Telecommunication System between India and Bangladesh

8060. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious lack of means of telecommunication between India and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government considers it urgent and imperative to have direct telecommunication link-age with Bangladesh;

(c) if so, the constraints in its way; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to remove these constraints in order to develop more friendlier relations with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is already aware of the inadequate telecommunication facilities available between the two countries.

(b) Direct telecommunication service (telephone and telegraph) is already available. It, however, needs augmentation.

(c) The existing terrestrial circuits are built-up on multi link system comprising open wire line and electrification cable. The performance of such a link is not very high.

(d) As a long term measure, a microwave system has been planned between India and Bangladesh via Krishnanagar and Chaudanga. The link when commissioned will provide a better service qualitatively and quantitatively.

भूदान के अन्तर्गत आर्बटिड भूमि और उसका उपयोग

8061. श्री राम बेनी राम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री विनोबा भावे द्वारा आरम्भ किये गये भूदान आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप देश में राज्यवार कुल कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध करायी गयी और इस भूमि का अब तक कैसे उपयोग किया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में इसमें से भूमि के किनने क्षेत्र का आर्बटिड भूमिहीन हरिजनों में किया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में भूमि की समस्या कहाँ तक हल हुई और भूमिहीन हरिजनों को कितना वित्तीय लाभ हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या श्री विनोबा भावे ने जमींदारी के हृदय परिवर्तन और जातिहीन समाज स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना संग्रह विवरण में दे दी गयी है। भूमिहीन हरिजनों को आर्बटिड भूमि क्षेत्र के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) श्री विनोबा भावे द्वारा चलाये गये सामाजिक आन्दोलन का मूल्यांकन माराज में नहीं किया जा सकता। आन्दोलन की सफलता एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भिन्न रही है लेकिन प्रायः सभी जगह इससे भूमि के असमान-वितरण तथा सुधार की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में जागृति पैदा हुई है।

विवरण

भूदान भूमि

राज्य संघ	शासित प्रदेश	दान किया गया क्षेत्र	वितरित क्षेत्र
1	2	3	
प्रसम 1	5,000	63	

विवरण
मूदान भूमि

राज्य/क्षेत्र शामिल प्रदेश	दान किया गया क्षेत्र	वितरित क्षेत्र
असम	5,000	63
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2,84,000	44,390
बिहार	22,32,000	4,27,665
गुजरात	76,000	50,984
हरियाणा		1,502
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,000	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	13,000	1,988
कर्नाटक	13,000	1,988
केरल	29,000	उ० न०
मध्य प्रदेश	68,000	1,97,869
महाराष्ट्र	1,09,000	80,215
उड़ीसा	2,86,000	1,40,817
पंजाब	16,000 (हरियाणा शामिल है)	उ० न०
राजस्थान	3,84,000	84,772
तमिल नाडु	57,000	20,409
उत्तर प्रदेश	5,86,000	2,23,195
पश्चिम बंगाल	12,000	30
दिल्ली		
कुल :	41,59,000	12,73,899

स्रोत : सर्व सेवा कर्म, मदुराई ।

Export of Marine Products and its effect on Internal Price of Fish

8062. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more marine products are being allowed to be exported during the financial year 1979-80;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) value of marine products exported, year-wise, from 1975-76 to 1978-79; and

(d) whether it has been brought to his notice that due to phenomenal rise

in exports of marine products, prices of fish in consuming States have recorded a sharp rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNNALA): (a) and (b). There is no restriction on export of marine products, excepting Bombay Duck and pomfret, for which there is some ceiling. Export of dried fish other than prawns, sharkfins, fish maws, Beach de-mere and Bombay Duck and other dried shell fish, is canalised through State Trading Corporation.

(e) : 1975-76	Rs. 124.53 crores
1976-77	Rs. 189.12 crores
1977-78	Rs. 180.95 crores
1978-79	Rs. 185.52 crores

(April, 1978 to
January, 1979)

(d) Export of marine products accounts for about five per cent of total fish production and largely consists of high priced products and products for which there is very little domestic demand. As such, it does not influence domestic prices of fish.

सरकारी आवास प्राप्त अनुसूचित जातीय/
अनुसूचित जनजातीय कर्मचारी

8063. श्री राम चरण : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में प्रत्येक टाईप के कितने कितने क्वार्टरों में सरकारी कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोटा पूरा भरा गया है तो उसे भरने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री
(श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) 31-3-1979 को सामान्य पूल में मकानों की संख्या इस प्रकार

टाइप	
ए	13,035
बी	16,388
सी	5,885
डी	5,121
ई	1,875
ई-1	487
ई-2	102
ई-3	35
योग	42,928

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के जो कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल के मकानों में रह रहे हैं उनकी कुल संख्या के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है। किन्तु वर्ष 1970 से 31-3-79 तक की अवधि के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और

अनुसूचित जन जातियों के 1602 कर्मचारियों को टाईप ए 0 बी 0 सी 0 तथा डी 0 में उन्हें आवंटित कोटे के अन्तर्गत बास का आवंटन किया गया था। किन्तु वर्ष 1970 और 1971 के दौरान टाईप ए 0 के किए गए आवंटन इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं जिसके लिए सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए टाईप ए 0 और बी 0 में स्पष्ट रिक्तियों का 10 प्रतिशत और टाईप सी 0 और डी 0 में स्पष्ट रिक्तियों का 5 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण है। इसकी सूचना रखी जा रही है। इसका संबंध मकानों की कुल संख्या से नहीं है।

Bhim Kund Irrigation Project over River Baitarani in Orissa in Sixth Plan

8064. SHRI BAIRAGI JINA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to include Bhim Kund Irrigation Project over river Baitarani in Orissa in the Sixth Five Year Plan for its execution;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the project; command area of the project and when the project work will start; and

(c) if no, what is the reasonings for its delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) The report of Bhimkund Project was received from the Government of Orissa in Central Water Commission in August, 1974. The report was examined in the Commission and comments were sent to the State Government from time to time. The last comments were sent to State Government in August, 1977 and in early 1978 the compliance to which is still awaited from the State Government. The Government of Orissa have, however, informed that they are taking steps to furnish replies to these comments as early as possible.

The Government of Orissa have informed that the Bhimkund Project is

a multipurpose project, having flood control, power and irrigation benefits. The latest estimated cost of the project has been reported to be Rs. 189.89 crores. The project will provide irrigation benefits to 0.780 lakhs hectares in Kharif and 1.317 lakh hectares in rabi.

The Government of Orissa have informed, since the project is yet to be cleared by the Centre, it is difficult to say as to when the works on the project will start. They have further intimated that the Sixth Plan of the State has not yet been finalised.

Maintenance of M.Ps' Western Court Hostel, New Delhi

8065. PROF. P. C. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Western Court on Jan Path in New Delhi, which is primarily the Hostel for M.Ps., has a number of inadequacies and deficiencies in terms of catering, cleanliness, general services, communications, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government are further aware that such a state of affairs has been seriously handicapping the Members of Parliament who live at Western Court in the discharge of their duties; and

(c) if so, how are Government attending to the said situation and what remedial urgent steps are being taken to improve the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There have been occasional complaints from the residents of Western Court Hostel in respect of catering and other services. These related to items which required prompt attention and they were atten-

ded to in time. However, there has been no persistent complaint on any particular item of services from any of the residents.

(c) The question regarding catering services in Hostel was discussed in the meetings of the Joint Committee of the Chairman of the House Committees of both the Houses of the Parliament and it has been decided to handover the arrangements to the I.T.D.C. It is expected that the I.T.D.C. will take over the arrangements from 1st May, 1979.

मध्य आय वर्ग के प्लैटों के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या

8066. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1976, 1977 और 1978 में मध्य आय वर्ग के मकानों के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास कितने व्यक्ति पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) इन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मकान निर्मित किये गये और कितने मकान आवंटित किये गये; और

(ग) इस समय बचाया पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और इस बारे में निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य के अनुसार इन पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को मकानों का आवंटन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की पिछली पंजीकरण योजना के अधीन 1976 में 10,058 व्यक्तियों ने मध्यम आय वर्ग प्लैटों के लिए पंजीकरण करवाया था। वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के दौरान कोई पंजीकरण नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) वर्ष 1975-76 से 1978-79 तक के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मध्यम आय वर्ग के 3029 प्लैट बनाए तथा 3491 प्लैट आवंटित किए।

(ग) कुल मिलाकर मध्यम आय वर्ग प्लैटों के लिए पंजीकृत 8103 व्यक्ति 31-3-79 को प्लैटों के आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा में थे। यद्यपि इन व्यक्तियों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है लेकिन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की आशा है कि इस मांग को लगभग दो वर्षों में पूरा कर दिया जायेगा।

Expenditure on English, Hindi and other Indian Languages

8067. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expenditure of the Government on development of English through the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad and for development of Hindi through Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra and the Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi; and development of all other Indian languages through the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore during the last plan period;

(b) whether sufficient fund has been earmarked for development of Indian languages in the context of present emphasis on primary and adult education; and

(c) what is the budget allocation for all the institutions named above during the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

बिहार के बर्मों कोयला क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनों का खराब होना

8068. श्री राम दास सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बर्मों कोयला क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनें काफी समय से खराब पड़ी हैं;

(ख) क्या बर्मों-धनबाद तथा बर्मों-हजारी बाग के बीच केवल दो ही मुख्य लाइनें हैं जो महीने में 20 दिन खराब पड़ी रहती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो गत वर्षों से उनकी मरम्मत क्यों नहीं की गई है और क्या इन टेलीफोन लाइनों को बीघ्र ही ठीक करने के लिये कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) बर्मों में तीन ट्रंक लाइनें जाती हैं जिनमें से धनबाद गोपिया और बोकारो के लिये पृथक-पृथक एक एक लाइन है । पिछले दो महीनों के दौरान इनका कार्य सामान्यतः संतोषजनक रहा है ।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इस लाइन की मरम्मत के संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई की बाबत सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय इसे संसद के सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

इन लाइनों की कार्यक्षमता में और सुधार करने के लिये कदम उठाया जा चुका है ।

नकद फसलों के लिए वस्तु प्रबंध बोर्ड

8069. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नकद फसलों के उत्पादन, मांग, निर्यात तथा आयात के प्राक्कलन तैयार करने के लिये तथा उत्पादकों के हितों का भी ध्यान रखने के लिए एक वस्तु प्रबंध बोर्ड की स्थापना के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यह संभवतः कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सरकार नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन, मांग, निर्यात तथा आयात के प्राक्कलन तैयार करने के लिए तथा उत्पादकों के हितों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए एक वस्तु प्रबंध बोर्ड की स्थापना करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

तथापि वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत काफी, चाय, रबड़, इलायची तथा तम्बाकू के लिये अलग-अलग वस्तु बोर्ड कार्य कर रहे हैं । कृषि मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत नारियल विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना करने के लिए हाल ही में एक अधिनियम बनाया गया है ।

Acquisition of Land in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

8070. SHRI RASHEED MOSOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee constructed one temporary store and an underground bridge during the last emergency on the abadi lands covered by Khasra No. 85 near K and L Blocks at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether for the above construction the affected lands were acquired through process of law; and

(c) whether any compensation was paid to the owners of the lands or their heirs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mass Copying at Delhi Examination

8071. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR,

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI T. S. NEGI:

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

(a) whether it is reported in the Press that there was mass copying in the Union Territory of Delhi during the examinations held for X Class;

(b) if so, whether due to strike of teachers there was a dearth of invigilators and some students were deputed for the purpose in some centres; and

(c) if so, what were the centres where mass copying took place and how the Government propose to compensate the candidates of the centres where copying was not allowed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Reports of alleged mass copying in the examinations, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, appeared in the press. These reports were investigated by the Board and it was found that no mass copying had taken place.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Expansion of Telephone Project to meet Waiting List of Telephone Connections in Delhi

8072. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion projects, for giving adequate number of telephone connections in Delhi, were handicapped due to shortage of equipment as stated by General Manager, Delhi Telephones;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take for making available the required equipment at the disposal of Delhi Telephones so that persons on waiting list can be provided with telephones at the earliest; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEO SAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The available resources are being allotted equitably between different stations higher priority being given to the requirements of smaller stations.

The telephone exchange expansions planned to be completed in Delhi during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are:

1979-80

1. Ghaziabad-II	2000 Main
2. Tis Hazri	10000 Main
3. Rajouri Garden	10000 Main
4. Rajouri Garden-II	6000 Main
5. Chanakyapuri	300 (6200-6500)
6. Nehru Place	400 (2000-2400)
7. Janakpuri	1200 Main.
8. Alipore	100
9. Badli	200

1980-81

1. Faridabad	900 (3000-3900)
2. Nehru Place	10000 Main
3. Karol Bagh	10000 (Main)
4. Hauz Khas	600 (4000-4600)

(c) Does not arise.

स्नातकोत्तर स्तर की हिन्दी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

8073. श्री कमलजी बार्है : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विषयों में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर की हिन्दी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन करने की कौन कौन सी विभिन्न परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं तथा प्रत्येक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसी अनुमानित कुल कितनी पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हो चुकी हैं; और

(ख) विभिन्न विषयों पर हिन्दी में पुस्तकों को यथाशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री अताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में विभिन्न विषयों पर विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की अब तक 1110 पुस्तकों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है।

(ख) हिन्दी में सभी विषयों पर विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के पर्याप्त संख्या में निर्माण के लिये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस योजना को 1979-80 से संशोधित स्वरूप में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। संशोधित योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसी पुस्तकों के उत्पादन पर जोर दिया गया है जो छात्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें तथा ऐसे विषयों पर लिखी गई हो जिन पर इस समय उपयुक्त पुस्तकें उपलब्ध न हो। आशा है कि छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के सभी विषयों पर पर्याप्त संख्या में पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

Profits on Production of '77

8074. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any profits made by the Modern Bakeries on production of the drink '77' during the year, 1977-78; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider to restructure the marketing arrangements for '77'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resettlement of Emergency Evictees

8075. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) the progress that has been made for the rehabilitation of those whose houses had been demolished during the Emergency;

(b) what is the likely time to be taken in completing this process; and

(c) in view of the regularisation of unauthorised colonies will Government give precedence to those whose houses were raised to the ground without prior notice?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that in all 2167 applications were received by it from the persons desiring rehabilitation in the same areas from where they were uprooted during the emergency. It has already processed the case of allotment of alternative plots in Arjun Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Yusuf Sarai, Gautam Nagar and Shastri Nagar, and made allotments to 168 persons. Offers of allotment have been sent by Delhi Development Authority in another 14 cases; 759 cases have been rejected. The remaining cases are under process. In addition, Delhi Development Authority is also constructing flats for rehabilitation of evictees of Turkman Gate/Sarai Khali in the same areas.

The Delhi Administration has reported that it has received 10,300 applications for allotment of alternative plots to the persons, who are not covered by the Delhi Development Authority's Rehabilitation programme indicated above. The Administration has set up a separate Rehabilitation and Resettlement Cell, which has already processed 2,000 of these applications.

(b) and (c) The rehabilitation of the persons uprooted during the emergency is being given due priority on its own merits as distinct from regularisation of unauthorised colonies but it is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

Vegetable Seed Production Centre

8076. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sponsored a Scheme to establish Vegetable-Seed Production Centres;

(b) if so, how many and in which States these centres are operating; and

(c) whether the Government has the proposal to start Seed-Production Centre in Madhya Pradesh if so, when and its location?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) Vegetable seed production is a component of the National Seeds Programme, a World Bank aided project.

(b) The Centres are operating in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

मृमि के परीक्षण क आचार पर कसल योजना

8077. श्री ब्रह्मेश चौधरी : क्या कृषि और लघुई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए मृमि के परीक्षण के आचार पर देशव्यापी कसल योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का झीरा क्या है ?

कृषि और लघुई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि इष्टतम उत्पादन के लिये, फसलों के आवश्यक उपयुक्त पोषक तत्वों का निर्धारण करने के लिए मृदा परीक्षण पद्धति का प्रयोग में लाया जाता है । देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 40 लाख मृदा नमूनों के विश्लेषण की क्षमता की मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं के एक नेटवर्क की स्थापना की गयी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Complaints on Working of Cross-Bar-Telephone Exchange in Delhi

8078. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received innumerable complaints against the working of the existing cross-bar telephone Exchanges in the Capital;

(b) if so, compelling reasons to change at Tis Hazari for providing exchange at Tis Hazari for providing 10,000 lines despite the complaints against such exchanges; and

(c) how many cross bar exchanges have been commissioned in the country and what are the reports about their performance, indicating the places where the cross-bar exchanges have so far been commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Augmentation of exchange capacity in the area by 10,000 lines was essential to meet long pending demands. This type of Cross-bar exchange has been working very satisfactorily for the past one year at Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

(c) At present, there are 87 local crossbar telephone exchanges working in the country. A statement containing a list of these exchanges and their capacities is placed on the Table of

the House. A few of the earlier cross-bar exchanges had difficulties but the performance of these exchanges are now satisfactory.

Statement

Local X-bar Exchanges commissioned upto 31-3-79.

A. Pentaconta Exchange	Lines
1. Madras-Mambalam (BTM) .	8,000
2. Bombay-City-I (BTM) . . .	10,000
3. Bombay City-III (BTM) . . .	10,000
4. Delhi-Karolbagh (,,) . . .	9,000
5. Delhi-Jorbagh (,,) . . .	6,000
6. Bombay City-II (,,) . . .	10,000
7. Mysore	5,000
8. Ernakulam	8,000
9. Shillong	3,000
10. Patna-Rajendranagar . . .	4,000
11. Guntur	4,500
12. Delhi-Okhla	7,000
13. Bombay-Camdevi	10,000
14. Ranchi	6,000
15. Russa-II	3,000
16. Jodhpur	5,000
17. Jharla	2,000
18. Ambala Cantt	2,000
19. Gwalior	4,000
20. Janpath-I	3,000
21. Bombay-Matunga	6,000
22. Allahabad	5,000
23. Cuttack	5,000
24. Trivandrum	6,000
25. Ludhiana-I	10,000
26. Ajmer	3,000
27. Bhubaneshwar	4,000

Pentaconta Exchange	Lines
28. Delhi-Chankyapuri	6,000
29. Calcutta-Panihari	2,000
30. Madras-Avadi	1,000
31. Lucknow-Alambagh	2,000
32. Madras-Kodambakkam . . .	5,000
33. Belgaum	4,000
34. Tiruppur	2,400
35. Tuticorin	2,000
36. Madras-Adyar	4,000
37. Poona City	11,000
38. Navrangpura I	10,000
39. Bombay-Mandvi III	9,000
40. Bangalore-Sankarapuram . .	11,000
41. Calcutta-Kalighat	2,000
42. Bombay-Shivaji Park-II . .	6,000
43. Ambala City	2,000
44. Baroda-II	6,000
45. Kanpur-Benajhbar	7,000
46. Madras-Kellys	4,000
47. Vellore	3,000
48. Trichur	4,000
49. Calcutta-Russa-III	6,000
50. Delhi-Janpath IV	2,000
51. Calcutta-Circus	5,000
52. Delhi-Shahdara East	4,000
53. Bombay-Andheri IIX	7,500
54. Calcutta-Jorsanko	4,800
55. Siliguri	3,000
56. Madras-Mount Road	5,000
57. Calcutta-Bagabazar	3,000
58. Bombay-CTO	5,000
59. Bombay-Malad II	4,400

1	2
60. Bombay-Thana-II	3,200
61. Jabalpur	6,000
62. Delhi-Hauzkhaz I	4,000
63. Delhi-Janpath II	3,000
64. Calcutta-Uttarpara	2,000
65. Calcutta-Jadavpur	4,000
66. Hyderabad-Saifabad	3,000
67. Calcutta-Behala	4,000
68. Bombay-Cooperage I	5,400
69. Calcutta-Cossipore	6,000
70. Bombay-Byculla III	5,000
71. Ahmedabad-Railwaypura II	3,000
72. New Delhi-Rajourigarden I	5,000
73. Kaupur-Lajpatnagar	2,000
74. Calcutta-East-II	4,000
75. Bombay-Cooperage II	5,000
76. Delhi-Janpath V (J5X)	2,000
77. Hyderabad-Secunderabad	2,000
78. Calcutta-Serampore	2,400
	<hr/> 3,82,500
B. Other imported exchanges.	
1. Delhi-Jdgah II (IME Sweden)	10,000
2. Delhi-Hauzkhaz II (NEC-Japan)	10,000
3. Ahmedabad-Railwaypura III (Hitachi Japan)	10,000
4. Calcutta-Tiretta Bazar II (ii)	10,000
5. Calcutta-Tiretta Bazar III (iii)	10,000
6. Bombay-Malabar Hills I (iii)	10,000
7. Bombay-Malabar Hills II (iii)	10,000
8. Delhi-Tis-Hazari III (NEC Japan)	10,000
9. Delhi-Shaktinagar (iii)	10,000
TOTAL	<hr/> 90,000

1	2
1. ITI & BTM (Penta Conta) (78 EX)	3,82,500
2. Other imported (9 EX)	90,000
87 exchanges GRAND TOTAL	<hr/> 4,72,500

Memorandum Regarding Working Conditions of Agricultural Scientists

8079. SHRI GANGA BAKHT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the Agricultural scientists for improving their working condition and for development; and

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Representations are received off and on from the Scientists for improving their working conditions and development.

(b) The working conditions of the scientists in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been vastly improved by the introduction of the Agricultural Research Service under which scientists can be promoted to the grade of Rs. 1500—2000 on the basis of five yearly assessment of their work irrespective of the occurrence of the vacancies. Financial and administrative powers have been delegated to the Directors, Heads of Divisions and Heads of Regional Stations. Steps have been taken to augment residential accommodation for the scientists within the funds made available for the purpose. Besides these, expeditious steps are taken to remove the deficiencies in the matters of equipment, laboratory, field facilities etc. in the Institutes if brought to the notice of the Council.

Help to Farmers for Cultivation of Sunflower Seeds and Soya Bean in Karnataka

8080. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sunflower is superior to other edible oils;

(b) whether some enterprising farmers cultivated sunflower seeds and Soya Bean in Karnataka and other States and there were no takers of the products; and

(c) the steps taken to help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Sunflower oil is considered to be a high quality edible oil on account of the high content of poly-unsaturated fatty acids.

(b) and (c). The cultivation of Sunflower and Soya Bean has been taken up in different States, including Karnataka. The Government of India have fixed a support price of Rs. 175 per quintal for these crops for 1978-79 and entrusted the support price operations to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED). NAFED have entered the markets and made purchases at the support prices, wherever the prices showed a tendency to decline below the support levels. Accordingly, they have purchased over 65,000 tonnes of Soya Bean from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Conservation Projects at Jaiselmer, Kishtwar and on Tamil Nadu Coast

8081. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals had been formulated for the creation of a Desert

National Park in Jaiselmer, a Mountain National Park in Kishtwar and a Maritime National Park for the Tamil Nadu Coast; and

(b) if so, the progress on these important conservation projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have formulated a proposal for the creation of a Desert National Park in Jaiselmer area. The proposal is at present under examination with the Central Government.

The information regarding the creation of a Mountain National Park in Kishtwar has been sought from the Jammu & Kashmir Government and will, on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha. The Tamil Nadu Government has stated that a project for the creation of a Maritime National Park for the Tamil Nadu Coast is at present under formulation with them.

P.C.O. at Shakarpur Post Office, Delhi

8082. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether service telephone for Shakarpur Post Office, Delhi-110093 was sanctioned on 6th October, 1978;

(b) whether P.C.O. was sanctioned for this Post Office as intimated by P.M.G., Delhi vide letter No. D.O./TEC/T-2/77 dated 29-11-1977 addressed to Shri Kuldip Singh, Vice-President, Residents Welfare Association; and

(c) if so, whether the telephones have been provided and if not, the cause of the delay and the time by which they are expected to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHL DEO SAI): (a) to (c). So far as service telephone is concerned the distance of Shakarpur Post Office from Shahadra

Exchange is about 10 to 12 Kilometers and provision of telephone requires high poundage of cables. The cables have been received and the work is likely to be completed in 2 to 3 months time.

As far as the P.C.O. is concerned the information is being collected.

Agricultural Labour

8083. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many families exist or depend on Agricultural labourers in our country, its total and State-wise figures;

(b) how many persons work as Agricultural workers in our country and in each State;

(c) in how many States the minimum Wages Act is applied, in which State it is not applied in Agriculture; and

(d) for non-implementation or defective implementation what steps are taken to remove these lacunae, please give details regarding each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to the Census of 1971, the population of agricultural labourers was around 47.5 million. State-wise details are attached.

(c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is applicable to all States/Union Territories except Sikkim to which it is yet to be extended. Minimum wages under the Act have not yet been fixed for agricultural labourers in Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and there are no agricultural workers in Lakshadweep.

(d) The enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in agriculture is the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Central Government has advised State Governments to consider appointment of implementation committees at local levels to watch the enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Number of Agricultural Labourers (in '000)
Andhra Pradesh	6,829.
Assam	406.
Bihar	6,806.
Gujarat	1,888.
Himachal Pradesh	54.
Haryana	430.
Jammu & Kashmir	42.
Karnataka	2,717.
Kerala	1,908.
Madhya Pradesh	4,062.
Maharashtra	5,393.
Meghalaya	44.
Manipur	13.
Nagaland	4.
Orissa	1,938.
Punjab	787.
Rajasthan	749.
Tamil Nadu	4,490.
Tripura	86.
Uttar Pradesh	5,454.
West Bengal	3,272.
Sikkim	5.
Union Territories	117.
All India	47,494.

**Survey Reports Re: Marketing
Cotton, Rice and Onions**

8084. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the survey reports regarding the marketing of cotton, rice and onions which were taken up during the course of the year;

(b) if so, the salient features of the reports; and

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct survey on marketing of any other major agricultural commodities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has recently brought out bulletins on cotton and onions which *inter alia* include the marketing aspects also of these two commodities. No survey report regarding the marketing of rice has been received in recent past.

(b) The salient features of the reports on cotton and onions are—
Cotton

(i) On an average, 50 to 60 per cent of the cotton production is brought in the main assembling markets in the country for disposal. The percentage of arrivals in main producing areas vary significantly.

(ii) Cotton marketing by cooperatives has made a significant progress in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. The establishment of the Apex Federation for Cotton Marketing in Gujarat during 1975-76 was one of the important development in this regard.

(iii) Cooperative marketing societies followed the following systems

in respect of purchase and sale cotton:

(a) Pooling system in Gujarat.

(b) Scheme of Cotton procurement in Maharashtra.

(c) Direct purchases.

(d) Tie-up with cooperative spinning mills.

(iv) Prices of cotton exhibit wide fluctuations due to concentration of market arrivals in a particular period. The peak marketing period usually extends from November to March and prices in this period generally remain low.

(v) Ginning and pressing of cotton is an essential complement to its marketing. The number of ginning and pressing units in the cooperative sector have gone up to 318 at the end of 1977-78.

Onions

(i) In order to safeguard growers against exploitation by traders and middlemen it is necessary that in all the important producing States, there should be an emphasis on organising regulated markets on a priority basis.

(ii) A well thought out plan for purchase, storage and release will have to be prepared so that adequate supplies should be available in lean season.

(iii) Extensive cultivation of onions is done in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) South Indian varieties of onions involve higher cost of production and are traditionally export oriented crops.

(v) Out of the total supplies available in the country it is estimated that 10 per cent is lost due to waste (including drilage) in the course of marketing.

(vi) Under the traditional methods of storage, the loss is estimated at 10-20 per cent, it is possible to reduce it 2 to 5 per cent if bulbs are kept in cold storage having 0 degree Centigrade temperature.

(c) Survey reports on marketing of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh, Jute in Bihar and wheat in Punjab and Haryana are being prepared.

Opening of Schools in Adivasi Areas of Gujarat

8085. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Adivasi area in the country and particularly in Gujarat State is very backward in respect of education;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to open more primary and middle schools in those areas during the next Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the scheme State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the context of Government's programme of universalising elementary education for children of the age-group 6-14 according to a time-bound programme, the State Governments were requested to identify the magnitude of the problem and prepare separate strategy for Adivasi areas. Sub-plans for such areas have been prepared by the State Governments. In regard to the opening of schools in Adivasi areas the steps taken are:

(1) the distance norms for the location of schools have been relaxed, and

(2) provision for opening Ashram (Residential) schools has been made,

because the Adivasi areas are sparsely populated.

Gujarat in its draft sub-plan for tribal areas for 1978-83 has indicated the following proposals:

(1) All schoolless villages would be covered by primary schools within a walking distance of 1.5 Km., involving the opening of an additional 200 primary schools in the tribal areas, and

(2) conversion of 1000 out of 2521; single teacher schools in tribal areas, into 2-teacher schools, besides the opening of 150 secondary schools.

(c) The sectoral allocation for elementary education is earmarked for the State as a whole. Since bulk of the new elementary schools will be in educationally backward areas, tribal areas are likely to be benefited from earmarking of allocation for elementary education. However, the State-wise allocations are yet to be finalised.

Sugar Output and Off-take

8086. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar output during the first five months and current sugar season is encouraging;

(b) whether internal off-take has also increased;

(c) whether the sugar decontrol has begun to show beneficial results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The sugar production during the first five months of 1978-79 season i.e. from 1-10-1978 to 28-2-1979 was of the order of 35.80 lakh tonnes as against 33.80 lakh tonnes during the said months of 1977-78

season. The total sugar production during 1978-79 season upto 7th April has reached the level of 48.48 lakh tonnes as against 47.73 lakh tonnes upto the corresponding date in 1977-78 season.

(b) The off-take of sugar for internal consumption during 1978-79 season upto 7th April has been of the order of 31.62 lakh tonnes as against 22.59 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1977-78 season.

(c) and (d). Taking into account the record sugar production of 64.62 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 season, the high level of sugar stocks in the system, the preponderant need to maximise domestic consumption of sugar to liquidate the mounting stocks of sugar with the sugar factories, to bring the benefits of enlarged production to the consumer etc., sugar was de-controlled with effect from August 16, 1978. The internal consumption of sugar during 1978-79 season upto 7th April, 1979 has registered an increase of about 68 per cent and 40 per cent over the consumption upto the same date during 1976-77 and 1977-78 seasons respectively.

Offers from Private Parties for Constructing Godowns in Punjab, Haryana and U.P.

3087. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has invited offers from private parties for constructing godowns in and around the centres in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. and renting to F.C.I.;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) reasons for not undertaking the job by itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Food Corporation of India have through advertisement invited offers by 30-4-79 from private parties for constructing godowns on their own lands as per FCI's specifications for letting out to FCI on guaranteed occupation of 3 to 5 years in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. for a capacity of 16 lakh tonnes. Minimum capacity of godowns should be 5000 tonnes.

(c) The FCI builds its own godowns. However, in view of the pressure on existing capacity, need to secure additional capacity quickly, time span involved in acquiring land and the fact that private parties have their own lands, godowns are being secured under the above scheme.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास

3089. श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे :

श्री हलपत सिंह परस्ते :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए उनके कार्यालयों के पास पास सरकार रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कर रही है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978 में क्वार्टरों के आबंटन की प्रतीक्षा सूची में से अन्तिम किस नम्बर तक क्वार्टरों का आबंटन कर दिया गया है और वर्ष 1979 में अनिर्णीत पड़े नम्बरों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उन अन्य वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों की आवास समस्या का, जो लगभग 15 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं, शीघ्र ही समाधान किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) किसी कर्मचारी द्वारा ली जाने वाली परिलब्धियों के आधार पर आबंटन किया जाता है। वर्ग 'डी' के अधिकतर कर्मचारी टाइप 'ए' बास के पात्र हैं। दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में वर्ग 'डी' के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय भवन (डी० आई० बेड० लेव) मिन्टो रोड

आराम, बाप तथा बरपुर महीली रोड क्षेत्र में निर्माणाधीन हैं या निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित हैं।

(ख) 30-11-1978 को समाप्त होने वाले आबंटन वर्ष के अन्त में टाईप 'ए' में प्रतीक्षा सूची की अन्तिम क्रम सं० 2417 है जिसको आबंटन किया गया है। 1-12-1978 से आबंटन के लिए मंगाए गए आवेदन पत्रों के आधार पर आबंटन आरम्भ हुआ तथा 15-4-79 को क्रम सं० 500 तक को आबंटन किया जा चुका है। बालू आबंटन वर्ष 1978-1980 के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के आधार पर तैयार की जा रही सम्पूर्ण प्रतीक्षा सूची में अन्तिम क्रम सं० 5425 है।

(ग) इससे पहले के वर्षों में निर्माण के लिए पहले ही स्वीकृत लगभग 5,700 मकानों के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने दिल्ली में 1978-79 के दौरान 15,300 मकान बनाने की स्वीकृति दी है।

Performance of Kendriya Vidyalas Students in National Talent Examinations

8090. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that percentage of students from Kendriya Vidyalas in the National Talent Examinations has decreased over the past two years;

(b) if so, furnish important details by broad indicators showing performance of Kendriya Vidyalas in National Talents Examinations over the last 4 years, year-wise;

(c) what special measures have been taken/proposed to improve participation and success rate of the students of Kendriya Vidyalas in these examinations/particularly at Delhi, Bombay, Nagpur, Pune, Madras,

Bangalore, Calcutta and other B Class cities; and

(d) incentives offered or under consideration to the teachers extra facilities made available to the Kendriya Vidyalas for special coaching of students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Posts Sanctioned for Hindi Work in D.M.S.

8091. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various types of posts exclusively sanctioned for Hindi work in Delhi Milk Scheme and how many posts have been lying vacant for more than five months as on 1st April, 1979 and the reasons for not filling up these posts;

(b) whether the existing staff strength created for Hindi work is considered adequate to meet the requirements of work; and

(c) if not, steps taken by the Delhi Milk Scheme for providing the adequate staff for Hindi work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) The posts exclusively sanctioned for Hindi work in the Delhi Milk Scheme is as follows:

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay Scale Rs.	Number of	
			Sanctioned posts	Posts vacant for more than five months
1	Hindi Officer	650—1200	1	1
2	Hindi Translator	550—800	1	..
3	Jr. Hindi Translator	425—700	2	2
4	Hindi Teacher	330—560	1	1
5	U.D.C.	330—560	1	..
6	Hindi Typist	260—400	2	..

Posts of Hindi Officer and Junior Hindi Translators were created on 25th September, 1978. Recruitment Rules for these posts are being framed. Pending that, the posts are being filled on ad-hoc basis in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language. As regards the post of Hindi Teacher, names are awaited from the Employment Exchange.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Development of Interior Adivasi and Hilly Areas

8092. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARAO MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to start and develop the Agricultural land, animal husbandry projects and small agro-based industries in the interior area, adivasi area and hilly tracks of the country on 100 per cent, basis; and

(b) if so, the names of schemes and their areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b). Schemes for developing agricultural land, animal husbandry and small agro-based industries in Tribal and Hilly tracks of the country are being implemented under the Tribal and Hill Area Sub Plans in the concerned States and special Central assistance is being given to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to implement these Sub Plans.

In the Sub Plan areas in 16 States and 2 Union Territories, 180 Integrated Tribal Development Projects will be in operation, and thereunder all developmental programmes including agriculture and allied sectors will be undertaken.

Non-Acceptance of Salaries by Junior Engineers of Telecommunication Wing

8093. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20,000 junior engineers of telecommunication wing have refused to accept their salaries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some Junior Engineers did not accept their salaries. The exact number of such Junior Engineers who did not take their salary on 2.4.79 is, however, not known.

(b) and (c). As stated by the J.E.T.A. the Junior Engineers observed pay boycott on 2.4.79 to express their resentment against non-settlement of their two basic demands, viz. revision of pay scales and better promotional avenues. These demands are receiving due consideration from the Department.

Over Head Water Tank in Moti Nagar, Delhi

8094. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no over-head water tank has been provided in Moti Nagar and Karampura colonies of Delhi having a population of 20 thousand in the absence of which the first floors never received water supply causing considerable difficulty to the residents;

(b) whether there has been a constant demand for providing a overhead water tank; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard and the time by which the tank will be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). There has been a demand for providing over-head water tank in Moti Nagar and Karam Pura colonies of Delhi but construction of such a tank has not been considered necessary by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking as the water pressure in the area has been found to be comparatively satisfactory.

Housing Schemes in West Bengal

8095. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 16 schemes of the West Bengal Government. Housing Board and West Bengal Housing Department assisted by the HUDCO, with the date of sanction and the areas that have been covered, and the amount sanctioned scheme-wise;

(b) the action taken upto date for the implementation of these schemes and number of the houses built and the number of persons benefited scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes pending to HUDCO for sanctioning financial assistance at present?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The details of 24 schemes sanctioned in the State of West Bengal indicating the location, date of sanction and the amount sanctioned scheme-wise are shown in the Statement-I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4355/79].

(b) The schemes after sanction by HUDCO are executed by the concerned borrowing agencies, progress of which is monitored by HUDCO. According to the progress reports furnished by the Agencies to HUDCO, 687 dwelling units have been completed. After completion of all the 24 schemes, it is estimated to benefit more than 7000 families. The physical status of each scheme is shown in Statement-I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4355/79]

(c) The names of the schemes alongwith loan amount, which are under consideration with HUDCO, are shown in the Statement-II enclosed.

Development of Peripheral Drainage in Mayapuri, New Delhi

8096. SHR T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 812 on the 26th February, 1979 regarding D.D.A. Vs. M.C.D. and state:

(a) whether plans to develop peripheral drainage system for solving the problem of water stagnation in Mayapuri has since been finalised; if so, the area to be covered under the zone and other relevant details;

(b) what were the differences between MCD and DDA in this regard for which Chief Secretary of Delhi Administration was asked to sort out the problem; and

(c) whether these have been sorted out; if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The differences were primarily over their areas of jurisdiction.

(c) Yes, Sir. The flow of water from pucca drains in the Mayapuri colony is being taken into a kuchha out-fall drain constructed by the DDA and water from this drain is pumped into the main drain along the Mayapuri Road.

दिल्ली के डाकघरों में लिफाफों और डाक सामग्रियों का उपलब्ध न होना

8097. श्री अमनत राम जयसवाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में उन डाकघरों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान डाक सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं थी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद मुन्डेर साह) : जी नहीं। फिर भी दिल्ली मकिल के कुछ डाकघरों में 1979 की पहली तिमाही के दौरान डाक टिकटों और डाक सामग्री

की कुछ वस्तुओं की कमी रही। उपचारार्थक कार्यवाही किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली मकिल में इस समय इन वस्तुओं की कोई कमी नहीं है।

Brown Bread by Modern Bakeries

8098. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Modern Bakeries manufacture bread made of maida only;

(b) whether Government is aware that maida is deleterious to human health;

(c) whether therefore, Modern Bakeries would be advised to make brown (whole-wheat) bread for those who would prefer it to maida; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Maida is not deleterious to human health.

(c) and (d) The Company had undertaken trial production and marketing of brown bread, but the response from consumers was not encouraging.

Sugar Factories Facing Financial Distress

8099. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that sugar factories in various parts of the country are facing financial distress following de-control of sugar;

(b) whether several States had asked the Centre to provide assistance to these factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Immediately after decontrol of sugar in August, 1978, there was a steep fall in sugar prices as a result of which sugar factories had to face some financial difficulties. Recently, sugar prices have picked up and the liquidity and viability of the industry has somewhat improved.

(b) and (c). Some of the State Governments had approached the Central Government for financial assistance. A loan of Rs. 20 crores was advanced to U.P. Government for clearance of cane arrears in respect of cooperative and public sector units in the State. Requests for grant of loans received from State Governments of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were considered but it was not possible to accede to the request for loan. The requests of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are being examined and decision will be taken shortly.

Transfer of Sewage Sullage Utilization to State Government

8100. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to transfer to the State Governments the sewage-sullage utilization work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) According to the National Development Council's decision the sewage-sullage utilisation works, taken up under the Central Sector Scheme for Development of Local Manurial Resources, are to be transferred to the State Sector.

(b) Detail regarding transfer are being worked out by the Planning Commission.

Shortage of Water for Irrigation purposes in Madhya Pradesh

8101. **SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of water for irrigation purposes and cultivation has become very difficult in the State of Madhya Pradesh particularly in the Adivasi Areas of Madhya Pradesh (Shahdole District) where the people of the region do not get appropriate remuneration for their labour; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme proposed to be implemented by the Central Government in order to overcome these difficulties in that region?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Consumption of Indian and Foreign Liquor

8102. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH VIRK:

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

(a) what is the total consumption of Indian and foreign liquor in the country State-wise during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to reduce the consumption of liquor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Government have suggested guidelines to the State Governments for the implementation of prohibition, which, *inter alia*, include steps to reduce the consumption of liquor in the country. Several State Governments have taken steps to reduce the consumption of liquor, like reductions in alcohol quota, increase in number of dry days, reduction in number of shops, etc. Some States have declared a number of districts as totally 'dry'.

Transfer of Evacuee Property

8103. **SHRI AMRUT KASAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has requested the Union Government for granting permission to bestow the property vested in the custodian of evacuee property in the Union Territory to the tenants in possession of those proportions; and

(b) if so, what action has the Government taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A bill received from the local administration to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1964, with a view to conferring ownership rights on the cultivating tenants of evacuee land is under consideration of the Government.

Reservation for Physically Handicapped Students

8104. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleas-

ed to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4101 on the 14th August, 1978 regarding reservation for physically handicapped students and state:

(a) whether the letters proposed to be sent to other Universities have since been sent and if so, what has been the response from the Universities in general and the Universities of Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in particular; and

(b) whether the Government have reserved 3 per cent seats for the physically handicapped students in the institutions and universities which are directly under its control as for instance the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi and I.I.Ts. etc. and if not, the reasons therefor and steps that are being taken to reserve seats for this category of students from this academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The remaining Universities were addressed on 4-9-1978. 45 Universities including the 18 mentioned in my reply on 14-8-1978 have accepted reservation in principle though some of them have limited it to certain subjects and some others have accepted a smaller percentage. A statement showing the position in regard to Universities of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana is attached.

(b) The matter is being taken up with the Indian Institute of Technology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Present position
1	2	3
1	Delhi University	No final decision has been intimated.
2	Himachal Pradesh University.	Reply not received.

1	2	3
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3. Haryana	The position in regard to three Haryana Universities is as follows : —
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(i) *Kurukshetra University*

Kurukshetra University has replied as follows:—

“....This University has already reserved 3 per cent seats for physically handicapped students (who are blind or have lost an arm/leg), for admission to Arts, Science and Commerce Courses in the University Teaching Departments and in the Colleges maintained/recognised by this University. Besides, we have also provided for reservation of 2 per cent seats for the physically handicapped students for admission to Colleges of Education maintained/recognised by this University.”

(ii) *Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.*

No final decision has been intimated.

(iii) *Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.*

They have not accepted reservation.

Sanction of Morna Irrigation Project, Sangli, Maharashtra

8105. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Morna Irrigation Project, in Sangli district Maharashtra State has been recently sanctioned by the Government (Planning Commission); and

(b) if so, the broad particulars thereof including the estimated cost, the schedule of the construction programme etc.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) The Morna Irrigation Project in Sangli District of Maharashtra has been found acceptable by the Planning Commission in August, 1978.

(b) The project envisages construction of a Reservoir of gross capacity of 20.74 Mcum. across Morna river (a tributary of Warna river in Krishna Basin) in Sangli district to irrigate annually 2240 Hectares, by pumping water let down in the river from the reservoir. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 221.56 lakhs. As per the proforma report submitted by the State Government, the project is scheduled to be completed in 4 years.

Implementation of Official Languages Act

8106. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made in the Ministry for implementing the Official Language Act, Hindi publications and translation etc. and the category-wise number of employees working therefor;

(b) whether Official Language Subcommittee, Joint Secretary in-charge of Official Language work and Director have inspected many offices and have recommended for creation of posts in different categories for bringing improvement in the situation and augmenting the progress;

(c) if so, the reasons for which requisite number of posts have not been sanctioned and filled up in the offices of Water Commission, Rural Development and Food Corporation; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations of Inspection reports and taking of disciplinary action against the officers responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) The position in regard to the staff provided for implementation of the Official Language Act, Hindi Publication and translation etc. in different departments of the Ministry is given in the attached Statement A.

(b) and (c) The position in this regard is indicated in the attached Statement-B.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the question.

Statement—A

Department of Agriculture

Name of the Post	No. of Post (s)
1. Director (Official Language)	1
2. Senior Hindi Officer . . .	1
3. Hindi Officers	4
4. Senior Hindi Translator . .	3
5. Hindi Translator.	1
6. Hindi Assistant	1
7. Junior Hindi Translators . .	6
8. U.D.Cs.	2
9. L.DCs.	9

N.B. :— The post of a Senior Hindi Officer, two Hindi Officers and three Senior Hindi Translators and 2 LDCs are sanctioned upto 31-3-79 for translation of the report of the National Commission on Agriculture.

Department of Food

Name of the Post	No. of Post(s)
1. Hindi Officer	1
2. Senior Hindi Translators . .	2
3. Junior Hindi Translators . .	2
4. Hindi Typists	2

Department of Rural Development

Name of the Post	No. of Post (s)
1. Hindi Officer	1
2. Senior Hindi Translator . .	1
3. Junior Hindi Translators . .	2
4. Hindi Typist	1
1. Director (Basic Literature) .	1
2. Assistant Editor	1
3. Sub-Editors.	2
4. Publicity Assistants	1
5. Senior Proof Reader	1
6. Typist	1

For Publication work

Department of Agricultural Research and Education (I.C.A.R.).

Name of the Post	No. of Post (s)
1. Senior Hindi Officer	1
2. Senior Hindi Translator . . .	1
	(Vacant for the last one Year)
3. Junior Hindi Translators . .	2
4. Hindi Assistant	1
5. English Typist	1
6. Hindi Typist	1
7. Hindi Stenographer	1

Department of Irrigation

Name of the Post	No. of Post (s)
1. Hindi Officer	1
2. Hindi Translators (Gr. I) . .	2

Name of the Post	No. of Post (s)
3. Hindi Translator (Grade II) .	2
4. Hindi Stenographer (Gr. III)	1
1. Assistant Editor .	1
2. Hindi Translator (Grade I) .	1
3. Professional Assistant .	1
4. Stenographer .	1

Statement—B

The reference is perhaps to the second sub-committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. The Sub-Committee had visited many offices under the Ministry and the Director (O.L.) of this Ministry had also accompanied the Committee in most of these visits. During the course of discussions with the officials of the concerned offices, the committee has made suggestions for creation of posts that are required for fulfilling the statutory obligation in regard to Official Language. These suggestions have been sent to the concerned authorities with recommendations to create the necessary posts in the respective offices. Besides, the Director (O.L.) has also visited the offices under this Ministry independently and made recommendations for the creation of certain posts. The position in the various Departments under the Ministry, in this regard is as follows:—

Department of Agriculture

The recommendations made for creation of Hindi posts in different categories for augmenting the progressive use of Hindi have, in most cases, been implemented and the recommendation for the following posts are under active consideration in the concerned divisions:

Hindi Translators ..	3
Hindi Typists ..	2

Department of Food

No recommendations of the Committee have, so far, been received from their Secretariat regarding creation of posts in different categories in connection with the progressive use of Hindi.

Department of Rural Development

The sub-committee recommended creation of the posts of the Hindi Officer, 2 Hindi Translators and 5 typists in various Offices of the Department of Rural Development. The proposal for the creation of Hindi posts in the Regional and sub-offices of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has been moved and the matter is under consideration with the Internal Work Study Unit and Integrated Finance of the Department. So far as the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad is concerned, one post each of Hindi Officer, Hindi Translator and Hindi typist has since been filled there. No proposal has been rejected so far.

Department of Agricultural Research and Education

The recommendations made for augmentation of Hindi staff have been implemented in most cases, and are under consideration in the rest.

Department of Irrigation

One post of Hindi Translator Grade I has already been created and filled in the Central Water Commission and the question of creation of a post of Senior Hindi Officer in the Central Water Commission is under consideration.

Loss to Indian Telephone Industries Unit at Oman

8107. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that public sector Indian Telephone Industries which bagged a Rs. 2 crore contract

In 1977 for installing 3,000 telephone connections in Oman, incurred a loss of over Rs. 40 lakhs due to the extravagant living of the people sent from India to supervise the job;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into this matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore signed a contract in December 1976 with the Ministry of Communications, Sultanate of Oman for the execution of a turn-key project valued at Rs. 199 lakhs for providing 3,000 telephone connections at Mascat in Oman. This project is now nearing completion, and a sizable profit is estimated to accrue.

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

New Examination System in Universities

8108. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new method of examination in view of disappointing the unfair means at examinations of different universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government advise the different universities to adopt a nation-wide new examination system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission and the Government have been deeply concerned about the inadequacies of the traditional examination system and the widespread adoption of unfair means

in the examinations. In order to remedy the situation, basic and structural changes in the existing examination system are necessary. For this purpose, during the last few years, universities are being advised to take steps to introduce reforms in their examinations, with emphasis on the following aspects:—

(1) There should be continuous sessional evaluation as a supplement to the present final examination;

(2) Efforts should be made to develop question banks to eliminate the shortcomings in the practice of setting examination papers;

(3) Introduction of grade system in place of the present marking system in order to increase reliability and for better comparability among different subjects; and

(4) Introduction of Semester system for greater flexibility.

Non-utilisation of Capacity of Major Irrigation Schemes

8109. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full capacity of major irrigation schemes is not being utilised; and

(b) the State-wise data of utilisations of capacity of these means during the past 5 years?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) The utilisation figures in any year in the case of major and medium irrigation schemes are generally compared with the irrigation potential which is available to the end of the previous year. The potential created to the end of 1976-77 for the country as a whole through major and medium projects was 23.54m. ha. against which the utilisation of the

created potential at the end of 1977-78 was 22.15m. ha. i.e. about 84 per cent. The projects showing significant lag in utilisation are Gandak, Kosi, Ukai, Kakrapar, Chambal and Rajasthan Canal Stage-I. These are receiving concerted attention of the concerned States.

(b) The irrigation potential available through major and medium irrigation schemes and their utilisation during the past 5 years viz. 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, Statewise are given in the enclosed statement.

बान सागर बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना

8110. श्री वसुधा प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बान सागर बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना के लिये गठित केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण बोर्ड और केन्द्रीय कार्यकारी समिति ने वर्ष 1978 में एक सफिल और पांच डिबीजनों को मंजूरी दी थी लेकिन इस समय इस बारे में केवल एक डिबीजन कार्य कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण बोर्ड के निर्णय के अनुसार नहरों के विवरण के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारियों की क्या अब तक नियुक्ति की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या मुख्य बान सागर बांध और यहाँ पर निर्माण कार्य धीरे, 1979 से आरम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में इस पर कुल कितना खर्च (करोड़ों रुपये) में करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित बानसागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड की कार्य-कारिणी समिति ने मई, 1978 में बानसागर बांध के लिए एक सफिल और पांच डिबीजनों के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी थी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इनमें से एक सफिल और पांच सफिलों के सृजन की मंजूरी फरवरी, 1979 में दे दी गई थी और उन्होंने 27-2-1979 से काम करना शुरू कर दिया था। इस प्रकार पहले से काम कर रहे एक सफिल और दो डिबीजनों को शामिल करके, इस समय दो सफिल और डिबीजन काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक नहर संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों का संबंध है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बृहद परियोजनाओं संबंधी नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित एक सफिल और पांच डिबीजनों में से, राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक नहर सर्वेक्षण डिबीजन की मंजूरी फरवरी, 1979 में दी गई थी और उसका गठन तत्काल कर दिया गया था। आशा है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक अन्य सफिल और दो डिबीजनों के सृजन की मंजूरी शीघ्र ही दे दी जाएगी। परियोजना का प्रारम्भिक कार्य पहले से ही चल रहा है।

(ग) 1979-80 के दौरान 8.60 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है।

बम्बल घाटी में बनरोपण

8111. श्री अर्जुन सिंह जबौरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बल घाटी में किन क्षेत्रों में बनरोपण की योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) बनरोपण के अन्तर्गत कितने तक कितनी भूमि साई गई है; और

(ग) इन वनों में कौन से पेड़ लगाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). संबंधित राज्यों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गंगा और कावेरी नदियों को जोड़ने के लिये राष्ट्रीय जल सिंच

8112. श्री जे.लक्ष्मण शर्मा :

श्री जे. लक्ष्मण :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पेश में सिंचाई कृषि-खाकों को उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से गंगा और कावेरी नदियों को जोड़ कर एक राष्ट्रीय जल सिंच बनाने हेतु कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) इसमें कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ङ). सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए फालतू जल के कुछ भाग का उपयोग करने के प्रयोजन से भूतपूर्व सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय ने कुछ वर्ष पहले एक राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया था जो फालतू जल वाले नदी बेसिनों से जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों को जल का ट्रांसफर करने के लिए था। गंगा को कावेरी से जोड़ना ऐसे ग्रिड का एक भाग है। गंगा-कावेरी लिंक में, जो कागजी अध्ययनों पर आधारित एक धारणा है विशेष रूप से इस क्षेत्र के सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों की जल की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक प्रवाह-अवधि के दौरान लगभग 150 दिन गंगा के जल को पम्प करने तथा गंगा को कावेरी के साथ एक ऐसी नहर द्वारा जोड़ने की परिकल्पना की गई है जो सोन, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, गोदावरी, कृष्णा और पैनार बेसिनों में से होकर गुजरेगी। इस स्कीम में पटना के निकट एक बराज का निर्माण करके गंगा से 1700 क्यूसेक्स जल को लिफ्ट करने और बायें तट पर एक नहर निकालने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। बम्प किए गए जल में से 290 क्यूसेक्स जल दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिणी बिहार के सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई किया जाएगा और शेष 1410 क्यूसेक्स (केवल अधिक प्रवाह वाली अवधि के दौरान)

बेसिन के बाहर राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु के लगातार सूखे से प्रभावित रहने वाले क्षेत्रों की जल की मांग को प्राथमिक रूप से पूरा करने के लिए सप्लाई किया जाएगा।

सरकार का विचार है कि जल के अन्तर्बेसिन ट्रांसफर को किसी बड़े पैमाने की स्कीम को हाथ में लेने से पहले ऐसे अध्ययन किए जाने चाहिए कि प्रत्येक नदी बेसिन और उप-बेसिन में किस स्थान पर और किस समय पर कितना जल फालतू होगा और कितने जल की कमी होगी और कमी वाले क्षेत्रों को जल उपलब्ध कराने के मानदण्ड और अन्य विचारणीय बातें क्या होंगी। आवश्यक विस्तृत अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में एक संगठन की स्थापना की गई है। इन अध्ययनों में सूखा-प्रबंधन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना, इस समय जल उपलब्धता की मात्रा स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध जल को जुटाने की गुंजाइश और फालतू जल वाले क्षेत्रों से इन क्षेत्रों को जल के ट्रांसफर की संभावना का पता लगाना शामिल है। इस प्रकार के देशव्यापी अध्ययनों और प्रन्वे-षणों का स्वरूप ऐसा है कि इनमें काफी समय संयोग। इसके प्रतिरिक्त इसमें राष्ट्रव्यापी स्तर पर तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, प्राथमिक सक्षमता, कानूनी और पर्यावरण संबंधी पहलुओं जैसे कई विषय अन्तर्गन्त हैं और इनका भी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Increase in Prices of Foodgrains due to increase in Freight Rate

8113. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains like rice and wheat are likely to cost more due to the freight rate increase in the Railway Budget;

(b) to what extent the price will be increased; and

(c) what will be its effect on pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In the case of rice and wheat, average increase in freight has been worked out by Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee at 1.37 paise per KG. As the incidence of increase in freight on the prices of rice and wheat is insig-

nificant, there has been no increase in the Central Issue Prices of rice and wheat.

(c) In the case of pulses, the average increase in freight has been worked out by the aforesaid Committee at 1.62 paise per KG.

Foodgrains destroyed by F.C.I., State-wise

8114. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many tonnes of damaged foodgrains were destroyed by F.C.I. in the year 1977-78 with State-wise break-up;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of the total quantity of 16.1 million tonnes of foodgrains stored by F.C.I. during the year 1977-78, a quantity of 2244.67 tonnes of damaged foodgrains was destroyed or dumped. A statement showing the State-wise break-up of foodgrains destroyed (dumped) is attached.

(b) Reasons were:

(i) rain during transit; (ii) leakage in godowns (iii) flooding due to heavy rains; (iv) cyclone; (v) high wind velocity damaging polythene covers in CAP storage thereby exposing grain to Sun and rain; and (vi) various insects and pests etc.

(c) Steps taken are:

(i) Provision of suitable plinths and crates in owned godowns; (ii) Pre-monsoon check up and repairs; (iii) Regular inspection system by qualified trained technical staff for enforcement of modern pest control measures; (iv) maximum use of covered wagons for

transportation; (v) in the case of open wagons, proper coverage by tarpaulines or polythene covers; and (vi) for open storage, raised plinths, wooden crates, nylon lashing, nets, covers, tops and periodical replacement of polythene covers besides regular aeration to avoid damage due to condensation.

With a view to add to scientifically constructed capacity and to reduce dependence on sub-standard hired capacity as also temporary storage

like CAP, Government have undertaken a massive programme of constructing 3.6 million tonnes covered storage space with the World Bank assistance.

राज्यों की राजधानियों को जिला मुख्यालयों के साथ एस० टी० डी० सुविधा द्वारा जोड़ा जाना

8115. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों की सम्बद्ध राजधानियों के साथ सभी जिला मुख्यालयों को एस० टी० डी० सुविधा द्वारा जोड़े जाने सम्बन्धी योजना का स्वीरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उसे कब तक लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुन्नाबेक साह): (क) सरकार ने एस० टी० डी० द्वारा सभी जिला मुख्यालयों को उनकी संबंधित राजधानियों के साथ जोड़ने का लक्ष्य अपनाया है। इसके लिए इनकी आवश्यकता है :

(i) जिला मुख्यालयों में प्रिमी भी करबल एक्सचेंज है उन्हें स्वचल एक्सचेंज बनाना,

(ii) इन एक्सचेंजों के आसपास में जो उन लिए ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना, और

(iii) उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए उच्च ग्रेड के थ्रोसेमन्ड सर्किटों की पर्याप्त संख्या में व्यवस्था करना।

(ख) कार्य का विस्तार इतना है कि इसका कार्यान्वयन चरणबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है जोकि प्रायः 10-15 वर्षों में पूरा होगा।

Village of Punjab not covered under Daily Distribution of Post

8116. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages of Punjab are not covered under daily distribution of post; and

(b) how many villages will be covered under Daily Dak Distribution i.e. village post worker in the year-1979-80 to make available the stamps, post cards etc. from the village small office in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) All villages in Punjab State are covered under the Daily Delivery Scheme.

(b) All villages of Punjab State are already covered under the Daily Delivery Scheme. No more village post workers are needed to achieve this purpose. Stamps and cards etc. are available at all the 3176 rural Post Offices and 1280 villages which are visited by mobile post offices.

Rat Menace in Mizoram

8117. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rat menace in Mizoram is under control; and

(b) measures being taken by Government to ensure that agricultural production programmes do not suffer as a result of increasing number of rats?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. According to report received from the Union Territory of Mizoram, effective rodent control operations were undertaken both in crop fields and in rural residential areas.

(b) (i) Officials of the State Government who were adequately trained in rodent control technology have imparted training to farmers in the State in rodent control operations.

(ii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a financial assistance of Rs. 8.15 lakh was sanctioned by Government of India on 100 per cent Central assistance to Mizoram for effectively undertaking rodent control in an area of 50,000 ha. and 50,000 houses adjoining crop fields. In order to implement this scheme, advance payment of Rs. 4.075 lakhs was released. According to the report received from the Director of Agriculture, Mizoram, this scheme has been successfully implemented as per the suggested calendar of operations by the experts on rodent control from Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme was successfully implemented on crop fields and forest areas surrounding ihums by the active cooperation of the people and voluntary agencies.

Hindi as a working media in C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices

8118 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to all the CPWD Enquiry Offices in the Capital that they should have their name boards only in Hindi.

(b) whether the Government servants living in the Government Colonies are being asked to give their complaints only in Hindi to the CPWD Enquiry Offices, as otherwise the staff in these Enquiry offices refuse to register such complaints; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this kind of unilateral decisions on the part of the Ministry especially when people from different States are living in New Delhi area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में लघु तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर किया गया व्यय

8119. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि में वर्ष 1979 में सिंचाई के नये प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या बिहार ने केन्द्र सरकार को 1979 के लिए एक व्यापक योजना भेजी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष के लिये कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया गया है और कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि में इस नई सिंचाई योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री नुरजोब सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1979-80 के दौरान देश में धरित की जाने वाली नई सिंचाई क्षमता की अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। अस्थायी रूप में इसका लक्ष्य 32 लाख हेक्टेयर की नई सिंचाई क्षमता की व्यवस्था करना है। इसमें बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का 11.2 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार ने 1979-80 के लिए बांधक योजना प्रस्ताव संबंधी एक प्राकृतिक भेजा है जिसमें बड़ी, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए 162 करोड़ रु० के योजना क्षेत्र के परिष्वय की व्यवस्था है। 1979-80 के लिए योजना के आवंटन पर योजना आयोग विचार कर रहा है।

Promotion of Junior Engineers to T.E.S. Group 'B'

8120. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI R. L. KUREEL:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion from Junior Engineers to T.E.S. Group B' are being made on ad-hoc basis in P and T Department;

(b) if so, (i) criteria/procedure on the basis of which such promotions are made;

(ii) total number of such promotions made in P and T Directorate, TRC and ICP during the period from 1.4.77. to date; and

(c) whether any length of service is prescribed for the promotions made on *ad-hoc* basis in case of promotions to TES group 'B'/TTS Group 'B'/TES Group 'A'/TTS Group 'A'; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Question does not arise.

(ii) Nil.

(c) No promotions are made on *ad-hoc* basis in any of the cadres upto Sr. Time Scale of T.E.S./T.T.S. Group 'A'. Only local officiating arrangements are made against short-term vacancies which are based not on length of service but on seniority cum-fitness.

भूमि की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता

8121. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कृषि योग्य भूमि की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत उपलब्धता कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति औसत बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार किन योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए (नवीनतम वर्ष जिसके लिए भूमि के उपयोग संबंधी आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 0.30 हेक्টার बंटती है। इसमें सामान्य रूप से कुल मिलाकर बोया हुआ निचल क्षेत्र, चालू, परती, अन्य परती भूमि, बोये हुए निचल क्षेत्र में शामिल न किए गए विभिन्न किस्म के वृक्षों तथा झाड़ियों के अन्तर्गत का क्षेत्र तथा अन्य कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि शामिल होती है। कृषि योग्य भूमि की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। तथापि एक से अधिक बार दुबाई किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि

अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की सुविधाओं, बहुफसली खेती और अल्पाब्धि फसलों की खेती के जरिए उपलब्ध कृषि योग्य भूमि से बेहतर लाभ प्राप्त किए जा सकें।

Milk supply in Metropolitan cities

8122. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state arrangements been made to ensure adequate milk supply to the city dwellers in the country like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad particularly where private dairies have been driven out?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Dairy plants have been established in the Metropolitan Cities in the country including Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad in the Public and Cooperative sectors for supply of liquid milk to the city dwellers. In addition to this, private dairies are also functioning for supply of liquid milk to the people in these cities.

Liquor taking cases in N.D.M.C.

8123. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of liquor taking in the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Civil Engineering Department and attached Enquiry Office premises have been reported or official enquiry conducted in connection thereto, have taken place during the year 1979;

(b) what departmental action was taken against the culprits found guilty; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check such illegal and immoral acts being done in NDMC Civil Engineering Enquiry office premises?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). One case has been detected during 1979, involving nine officials against whom charge-sheet are being issued for regular departmental enquiry.

(c) Surprise checks have been intensified to detect such cases.

N.D.M.C. Civic Arrears against Ex-M.Ps. and M.Ps.

8124. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA,
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether NDMC has decided to initiate action against Ex-M.Ps. and M.Ps. for civic arrears;

(b) if so, the total number of Members who have not paid the amount; and

(c) whether Government have asked the NDMC to take action against defaulting Ex-M.Ps. and M.Ps.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The NDMC has reported that in the matter of water and electric dues:—

(i) In the case of ex-M.Ps., if the payments are not made despite repeated requests, legal action for recovery of its dues is taken.

(ii) In the case of sitting Members, the matter has been brought to the notice of the House Committees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and also to the notice of the Joint Committee of Chairmen of both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) The NDMC has reported that 217 sitting Members of the Parliament are in arrears in payment of its dues.

(c) Government have not issued any orders. The Delhi Administration, however, drew the attention of the N.D.M.C. to the fact that the existing recovery Law does not speak of any distinction to be made between M.Ps. and other VIPs and the general public.

Regularisation of Ad Hoc LDCs Working in Department of Agriculture

8125. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel had in 1973 issued a circular to make avenues and regularise the then existing Lower Division Clerks ad-hoc in their respective attached or subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the number of such ad-hoc LDCs who were working in Department of Agriculture during 29th November, 1972 to May, 1973, number out of these so far absorbed in various attached/subordinate offices of the Department of Agriculture, number of such LDCs who were absorbed permanently in other subordinate offices and whether they have been accorded benefit of the past service;

(c) whether that Department has not accorded benefit of this past service to those who have been regularised in the subordinate offices of the other Central Departments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No. Sir.

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

Additional Direct Taxes on Agricultural Community

8126. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether he has sent a circular to the State Governments asking them not to impose additional direct taxes on the agricultural community; and

(b) whether the circular contradicts the Planning Commission's recommendations on the question and is also in conflict with the West Bengal Government's proposed measures to raise additional revenue at the expense of rural rich?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No circular has been sent to State Governments asking them not to impose additional direct taxes on agricultural community.

(b) Does not arise.

New residences for Union Ministers

8127. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to construct new residences for the Union Ministers in the Rashtrapati Bhawan estate;

(b) if so, details regarding this including the cost; and

(c) what is the rationale behind this decision and what is the purpose of it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). It has been decided by Government not to construct the new residences for the Ministers in the Rashtrapati Bhawan

Estate. Alternative sites are being selected. The scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

(c) The bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath in New Delhi where the existing houses of the Ministers are located, have to be re-developed in due course. Unless alternative accommodation is constructed, it would be difficult to get the existing houses occupied by the Ministers vacated for re-development. The new houses are being planned for providing alternative and smaller accommodation.

House and House-Site for Agricultural Labour

8128. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many families of Agricultural workers (labourers) exist in each State and in the country;

(b) of these how many have been provided house-sites and houses, State-wise figures be kindly given;

(c) scheduled period, during which the remaining and needy will be provided house-sites and houses give details of the programme;

(d) how many applications have been made for houses i. e. loan subsidy to build houses, under the 'Halpati Grih Nirman Yojna' in Broach, Surat and Bulsar Districts of South Gujarat, during the last three years; and

(e) when these applicants will be given loan subsidy as demanded?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is provided in the statement attached.

(c) The Ministry of Works and Housing has made a provision of Rs. 500 crores in its Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plots and

construction of houses in rural areas. Under this scheme, assistance is provided at the rate of Rs. 500/-, Rs. 700/- per site for acquisition of the site, its development and also for provision of drinking water wells and approach roads. The beneficiaries have to provide labour inputs. This scheme is

likely to benefit nearly 8 million landless workers and its implementation by States/Union Territories is monitored by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Estimated No. *of Agricultural Labour House- holds. (in 000)	**Total No. of eligible families	Number of families allotted house-sites (including undeveloped sites)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5976	16,00,000	3,52,471
Assam	282	2,29,000	49,056
Bihar	2960	19,58,000	7,15,000
Gujarat	759	4,96,191	3,90,647
Himachal Pradesh	10	4,724	4,549
Haryana	125	2,18,493	2,17,701
Jammu and Kashmir	12	20,120	5,275
Karnataka	1252	8,76,997	7,89,973
Kerala	886	3,00,000	90,000
Madhya Pradesh	1323	9,13,037	7,56,975
Maharashtra	1945	3,66,185	3,63,000
Meghalaya	21		
Manipur	2		
Orissa	1249	4,19,000	1,52,171
Punjab	380	2,95,503	2,95,503
Rajasthan	157	8,54,023	8,54,023
Tamil Nadu	2399	14,97,000	5,23,076
Tripura	55	42,653	50,327
Uttar Pradesh	2395	12,40,340	12,30,139

*According to Agricultural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75.

**According to the estimates by the State Governments/Union Territories.

†As per data supplied by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	1824	2,82,961	2,82,961
A. & N. Islands	N.A.	8,628	3,926
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	1,595	1,595
Chandigarh	N.A.	90	51
Pondicherry	24	10,960	9,495
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	N.A.	715	715
Delhi	—	14,200	11,800
All India	20,739	1,16,50,417	76,54,409

यूरिया में रोड़ी और बरपुर का मिलाया जाना

8129. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बहुत से राज्यों में एजेन्ट यूरिया, डाय (डी०ए०पी०) आदि उर्वरकों में रोड़ी एवं बरपुर (लाल रेत) मिलाते हैं तथा उर्वरक के बोरो को खोल कर फिर से सीस कर देते हैं जिसके कारण बोरो में उर्वरक की अपेक्षित मात्रा नहीं रहती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। भारत सरकार को यूरिया तथा डी०ए०पी० के बोरे खोलने, इन उर्वरकों में रोड़ी तथा बरपुर (लाल रेत) मिलाने, बोरो को पुनः बन्द करने तथा सीस करने के संबंध में कोई विशेष शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। तथापि, उर्वरकों की कोटि को बरकरार रखने के लिए उर्वरक (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1957 में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश लागू करने के लिए अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं। उर्वरकों की कोटि के नियन्त्रण को सख्ती से लागू करने के लिए उन्हें समय समय पर अपने तन्त्र को गतिमान बनाने के लिए भी कहा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न राज्यों में 26 उर्वरक नियन्त्रण प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की गई हैं तथा 3 और स्थापित की जा रही हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उर्वरकों की सप्लाई का औद्योगिकीय विश्लेषण हो तथा यदि उसमें कोई मिलावट हो तो उसका पता लगाया जाय। संश्लिष्ट गुणवत्ता बलाने के प्रयोजन से उर्वरक (नियन्त्रण) आदेश को विशेष आदेश के रूप में भी अधिष्ठा किया गया है।

Grants at the disposal of U.G.C.

8130. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

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

(a) the total grants placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission by the Government during the years 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1978 year-wise and plan and non-plan separately;

(b) how much of these have been sanctioned for construction of buildings for staff, books and equipment (figures may be given year-wise and for each item separately); and

(c) how much is the grant allotted during the above three years, as grants to Central Universities, deemed Universities and Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The grants paid to the University Grants Commission during the three years ending 31-3-1978 are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1975-76	3095.00	3072.84	6167.84
1976-77	3915.74	3293.55	7209.29
1977-78	4366.73	3492.45	7859.18

(b) The information is being compiled in the form required and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The non-Plan grants sanctioned to the University Grants Commission are utilised to meet the maintenance expenditure of the Central Universities, institutions deemed to be universities and also the Commission's Secretariat. The development grants sanctioned by the Commission to the three categories of universities, from the Plan funds, during the last three years, are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(i) 7 Central Universities,	753.81	887.68	744.44
(ii) 9 Deemed Universities,	229.94	294.54	245.08
(iii) 75 State Universities	1497.63	2178.80	2422.14

Construction of Government Accommodation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8131. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Quarters required for the Government servants in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Department-wise mentioning different type of quarters separately;

(b) what will be the total amount required for the construction of the required number of quarters as stated above; and

(c) what will be the total number of quarters to be constructed in this financial year and approximate expenditure likely to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Harassment of Poor Villager by Forest Officer in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8132. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the poor villager belonging to the weaker section in the villages of Tirur, Herpattbad, Manpur, Caddlegunj and other adjoining villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are prevented to collect minor forest produce such as Bamboos, Ballies, Leaves for repairing construction of their dwelling huts by the forest authorities; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the villagers agitated against the anti people activities of the Chief Commissioner and prevention of the villagers for collection of minor forest produce as an act of vengeance and whether Government shall like to enquire the whole affairs through independent body; if yes, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Schemes under Rural Development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8133. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Community Development Blocks in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether any work has been done on the Small Farmers Development Agencies Scheme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Tribal Areas Development Programme, Hill Area Development Projects and Rural Employment Projects; if so, state the details of the scheme in each programme and if not, why not; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider to take up schemes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Institutions for Non-formal Education

8134. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made to popularise non-formal education during the last two years by way of opening new institutions for the purpose;

(b) the amount that has been spent so far in this task ever since; and

(c) the number of people who have made any use of such education in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Non-formal Education programmes are undertaken by the State Departments of Education for children in the age group 6-14. Non-formal Education programmes are

also undertaken for adults above this age group. The Central sector scheme of non-formal education of children is at present under finalisation. For illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 there were two Central schemes of Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme and Non-formal Education for the age group 15-35 during 1977-78. Assistance was also provided to Voluntary Agencies to take up field programmes of adult education. The entire programme of non-formal education for adults has now been reoriented and launched under the Nation Adult Education Programme.

(b) The amount released by the Ministry of Education for Adult Education during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs. 1,66,03,512.00 and 5,43,78,963.00, respectively.

(c) The coverage under Adult Education Programmes during 1977-78 was 9,62,602. Information in respect of 1978-79 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when compiled.

Settlement of Handicapped Persons

8135. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts the Government have made to improve the lot of handicapped persons of the country;

(b) whether Government have imposed certain conditions on industries to absorb handicapped persons depending upon their suitability and fitness;

(c) if not, how the problem of settling handicapped persons will be solved; and

(d) how many institutions are being run in the country to help and keep handicapped persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) A statement indicating the major schemes undertaken by the Government of India is attached.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, 3 per cent vacancies have been reserved for the physically handicapped in groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government as well as in comparable posts in the Central Public Sector Undertakings. 11 States have either reserved vacancies or agreed to give preference to physically handicapped persons in employment to certain posts.

(d) on the basis of information supplied by certain professional agencies, there are roughly 430 educational and training institutions for the handicapped in the country.

Statement

1. Government of India offers financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for developmental activities. Upto 90 per cent of the expenditure on approved projects can be sanctioned.

2. Scholarships are awarded to physically handicapped students from the 9th class onwards for general education as well as for technical and professional education and training.

3. National Institutes for the Visually Handicapped, the Deaf and the Mentally Retarded are proposed to be set up. A National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped has just been established.

4. 17 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have been set up in different parts of the country to assist physically handicapped persons in securing employment.

5. State Governments are offered financial assistance for implementing projects to place handicapped children in ordinary schools.

6. The Department of Social Welfare finances four centres for the training

of teachers of the blind. Partial financial assistance is given for the management of a teacher training centre for the deaf.

7. The Department of Social Welfare is trying to promote research aimed at developing new aids and appliances for the handicapped. The Indian Institutes of Technology at Delhi, Bombay and Madras and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have been given assistance to undertake relevant research.

8. The Department of Social Welfare reimburses 50 per cent of the cost of petrol used by handicapped people in running invalid carriages subject to certain ceilings.

9. The Government have also given several other concessions, including free transport of Braille books through the Indian Post, charging concessional fares to blind persons travelling by railways or Indian Airlines, some income tax rebate to blind and other handicapped persons etc.

Self-sufficiency in Telephone Equipment

8136. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country today is self-sufficient in meeting all requirements in respect of telephone services requirement;

(b) if not, equipments still being imported to country and at what cost; and

(c) efforts Government are making to become self-sufficient in respect of telephone equipments including telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The equipments still being imported are:—

- (i) switching equipment for local and trunk exchanges;
- (ii) transmission equipment for the radio systems and earth stations;
- (iii) small capacity jelly filled telephone cables;
- (iv) special plan telephone instruments; and
- (v) sophisticated instruments required for research, training and testing purposes.

The estimated cost of direct imports during 6th Plan period 1978—83 is about Rs. 189 crores out of a total plan outlay of Rs. 1848 crores.

(c) The production capacity for various types of equipments needed for telephone services is being stepped up both in the existing factories and by setting up new ones. Attention is also being given to Research and Development activity required for this purpose.

Telephone Call Counter System in Bombay to check Excess Bills

8137. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 1st March, 1979 from Bombay in regard to 'telephone call counter system' which would avoid complaints of excess billing;

(b) if so, the details given thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government and action proposed by the Government in that respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from a private individual.

(b) Details of the system have not been given in the representation excepting that it incorporates a 5 digit Electromagnetic Counter which operates once for each connected call.

(c) It has been decided not to introduce such device, at subscribers premises, but they can be used in the exchange.

Bifurcation of Thane Postal Division

8138. SRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government or Postal Administration to bifurcate the Thane Postal Division (Maharashtra) into two Divisions;

(b) if so, since when and what is the progress made so far; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay to have the proposal a concrete form in fast developing district like Thane and what steps are being taken to overcome the said reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, a proposal for bifurcation of existing Thane Postal Division into Thane West (new) and Thane (residual) Postal Divisions in under examination since January, 1979.

(c) A viable distribution of jurisdiction between the residual Thane and the proposed Thane West Postal Division after bifurcation of existing Thane Postal Division has been found to be difficult. Appropriate distribution of jurisdiction which will permit smooth bifurcation of Thane Postal Division is being explored.

कलाना जूथ मल्टी पर्वज कोमोपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड तथा राजकोट जिला सहकारी बँक लिमिटेड के लिये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

8139. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बातने को वृत्ता करेगे कि :

(क) क्या कलाना जूथ मल्टी पर्वज कोमोपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, कलाना तथा राजकोट

जिला सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड, कलाना शाखा, ने क्रमशः 14 मई, 1976 तथा 25 मार्च, 1977 को, राजकोट जिले (गुजरात) के धोराजी तालुक में कलाना गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए क्रमशः 1000 रुपए तथा 800 रुपए जमा कराये थे, यदि हां, तो उन्हें अब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इन दोनों संस्थानों को कब तक तथा कहाँ से उक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें ये कनेक्शन दिये जा चुके हैं तो किम तारीख को और किम एक्सचेंज में ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जो हां । कनेक्शन दिये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). इस दोनों पाटियों को पाटन-बाव एक्सचेंज से 28-2-1979 से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये गए हैं ।

जामनगर में सातापाड़ और वांसजालिया में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

8140. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जामनगर जिले में जाम तालुक में सातापाड़ और वांसजालिया गांवों के 17 व्यक्तियों ने दम रुपये के बांड भरे थे और 12 अप्रैल, 1977 को एस० डी०ओ०टी०, धोराजी को भेजे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों और उनके गांवों के नाम क्या हैं और उनको दम रुपये के बांड कब दिए गए थे ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के बाद सातापाड़ और वांसजालिया गांवों के इन व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब दिए जायेंगे और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज किस स्थान पर खोला जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) : जामनगर जिले के सातापाड़ और वांसजालिया गांवों से 17 व्यक्तियों ने नहीं बल्कि 12 व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए 10 रुपये बांड वाले आवेदन पत्रों को भरा था और 12-7-1977 को एस० डी०ओ०टी० धोराजी को भेजा था ।

व्यक्तियों और उनके गांवों के नाम निम्नांकित हैं :

1. बैंक आफ इंडिया, वांसजालिया
2. मनसुख बल लालजी भाई, सातापाड़

3. राजयथा, माथुर दास रामजी भाई, सातापाड़

4. हीरालाल पोपट लाल, सातापाड़

5. शान्ती लाल माधवजी, सातापाड़

6. खोराज भाई माधव जी, सातापाड़

7. गोकुलदास माधवजी, सातापाड़

8. ठक्करजी, सातापाड़

9. मै० पोपट लाल वासनजी, वांसजालिया

10. सातापाड़ ग्राम पंचायत, सातापाड़

11. गणरावन छगनलाल, वांसजालिया

12. परमार कंजी भाई जीवा भाई, सातापाड़

(ग) केवल 12 कनेक्शनों के लिए वांसजालिया गांव में प्रबन्ध करने के लिए सातापाड़ में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना बिली रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है । यदि लगभग 3-5 से अधिक कनेक्शनों की मांगें पंजीकृत हो जायें तो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकता है और कनेक्शन दिए जा सकते हैं ।

सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिले में डाकघर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के निर्माणाधीन भवन

8141. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में उन नगरों कस्बों और गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वर्ष 1978-79 में डाक तथा तार कार्यालयों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए नये भवनों का निर्माण किया गया है/किया जा रहा है, और ये भवन कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ;

(ख) इन तीन जिलों में उन नगरों, कस्बों और गांवों के जिलावार नाम क्या हैं जहां वर्ष 1979-80 में डाक तथा तार कार्यालयों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए नये भवन बनाने का विचार है ; और इन सभी भवनों पर भवतदार कितनी लागत आयेशी ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त जिलों में उन नगरों, कस्बों और गांवों के जिलावार नाम क्या हैं जहां नये डाकघर तार कार्यालय और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए भवन किराये पर लिए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और तारघरों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । डाकघर भवनों के संबंध में सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :

(क) 1978-79 में निमित्त डाकघर भवन :

I. जिला जूनागढ़

- (i) मालिया हथीना
- (ii) शिल
- (iii) रानाबाव
- (iv) सर साई

II जिला राजकोट

- (i) वीरपुर
- (ii) सैया वदर

III. जिला जामनगर

- (i) कालावाड़

इन तीन जिलों में कोई भी डाकघर भवन निर्माणाधीन नहीं है।

(ख) 1979-80 में निर्माण के लिए बस्ता बित डाकघर भवन :

I. जिला जूनागढ़

- (i) प्रमुख डाकघर जूनागढ़ का कार्यालय—प्राप्तकालित लागत 2 करोड़ रुपये।

II. जिला जामनगर

- (i) जामनगर मुख्य डाकघर—प्राप्तकालित लागत 30,50,000 रु०
- (ii) रावल—लागत का अभी प्राप्तकालन नहीं किया गया।
- [(iii) जालपुर—लागत का अभी प्राप्तकालन नहीं किया गया।

III. जिला राजकोट

—सूच्य—

(ब) I जिला जूनागढ़

- (i) जूनागढ़ जी०आई०डी०सी०
- (ii) बेरावल जी०आई०डी०सी०
- (iii) घोकाडवा]
- (iv) चोकी]
- (v) केवड़ार
- (vi) मोती मोनवार
- (vii) प्रजव

II. जिला जामनगर

- (i) धोल घेन चौक
- (ii) कालावाड़ मार्केट
- (iii) मोखा बाजार
- (iv) जाम जोधपुर दरबार गढ़

III. जिला राजकोट

- (i) राजकोट छुब नगर
- (ii) राजकोट मार्केट याई
- (iii) राजकोट मनहर प्लाट
- (iv) राजकोट एयर पोर्ट
- (v) राजकोट गुण्डीवाडी
- (vi) जेतपुर उद्योग नगर
- (vii) मोर्वी एल० वी० कालेंज
- (viii) कुनवाड़वा
- (xi) मोण्डाल योगी नगर
- (x) सर पाडाड़
- (xi) कोली याड़

Reimbursement of amounts spent by P. and T. Employees on Ayurvedic Medicines

8142. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amounts spent by P & T employees on Ayurvedic Medicines are reimbursable only after countersignature of Director of Health while amounts spent on allopathic medicines are reimbursable after countersignature of civil surgeon;

(b) reasons for this discrimination;

(c) are the Government aware of the serious difficulties experienced by employees due to this discrimination; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove this discrimination and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) & (b). No, Sir. General medicines prescribed by Authorised Medical Attendants in Indian System of Medicine do not require to be countersigned. In accordance with the Ministry of Health O. M. No. 29/16/71-MA dated 14.9.72 with a view to ensure that the incidence of expenditure on medical reimbursement in the Indian System of medicine does not tend to be unduly heavy, it has been decided that the claims pertaining to

restricted and costly medicines and cost of therapy like Panchakarma preferred by the Central Government employees in Indian Systems of Medicines are required to be countersigned by the State Directors/Officers-in-charge of Indian Systems of Medicines of the State/Administration or Central Government concerned.

(c) No difficulty is experienced by the Central Government Employees as the General medicines prescribed by A.M.A. are re-imbursed as in Allopathy system.

(d) Does not arise.

झालावाड़ और कोटा में उप-डाकघरों का खोला जाना

8143. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष (31-5-1979 तक) झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में कुल कितने उप-डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और वे किस-किस स्थान पर खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) उक्त जिलों में ऐसे पंचायत केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ उप डाकघर खोले जा चुके हैं और शेष पंचायत केन्द्रों में वे कब तक खोले जायेंगे और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) शून्य ।

(ख) कोटा जिले के 14 पंचायत केन्द्रों में तथा झालावाड़ जिले के 18 पंचायत केन्द्रों में उप-डाकघर हैं । कोटा जिले के 71 पंचायत केन्द्र तथा झालावाड़ जिले के 79 ऐसे केन्द्र हैं जहाँ अभी डाकघर खोले जाने हैं । ऐसे केन्द्रों में लगभग एक वर्ष की अवधि में शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इन केन्द्रों के किसी भी स्थान पर उप-डाकघर खोले जाने की संभावना नहीं है ।

झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में उप-डाकघरों के लिए पक्की इमारतों की मंजूरी

8144. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इन वर्ष उप डाकघरों के लिये पक्की इमारतों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इन इमारतों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि उपलब्ध करा दी गई है ;

(ग) उन पर निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ;

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है और उसका उपयोग कब तक किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) तत्सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ङ). कोटा जिले के भावू, बोहट, सालपुरा, रामगंज नंदी, नयी घनाज मंडी और कुंजर और झालावाड़ जिले के झालापतन शहर में भूमि उपलब्ध करा दी गई है । नयी घनाज मंडी उप-डाकघर की इमारत बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और बीघ्र ही उसका निर्माण कार्य शुरू होने की आशा है । इस इमारत के लिए 2,36,050 रु० की रकम मंजूर की गई है और इस वष इसका उपयोग किया जाने की सम्भावना है । उपरोक्त अन्य स्थानों पर यथा समय में इमारत बनायी जाएगी ।

आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों के बारे में जानकारी देने वाली पुस्तिका का वितरण

8145. श्री बबाराज साहू : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारें अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार कृषि तकनीकों के बारे में जानकारी देने वाली पुस्तिकाएँ प्रत्येक गांवों को निःशुल्क वितरित करती हैं ; यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार कृषि के बारे में जानकारी देने वाली पुस्तिकाएँ प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को निःशुल्क वितरित करने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कृषि तकनीकों की जानकारी देने वाली पुस्तिकाएँ, पैम्फलेट और पत्रिकाएँ इस समय सरकार द्वारा खंड स्तर तक निःशुल्क उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं ।

प्रत्येक गांव को इस प्रकार की सामग्री निःशुल्क देना केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए कठिन होगा, क्योंकि इसे अनेक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में तैयार करने अथवा इसका अनुवाद करने की आवश्यकता होगी । इसके अतिरिक्त एक क्षेत्र की स्थानीय कृषि तकनीकों में दूसरे क्षेत्र की कृषि तकनीकों से काफी भिन्नता पाई जाती है । अतः राज्य यह कार्य समुचित रूप से कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

उक्त (क) के उत्तर में दिए कारणों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस प्रकार का विस्तृत कार्य शुरू करना केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए संभव नहीं होगा।

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में अधीक्षकों और बीक्षकों की नियुक्ति

8147 : श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979 में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं के लिए केन्द्र अधीक्षकों (सुपरिटेण्डेंट्स) और बीक्षकों (इनविजिलेटरों) के रूप में अनुभवहीन और कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है और वरिष्ठ एवं अनुभवी अध्यापकों और उप-प्रधानाचार्यों की उपेक्षा की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जिन व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है, उनके अनुभव और ग्रहताओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्वा) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने केवल केन्द्रों के अधीक्षकों की नियुक्ति की थी। वे या तो प्राचार्य या उपाचार्य या वरिष्ठ उत्तर स्नातक शिक्षक या भवकाश प्राप्त प्राचार्य थे। शिक्षकों की हड़ताल को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली प्रशामन द्वारा निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति की गई थी। प्रत्येक केन्द्र अधीक्षक और निरीक्षक के विस्तृत व्यौरे देना संभव नहीं है। व्यौरा एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय और श्रम प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होंगे।

Disparity in the payment of Compensation between West and East Pakistan Refugees

8148. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been vast disparity between the percentage of compensation given in various forms to the displaced persons from West and East Pakistan now settled in India; and

(b) the total estimated value of property left behind by (i) West

Pakistani and (ii) East Pakistan refugees and the total value of compensation paid to the two categories of the refugees for (a) the property left behind by them and (b) compensation for the abolition of Zamindari in Bangladesh and in Pakistan; and what percentage the total compensation was given to refugees bears to the total value of the Land left behind by each of the two categories of refugees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Payment of compensation to the displaced persons from former West Pakistan is regulated by the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the framed thereunder.

In terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 the displaced persons from former East Pakistan retained rights in their properties left behind and they could exchange, sell or dispose of those properties. Hence no compensation is payable to them.

(b) The displaced persons from former West Pakistan had left behind urban evacuee property worth approximately assessed value of Rs. 500 crores. They have been paid compensation amounting to Rs. 191.90 crores. The right, title and interest of the evacuees in respect of lands left behind in former West Pakistan were acquired by Pakistan Government. Similar action was taken in India also. As such there was no question of payment of compensation for abolition of Zamindari. Because of limited availability of land system of graded cut varying from 25M to 85M in the matter of allotment of land was applied to maximise satisfaction.

As regards displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) since compensation was not payable under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, no statistics have been maintained.

Permission to file claims to such of the East Pakistan Refugees who have not filed the claims

8149. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable number of displaced persons from East Pakistan (erstwhile), had not filed any claims in due time, for the immovable properties left by them in East Pakistan either because of ignorance or the complexity of procedure etc;

(b) if so, the number of East Pakistani families which migrated and finally settled in India, and have not filed any claims for compensation; and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of allowing them a last chance to file their claims, and if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) to (c). The migrants from former East Pakistan retained their proprietary rights in their properties left behind by them under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence no claims were invited nor was any compensation due to them.

Regarding payment of *ex-gratia* grant to the Indian nationals/companies etc., whose assets were seized by the Government of Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1965 as 'enemy property', the date for filling of claims before the Custodian of Enemy Property for India was extended thrice, last having been extended upto 31.7.1977 by the Ministry of Commerce.

671 LS—7.

..Indents by Mother Dairy

8151. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that some 300 aluminium cans were indented by the Mother Dairy @Rs. 90,000/- and the said amount was shown paid even without receiving the supply and this was misappropriated;

(b) Is it a fact that the supply of iron ladders for Mother Dairy booths was accepted @Rs. 400/- per ladder without calling any tender from M/s. Thukral Machinery Works, Anand (Gujarat). The reasons in detail for not following the procedure;

(c) Is it a fact that the Mother Dairy is keeping contractorship for exploiting the labourers as the contractors claim bills for the labour @ 600 to 700/- per capita per month but actually paying Rs. 350/- per labour;

(d) Is it a fact that the Mother Dairy is having its own Motor Workshop; and

(e) if so, then why it is getting its vehicles repaired in the market at a very high rates and misappropriating funds through superfluous bills?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Iron ladders were purchased from M/s. Thukral Machinery Works, Anand at the rate of Rs. 98/- per ladder in 1974 and not at the rate of Rs. 400/- per ladder. The purchase department of National Dairy Development Board calls for quotations for the purchase of all items and rates of M/s Thukral Machinery Works were accepted as most competitive rates, as per rules.

(c) The work relating to packing and distribution of milk in sachet packs is of a temporary nature and hence the Mother Dairy has entered

into a contract for the supply of drivers, mates and workers with an Ex-serviceman's organisation. This arrangement will be carried on till such time as the entire sachet packing operation is handed over to the new dairy which is to handle it. The rates of payment to the contractor for the above category of workers is favourably comparable with the salaries being paid by Mother Dairy to similar categories of staff on its rolls.

(d) and (e). The Mother Dairy Transport Workshop is only a maintenance workshop and, as such is not equipped and manned to undertake special jobs. In view of the above, those jobs which cannot be carried out satisfactorily at Mother Dairy Transport Workshop, are being got done from outside parties.

Report of the Committee on M.P.'s on Marichjhapi

8152. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-member Committee appointed by the Prime Minister to study the situation at Marichjhapi in the Sunderbans of West Bengal where the East Pakistan displaced persons have taken refuge had submitted any report;

(b) the details in regard to the problems faced by the refugees there; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister did not appoint any Committee to study the situation at Marichjhapi in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal. On a suggestion that a team of Members of Parliament of Janata Party may visit Marichjhapi for a

study of the situation the Prime Minister wrote to the Chief Minister, West Bengal, requesting him to facilitate their visit. The three Members of Parliament have since visited Marichjhapi and submitted their report to the Prime Minister.

Allocation of Fuel to Hill Areas to check Forest Destruction

8153. SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the main reason for wanton destruction of trees and forests is the non-availability of coal, kerosene and cooking gas in hill areas;

(b) whether Government propose to allot the fuel to these areas on a priority basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government are aware that fuel-wood is the main source of energy in the hills, and increased demand due to increased population is having an adverse effect on forest conservation.

(b) and (c). The Central Government is in touch with the Government of U.P., and has requested them to consider the feasibility of having a large number of soft coke depots opened in the hill districts of U.P. They have been requested to consider if soft coke can be included as an essential commodity for the hill districts, like foodgrains, cement, etc., and a scheme evolved for subsidising road transport beyond railhead in the same manner as is done for any essential commodity.

Bio-gas Plant at Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh

8154. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electricity Corporation is sponsoring six bio-gas plants which was instrumental for the establishment of an experimental plant in Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the quantity of gas to be supplied by the experimental plant?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has set up a bio-gas plant at Kodumunja in Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh. The Corporation propose to sponsor a few more Community bio-gas plants in different regions in the country.

(b) The capacity of the plant at Kodumunja is 128.4 cubic metres of bio-gas per day.

Assessment of Integrated Rural Development Programme

8155. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present schemes being pursued under the integrated rural development do not add up to an integrated rural development programme;

(b) the nature of such schemes and programmes to bring about socio-economically viable rural community; and

(c) what sort of machinery Government have with it to see that all phases of the programme are kept under continuous evaluation and that programme weaknesses are corrected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With a view to improving the economic viability of the target groups, various beneficiary oriented schemes in the fields of agriculture and other allied activities are being taken up under the programme. As the intensification of efforts in the agriculture sector alone is not likely to solve the problem of unemployment in the rural areas, Rural Industries and Rural Artisans Programme have also been suitably integrated into the programme. Similarly, activities under the tertiary sector are also being financed so as to promote self-employment among members of the target groups. Training is another important input through which members of the target groups are exposed to new skills, craft and technology. On completion of the training the trainees will be assisted to set up their own independent units under the Rural Industries/Artisans Programme or to find suitable permanent employment. Under the various Schemes which are being promoted as part of the IRD Programme, the emphasis is on providing assistance in the form of a whole package of services involving credit, inputs and know-how, so that definite improvement in the income levels of identified participants can be brought about, and they can cross the poverty line.

(c) The main responsibility of implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The State level Coordination Committee set up in each State and Union Territory are responsible for monitoring the performance

and evaluation of the programme. A senior officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is a member of the State Level Coordination Committees. At the Central Level and Administrative Intelligence Unit exists for monitoring the progress of implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and suggesting corrective action.

Paper on Conception of Rural Development

8156. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring out a paper on the conception of rural development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the paper on the subject will be brought out;

(d) whether the Government have given the definition of the conception of the rural development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The approach and policy of Government towards rural development have been enunciated in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Construction of a Big Nala to Control Floods in Trans-Yamuna Area

8157. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Flood Control Department is constructing a Big Nala to control the Flood in Trans-Yamuna area and this Drain is crossing through Swarn Talkies and block 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32 and as the drain was very wide and houses were to be affected, the pro-

posal was to make it only 70 feet wide in front of Block 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32 to save the houses;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that Trunk Drain No. 1 of Shahdara Drainage Scheme passes by the site of Swarn Talkies and block 31, 32, and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara. In front of Block 31, 32 and 33, where land is available for the full width of 33.36 metres (116 ft) the drain is being constructed according to the approved scheme. However, in the reach from Swarn Talkies upto Gubind Bihari Colony, as there are unauthorised encroachments and constructions, the required land-width is not available. Nevertheless proposals for acquisition of the full width of land have been made and in the meanwhile, the drain is being constructed temporarily to a smaller width of 28.87 metre (75 ft.) to assure immediate relief from floods for these areas.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास

8158. श्री बलराम सिंह परस्ते : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पहुँच-मागों के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि में से 20 करोड़ रुपये का धनराशि मंजूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योग क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान ग्रामीण सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए योजना क अन्तर्गत राज्यों/केंद्रशासित क्षेत्रों को 20 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन निम्नलिखित मापदंडों पर किया गया था :—

(क) राज्य/संघशासित क्षेत्र में 100 वर्ग किलोमीटर की दर से सतही सड़कें (सरफेस रोड्स) ।

(ख) राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र में एक लाख लोगों की दर से सतही सड़कें।

(ग) ऐसे राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों, जहाँ सड़कें अपर्याप्त अथवा कम हैं, के लिए विशेष ध्यान ; तथा

(घ) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की विशेष समस्याओं को इस व्यवस्था के वास्तविक आवंटन के लिए आधार बनाया जाना चाहिए।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शुरु की जाने वाली सड़कों का पता लगाना राज्य सरकारों से शासित प्रभागों पर छोड़ा गया था।

Maintenance of Antique Paintings and Rare Books in Hazar Duar

8159. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the antique paintings and rare books are facing destruction in Hazar Duar, a historical monument declared as a monument of national importance, mainly due to lack of maintenance and large scale theft;

(b) whether confusion exists between the Centre and State Government over sharing of responsibilities for protection of property; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for resolving this confusion so that the invaluable antique paintings and books can be saved from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) All the objects including paintings and books are under the custody of the Official Trustee of Govt. of West Bengal as per Murshidabad Estate (Trust) Act, 1963. The responsibility for the maintenance and safeguarding of these objects rests with him. In respect of Hazarduari Palace, which has been declared as a monument of national importance with effect from 16-1-1978 under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1968

the Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for its structural repairs which are being attended to by it.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss due to Supply of Bad Quality of Hybrid Jowar Seed in Maharashtra

8160. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivators in Maharashtra suffered considerable losses because of bad quality of seed of Hybrid Jowar CSH-5 certified by A.P.S.C.A. in Andhra Pradesh and supplied to Maharashtra State for kharif season of 1978;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has made a representation to Government of India to take cognizance of this and have the losses also made good in State Government by Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Some complaints were received by the National Seeds Corporation during August-September, 1978 that hybrid Jowar seed CSH-1 and CSH-5 distributed by them during Kharif 1978 in Maharashtra through the network of their dealers/sole outlets were impure. These seeds were allegedly certified by the Andhra Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency. No losses suffered by the cultivators have however been reported to the Government of India on account of this.

(b) and (c). As the Government of India have received no representation from the Maharashtra Government regarding the bad quality of hybrid jowar seeds CSH-5 distributed during Kharif 1978, the question of taking any action does not arise.

Progress of Communications System in certain States

8161. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARA-
YAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication system has not made much progress in the country particularly in Union Territory of Lakshadweep and hill areas of Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) if not, how much progress has been made and in what field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI):

Telecommunication Facilities:

(a), (b) and (c). No, Sir, tremendous progress has been made in the field of Telecommunication system during the year 1978-79. During the year 1978-79, 628 Telephone exchanges, 3456 Public telephones and 3851 Telegraph offices have been opened in the country. The progress made in Lakshadweep, Assam, Tripura & Nagaland is shown in the Annexure.

Postal Facilities:

(a) to (c). There has been a planned and phased development of the postal communication system with respect to areas in question. 44 post offices in hill/tribal areas of Assam, 45 in Nagaland and 58 in Tripura state were opened in 1978-79. All villages of above mentioned States have been covered by the Daily Delivery system.

As regards Lakshadweep there are 10 post offices in this Union Territory and as every inhabited island has a post office, it has not been found necessary to open any new post offices during 1978-79.

Statement

Progress made in the field of Telecommunications during 1978-79 in Lakshadweep, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland.

Telecom facilities provided

	Exchanges	Public Tele- phones	Tele- graph Officers
1. Lakshadweep	..	..	1 (wireless)
2. Assam	8	21	22
3. Tripura	..	1	8
4. Nagaland	..	9	..

Frustration over the Fall in Price of Potatoes

8162. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARA-
YAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Economic Times* dated 27th March, 1979 that frustrated over the steep decline in the prices of potatoes, growers have decided to burn their produce instead of bringing them to markets as they have to bear more charges than the price available in the market;

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

(c) whether the Union Ministry has proposed to take steps to see that growers are not compelled to take such action?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the news item that appeared from Moga in the Economic Times dated the 27th March, 1979. The Government of Punjab has informed that no burning of potatoes by the farmers has been reported so far in the State. Some of the growers are still having potatoes in field awaiting disposal. The Punjab Government has asked NAFED/MARKFED to offer a price of Rs. 50/ per quintal for graded potatoes and has agreed to meet losses, if any, that may result from operation under Government directive to the extent of Rs. 1.50 crores. Punjab State Marketing Board has given Rs. one crore to MARKFED as working capital to undertake this operation. Under the joint venture, MARKFED and NAFED have purchased about 5,62,000 bags of potatoes up to 31st March, 1979.

**Views of Punjab Government re:
Fixation of Wheat Price**

**8163. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has recommended to Agricultural Price Commission that wheat price should be fixed at Rs. 131 per quintal;

(b) if so, whether Union Government had rejected the Punjab Government proposal in this regard earlier; and

(c) if so, what were the main reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) After taking into consideration, the recommendations of the

Agricultural Prices Commission and the views of the State Chief Ministers/ Food Ministers and keeping in view the need to maintain the incentive for securing increased production of wheat, Government of India have fixed the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 115/- per quintal for 1979-80 Rabi Marketing Season.

Government Accommodation

8164. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2968 replied on 7th August, 1978 regarding allotment of Government accommodation where it has been stated that 115 type II quarters have been allotted from 1st January, 1977 to July, 1978; and to state:

(a) what serial number of waiting list of type II was started in 1st January, 1977 and up to what serial number has been covered up to July, 1978 in 1½ years;

(b) what is the number of those employees who were provided Government accommodation and whose names were not in the waiting list, on what grounds they have been provided accommodation, state their number group-wise; and

(c) the reasons in detail for covering a very small number of employees from the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In the reply given to question No. 2968 on 7th August, 1978, it was stated that 1155 type II quarters were allotted, and not 115 as mentioned in the question. Serial Nos. 3744 to 4053 of the main waiting list was covered during the period in question. This accounts for 310 allotments made. In addition, 257 officials whose names were inserted in the main list, from time to time, at their appropriate places (without affecting the running Serial No. of the original

waiting list) were also allotted accommodation during this period. 55 officials belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were allotted accommodation from the separate waiting list maintained for them bringing the total to 622.

(b) 533 allotments were made during the period in question to the officials whose names were not in the waiting list. Out of these, 449 allotments went to eligible dependents of retired, transferred and deceased officers, to officials who were required to vacate departmental pool accommodation and to the personal staff of Ministers who were entitled to out of turn allotments from the general pool in accordance with the rules. Only 84 allotments were made on ad hoc basis to officials on other grounds.

The category-wise details are given below:—

1. Ad hoc allotment made to eligible dependents of	
(i) retired officers	285
(ii) deceased officers. . . .	36
(iii) transferred officers	15
2. To Officers who were required to vacate departmental pool accommodation. . . .	18
3. Personal staff	75
4. On Medical grounds	57
5. To handicapped Officers	20
6. On compassionate grounds	7
TOTAL	533

(c) Vacancies were allotted according to the procedure laid down for making such allotments.

Working of Mobile Post Office in Western Sector of Bombay on Sundays and Holidays

8165. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Mobile Post Office in the Western Sector of Bombay city;

(b) whether vide notification of PMG Bombay Memo. No. 12/MAILS/BS-23/NPO/76, dated 31st August, 1976 have declared that this post office will not work on Sundays and gazetted holidays;

(c) whether this notification has been violated by the PMG Bombay by continuously keeping the M.P.O. working on all 365 days;

(d) whether the employees are given special allowances for the work done on sundays and on holidays; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The orders were actually issued on 11-8-1976 and prescribed that the Mobile Post Office in question would work on all days except three National Holidays. Subsequently, orders were issued that the Mobile Post Office in question would work on all days. Orders have since been modified to the effect that the M.P.O. would remain closed on Sundays and three National Holidays. Compensatory off/overtime was paid to the staff as per rules.

(e) Does not arise.

S.C./S.T. Teachers in Delhi Schools

8166. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI RAM KANWAR
BERWA:

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

(a) the total strength of teachers and Head Masters in the Primary Schools under the Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) the numbers among them of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately;

(c) whether the reserved quota has been completed there; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of candidates who passed the September–October, 1978 examinations held by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for recruitment of primary teachers; the number out of them appointed and the number among them of those belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe; and

(e) whether the past and present backlog in the reserved quota has been completed by the candidates who qualified the above examination; if not, the reasons therefor, and when the backlog will be cleared by appointing such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee the strength of teachers and Headmasters in the Primary schools are as under:

	Assistant Teachers	Headmasters
M.C.D.	11798	1471
N.D.M.C.	863	66

(b) The respective strength of SC/ST teachers in respect of MCD and NDMC is as follows:

	Assistant Teachers	Headmasters
M.C.D.	923	94
N.D.M.C.	36	10

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have reported that the reserve quota in respect of MCD has been completed. However, in case of New Delhi Municipal Committee the quota of Headmasters has been filled up in full. In case of Primary Teachers, full reservation could not be provided as many teachers are surplus.

(d) According to the Delhi Municipal Corporation there were 509 successful candidates and all of them have been appointed. Out of these 129 candidates belongs to SC/ST.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above in respect of MCD.

Shifting of Public Call Office in East Azad Nagar, Delhi

8167. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3741 dated 19th March, 1979 regarding P.C.O. in East Azad Nagar, Delhi-51, and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that only one P.C.O. given to the locality has been provided to a man who never allows any outsider to make call and keeps it locked in his house and even the P.C.O. Board has been removed and people of the locality have been deprived of P.C.O. facility;

(b) whether the P.C.O. of East Azad Nagar will be installed in an open place by disconnecting from there after vigilance enquiry as some telephone officials are involved in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir, Private C.C.B. Guaranteed P.C.O. 213998 had been disconnected due to non-payment with effect from 5-2-1979. Action is being taken against the subscriber for non-observance of the terms and conditions as per rules.

(b) and (c). There is a Departmental P.C.O. within 1 Km. of East Azad Nagar at D.T.C. Bus Stop, Krishan Nagar. Opening of another Departmental P.C.O. at East Azad Nagar Post Office is being examined.

Improvement in Trunk Services in Purnea, Bihar

8168. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trunk services in Purnea Circle of Bihar is highly unsatisfactory and below the standard leading to persistent complaints from the subscribers;

(b) whether any requisition for installation of a super trunk board, creation of a telecommunication division at Purnea and telecommunication sub-division at Kishanganj and Araria was made;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to improve the trunk services without having any consideration of minimum revenue and any limit of loss in view of the Government's intention to develop rural backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir, the trunk service at Purnea is satisfactory. However

the trunk service suffered in the past due to frequent power failures.

(b) and (c) An estimate for installation of 3 Nos. of new type of trunk boards to replace the existing 2 Nos. of old type trunk board has been sanctioned. The work is expected to be undertaken during 1979-80.

The creation of a telecom. Dn. at Purnea and a Sub-division at Kishanganj and Araria is not justified at present.

(d) In principle it has been decided to connect District Headquarters with State Capitals by reliable media even on loss basis.

Cost of Foodgrains supplied under Food for Work Programme

8169. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of Foodgrains supplied to the States this year towards 'Food for Work' scheme; and

(b) the cost of foodgrains supplied to Andhra Pradesh and other States this year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains released to the various State Governments during 1978-79 and their values in rupees is enclosed.

Statement

No.	State	Quantity released (M.T.)		*Value (Rs. lakhs)
		Wheat	Rice	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61,000	765,000	1685.00
2.	Assam	5,000	5,000	135.00
3.	Bihar	2,00,000	..	2537.50

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	15,000	..	195' 00
5.	Haryana	20,000	..	259' 00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,000	3,000	81' 00
7.	Karnataka	7,000	8,000	203' 00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,500	..	19' 50
9.	Kerala	13,000	13,000	346' 00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,02,000	25,000	1647' 50
11.	Maharashtra	35,000	5,000	525' 00
12.	Nagaland	750	750	20' 25
13.	Orissa	1,54,000	49,000	629' 25
14.	Punjab	32,000	..	408' 00
15.	Rajasthan	2,61,000	..	3345' 50
16.	Tripura	6,000	2,000	104' 00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,25,500	10,500	1756' 00
18.	West Bengal	1,50,000	..	1900' 00
19.	Mizoram	1,200	..	15' 60
TOTAL		11,92,950	1,86,250	17812' 10

*NOTE :— Issue price of wheat was Rs. 125/- per quintal prior to 1-12-1958 and Rs. 134/- per quintal, thereafter. In case of rice the issue price is Rs. 135/- per quintal for coarse (short bold) and Rs. 150/- per quintal for medium (long bold).

**Representation from Gujarat on
Agricultural Price Commission**

8170. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Members of Agricultural Price Commission;

(b) whether Gujarat State has been represented on the Agricultural Price Commission;

(c) if so, name of the Member;

(d) if not, whether Government will consider giving a representation to the Gujarat State on the Commission; and

(e) what are the criteria for nomination as Members on the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The sanctioned strength of the Agricultural Prices Commission consists of a

Chairman and three Members including the Member Secretary. The existing incumbents are:

Dr. A. S. Kishon, Chairman

Shri S. C. Chaudhri, Member in hon. capacity.

Dr. (Mrs.) Tham-arajakshi, Member Secretary.

One post of Member is vacant. Action in regard to filling this vacancy has been initiated.

(b) and (c). None of the existing Members including the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission hails from Gujarat.

(d) At present, no such proposal exists.

(e) The qualifications for appointment as Chairman and Members including the Member Secretary of the Agricultural Prices Commission are as under:

The Chairman would be an economist of repute with experience in Agricultural Economics. Out of the three Members, one would be an economist with statistical background, another an economist or an agricultural expert or an administrator with experience of agriculture and the third would be a non-official with under-

standing of agricultural production and consumer problems.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में कर्मचारी

8171. श्री महोदय: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में और विशेषकर जून 1978 से राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में कुल कितने कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की भर्तीवार, पदोन्नति हुई है ;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की, भर्तीवार, संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि इस अवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित किसी अधिकारी कर्मचारी की पदोन्नति नहीं की गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं :

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीन सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). 1978 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में नियमित आधार पर की गई प्रोन्नतियों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) संलग्न विवरण से पता चलना है कि 1978 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के एक व्यक्ति प्रोन्नत किए गए थे, परन्तु अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई व्यक्ति प्रोन्नत नहीं किया गया था, इसका कारण यह है कि प्रोन्नति का प्रायोजन के क्षेत्र में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं था ।

विवरण

1978 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में नियमित आधार पर की गई प्रोन्नतियों का व्यौरा

1-1-1978 से 31-5-78 तक पदोन्नत किए गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या				1-6-1978 से 31-12-78 तक पदोन्नत किए गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या				टिप्पणी	
अनुसूचित जातियाँ	अनुसूचित दूसरे जनजातियाँ	योग	अनुसूचित जातियाँ	अनुसूचित दूसरे जनजातियाँ	योग				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	-
श्रेणी "क"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
श्रेणी "ख"	3	..	12	15	..	..	2	2	1-1-1979 से 22-4-1979

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
श्रेणी "ग"	3	..	17	20	..	..	..	..	तक के दौरान
श्रेणी "घ"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	कोई पदीन्नति नहीं की गई है।
कुल योग	6	..	29	35	..	..	2	2	

टिप्पणी : श्रेणी "क" उन कर्मचारियों का निदिष्ट करता है जिनका वेतन तथा वेतनमान 1200 रु० से कम नहीं है।

श्रेणी "ख" उन कर्मचारियों का निदिष्ट करता है जिनका वेतन तथा वेतनमान 900 रु० से कम नहीं परन्तु 1200 रु० से कम है।

श्रेणी "ग" उन कर्मचारियों का निदिष्ट करता है, जिनका वेतन तथा वेतनमान 200 रु० से अधिक और 900 रु० से कम है।

श्रेणी "घ" उन कर्मचारियों का निदिष्ट करता है जिनका वेतन तथा वेतनमान 260 रु० और उससे कम है।

मध्य प्रदेश की ललितपुर नहर से सिंचाई संबंधी सुविधाएं देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच समझौता

3172. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री छबिराम धर्गल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय :

क्या कुछ और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ललितपुर नहर से मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई संबंधी सुविधाएं देने के लिये वर्ष 1972 में मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ था ; यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक सिंचाई संबंधी सुविधाएं न दिये जा सकने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार सिंचाई सुविधाएं न दिये जाने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कुछ और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) ललितपुर बांध से मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले की सिंचाई के लिए जल सप्लाई करने के बारे में 1-8-72 को उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य इंजीनियरों के बीच एक करार हुआ था। दोनों राज्यों के सिंचाई विभागों के बीच इन बातों के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है कि कितना जल छोड़ा जाएगा, उत्तर प्रदेश से होकर जाने वाली नहर के पहले 4 किलोमीटर लंबे भाग को कौन सी एजेंसी क्रियान्वित करेगी और नहरों तक बांध के अनुरक्षण पर होने वाले व्यय का बंटवारा किस प्रकार होगा। इस बात की संभावना है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार टीकमगढ़ जिले की सिंचाई प्रदान करने के लिए नहर के निर्माण-कार्य को 1979-80 में हाथ में लेगी।

(ख) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है, इसलिए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण करने/तैयार करने और क्रियान्वित करने का काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों में निरुद्ध अभिरक्षकों द्वारा चीनी की रिकी

8173. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कुछ और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश चीनी मिलों में नियुक्त अभिरक्षकों ने कम मूल्यों पर चीनी बेची है जबकि चीनी के मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है और प्रस्तुत परिस्थितियों में एक ही दिन में इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी बेचे जाने का क्या औचित्य है ;

(ख) अभिरक्षक नियुक्त किये जाने के बाद राजा बुलन्द-शगर मिल में, तिथिवार, कितनी मात्रा में चीनी बेची गई ; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का कोई उपाय करने का विचार है कि अभिरक्षकों द्वारा मनमर्जी के भाव पर चीनी न बेची जाये और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है ?

कुछ और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) :—अधिकार में लिए गए यूनियनों के कार्य कलापों के दैनिक प्रबंध की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित अभिरक्षकों की है जिन्हें बाजार प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखकर वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से बिक्री आदि का प्रबंध करना होता है।

चीनी उद्योग के सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धतियों को ध्यान में रखकर और सर्वोत्तम सम्भव मूल्यों को प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से उनके अपने सर्वोत्तम निर्णय द्वारा बिक्री की जाती है।

(ख) राजा बुलन्द शहर मिल को अधिकार में लेने से उसकी चीनी की तारीखवार बिक्री सम्बन्धी विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) सरकार अधिकार में लिए गए यूनिटों के प्रबन्ध, जिनमें बिक्री और समय समय पर उनकी समीक्षा करना शामिल है, के प्रमुख पहलुओं पर नियतकालिक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी कर रही है।

विवरण

रैका कुलंद कुनर मिल, रमपुर द्वारा फरवरी, 1979 माह से प्रागे की गई चीनी की बिक्री के तारीखवार भांकेड़े बताने वाला विवरण

(मात्रा बोरियों में)

तारीख	1976-77 मौसम 1977-78 मौसम (नवीवार सी-30) (सी-30 पुरानी चीनी)					1978-79 मौसम (सी-30 नई चीनी)					कैफियत			
	बी-30		डी-30		बी-30		डी-30		बी-30		डी-30		कैफियत	
	दर	मात्रा	दर	मात्रा	दर	मात्रा	दर	मात्रा	दर	मात्रा	दर	मात्रा	दर	मात्रा
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1-2-79									185/-	300	189/-	200		
4-2-79									183.50	700	190/-	100		
5-2-79	173/-	164							184.50	2601	193/-	100		
6-2-79			174/-	1200*					188.00	120	191.50	1000		
9-2-79			173.50	8508*					186.50	1800	191.50	1000		
11-2-79			173.50	13500	177/-	4500*	1651-	1800	186.50	1000*	191.50	1000*		
12-2-79			174.00	1000					180.50	1000*				
20-2-79									184/-	50	189/-	50		
21-2-79									190/-	300	190/-	300		
22-2-79			173/-	200					184/-	2823	190.00	300		
2-2-79									185/-	334	190/-	352		
2-3-79	173.50	1000							184/-	3000	189/-	1000		
									185/-	2500	190/-	2000		
3-3-79	173.50	800	177.50	200					186/-	500				
4-3-79	174/-	200	178/-	100					180/-	500				
5-3-79	174/-	1200							186/-	600	191/-	500		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6-3-79	178/-	4100	182/-	500					187/-	300	192/-	200	
7-3-79	180/-	3500	184/-	1000					190/-	4200	195/-	2000	
9-3-79	183/-	500	188/-	500					192/-	2500	197/-	500	
									192/-	1500	197/-	500	
9-3-79	184/-	500							195/-	500	200/-	500	
12-3-79	190/-	200							197/-	800	200/-	200	
17-3-79	197/-	980	193/-	500			202/-	1500	204/-	100	208/-	100	
									208/-	1620			
18-3-79	198/-	500							209/-	500			
	198.50	1300							209/-	500			
	200/-	500							209.50	1300			
									210/-	900			
19-3-79	199/-	1700				175/-			209/-	520/-			
	200/-	1350				3115(a)**			210/-	1238			
	202/-	520				11150(b)**			211/-	1200			
	204/-	1220							213/-	200			
	205/-	450							215/-	220			
	206/-	1550							216/-	100			
	208/-	2000							219/-	220			
	209/-	220											
										3698			
22-3-79	228/-	1000											
23-3-79	228/-	500							230/-	1000			
26-3-79	220/-	1000							232/-	1000	237/-	500	
	222/-	1500							232/-	1000	237/-	500	
27-3-79	222/-	1000	219/-	2500			234/-	150	233/-	500			
28-3-79	223/-	500	219/-	500				50	235/-	500			
	225/-	500	222/-	500					238/-	500	243/-	500	
	227/-	500							240/-	600			

Previous day to the Buyer confirmed

खरीदार को
पहले दिन की
पेशकश की
पुष्टी की
गई।

29-3-79	226/-	500	219/-	500	236/-	500
	227/-	1200				
30-3-79	220/-	300				
	2-4-79					
	(नमीदार) Moist		185/-			377
3-3-79	228/-	200				
	229/-	550				
1-4-79						
7-4-79	229/-	550			240/-	200
10-4-79	229/-	550			239/-	550
						244/-
						550

*दारक बिन्नी में से 27059 बोरेयों के सोदे रद्द कर दिये गये थे क्योंकि संबंधित एजेंटों ने फैक्ट्री के एजेंट के रूप में कार्य न करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी और प्रत्याशा यह थी कि बाद में मूल्य में वृद्धि हो सकती है, और इसके रद्द करने के कारण कम्पनी को नुकसान नहीं होगा। यह प्रत्याशा सही निकली जब पुपनी चीनी के मूल्य में प्रति बोरी 229/- रुपये तक और नई सी-30 ग्रेड चीनी चीनी के मूल्य से प्रति बोरी 240/- रुपये की वृद्धि हुई जबकि ये सोदे 173.50 रुपये और 6.50 प्रति बोरी के हिसाब से हुए थे।

**1977-78 का स्टॉक था। 'ए' बदरंग चीनी का ई-29 था और 'बी' 'ई-बिस' था इसे या तो फिर से विधायन करने के बाद अथवा अधिक खपत वालों को बेचा जाना था। पहले कई पाटियां इसकी खरीदारी के लिए आई थीं और उन्होंने प्रति बोरे 155/- रुपये कीमत देने की पेशकश की थी। तदनुसार जब 175/- रुपये अर्थात् प्रति बोरे की 20/- रुपये अधिक की पेशकश की गई तो उसका अनुमोदन कर दिया गया था।

Non-supply of Municipal water to urban population of Delhi

8174. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of Delhi's urban population is not supplied municipal water; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

Views of U.S. Official on coming Famine in India

8175. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high ranking U.S. State department official has warned that famine will hit part of Asia within six years;

(b) whether it has also been stated that India, a major Asian grain producer, has unprecedented succession of food harvests, but the condition could change; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) According to newspaper reports, the President of the World Food Council mentioned at the 35th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific that there was likely to be an acute grain shortage within next six years in the Asian region. The Deputy Secretary of State, United States of America, is reported to have said before the House

of Representatives, Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Asia and Pacific Affairs that although India had prospered from three good crop years, it still on per capita basis, was one of the world's poorest countries.

(c) During the current plan 1978-83, efforts are being made to achieve a growth rate of 3.03 to 3.60 per cent in the output of foodgrains and of 4 per cent in overall agricultural production. This is sought to be achieved by giving highest priority to agricultural sector through increase in area under irrigation, gross cropped area and cropping intensity as also by ensuring large application of inputs. In addition, Government are maintaining a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains to supplement supplies in years of unfavourable weather conditions.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिता आयोजित किया जाना

8176. श्री एल० एस० सोमानी :

श्री बलपत सिंह परस्टे :

श्री सर कार :

श्री सी० के० चन्द्राधन :

श्रीमती पार्वती बेबी :

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

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अभी हाल ही में एक सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके लिए सरकार की अनुमति मांगी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी अनुमति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और अगर अनुमति नहीं दी गई, तो सरकार के विचार में विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में वातावरण सौन्दर्य प्रदर्शन का होना चाहिए अथवा वह ज्ञान और अध्ययन का होना चाहिए ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जग्न) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा किसी भी सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन नहीं किया गया था। विश्वविद्यालय को तो केवल समाचार-पत्रों तथा दीवार-पोस्टरों से यह ज्ञात हुआ था कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ ने 23 मार्च, 1979 को ताजकटोरा गार्डन, नई दिल्ली में एक सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिता आयोजित की थी।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से इस प्रतियोगिता के आयोजन की न तो कोई अनुमति मांती गई थी और न ही मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई अनुमति दी गई थी। सरकार तो यह आशा करती है कि सभी शिक्षा संस्थाएं शिक्षा का केन्द्र बनें और शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति के विकास में अपनी उचित भूमिका निभाएं।

“हाऊ टू साल्वेज अवर एकानमी” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

8177. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25-31 मार्च, 1979 की “द इलेस्ट्रेटड वीकली” में “हाऊ टू साल्वेज अवर एकानमी” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) सरकार कृषि उत्पादन में 3 प्रतिशत प्रति हैक्टर की वृद्धि का लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त कर सकेगी ;

(ग) इसके लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) क्या आगामी दो वर्षों के बाद सूखे की स्थिति पैदा होने की आशंका है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 25-31 मार्च, 1979 की इलेस्ट्रेटड वीकली आफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित “हाऊ टू साल्वेज अवर इकोनमी” नामक लेख में लेखक ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इस बात पर बल दिया है कि कृषि का असली कार्य खाद्यान्नों, कच्ची कपास, खाद्य तेलों आदि का फालतू उत्पादन करना है। खाद्यान्नों, कपास तथा तिलहनों समेत कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में पहले ही समेकित प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) चालू पंच वर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के तहत सम्पूर्ण कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए लगभग 4 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की वृद्धि-दर का उद्देश्य है। यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि कार्यक्रमों में बड़े हुए पूंजी निवेश के जरिए भरसक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सिंचाई के विस्तार, दो फसली तथा बहुफसली खेती के जरिए होए जाने वाले क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने और फसल उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—समस्या उम्मीदी अनुसंधान को तेज करना, बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों का उत्पादन और वितरण,

उर्वरकों, खादों तथा बनस्पति रक्षण उपायों का अधिक प्रयोग, कमान क्षेत्रों का विकास, धादान व संस्थागत ऋण की सप्लाई, विपणन और बिस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण आदि के लिए अवस्थापनाओं की व्यवस्था करना।

(घ) दो वर्ष पहले ही सूखा पड़ने का पूर्वानुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान बच्चों को अनिवार्य निःशुल्क शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा का उपलब्ध किया जाना

8178. डा० रामजी सिंह :
श्री छोटुभाई गामित :

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

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान देश के सभी बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य एवं निःशुल्क शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ;

(ख) इस योजना पर कुल कितने धन राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में राज्यों से परामर्श किया गया है और यदि नहीं तो क्या भविष्य में सरकार का ऐसा करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्वा) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष 1979 के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

(i) सभी बच्चों के लिए कक्षा VIII तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था (पैरा 3-4-2) तथा

(ii) स्कूली कार्यक्रमों के एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की व्यवस्था (पैरा 2-9-28)

राष्ट्रीय कार्यवाई योजना, जिसमें उपरोक्त दो मुद्दे शामिल हैं, कार्यान्वयन के लिए भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के सामने हैं।

प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा सहित, स्कूली शिक्षा, मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है तथा इसका प्रबन्ध अधिकांशतः उन्हीं के द्वारा किया जाता है ; तथा स्वास्थ्य राज्य विषय है।

स्थिति दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है

विचार

निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा:

प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाने से सम्बन्धित संविधानिक निर्देश का अनुपालन हुए पूरे देश में सरकारी स्कूलों और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में सभी बच्चों के लिये कक्षा I-IV तक शिक्षा पहले से ही निःशुल्क है। यह सभी राज्यों में कक्षा I-VIII तक भी निःशुल्क है केवल उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ कर, जहाँ अभी लड़कों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क नहीं है।

16 राज्यों और 3 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में अनिवार्य प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अधिनियम है। तथापि, इन अधिनियमों के दंड प्रावधान लागू नहीं किये गये हैं क्योंकि वास्तव में लेने तथा उपस्थित न होने के पीछे सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारण हैं।

6-14 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिये प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाने के सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा इसे सर्वसुलभ बनाने के लिये मास्टर योजनायें तैयार की गई हैं। प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की मास्टर योजना और छोटी योजना के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों का मार्गदर्शन अगस्त, 77 और जुलाई, 1978 में हुये शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलनों के संकल्पों में निदिष्ट नीति बावे, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाने में सम्बन्धित कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट में निदिष्ट नीति और सिफारिशों और योजना आयोग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं में होता है।

योजना आयोग ने 78-83 योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिये 900 करोड़ रुपये उपलब्ध कराना स्वीकार कर लिया है। प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिये योजना के राज्य क्षेत्र में पर्य्यय 95.14 करोड़ रुपये अथवा शिक्षा के लिये कुल आयोजना बजट का 46.3% होने की संभावना है।

बच्चों के लिये स्वास्थ्य सेवायें :

बच्चों के लिये स्वास्थ्य सेवायें राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा छोटे कस्बों, शहरी क्षेत्रों के नगरों में फैले हुये 5400 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लगभग 40,000 उप-केन्द्रों तथा अनेक शहरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, अस्पतालों, चिकित्सा कालेजों प्रसूति-गृहों इत्यादि के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सहायता करने के लिये कई योजनायें प्रायोजित की हैं। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान जो कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष में ही पड़ता है, स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा बच्चों की स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी देखभाल को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :

1. टीका लगावा :

- (i) रोहिणी, कुङ्कुदबांसी तथा टेटनस से बचाव के लिये 120 लाख बच्चों को टीका लगाना।
- (ii) रोहिणी तथा टेटनस से बचाव के लिये 200 लाख बच्चों को टीका लगाना।
- (iii) 130 लाख बच्चों को बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाना।
- (iv) 50 लाख बच्चों को मियादी बखार का टीका लगाना।
- (v) 320 लाख बच्चों को चेचक का टीका लगाना।
- (vi) 2 लाख बच्चों को खसरे का टीका लगाना।
- (vii) 6.70 लाख बच्चों को पोलियो से बचाव के लिये टीका लगाना।
- (viii) 60 लाख माताओं को टेटनस का टीका लगाना।

2. रोग निरोधन

- (i) 250 लाख बच्चों को विटामिन ए की कमी के कारण अंधापन का रोग निरोधन।
- (ii) 110 लाख माताओं तथा 110 लाख बच्चों का पीपणिक रक्तक्षीणता के विरुद्ध रोग निरोधन।
- (iii) 1 लाख परम्परागत जन्म परिवर्तों (दाईयों) को प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् उन्हें दाईयों का सामान प्रदान करना।
- (iv) 5 राज्यों के 12 जिलों के चुने हुये क्षेत्रों में दाईयों को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करके एम.जी.एच. सेवाओं को तीव्र करना। इसके लिये प्रत्येक दाई को 50 रु० मानदेय तथा 100 रु० प्रति वर्ष मूल्य की दवायें तथा मरहम-पट्टियां देनी होती हैं।
- (v) शेष सभी जिला मुख्यालय अस्पतालों में बाल-चिकित्सा यूनिटों की स्थापना जो प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिये रेफरल सेवायें भी प्रदान करेंगी।
- (vi) चुने हुये जिला मुख्यालय अस्पतालों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के अधिक चिकित्सकों का मातृक तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण में सेवा-कालीन प्रशिक्षण।

(v.i) एम.सी.एच. योजना के सभी अवयवों तथा ग्रामीण चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित मौखिक सामग्री मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं का निर्माण तथा वितरण।

(v.ii) स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित ज्ञान तथा बच्चों की अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की आदतों के बारे में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए प्राथमिक स्कूल अध्यापकों के प्रयोग के लिये एक पुस्तिका तैयार करना।

(ix) बच्चों तथा गंधर्वती और स्तन्यदा माताओं को स्वास्थ्य पोषण तथा पूर्व स्कूल शिक्षा सेवाएँ उपलब्ध करने के लिये समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा 50 अतिरिक्त समेकित बाल विकास सेवा (स वा वि से) परियोजनाओं की स्थापना।

(x) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के अवसर पर भारत सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा शुरू की गई कार्रवाई की व्यापक योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष के दौरान बच्चे की देखभाल करने के महत्व तथा आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान दिलाने के लिये विभिन्न अन्य प्रयास भी किये गये हैं।

वर्ष 1979-80 में केन्द्र प्रायोजन योजना के लिये कुल वित्तीय परिष्यय 605 लाख रुपये है।

स्वास्थ्य एक राज्य विषय होने के नाते राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों सहित राष्ट्रीय नीति पर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद की संयुक्त बैठक में विचार विमर्श किया जाता है जिसमें ग्रन्थों के साथ राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भी भाग लेते हैं। परिषद की अगली बैठक में जो कि 27-29 अप्रैल, 1979 को होगी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम कार्यक्रमलापों पर विचार विमर्श किया जायेगा।

Low Enrolment and Drop-outs among Tribal children

8179. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:
SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:
SHRI NATHU SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have analysed the reasons for low enrolment and high drop-out rates among the tribal children;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to check this trend; and

(c) whether the Government propose to design curriculum to fit to the needs of the tribal regions and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir; various studies have been conducted to ascertain the reasons for low enrolment and high drop-out rates among tribal children. The reasons are:

(1) Poverty necessitating the tribal children to do domestic work and earn to augment family income,

(2) Illiteracy among the parents their indifference towards education,

(3) Malnutrition, poor health and lack of interest in school life,

(4) Lack of educational facilities in far-flung sparsely populated area,

(5) Dearth of textbooks in tribal languages and teaching through a medium other than the mother tongue.

(b) In the context of Government's programme of universalising elementary education within a definite time-frame, the following steps have been and are being taken:

(a) According to the recommendation of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education, distinct plans for elementary education for tribal children have been prepared by the States both for sub-plan areas and for tribals outside the sub-plan areas;

(b) Incentive programmes like supply of free textbooks and stationery, supply of free uniforms, attendance scholarships and provision of midday meals have been proposed for them;

(c) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, have already brought out linguistic materials in 17 tribal languages while similar materials in 18 other languages are

in press. Further materials are being processed;

(d) In a few States/Union Territories, instruction in mother tongue has been introduced;

(e) In opening schooling facilities in the tribal areas which are sparsely populated, distance norms for the location of schools have been relaxed and arrangements for opening more Ashram (residential) schools have been made.

(c) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has taken up a project on "Primary Education Curriculum Renewal" which aims at helping the States to develop innovative curricula suiting the needs of disadvantaged including tribal areas. The project, presently in operation in 15 States, is being extended to the remaining States/Union Territories.

Teaching of journalism in Universities

8180. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the universities where course in journalism being taught at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce course in journalism in the North East Hill University, Shillong; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement containing the list of universities which are offering courses in Journalism is attached.

(b) and (c). According to information available, the North Eastern Hill University is considering a proposal for introduction of a short duration course in journalism. No final decision has so far been taken by the university authorities on this proposal.

Statement

S.No.	University	Level at which the course is available
1.	Aligarh	Diploma
2.	Banaras	Postgraduate Diploma.
3.	Bangalore	B.S. (Communication), and M.S. (Communication).
4.	Calcutta	M.A./M.Sc.
5.	Gauhati	Diploma
6.	Garhwal	Diploma
7.	Jabalpur	Diploma
8.	Marathwada	Bachelor's Degree (B.J.)
9.	Mysore	M.A.
10.	Nagpur	B.J.
11.	Osmania	B.L. and Post-graduate course.
12.	Punjab	B.J.
13.	Poona	Degree in Journalism (P.G.).
14.	Punjabi	Diploma (B.J.).
15.	Rajasthan	Diploma
16.	Shivaji	Certificate
17.	Madurai Kamraj University	B.A. Journalism 3 years course.
18.	Madras	Degree in course in Journalism.
19.	Kerala	M.J.
20.	Berhampur	B.J.
21.	Calicut	B.J.
22.	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak	B.J.
23.	Punjab Agricultural University	Agri. Journalism M.J.

दिल्ली में टेलीविजन कैमरामैनों को होस्टल आवास

8181. श्री एच० ए० हनुमान बख्खत :
श्री रीतसाह प्रसाद वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या टेलीविजन कैमरामैनों ने जनरल पूल से होस्टल आवास के लिए अनुरोध किया है (जुलाई 78-दिसम्बर, 1980) ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अनुरोध के साथ चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र भी भेजा था ;

(ग) टेलीविजन कार्यालय के निकट होस्टल आवास आवंटित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि कैमरामैनों को शिफ्ट ड्यूटी पर और विषम परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) किस निश्चित तिथि को आवंटन किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). अब तक तैयार की गई प्रतीक्षा सूची में कोई टेलीविजन कैमरामैन नहीं है। एक कैमरामैन ने चिकित्सा के आधार पर तदर्थ आवंटन के लिए आवेदन किया है परन्तु अनुरोध के साथ कोई चिकित्सा प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं भेजा गया है।

(ग) किसी टेलीविजन कैमरामैन को उनकी ड्यूटियों की प्रकृति को देखते हुए, कोई विशेष प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assessment of Area Under Forest

8182. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures of the area of forests are not reliable;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to remove the defect;

(c) whether correct assessment of the area of forests was made by satellite some time ago; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not publishing the report thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir. The figures of forest area available

with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation which are published in Indian Forest Statistics are based on the reports received from various State Forest Departments. These figures are collected on annual basis.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Additional Grant for Housing and Water Supply Scheme to States

8183. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States like Maharashtra and Nagaland States were sanctioned additional grant-in-aid for Housing and Rural Water Supply programme;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Karnataka had also requested for more funds to be allotted for housing and rural water supply in the State;

(c) if so, whether Government had accepted their request; and

(d) what was the total aid provided to the State Government in this regard during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Additional grant-in-aid was sanctioned during 1978-79 to some States including Maharashtra and Nagaland for supply of drinking water to problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Housing being a State subject, there is only one scheme under the Central sector for the Housing of Plantation Workers which is in operation only in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Karnataka and Kerala. All other Housing schemes are being implemented by the States themselves.

(b) and (c). The Government of Karnataka did not seek additional funds for rural water supply under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1978-79. However, they asked for a loan of Rs. 1.134 lakhs and Rs. 1.290 lakhs as subsidy for implementation of the housing scheme for Plantation labour. No funds were released to that State as they had with them an unspent balance of Rs. 10.86 lakhs as loan and Rs. 8.71 lakhs as subsidy, relating to previous years.

(d) Rs. 107.70 lakhs were released to the Government of Karnataka as 100 per cent grant-in-aid for implementation of schemes for supply of safe drinking water to problem villages (including Rs. 2.70 lakhs for Monitoring and Investigation Units) under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1978-79.

DDA Staff Working as Invigilators in the Central Board of Secondary Education

8185. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had received request from the Central Board of Secondary Education to send staff members of DDA to work as invigilators at the examinations being held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) number of people sent to work as invigilators?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, but a request was received from the Director of Education, Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). Delhi Development Authority agreed to depute 300 persons, out of whom 260 were put on invigilation work in connection with

the Secondary/Senior Secondary Examinations, 1979.

Provision of Additional Fan in Clive Square Type-I Quarters, New Delhi

8186. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI V. G. HANDE:

SHRI HARISHANKAR
MAHALE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 73 on 17th July, 1978 regarding Ceiling fan in multi-storeyed quarters in DIZ area New Delhi and state:

(a) the number of additional ceiling fans provided so far in K-Block, Clive Square, Type-I Quarters, New Delhi;

(b) number of quarters in which additional ceiling fans have not yet been provided so far;

(c) if additional ceiling fans are not provided so far in these quarters, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to instal these fans in April, 1979 and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has received representations from Members of Parliament and Residents Welfare Association of that locality; and if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Sanction has been accorded for provision of additional ceiling fans in Type I quarters in K-Block, Clive Square, New Delhi. The work has already been taken up.

(b) 160 Type-I Quarters.

(c) The sanction was issued only in February, 1979. The requisite number of fans have been procured. These are yet to be fixed in the quarters.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. Sanction has already been accorded and the work has been taken up.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष

8187. श्रीगुबराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के अवसर पर सरकार ने यह घोषणा की है कि बच्चों के कल्याण के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को इस वर्ष प्रति प्रदान की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या मनीला में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के उपलक्ष्य में विभिन्न देशों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या 10 से 14 वर्ष के आयु समूह के बच्चों की संख्या भारत में सब से अधिक है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बच्चों की मृत्युदर में पाँच प्रतिशत कमी लाने के लिए जोरदार प्रयास करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रमों पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की जाएगी और योजना कब तक पूरी की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हाँ ।

(ग) जी, हाँ । 10 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों की संख्या 6.87 करोड़ (1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार) है जो कुल जनसंख्या का 12.55 प्रतिशत है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). भारत सरकार ने विश्व बाल वर्ष के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना तैयार की है । राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और स्वयंसेवी क्षेत्रों द्वारा भी आवश्यक प्रक्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये जाने हैं जिन में बाल मृत्यु संख्या की दर में लगभग 5 प्रतिशत की कमी करना शामिल है ।

वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए विभिन्न बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रमों हेतु निम्नलिखित नियतों का प्रस्ताव है :—

कार्यक्रम	नियतन (रुपयों लाखों में)
समेकित बाल विकास सेवाएं	574.50
बालवादी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	175.00
देखरेख और सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए सेवाएं	50.00
अममीबी और बीमार महिलाओं के बच्चों के लिए निम्न केन्द्र	75.00

इसके अतिरिक्त निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 60 करोड़ रुपये का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बच्चों की पोषाहार स्थिति में सुधार हेतु ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा भी 1979-80 में 269.68 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । खाद्य विकास ने अपने 1979-80 के बजट में विभिन्न पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों के लिए 369.00 लाख रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान किया है । स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने अपने बजट में 1979-80 के दौरान विशेष मातृत्व तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के लिए 605 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया है ।

राज्य सरकारों से भी निवेदन किया गया है कि वे अपने वार्षिक योजनाओं और बजटों में बच्चों के कल्याण एवं विकास के लिए विश्व बाल वर्ष के कार्यक्रमों हेतु राशियों की व्यवस्था करें ।

ये सभी कार्यक्रम योजनाएं जारी रहने वाली हैं और विश्व बाल वर्ष के बीतने पर भी यह चलती रहेंगी ।

Expansion of Drought Prone-Area Programme in Maharashtra

8188. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the request made by the Government of Maharashtra for extension of D.P.A.P. to more areas identified by experts committees of the State Governments;

(b) if so, details of the request made and the decision taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government for continuation/expansion of D.P.A.P. in Maharashtra during sixth plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra has recently requested for extension of the centrally assisted Drought Prone Areas Programme to all the 87 talukas in 12 districts of the State. These areas were identified as drought prone by the Fact Finding Committee Sukhtankar Committee)

appointed by the State Government in 1972.

Extension of the Programme to additional areas is not being considered in view of the decision taken by the National Development Council about the devolution of substantial resources to the States and the consequent reduction in the allocations for the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Centrally assisted Drought Prone Areas Programme would, however, continue in the areas already covered in the 6 districts viz. Ahmednagar, Nasik, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Solapur, during the Sixth Plan.

हिन्दी संगठनों की वित्तीय सहायता

8189. श्री नबाइ सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में उन हिन्दी संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें गत तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई और उन्हें किन प्रयोजनों के लिए तथा कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र वर्मा) : हिन्दी शिक्षकों/हिन्दी टंकन/आधुनिक अनुदेशकों पुस्तकालय अध्यक्षाओं के वेतन, प्रकाशन तथा भवनपरियोजनाओं इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित अनुमोदित खर्च के सरकारी हिस्से को पूरा करने के लिए देश की कई स्वीकृत हिन्दी संस्थाओं को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है। इन संस्थाओं के नाम तथा पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें मंजूर की गई धनराशि को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पत्राचार में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०-टी० 4356/79]

Alternative Accommodation for the Directorate of Transport by DDA

8190. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has issued notice to the Directorate of Transport to vacate its Tilak Marg Office;

(b) if so, whether DDA has given them any alternative accommodation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, but the Delhi Development Authority pointed out to the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration, that a residential building at Tilak Marg, New Delhi, had been put to non-conforming use by utilising it for office purposes in contravention of sections 14/29(2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, and that they could apply for temporary permission on prescribed terms as per provisions of special Appeal under the Delhi Master Plan.

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

Rice to West Bengal under Food for Work Programme during 1979-80

8191. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of rice to West Bengal for 1979-80 under 'Food for Work Programme' has been fixed so far; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The allocation of foodgrains to be given to different States under Food for Work Programme during the year 1979-80 has not yet been made. A quantity of 25,000 metric tonnes of rice has, however, been released to Government of West Bengal for the first quarter. Further quantities will be released on receipt of the utilisation reports.

Forest Policy and Planting of Trees

8192. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate and large scale felling of trees and destruction of forest wealth has caused various environmental problems including floods in different parts of the country;

(b) steps Governments have taken to frame a National forest policy;

(c) whether Government will create public opinion in favour of planting more trees and undertake a drive in specified regions for reforestation; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) State Forest Departments control and manage 92.3 per cent of the total forest area of the country. About 49 per cent of the total forest area is undemarcated, protected and unclassified forest. This area is subjected to large scale cutting, lopping and deforestation which has resulted in various environmental problems including floods in the various parts of the country.

(b) The first National Forest Policy was enacted in the year 1894. In 1952, Government of India enunciated a new forest policy which is still in vogue. The Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha, however, recommended the revision of the National Forest Policy, 1952, and in pursuance thereof the draft Revised National Forest Policy has been prepared. This has been accepted by the Central Board of Forestry in its meeting held in November, 1978 and it is proposed to adopt it as a resolution of the Government of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India are issuing appeals to the public on Van Mahotsava and World Forestry Day annually urging them to plant and protect trees. Besides, two Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Schemes are being implemented since 1975-76 which envisage plantation in wastelands, community lands etc. through active public participation. An amount of Rs. 1851 lakhs has been spent on these schemes so far. Another scheme "Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan

Region" aiming at afforestation on degraded lands and wastelands in the Himalayan Region is also under implementation.

Time Scales for Non-Teaching Staff of I.I.Ts, Delhi

8193. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have introduced time-scale for its non-teaching staff in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to implement this scheme in other I.I.Ts. and Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Time scale of pay for non-teaching staff in the IIT, Delhi has been in force from inception.

(c) Similar time scale of pay for non-teaching staff in other IITs and Central Universities is already in force.

Pay Scales of Class IV Staff of A.M.U.

8194. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of Class IV staff in the Aligarh Muslim University have been upgraded;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to implement this scheme in other Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, the Executive Council of the University at its meeting held on 29/30th April, 1978, approved the recommendation of the Committee set up by the Vice-Chancellor on 3.3.1978, to the effect that (1) Class IV staff in the scales of pay of Rs. 196—232 and Rs. 200—250 be placed in the scale of pay of Rs. 210—270; and (2) the staff in the scale of pay of Rs. 210—270 be placed in the scale of Rs. 260—350, w.e.f. 1.3.1978.

(c) The revision of these scales has been made by the Aligarh Muslim University on its own, without consulting in advance, the Finance Committee which has Visitor's nominees on it, the University Grants Commission or the Government.

In a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor of Central Universities held on 17th April, 1971, it was, *inter-alia*, agreed that a reference to the University Grants Commission for revision of scales of pay was necessary and should continue to be made as in the past. Further, whenever there is a general revision of scales of pay of staff of Central Universities, the University Grants Commission has to approach the Central Government for concurrence. Since the action of the Aligarh Muslim University is not in conformity with this agreement, the University has been requested to rescind its decision. The question of extending these scales to other Central Universities does not, therefore, arise.

Rules Regarding Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff of Jawaharlal Nehru University.

8195. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules governing the service conditions

and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the Jawaharlal Nehru University are different;

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

(c) what steps Government propose to take to bring uniformity in these rules?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the rules relating to the terms and conditions of service of the non-teaching staff as adopted by the Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and a copy of the Ordinance governing conditions of service of teachers of the University are available in the Parliament Library.

According to the information furnished by the University the pay scales for teachers and non-teachers are as prescribed by the University Grants Commission for all Central Universities. The allowances are paid to the entire staff—teaching as well as non-teaching according to prescribed scales. The only additional facility which is available to the teachers is in terms of leased housing, that too for a limited period for those whom the University is unable to accommodate on the Campus. This facility has been given by the University to attract distinguished scholars to join the University in the initial stages of its development. In case a teacher does not want to avail of the facility of leased housing, he is entitled to House Rent Allowance on the same rates as are applicable to non-teaching employees of the University. There cannot be absolute uniformity in rules governing employees whose functions are different and there is no proposal before Government to bring about any such uniformity.

Demonstration by Agricultural Workers on 19-3-79 in Delhi.

8196. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demonstration on 19th March, 1979 by the agricultural workers before the Parliament to press the basic issues of rural poor; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The agricultural workers have demanded, among other things, implementation of radical land reforms and distribution of ceiling surplus lands. Steps in this direction have already been taken and the States and Union Territories are implementing land reform legislations as per the national guidelines and ceiling surplus land is being distributed to landless persons. As per the latest data available, 15.73 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land have been distributed to 10.80 lakh beneficiaries. More than 50 per cent of these beneficiaries belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and in terms of area distributed, allottees belonging to these classes have received nearly 48.5 per cent of the total area.

Expenditure incurred on Furniture, Electricity etc. by Central Ministers.

8197. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of first five Central Ministers, who spent the maximum amount on furniture, electricity and other items during 1977 and 1978;

(b) how much expenditure is allowed to be spent by a Cabinet Minister and Minister of State under the rules; and

(c) the names of the Ministers who have exceeded the limit allowed under the rules?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement showing the names of first five Central Ministers who spent the maximum amount on electricity and water during the years 1977 and 1978 is attached (Statement—I). Information relating to furniture is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Each Cabinet Minister and Minister of State is entitled to have furniture, electric appliances and air-conditioner appliances etc. upto the value of Rs. 38,500/- free of charge in the residential portion of the House. For items in excess of the ceiling, hire charges are recovered from the concerned Minister. Consumption of electricity and water in the residential portion only upto the extent of Rs. 2,400/- per year is borne by the Government and the expenditure beyond this limit is recovered from the concerned Minister. Expenditure incurred on furniture, electric/water consumption in respect of office portion of the House is entirely borne by the Government.

(c) A list showing the names of the Ministers who have exceeded the limit (other than furniture) allowed under the rules is attached (Statement—II).

Statement I

Statement showing names of first 5 Central Ministers who spent the maximum amount on Electricity and Water during the years 1977-1978.

1977

S/Shri

1. Jagjiwan Ram
2. Ravindra Varma
3. H. N. Bahuguna
4. Shanti Bhushan
5. Surjit Singh Barnala;

1978

1. Jagjuwan Ram
2. Brij Lal Verma
3. Surjit Singh Barnala
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
5. Ravindra Varma.

Statement II

List Showing the names of the Ministers who have exceeded the limit (other than furniture) allowed under the rules.

S/Shri

1. H. M. Patel
2. H. N. Bahuguna
3. Jagjiwan Ram
4. Madhu Dandavate
5. Mohan Dharja
6. P. Ramachandran
7. P. C. Chunder
8. Ravindra Varma
9. S. S. Barnala
10. Satish Agrawal
11. Dhanna Singh Gulshan
12. Bhanu Pratap Singh
13. S. D. Patil
14. Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
15. Fazlur Rahman
16. K. K. Goyal
17. Ram Kirpal Sinha
18. Karia Munda
19. Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki
20. Samarendra Kundu
21. Sher Singh
22. Shanti Bhushan
23. George Fernandes
24. Kumari Abha Maiti
25. Zulkquarullah
26. Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai
27. Sikander Bakht
28. Brij Lal Verma
29. Purushottam Kaushik
30. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
31. Larang Sai
32. Arif Beg
33. Dhanik Lal Mandal
34. Jagbir Singh
35. Narsingh
36. Ram Kinkar
37. Janeshwar Mishra
38. Charan Singh
39. Raj Narain

Research on Cashew

8198. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to strengthen and develop cashew research in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research on cashew is already in progress under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on cashewnut and spices, at five research stations in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. During the 6th Plan, it is proposed to have two more stations in the States of West Bengal and Karnataka and to establish an Associate Project Coordinator's Unit for cashew to attend to effective co-ordination and monitoring of cashew research.

Research on cashew is also proposed to be strengthened at the Vittal (Karnataka) station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute. An International Symposium on Cashew which was held in Cochin in March, 1979, has also recommended intensification of research on cashew in the areas of collection and conservation of cashew Genetic resources, vegetative propagation, management practices, control of tea mosquito, and post harvest technology. These recommendations are under consideration.

मत्सा परियोजना को मंजूरी

8199. श्री सुहानू सिङ्का कोम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के जहाने जिले मत्सा परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना को कब मंजूरी दिए जाने की संभावना है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना को कब मंजूरी दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी जूमि के सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). सम्भवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध महाराष्ट्र राज्य के बाले जिले में माटसा परियोजना से है । माटसा बहुकरोधीय परियोजना कार्यक्रम की परियोजना रिपोर्ट, जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 21.65 करोड़ रुपए है । और जिससे 52,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को वास्तविक सिंचाई होगी, कोकतीय जन आयोग की महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मार्च, 1975 में प्राप्त हुई थी । आयोग की

विश्वमिर्चा राज्य सरकार के पास करबरी, 1976 में भेज दी गई थीं जिसका अभी तक कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार को लम्बित (पेंग) स्कीमों की स्थिति के बारे में राज्य के मुख्य इन्जीनियर द्वारा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधिष्ठाता कार्यों के साथ अप्रैल, 1977 में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और तब महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य इन्जीनियर ने उन स्कीमों को सूची दी थी, जिन्हें आयोग में प्रोसेसिंग के लिए लम्बित माना जाना था। इस सूची में भाटसा परियोजना शामिल नहीं थी और इसलिए उसे केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में और आगे प्रोसेस नहीं किया गया।

हाल में करबरी, 1979 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आयोग में विचार किये जाने के लिए परिष्कृत योजनाओं की एक सूची भेजी है और इस सूची में भाटसा सिंचाई परियोजना भी शामिल है। अब केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह पुरानी भाटसा परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन बनाए और उसे केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास और आगे कार्रवाई करने के लिए भेज दें।

Position of R.M.S. in Maharashtra

8200. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA-BURANDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the position of R.M.S. in Maharashtra and the places where sorting offices are located; and

(b) whether some R.M.S. centres in Marathwada division have been closed; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The position is satisfactory. A list showing places where sorting offices are located is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Sorting Offices are located at the following places in Maharashtra state.

1. Ahmednagar
2. Dhaund
3. Pune City
4. Sholapur
5. Karad
6. Kolhapur
7. Miraj
8. Panaji
9. Satara

10. Ratnagiri
11. Aurangabad
12. Bhusawal
13. Chalisgaon
14. Dhule
15. Jalgaon
16. Kalyan
17. Manmad
18. Nanded
19. Nasik
20. Parbani
21. Nagpur
22. Akola
23. Amraoti
24. Gondia
25. Murtizapur
26. Wardha
27. Yeotmal
28. Bombay RMS (GPO Building).
29. Dadar.
30. Byculla Bombay
31. Air Port Bombay
32. Sion Sorting Bombay
33. North Bombay Sorting
34. Kurduwadi.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (वलिण बिस्ली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री विनोबा जी के प्रमाण अनशन के बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट दें।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, I have written to you about Vinoba Bhaveji. Government should do something. Prime Minister should make a statement. His life is in danger. He has gone on fast. Sir, you allow me to speak. I have written to you. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. I am on my legs. I have got several notices so far as Vinobaji's fast is concerned. I am allowing Calling Attention tomorrow. Today I have allowed a 377 statement so far as that is concerned but I have rejected the adjournment motion. I have already given the reasons. Therefore, I am not allowing it.

Nothing is recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

12.02 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P., in his notice of question of privilege against Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, has stated that on the 19th January, 1976, the then Hon-ble Minister of State in charge of the Department of Revenue and Banking while speaking in Lok Sabha on the "Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Bill" stated *inter alia* that "the scheme of voluntary disclosure has proved highly successful" and that "according to the latest available information, it appears that 2,42,400 persons made declarations of income amounting to Rs. 741.24 crores in the aggregate". Shri Bosu, relying upon the 123rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee presented to Lok Sabha on the 4th April, 1979 has observed that "this statement of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee was a wrong statement" and that "it is a clear case of breach of privilege of the House and needs to be dealt with by the Privilege Committee".

The statement complained of by Shri Bosu was made on January 19, 1976, in this House while moving a Bill to approve the two Ordinances issued, namely, Ordinance No. 15/75 issued on 8th October, 1975 and Ordinance No. 23/75 issued on 29th November, 1975, providing for voluntary disclosures of income and wealth. At that time, the House had before it two Motions disapproving the Ordinance in question. In the course of his speech the hon. Minister observed thus:

"As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the scheme of voluntary disclosure has proved highly successful. According to the latest available information, it appears that 2,42,400 persons made declarations of income amounting to Rs. 741.24 crores in the aggregate. The income-tax payable on the disclosed income works out to Rs. 241.14

crores, of which a sum of Rs. 151.56 crores has already been paid. The remaining amount will be paid according to the scheme partly by the end of March this year and the remaining by the end of March, 1977.

A total number of 13,382 declarations have been made in respect of concealed wealth. The aggregate amount covered by these declarations comes to Rs. 812.11 crores. The wealth tax in respect of the disclosed wealth works out to Rs. 6.91 crores of which a sum of Rs. 3.99 crores has already been paid. The remaining amount will be paid partly by the end of March this year and the balance by the end of March 1977.

The scheme of voluntary disclosure has brought out a large amount of concealed income and wealth which can now be channelled into productive fields in the overall interest of the economy. This is by no means a small gain and justifies Government's decision to introduce the scheme of voluntary disclosure..."

The P.A.C. in the aforementioned Report has observed that even according to the representative of the Department of Revenue, the actual addition to the economy or net wealth was not Rs. 841 crores, but it may be of the order of Rs. 200 crores. They have further observed that "the Committee are unable to dispel their suspicion that a deliberate attempt was made to magnify the achievements of this scheme nearly by four times and thereby mislead the Parliament and the People." The Committee recommended that an independent enquiry should be conducted to fix responsibility for this wilful distortion of facts.

From the above facts, it appears that the information given to this House was wholly wrong. The question is whether the House was deliberately misled. If so, who is responsible for it? I expect the Government to direct an inquiry into these

questions without delay. This is a serious matter. It looks as if this House was taken for a ride. I would keep this matter pending till the inquiry report is available on the assumption that the inquiry will be held urgently.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make only one submission...

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can kindly give a date to them.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I cannot give you a date. (*Interruptions*) Order please. I expect the Government to give a report. I have faith in the Government that they will submit a report.

Now we move on to Papers Laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*) I am on my legs. Mr. Bosu, you have not given any notice. I have called for the comments of the Government. (*Interruptions*) You know the procedure, Mr. Manohar Lal. I have to call for the report.

Now we move on to Papers Laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Communications for 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4337/79*].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS- PORT FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
671 LS—9.

LARANG SAI): On behalf of Shri Chand Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4338/78*].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI RAM KIN-
KAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation for 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4339/79*].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): On behalf of Shri S. D. Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4340/79*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WELTH-TAX ACT, 1957 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 169(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4341/79*].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S.R. 506 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India

dated the 7th April, 1979, regarding extension of Concessional rate of duty to Veneered shooks/panels, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4342/79].

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4343/79].

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the Hundred and Twenty eight Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 26 of the Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) on Central Social Welfare Board relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FORTY-SECOND REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Perquisites Enjoyed by Public Sector Executives and Perquisites Enjoyed by Air India Executives—A Case Study and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEW COACH BUILDING PROJECT IN KERALA

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, widespread concern has been aroused amongst the people of Kerala by newspaper reports that the Railway Ministry's move to have a fresh study concerning the new coach building project is really aimed at setting aside the earlier decision of the Government of India to set it up at Kanchikkott near Palaghat, Kerala State.

Sir the proposal to have a new coach building unit had been examined fully by the previous Government and after studying all related factors, the place above-named had been decided upon as the most suitable. Kerala still continues to be one of the most backward states in the Indian Union in the matter of industrialisation. It has hardly any large Industrial unit worth the name. Its share of public undertakings and Central Government projects is meagre, far below its entitlement. This applies also to Railway mileage. On the other hand, the State has all the necessary ingredients, land, abundant water and a surplus of the much-needed electricity and also manpower of any grade of skill facilitating large scale industrialisation.

Under the circumstances, it would be a grave injustice to the people of that State for the Railway Ministry to seek, through some means, to get over the decision of the previous Government to set up this project at Kanchikkott.

May I request the hon. Minister of Railways to give a categorical assurance to this House that no change with regard to the site of project is contemplated and also to have the work taken up at the earliest.

(ii) REPORTED STOPPAGE OF TEACHING OF HINDI IN TAMIL NADU

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति में अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के एक विषय की ओर हम सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

तामिलनाडु की राज्य सरकार ने महत्वा दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार मन्त्रालय के द्वारा स्कूलों में चलाई जा रही हिन्दी की पढ़ाई को बन्द कर दिया है। इससे साफ हो जाता है कि वह केवल हिन्दी को छोपे जाने के ही खिलाफ नहीं है, बल्कि उन लोगों को भी हिन्दी पढ़ने से रोकने पर तुलसी हुई है, जो स्वेच्छा से हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं। यह संविधान की भावना के निम्न विपरीत और भेद-भावना पैदा करने वाला कार्यवाही है।

(iii) REPORTED ATROCITIES ON TELUGU PEOPLE IN KORAPUT DISTRICT, ORISSA.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to mention under Rule 377 the matter relating to atrocities on Telegu people in Sonabada, Koraput district, Orissa.

Some thousands of Telugu people area in Sonabada in Koraput district in Orissa State. They are very peace loving people. The Oriyas in Sonabada became envious of them and with animosity are perpetrating atrocities upon them.

The Oriyas have obstructed Telugu people in performing Sriramma. They have obstructed in playing Telugu cinema pictures in theatres. They beat the Telugu people and many received injuries. Section 144 was imposed in the town and even now harassment is going on.

I request the Hon. Home Minister to take up this issue with the Orissa Government and see that the Telugu people are protected.

(iv) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAY WAGONS IN SAURASHTRA (GUJARAT) FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में व्याज, खाद्य तेल, घनाज, चौक पावडर, वनस्पति वरीरह जिन्सों को सौराष्ट्र से बाहर भेजने के लिए रेलवे के बैगन नहीं मिलते हैं। इन के लिए सौराष्ट्र के उपलेटा, धोराजी, भायाबदर, जूनागढ़, शापुर-सौरठ, माणाबदर, राणा नाव, पोरबन्दर, जाम जोधपुर, पानेली-मोटी, बांस जामिया, बेरावल, चोरबाड़, केशोद, बांटवा लालपुर, जामनगर वरीरह स्थानों के व्यापारियों, बैम्बर आफ कैमर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, शायल इंडस्ट्रीज, व्याज पर-वेन्ट्स एसोसियेसन्स, चौक एसोसिएशन, तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं ने रेल मंत्रालय को, रेलवे बोर्ड को और पश्चिम विभाग के बम्बई और भावनगर के रेल अधिकारियों को करीब 35 प्रम्यावेदन पत्र, पत्र, तार और टेलीफोन भेज कर मांग की है।

कहीं कहीं एक और दो महीने से रेल बैगन नहीं मिलने से इन शहरों-नगरों का व्यापार उधोग ठप्प हो गया है। मैंने भी गत तीन महीनों में मैं कई दफा रेल मंत्री जी को, रेलवे बोर्ड को, बम्बई और भावनगर के पश्चिम विभाग के रेल के पदाधिकारियों को पत्र लिखा है, तार दिए हैं, तो भी रेल बैगनों की पूरी तरह से नियमित रूप से सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है।

उपरोक्त स्थानों के लिए करीब 2500 बैगनों की डिमांड्स अब पेंडिंग हैं। तो रेल मंत्री जी इन की तुरन्त जांच कर के नियमित रूप से बैगनों के भेजने का शीघ्र प्रबन्ध करें, ऐसी मेरी नम्र प्रार्थना है।

(v) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT AND OTHER VARIETIES OF PAPER.

श्री ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (सबसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ

विगत कई महीनों से देश में अखबारी कागज व अन्य प्रकार के कागज की भारी कमी अनुभव की जाती रही है किन्तु आज उस की स्थिति अत्यंत खराब हो गई। देश के स्थित वेपर मिल्स द्वारा भी अपनी स्थापित क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है। कच्चे माल की भारी उपलब्धि के बाद भी नये युनिट्स भी स्थापित नहीं हो पाये हैं।

[10 लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

फलस्वरूप आज स्थिति अत्यंत चिंतनीय बन गई है एस टी सी को बिगत दो वर्षों से भारी मात्रा में अखबारी कागज व अन्य प्रकार के कागज का आयात करना पड़ रहा है और यह मात्रा पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा आज दुगुनी हो गई है। नावें, म्यूजिलैंड, स्वीडन, यूएस ए व यूएसएसआर द्वारा हम कागज की आपूर्ति में लगे हुए हैं और भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय कर रहे हैं। विशेषज्ञों व अर्थविदों का मत है कि यह हमारी पुर्ब में निर्धारित दोषपूर्ण योजना का ही परिणाम है और यदि इस हेतु समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम हाथ में नहीं लिया गया, वर्तमान में स्थिति पेपर मिल्स की क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया गया तथा नये युनिट्स की स्थापना नहीं की गई तो हमारे समस्त वर्षान्त में कागज का अंधकार संकट होगा। आज भी कागज की कालाबाजारी कागज की अनुपलब्धता कारण रही है। मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी को ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए निवेदन करूंगा कि इस हेतु आवश्यक कदम तुरन्त उठावे जिस से कि देश में व्याप्त कागज का संकट शीघ्र समाप्त हो अन्यथा इस का अभाव कई प्रकार की समस्याएं खड़ी करेगा जिन का हल संभवतः तब निकालना असंभव होगा।

(i) FAST UNTO DEATH BY ACPHARYA
VINOBA BHAVE

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

This is regarding Acharya Vinoba Bhave's fast unto death. All the Members of this House, I am sure, share the anxiety of the people of our country over the fast unto death undertaken by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. There is none in the country who does not believe in the necessity of protections and preservation of cows and development of cows for the benefit of common people. The whole country cherish the Gandhian ideal for the purpose. However, due to controversial nature of the issue of total ban cow slaughter, Gandhiji never tried to force the issue over the Government.

The Governments of Kerala and West Bengal have genuine difficulties over the issue of total ban on cow slaughter as their States are inhabited by large sections of Christian

and Muslim population. We hope that Vinobhaji will appreciate the difficulty faced by these two States.

We further hope that the Acharya will also think over the risk of escalation of the import of the issue into an undesirable state of aggravation of communal tension in the country.
(Interruptions)

Keeping all the factors in view, we would earnestly request Vinobaji to give up his fast and enable the Home Minister of India to work out his formula for resolution of the problem.

Apart from the controversial nature of the fast undertaken by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the whole country deeply feel the necessity of saving his life. We would again urge Vinobaji to give up his fast to allow the Central Government to find out a means, in consultation with the State Governments, for considerably meeting the viewpoint of Vinobaji.

Our countrymen will be happy if Vinobaji lives long among them for extending his moral influence for resolving the problems of Harijans and other poor sections of our people who live in abjectly sub-human conditions.

Further, the whole world humanity and their civilization now face a real danger of extermination, due to the threat of outbreak of a nuclear war.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: These are not to be recorded. These are only mutual compliments.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If a nuclear holocaust overtakes the fate of the humanity, the cow-population will also not be spared. We would urge Vinobaji to raise his voice to save the world humanity and their civilization from the danger of a nuclear slaughter of the homo sapiens.

**Not recorded

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The world expects him to take up this great task as a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

We would urge the Gandhian disciple of Ahimsa and Shanti to give up his fast so that his fast may not create a situation of Himsa and Ashanti all over the country. I would request the Home Minister to make a statement over the issue of Vinobaji's fast.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): I want to make a submission, if you permit me, on the procedure of rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it in the Rules Committee, not here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not just a matter between you and me. If you give me just one minute, it is enough.

MR. SPEAKER: If I give one minute to 544 Members, what will happen?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In regard to what is happening under rule 377 I have been seeing that many Members have been raising matters which are admitted by you because of the importance of those subjects. Kindly see to it that a supplementary agenda is given to us so that Members know what subjects you have been good enough to allow. Secondly, you must ensure that the Ministers give some kind of a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been requesting the Ministers; we are also trying to change the rules. Mr. Rajagopala Naidu.

21.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS—contd.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): The other day we were speaking about developing countries and the price hike on petroleum products. Because we are deficit in petroleum, there is a suggestion to make power alcohol so that we may minimise the bill on petrol. Power alcohol is being used now in Brazil and they have invested \$ 5.5 lakhs to produce alcohol from tapioca, sugar beet and sugarcane. Brazil has invested two billion dollars to produce alcohol; by the end of 1981 all the vehicles will be driven by gasohol. Even Australia is experimenting with it. In America midwest plan states have produced alcohol which is being used and 500 filling station are supplying gasohol and alcohol is being produced from maize. Our State Minister for Agriculture has said that by mixing alcohol and petrol we can produce gasohol. ICAR has experimented on it and Dr. H. B. Mathur, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of the Indian Institute of Technology has also found out gasohol by mixing 20 per cent alcohol with 80 per cent gasoline. Therefore, there is great possibility of producing power alcohol and mixing it with petrol so that we can save petrol. In our country we are having more than 20 lakh hectares of sugarcane. Therefore, it is very easy for us to produce power alcohol. We are surplus in potatoes and there is a glut in potatoes. From potato also we can produce power alcohol. From tapioca also we can produce it. Therefore, I would request the Minister to find out whether it is possible for us to adopt this method.

We are producing pesticides which are quite good. But for agriculture we want weedicides also. In many places the farmers have to spend much of their money to take out the weeds by hand. Therefore, if pesticides are there, it will be easy to develop our agricultural production. I have seen in the United States there is an item 'weedicides so much' in the

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

bill for inputs. Therefore we must use weedicides also to develop our agriculture.

With regard to drugs, the Hathi Committee has submitted a report containing valuable recommendations which have still to be implemented. I think the Ministry has processed them and finalised their decision. Foreign companies are making good profits out of this. Our Government has been contemplating to go into this matter. It must be done quickly and the profits should be regulated.

Our fertiliser plants are not being utilised to their full capacity. I think the Minister is considering this. It is better to utilise them to the fullest extent, so that prices may be reduced. If they are not fully utilised the price will be more. Therefore, I request the Minister to see that they are fully utilised.

In Andhra Pradesh the employees were asked to opt between the Fertiliser Corporation and Rasi Chemicals—I am not quite sure about the name. They have opted to be in Fertiliser Corporation. They have given a memorandum to the Minister also. I request him to consider that aspect.

In Andhra Pradesh we are not getting enough of ammonium sulphate and CaN. The Minister knows that Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State which produces agricultural products to a great extent. So, they must be helped. Sugarcane, tobacco, cotton and other cash crops are grown there. Especially for sugarcane, CaN is quite necessary. I request the Minister to increase the quota of ammonium sulphate and CaN to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers which are being discussed today. I will confine myself to the drugs and pharmaceuti-

cal industry because I will not get time to touch the other points. The Janata Government and the hon. Minister Mr. Bahuguna deserve the congratulations of this whole House for maintaining the price stability in the case of drugs and pharmaceuticals so far as wholesale price is concerned, during the last two years i.e., 1977-78 and 1978-79. India has acquired the technological capability in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is borne out by the fact that several developing countries, like Malaysia, Indonesia, Algeria, Cuba and others have been approaching this country for supply of technical know-how and for setting up plants for bulk production or formulations. For this the Ministry and the Minister deserve congratulations.

Shri Bahuguna has taken special measures for representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the services in the Ministry and the public sector undertakings under his Ministry. I hope those measures will be implemented in both letter and spirit. Here I would like to make a suggestion that responsibility should be fixed on officers for the implementation of these measures and adequate action should be taken against the defaulting officers.

The number of canalised items in 1977-78 was 45. It has been reduced to 18 in 1978-79. I hope the Minister will not include more items, rather try to reduce the list from the present 18.

The reduction of excise duty on some bulk drugs and reduction from 75 per cent to 25 per cent on penultimate and intermediates for the production of bulk drugs is meant as an encouragement for the production of bulk drugs. Therefore, may I request the Minister that these drugs and penultimates should not be included in the 1979-80 policy.

Coming to the new Price Control Order for drugs, it is mentioned on page 31 of the Annual Report for

1978-79 that the post-tax return of net worth will be 14 per cent in the case of bulk drugs required for production of category 1 and 2 formulations. I have calculated that will be the effect of this measure on multi-nationals and the small-scale sector. In the case of Glaxo, they will get 15 per cent on their sales turnover, while the small-scale sector will get only 0.3 or 0.35 per cent. So, by this measure the small-scale sector will be completely wiped out. No new concern will take up the production of these bulk drugs because the profit or return is on the net worth, and the net worth is share capital plus free reserve. The small-scale sector has no free reserve, and it has got also very little share capital. Therefore, my request is that so far as the small-scale sector and new firms are concerned, post-tax profit on sales turnover should be given to them, so that they can maintain and produce more bulk drugs.

The small-scale sector is engaged in the production of bulk drugs. When the policy statement was laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, by the hon. Minister, it was declared that the small-scale sector would be a prohibited area for foreign firms, but nothing has been done in this case. It may be the concern of the Industries Minister because it requires amendment of the IDR Act, but the fact remains that these multi-nationals are taking advantage of the present position.

I have received copy of a telegram which has been sent to Bahugunaji against this order. All the Associations engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals say that the 1979 Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) cannot be implemented and that there are some deviations from some of the provisions of the 1978 policy. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to have a dialogue with all the Associations.

I would like to read out the telegram for the benefit of the House:

'The entire drug industry stunned and shocked by extremely harsh provisions of the new DPCO 1979 and related announcements. They even go far beyond several provisions of the new drug policy statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on March 29, 1978.

"It is the unanimous consensus that DPCO 1979 is unrealistic and unworkable price control order which the industry regrettably is totally unable to implement.

All Units in the drug industry completely fail to understand how such announcements could have been made despite repeated endeavours to patiently and logically explain to your Ministry officials the extremely harsh and undesirable consequences if the proposals were to be implemented. In view of the foregoing, the industry strongly feels that DPCO 1979 definitely should not be implemented and respectfully requests that you and your officers may kindly visit Bombay, the main centre of the industry, to explain how it can be implemented because the industry is convinced that it is not only unworkable, but also totally against the interest of the country, the consumers, the medical profession and the industry. This will give rise to a severe backlash on the Government and your Ministry, and it is our duty to inform you of these avoidable consequences. The entire membership of the drug industry has decided that since DPCO 1979 is unworkable and cannot be implemented, the industry will not take any action.

"In particular, in respect of requirement of paragraph 19 which refers to issue of price lists by April 30, because the entire DPCO 1979 cannot be implemented, units of the industry are not issuing said price list. Additionally, on the subject of discounts to wholesalers and

(Shri K. S. Chavda)

retailers, since there is not change in the working in DPCO 1979 compared to the DPCO 1970 and in view of the detailed explanation given to your Ministry officials on several occasions, the industry members will continue not to pay discounts to the trade on the excise duty component of the retail price in accordance with the practice hitherto, with which the Ministry is fully aware. Similarly, manufacturers of narrow spectrum antibiotics formulations will also follow the discounts structure prevailing hitherto.

As our Minister, the industry has always assured, and always will assure, you of its fullest cooperation. We are deeply disappointed that the genuine problems of the industry seem to have been overlooked despite repeated dialogues, representations and reasonable positive suggestions, and we sincerely request you to personally intervene in order to correct this patently wrong action.

Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association.

All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association Ltd.

Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India."

This telegram is with the hon. Minister and I request him to have a dialogue with them and amend the DPCO, 1979 suitably.

Under the DPCO, 1970, though arbitrary and discriminatory powers were not available, with the Ministry, still the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has clearly discriminated in the matter of acceptance of declared prices in respect of Erythromycin Stearate, Pthyl Sulphathiazole, Grisofulvin, Pheno Bartitons Sodium and Metranidazole. I would

like to know why, in spite of repeated requests, the dates of declaration of prices in respect of these drugs have not been furnished. If the hon. Minister furnishes or indicates these dates, then one can understand whether there was any discriminatory or arbitrary treatment meted out to the manufacturers.

Regarding the retention price, common selling price and provisional price, no criteria or guidelines have been laid down. Therefore this will give the officials a handle to discriminate from one unit to another unit in the matter of fixation of these prices. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister to give proper guidelines or criteria for fixing these prices.

Regarding loading and unloading, I have several times suggested that it should not be done. A committee was constituted to look into the prices of bulk drugs. The hon. Minister has taken the initiative and prompt action and for that, he deserves congratulations. But no useful purpose is served because, according to the recommendations of the report of the committee, the actions are not taken. For example, as regards loading and unloading, the committee has recommended that it increases prices and, therefore, it should not be done. Still, it is being done. No doubt, lame excuses and explanations are given. But it is the confirmed view of that committee and they have cited several examples that it has resulted in the increase of prices of drugs which are canalised. Therefore, once again I bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister to take immediate action to stop this loading and unloading business.

Regarding the 100-tonne import of analgin, I have brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that, in our country, the small-scale sector is producing this bulk drug without any foreign help, and they are supplying to the industry. The IDPL is also producing bulk drugs. Last year the

production was 535 tonnes of analgin, and the requirement mentioned by the Working Group was 700 tonnes. We have never seen any demand or shortage of this drug. But the IDPL have requested the Government to import 100 tonnes of analgin which is banned. For 1973-79 this import was banned. Upto this time also it is banned. Why the IDPL is interested in the import of 100 tonnes of analgin is because the IDPL gets a profit of Rs. 70 in one kg. of analgin. They have got this approved price of Rs. 179, and the price they get from import is Rs. 109. So, they get a profit of Rs. 70 per kg. Over and above that, when they sell their production to the small-scale sector, they get also the pool price and a profit on that. They have airlifted 40 tonnes when there was no need at all, and they are going to have 60 tonnes of analgin by sea. My request is this. If it has already arrived in our country, then it should be distributed to the small-scale sector on the basis of their past performance, and it should be distributed by the CPC without loading any price.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, I am a rule-abiding Member. Since you have rung the bell, I will conclude. That is why, I said at the outset that I would confine myself only to drugs and pharmaceuticals. I wanted to touch the gas problem also, but since I have no time, I am not doing it, and I resume my seat.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Ministry under Mr. Bahuguna is like an empire covering the whole gamut of petroleum, chemicals, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is very difficult in a very short speech to speak on all the aspects of this Ministry. I shall, therefore, confine myself mainly to the petroleum part of the Ministry and shall touch only briefly the other parts.

The most unfortunate thing about our country is that this country has

no energy policy of its own. We have not been able to decide as a matter of national policy how much of fuel we will use up in the form of coal, how much in the form of oil and how we will conserve our natural resources. Therefore, my first suggestion to the Minister will be to recommend to the Government setting up of a National Energy Commission like that which obtains in many advanced countries, so that perspective planning may be made of our requirements of different fuels and we can make future projections, because any unbalanced growth in any one sector or unbalanced spending in any one sector will land us difficulties. I sympathise with the Minister in his plight because the Minister is genuinely in difficulties. Last year the OPEC decided to raise oil prices by ten per cent and it has also decided on a cut-back in production. The Minister is running around the world. He air-dashed to Libya to get some crude from Libya. Now he has sent a team to Iran. So this is the year when our petroleum policy has to be judged very carefully because even with this limited short-fall the country is facing a crisis. I may tell you in my own State, kerosene is not at all available in the market and diesel is selling at Rs. 4 per litre and the Minister possibly knows that West Bengal is in the throes of the worst ever power crisis due to the mis-management of the State Government. Many units and factories have set up generators but they cannot run them because there is no diesel. The farmers were using diesel pumps for them also there is no diesel. The Minister should now take it up immediately. Since almost the whole of oil production and distribution is through nationalised agencies, I do not understand why there should be any black-marketing in diesel or kerosene. This distribution aspect should be gone through very thoroughly and anybody indulging in black-marketing either in diesel or kerosene should be very severely dealt with.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Then there is the other problem. To-day's *Economic Times* has written that the Soviet Union had agreed to give us 6 lakh tonnes of crude at below the spot prices...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Not below.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The original agreement was like this.

The *Economic Times* says that they have asked for spot prices. What is the actual position—let the Minister clarify it to the House. I would also like him to clarify with regard to oil imports. This year this may go up by Rs. 400 crores. The report says that we will need to import about 15 million tonnes of crude but Mr. Bahuguna said two days ago that we have to import about 16.8 million tonnes of crude...

MR. SPEAKER: You must accept Mr. Bahuguna's statement.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is also a Government's report and Mr. Bahuguna made a public speech. The printed report says that our requirements are 15 million tonnes. Then there is also the problem of cutting down petroleum consumption. In 1973 the then Government tried to cut down consumption by increasing the excise by 80 per cent but that has proved to be a failure. There should be some severe curbs on petroleum spending since we are spending so much of foreign exchange on this. For a beginning I suggest that petrol rationing should be introduced and Government should itself set an example by curbing its own expenditure on petrol. For a change—I think when Mrs. Gandhi came to the House in a horse-drawn buggy, it might have been dismissed as a gimmick but the Ministers need to pool their cars but Mr. Bahuguna and Mr. Charan Singh coming to the House in the same car—that sort of example should be set up by the

Government because we are really in a crisis and a crisis atmosphere should be created in this country as far as petrol expenditure is concerned...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is only politics.

MR. SPEAKER: Politics is oily.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Oil and politics are inter-related very deeply and our country is, unfortunately subject to all variations of international pressures. When there is an Arab-Israeli conflict or when the OPEC threaten to put some pressure somewhere, the poor Indians suffer. That is why the most important thing is to achieve self reliance in oil. In the last few years we have taken up many off-shore and on-shore explorations but this needs to be stepped up.

In this regard I want to draw the Minister's attention to exploration and prospecting in the Bay of Bengal basin. The Soviet experts some years ago said that Calcutta is floating on oil but, unfortunately, we have not been able to find oil in any of the on-shore explorations. The reason given by the geologists is that the ONGC drillings in West Bengal region go only upto 3500 metres and it is said in modern terms that unless you go upto 5000 metres you may not be sure about the real prospect of oil. So I would like the Minister to instruct his men in Bakultolla and other places as also in Tripura and Diamond Harbour to go below 500 metres to find out if there is any real oil.

Last year no new explorations were taken up in West Bengal. I would like the Minister to take up some new explorations in West Bengal so that genuine prospecting can be done.

Lastly, the whole of the oil industry is in Government's hands. ESSO and Burmah-Shell have been taken

over. There is only one lone point on oil map, that is, the Assam Oil Company in which the Britishers still have a share. Government has proposed to take over it long time back. Why has it been delayed? Assam Oil Company has to be nationalised.

With regard to the Petro-chemicals, Government of West Bengal has come forward with a proposal for a petro-chemical complex to be jointly sponsored by the ICPL and the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: If Government of West Bengal wants to do it, they can go ahead.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I do not know how West Bengal alone can do it. The IPCL must come forward; it was set up for the purpose of petro-chemicals. That is all I have to submit with regard to oil.

With regard to chemicals, I want to mention that the chemical industry is one industry in India which is still largely in the hands of big business and monopoly houses. It is one industry where there has been no recession as compared to the engineering industry. In chemical industry, the multi-nationals and monopoly houses are looting the country. Take the case of soda ash. The glass manufacturers in the country are put to great difficulty with regard to soda ash—the main soda ash plants are controlled by Birlas and by Tatas. The Minister should do something in regard to artificial shortage of soda ash. What is the difficulty in Government's taking over the distribution of soda ash completely. Just by allowing them to import more under OGL, will not solve the problem of distribution of soda ash so that the glass industry which is mainly in the small-scale sector does not suffer and the multi-nationals are not allowed to earn more profits. With regard to pesticides, this is one field in which the multi-nationals like the Union Carbide, Fison, ICI are coming in. In the pesticides field, I think the

Hindustan Pesticides should increase its capacity so that we can phase out the multi-nationals from the pesticides field and we can indigenise our production.

In regard to chemical industries I want to thank the Minister for taking over the Bengal Chemicals and Bengal Immunity Units which are traditional companies in West Bengal. But, I would like him to bring forward a Bill to nationalise these companies as soon as possible before Parliament.

With regard to drugs, I appreciate the new drug policy of the Government of indigenising the drug production. Also the licensing to the multi-nationals has been stopped and the import of bulk drugs has been canalised through the State Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals. This is another field where there has been a thorough looting of the Indian economy by these multi-nationals, like the Burroughs, Wellcome, Roche, Squibb and Ciba of the German, American, British and Swiss Firms. Here is one field where they have to be slowly shunted out. In regard to life saving drugs, I would like the Minister to take stronger steps.

Lastly, I want to say something in regard to fertilizers on which Mr. Damani will speak at length. The Minister has taken a decision to split up the multi-national corporation into various components. Any decision to decentralise this should be welcomed by anybody. But the country has yet to achieve the impact of this decentralisation because the capacity utilisation in the State-owned Fertilizer company is not going up as a result of which, in spite of sufficient capacity in the country, we have to import fertilizers in large quantities. So, I would like the Minister to give his particular attention to this problem of capacity utilisation in the State-run companies. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugrasen. He is not here. Shri Gananath Pradhan He is not here. Dr. Pandeya.

डा० सूर्यनारायण रावेय (संवलीर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय बहुगुणा जी जिस मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं उस मंत्रालय के अधीन एक से अधिक विभाग भी अगर हैं तो मुझे विश्वास है कि वह अपनी गुण-सम्पन्नता का आधार पर दक्षता से उस का संचालन कर सकते हैं। मैं उन की इस दक्षता की, जो पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन में या तेल की खोज में उन्होंने दिखायी है प्रशंसा करता हूँ। उन्होंने बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठा कर इस कार्य में रुचि लेकर जिस प्रकार सहकारी इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया है उस में समस्या का समाधान कुछ अंशों तक तो हुआ है। किन्तु स्थिति की गंभीरता को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता। हमने देशीय उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है।

13.00 hrs.

[Shr Sarya Narayan Rao in the Chair] लेकिन आयात निरन्तर जारी रखना पड़ रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि आयात कम करें। यदि आयात बिल्कुल बन्द किया जा सकता है तो बहुत उत्तम होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में यदि आप समुद्रीय या समुद्रनीय खोज को बहुत तेजी से चलाते हैं तो मुझे भी विश्वास है हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं। वर्तमान में वही कई स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की खोजें जारी हैं। कई जगह सफलताएँ मिली हैं। किन्तु कुछ और भी ऐसे स्थान हैं जिनका अभी भी सौगतराय जी संकेत कर रहे थे जैसे डायमण्ड हावर है जिपुरा है और नर्मदा का कुछ तटीय क्षेत्र भी हो सकता है या और भी ऐसे स्थान हो सकते हैं वे नर्मदा मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश भागों ने होकर गुजरती है। किन्तु इस के कुछ क्षेत्रों में भी खोजकरके आप तेल की प्राप्ति कर सकते हैं। मैं इस में अधिक विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

पेट्रोलियम की खपत कम करने के सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो प्रयत्न किए हैं वह ठीक हैं लेकिन आप को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अइंटरटेकिंग तथा प्राइवेट प्रतिष्ठानों में ही इसका उपयोग अधिक है। ग्राम जनता तो बहुत कम प्रतिशत का ही उपयोग करती है जब आप पेट्रोलियम या पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाते हैं। तो ग्राम जनता पर भी उस का ज्यादा असर पड़ता है। या तो इस के दाम बढ़ें ही नहीं और अगर दाम बढ़ते हैं तो इस बात का ख़ास तौर पर ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि ग्राम जनता पर उसका विपरीत असर न पड़े।

अभी श्री भावड़ा जी ने कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को काफी संरक्षण दिया गया है। मैं प्रसन्नता अनुभव करता हूँ कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों जैसे डीजल कोरोसीन व पेट्रोल के वितरण के कार्य में भी इन व्यक्तियों को लेने जा रहे हैं। आपने

किये भी हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को और उनके संगठनों को इस कार्य में लगाना चाहिए। उन्हें इस हेतु उचित वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जानी चाहिये।

डीजल की खपत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज काल अधिक है। भविष्य में यदि आप इस के वितरण के लिये एंजेंसीज देने वाले हैं तो वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही जा कर स्थापित की जानी चाहिए। अभी ट्रैक्टर वाले और पम्पिंग सेटों वाले छोटे कोमान डीजल के डिब्बे लेकर शहरों में आते हैं लाइन लगाते हैं। केवल डीजल के लिए वे आते हैं। अतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एंजेंसीज स्थापित करने से वहाँ पर रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे और साथ ही इस समस्या का समाधान भी हो सकेगा। अभी 10-10 किलोमीटर दूर से किसानों को डीजल के लिए शहरों में आना पड़ता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एंजेंसीज स्थापित करने से उन की सुविधा के साथ साथ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स गेड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए रोजगार की समस्या के समाधान में भी सहायता मिल सकेगी। इस के साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन का आश्रयान के बाद भी जो करोमीन का अभाव देहातों में बना हुआ है। इस के अभाव की पूर्ति के लिए मंत्रीजी का तुरन्त प्रयत्न करने चाहिए।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में जो पदार्थ अवशेष बचते हैं उन का अच्छा उपयोग करने की दिशा में आपने कुछ कार्य आरम्भ किया है लेकिन अभी उसमें काफी गुंजायश है। इन पदार्थ अवशेषों पर जमाधारित अन्यायन्य उद्योग स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ उन के उपयोग के लिये विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

ड्रग्स के बारे में भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। चावड़ा जी ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आई० डी० पी० एल० और हिन्दुस्तान एटोबायटिक्स की पर्फार्मेन्स और क्षमता का उपयोग जिस प्रकार से होना चाहिए वह दिखाई नहीं देता है। स्ट्रैप्टोमाइसीन जैसी चीजें भी चीन से मंगाए जाने के समाचार मिले हैं — पता नहीं इसका क्या कारण है? इन चीजों का उत्पादन तो हम अपने देश में ही अच्छी तरह से काफी मात्रा में कर सकते हैं। लाइफ-सेविंग और बैसिक ड्रग्स हमें चीन से आयात करनी पड़े—यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। आई० डी० पी० एल० के लिए मध्य प्रदेश पंचमढ़ी अच्छा स्थान है वहाँ एक कारखाना स्थापित हो सकता है। ठीक इस प्रकार से प्रमलजान के बारे में भी है। उस का निरन्तर आयात किया जा रहा है जब कि हम काफी उस का निर्माण अपने यहाँ करते हैं और जो आयात हम करते हैं उस का जो बटवारा हो उस बटवारे की जो स्थिति होगी

चाहिए, वह सही होनी चाहिए और उस में जो बैक होने चाहिये वे अभी नहीं हैं। वही एनलजीन होबेस्ट के पास जाती है और वे उस पर अपनी मुहर लगा देते हैं। या ठप्पा लगा देते हैं उसे नाबैलजिन बना देते हैं तो जो एनलजीन अपने यहां 17, 18 या 20 वैसे में बिकती है, वही उन की मुहर लगाकर 30 वैसे में बिकती है हालांकि उस पर प्राप उतना ही चार्ज करते हैं जितना आई० डी० पी० एल० में चार्ज करते हैं। यह जो कीमतों में अंतर है उस को प्राप को खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। यह मैंने एक उदाहरण मांछ ही प्रापको बताया है। प्राप टेटरासाइक्लीन को ले लीजिए या दूसरी इन प्रकार की जो ड्रग्स है जैसे विटामिन सी उन को ले लीजिए। उन के बारे में स्थिति ऐसी ही है। आक्सी-टेट्रासाइक्लीन की स्थिति भी ऐसी ही है। विटामिन सी पर माराभाई केमिकल्स की मोनोपोली भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इनकी जो मूल कीमत है उसे बढ़ा कर ये जो कम्पनियां हैं भारी लाभ कमाती हैं। इन मुनाफे को प्राप कम करिये और जो हमी कमेटी ने भुजैस्ट किया है और उस रिपोर्ट को लेकर जिन जिन बातों को प्राप ने स्वीकार किया है उन के अनुसार प्राप कार्यवाही करने तो मैं समझता हूं कि इन में जो हमारी कठिनाई है उस कठिनाई को प्राप ठीक कर सकेंगे। साथ ही साथ जनता को सस्ते दामों पर जीवन रक्षक औषधियां दे सकेंगे। बड़ी कम्पनियों के भारी विज्ञापनों पर भी प्रतिबन्ध जरूरी है।

इस वे साथ ही साथ जिन औषधियों का हम प्रायास करते हैं स० टी० सी० के माध्यम से या दूसरे माध्यम से उनमें मुनाफे का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ताकि धाम जनता जिस के लिए प्राये औषधियां मंगाने हैं तक पहुंचते पहुंचते अत्यधिक कीमती न हो जाएं।

इन बातों के साथ-साथ अब मैं कुछ बातें केमिकल्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं और उन की तरफ प्राप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सोडाएश की प्राज देश में बहुत कमी है और यह भी निरन्तर बनी हुई है और उस की मांग भी काफी है। कास्टिक सोडा के बारे में भी प्राप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि उस की कमी है। इसी तरह से रेडफॉस्फेट की भी कमी है, इस से एफ इन्कार नहीं कर सकेंगे। सल्फूरिक एसिड की भी कमी है, इसे प्राप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते और एल्मूनियम फ्लोराइड की भी कमी है जो इतना आवश्यक है, जोकि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के काम में भी आता है। सोडा एश और कास्टिक सोडा आदि ये जो चीजें हैं, ये सब तो दैनिक उपभोग की चीजें हैं और आम लोगों के उपयोग की चीजें हैं। रेडफॉस्फेट भी ठीक इस प्रकार की चीज है और इन सब चीजों की जो कमी बनी हुई है, उस को दूर करने का प्राप प्रयत्न करें। कुछ कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं, जो एक ठेकेदार सी बन गई हैं और वे इन को बनाती हैं। इसलिए और कम्पनीज को भी इस में लाने की काम कोशिश करें और उत्पादन

क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें जिस से वांछित मात्रा में ये चीजें लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें। इन चीजों में अभाव की स्थिति है, यह कालाबाजरी की जन्म देती है और कालाबाजरी इन में प्रारम्भ हो गई है। सोडा एश कास्टिक सोडा व सल्फूरिक एसिड का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में योग्य प्रयत्न जरूरी है।

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान पेस्टीसाइड्स की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। यूनिवर्सल कार्बाइड एक मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनी है। यह जो अपनी मोनोपोली को लेकर चलती है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारी जो अपनी कम्पनीज हैं या अपने प्रतिष्ठान हैं, उन की भी प्राये आता चाहिए और मांग की अनुसूची पेस्टीसाइड्स चाहे वे मार्बजिनल स्वास्थ्य के काम में आयें या एग्री-कल्चर में काम आयें, ये जो प्राप लोगों के काम आने वाली वस्तुएं हैं, उन का उत्पादन ठीक से होना चाहिए और ज्यादा उत्पादन के जरिये जो कमी है, उस को पूरा करें। लोगों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इस तरह की चीजें उपलब्ध हो सकें, ऐसा प्रयत्न प्राप को करना चाहिए तथा एकाधिकार के पंजे से मुक्ति की कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।

फर्टिलाइजर्स की तरफ भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और उस के साथ साथ एल.पी. गैस के विषय में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। प्राप अपने उपभोक्ताओं के साथ बड़ा अन्याय करते हैं जब एक प्रादमी गैस का कनेक्शन लेता है, तो उस के साथ ही मिलेन्डर में रेग्युलेटर जब शुरू में लगाए जाते हैं, उन को रेग्युलेटर या नियंत्रक प्राप चाहे कोई भी संज्ञा दे, तो उपभोक्ता को, कन्स्यूमर को कुछ रुपया डिपोजिट करना पड़ता है लेकिन उस पर कोई इन्स्ट नहीं दिया जाता है, आधा प्रतिशत, एक प्रतिशत, दो प्रतिशत चार प्रतिशत कोई इन्स्ट से उसको नहीं मिलता है जबकि वह 200 या 300 रुपया शुरू से में डिपोजिट करता है। वर्षों तक उस का डिपोजिट कम्पनी के पास रहता है लेकिन उस को कोई इन्स्ट नहीं मिलता है जबकि दूरी जगहों पर पोस्ट-प्राक्रिस सर्विंग बैंक एकाउन्ट में बैंकों में या दूसरी जगह जो रुपया कार के लिए, ट्रक के लिए या किसी और चीज के लिए जमा किया जाता है, तो उन को इन्स्ट मिलता है। कोई भी सामग्री हो, उस पर रुपया जमा कराने पर इन्स्ट मिलता है लेकिन यहां पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई इन्स्ट नहीं मिलता है। इस के साथ साथ इस के वितरण पर भी किसी ट तरह का चैक नहीं है, उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि गैस की एजेंसी किसी एक निश्चित स्थान पर है, मान लीजिए, यदि इंदौर में है तो वह एजेंसी 80 मील दूर, 100 मील दूर रहने वाली को भी गैस सप्लाई करती है। इन्दौर में नाम रजिस्टर्ड है लेकिन 10 मील दूर वाला उपभोक्ता गैस का उपभोग कर रहा है। मेरी प्राप से मांग है कि उस सी मील दूर वाले स्थान पर प्रापको एजेंसी देनी चाहिए, अन्यथा इस में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है। प्राप इसको प्राज भी चेक करवा सकते हैं। मैं इस बात को सिद्ध भी कर सकता हूं। कई एजेंसियों ने अपने ग्राहक सी-सी और पचाम-पचाम मील की दूरी पर भी बना रखे हैं। वे उसी स्थानों के बना रखे हैं जहां के लिए प्रापने एजेंसी दी है लेकिन उपभोग दूसरी जगहों पर हो

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण हांडेय]

रहा है और उसमें बड़ा गोलमाल व भ्रष्टाचार है। वहाँ पर गैस की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए आप इस को ठीक करेंगे, रेगुलराइज्ड करेंगे, इसकी मुझे आप से भाशा है और मांग है।

मैं अपनी इस मांग को फिर दोहराना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश का एक पिछड़ा जिला मन्दसौर है जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला है। जिसकी वषों से यह मांग रही है कि वहाँ पर गैस की उपलब्धि हो। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि आपके पास गैस उपलब्ध है और उसके आधार पर आप अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी कनेक्शन देने जा रहे हैं। अतः आप वहाँ शीघ्र एजेंसी दें तथा वर्तमान में अन्य स्थानों के नाम के कनेक्शन दें उन्हें ही रेगुलराइज्ड कर दीजिए। जिससे कि वहाँ की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो। इस से वहाँ की मांग भी कुछ पूरी होनी जरूरी है। मैं इसको व्यवस्थित करने की भी मांग आप से करना हूँ।

हमारी रिफाइनरीज ने ठीक से काम करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है। कई रिफाइनरीज में गड़बड़ी के बाद मधुरा रिफाइनरी का काम भी काफी तेजी से चल रहा है। बम्बई हाई से जो गैस आपको मिली है उसे बढ़ावा तक देने की बात की है। - गर आप इस को ठीक कर मजबूत, रतलाम तक कर दें तो वहाँ पर भी गैस मजबूत करने में सुविधा होगी। मजबूत में काफी राक फास्फेट है और वहाँ पर भी फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने की स्थापना की मांग है।

दूसरे आपने कोयले के आधार पर कारखाने स्थापित करने की बात कही है। आपने कहा था मालखर और रामगुडम का एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका वह एक्सपेरिमेंट अब तक पूरा हो गया होगा। उस एक्सपेरिमेंट के आधार पर नैपथा के बजाए कोल बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना कुछ अधिक उपयोगी होगा और कुछ कम खर्च वाला होगा। इस प्रकार के आंकड़े आज जो हमारे सामने आये हैं उनके आधार पर अगर हम यह करते हैं तो हमारे देश में तेल का संकट देखते हुए, इसमें काफी सफल हो सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे देश में कोयला उपलब्ध है। तेल की निरंतर कम उपलब्धि की तलवार हमारे मिर पर लटक रही है क्योंकि खाड़ी के देशों में कठिनाइयाँ चल रही हैं आपस के झगड़े भी चल रहे हैं, तेल की कमी निरन्तर चलने वाली है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि तेल की उपलब्धि हमारे लिये कठिन सी हो जायेगी। इस को देखते हुए जो कोल बेस्ड कारखाने की स्थापना अधिक उपयोगी है उनमें आप कोरबा की तरफ भी ध्यान दें जिसके ऊपर आपने 30 करोड़ खर्च किया है आपकी धीरे धीरे इस तरफ बढ़ने की दृष्टि को छोड़ कर तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए। हमारे देश में सामाजिक उर्वरक की काफी आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति भी हमें करनी होगी। हमारे राजस्थान के अन्वर राक फास्फेट है, मजबूत में भी उपलब्ध है और देश के अन्य-अन्य भागों में

भी उपलब्ध है। उसके आधार पर भी हम रासायनिक उर्वरक के नये कारखाने स्थापित कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के संगठन को चार भागों में बांटा गया है सुप्रबंध के लिए बांटा है लेकिन आज भी उसमें सुप्रबंध की कमी है। उस कमी के विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए रासायनिक उर्वरक के नये कारखाने स्थापित कर सकें तो देश को बहुत लाभ मिलने वाला है। इससे बाहर से जो हम आयात करते हैं उससे भी हम निरन्तर घटा कर आत्म निर्भर उसे हैं उन सकेंगे।

बे कुछ बातें और मुझसे मैंने रखें हैं। मेरा विश्वास है मंत्री जी इन पर ध्यान देंगे।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers plays a very important role in the life of the people of this country. This Ministry deals with fuel for modern aviation and transport, diesel for running railway engines, trucks, tractors and pump sets for agriculture, kerosene for use in the remotest of villages. It also deals with life saving drugs and fertilizers for increasing agricultural produce. Of the petroleum products needed by this country, only one-third is produced in the country and two thirds have to be imported.

In view of this, it is necessary to look after the job of oil exploration with greater vigour. Of course, the hon. Minister is looking after it quite effectively but, even then greater effort is necessary. At present about two-thirds of our indigenous production of petroleum comes from Assam, Meghalaya etc. in the Eastern regions. There is much promise of oil in West Bengal. I do not want to go into great details in this regard as the time at my disposal is very limited. Sir, in reply to a question by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in 1969, the then Minister of Petroleum, Shri Triguna Sen has said that fluorescent sand mixed with oil have been found Diamond Harbour as a result of drilling. Analysing

those results, the Russian and American experts expressed firm conviction about the existence of oil there. The Russian experts particularly have opined that, Calcutta, the Sunderbans, my constituency Galsi in Burdwan District etc. are virtually floating on oil. Keeping this in view I will say that whatever work of oil exploration has taken place in the past in the Sunderbans, Galsi in Burdwan District, Bogra, Bakultala, Burdwan etc. have all been done in a half-hearted manner.

All the drilling in those areas were carried out with PD 13 rigs which cannot drill to any great depth. They were practically obsolete for deep drilling. According to many there might have been a conspiracy behind this, the object being that our country may not become self-sufficient in petroleum production. That was the reason why drilling was not done to a depth of 5000 or 6000 metres where finding of oil was certainty. Instead, drilling was done only upto 1500 or 2000 metres and then given up. Of course some time back, I along with Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, M.P. met the hon. Minister, and he has assured us that on shore and off shore drilling in the Bay of Bengal will be done to a depth of 5500 metres. I have no doubt that if you drill to a depth of 5500 or 6000 Metres you will strike oil. I will like the hon. Minister to assure us again in this regard when he replies to the debate. Sir, we, the people and the Government of West Bengal are grateful to the Centre for all the cooperation they have extended to us and we have got very good relation with the Centre. You all know that West Bengal is today passing through a severe power crisis. As a result, the people of Calcutta, Howrah and those living in the rural areas have all to depend on kerosene for lighting lanterns etc. The students are also dependant on lanterns for their studies. I will therefore request on behalf of the people of West Bengal that the quota for West Bengal in respect of kerosene, diesel

etc. may be substantially increased to tide over the difficult situation. There is acute shortage of these products as can be seen from the picture of long Q's published in the newspapers. I hope the hon. Minister will respond to our appeal and increase the quota for West Bengal. Sir, the eastern region of our country is producing one-third of our indigenous petroleum products. We are importing these items at a high price. Therefore a watch has to be kept so that the price of these commodities do not go up. A price parity should be maintained.

Sir, those who are in the management of public sector establishments like the ONGC, do not realise the human problems of those workers who are working in far off places under difficult conditions. This has resulted in difficulties and complications for the workers. Sir, in the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, there are a number of employees who are working on daily wages for the last 12 or 14 years. Their services have not yet been made permanent. There were agitations and when Dr. S. N. Sharma, who is a leader of the scientific workers Association, tried to mediate he was suspended. Many more persons were suspended for trade union activities.

One more thing Sir, the Bureau of Public Enterprises is creating impediments in the implementation of bipartite agreements. A bi-partite agreement was signed in Balmer Lawrie and Co., Bombay. The Ministry as well as the Bureau of public Enterprises created obstacles to its implementation. I will urge upon the Minister that the Government should honour all bi-partite agreements and settlements in public sector undertakings, as matter of policy.

As the 'Caltex' Co. was nationalised all the privileges enjoyed by its employees were curtailed. The bonus that they were getting previously was denied to them. This matter should

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

be reconsidered and proper decisions taken.

Sir, we are importing life saving drugs for the good of our people. I support the drug policy announced by the Minister some time ago, but I want to point out that lot of spurious drugs are still being produced in the country. Although the production of sub-standards and adulterated drugs is on the decline, yet strong and deterrent steps have to be taken against this.

There are still about 31 multinational drug companies functioning in our country who hold over 40 per cent equity shares. Seven of them have been asked to bring down their foreign share holdings to below 40 per cent. So we see that efforts are afoot to Indianise these foreign multinationals. But I will urge that in our national interest, and with the view that our poor masses may get quality drugs at a cheap price, all these foreign drug and chemical companies should be nationalised.

I would congratulate the hon. Minister for giving his approval for the petro-chemical complex at Haldia. I will also like to thank him for his taking over the Bengal Immunity Co. and the Bengal Chemicals which is associated with the memory of Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy. Further steps should however be taken for their economic revival by providing raw materials and marketing facilities etc. These companies should not be handed over again to the previous management. Bengal was at one time pioneer in the field of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. These companies which date back to that age should be nationalised. I should also demand that the IDPL must pay more attention to the development of the drugs and chemical industries in West Bengal.

Now a word about fertilizers. Sir, we are still importing fertilizers. But if we can use of full capacity, then

production can go up considerably. About the Durgapur Fertilizer plant Sir, the union and myself had written to him about some drawbacks in its working. Although we have received a twenty two point reply, it does not solve the redressal of all the grievances. I will urge a proper enquiry in the affairs of experts. So we have to think of alternative arrangement from now itself. You have set up coal based fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam. I will therefore demand that coal based fertilizer plants may be set up at Raniganj coal belt when there is abundant supply of coal. Similar plants can be set up at Jharia also. Sir, the Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd. has its head office at Sindri. There are about 4000 employees in this organisation and it has capacity to construct about 900 tons of Ammonia per day. They have acquired the technical know how to produce ammonia upto 900 tons per day. The four fertilizer plants that going to be set up West-Coast with Bombay gas is likely to be allotted to foreign multinationals. Where will these 4000 employees go? You are talking of producing 1350 tons of ammonia per day there. If we buy the technical know how from foreign countries and hand it over to these people then that will be a big step towards achieving self sufficiency. I will therefore demand that, if not all the four, at least three of these plants may be handed over to the FPDIL. In one plant you may go in for foreign collaboration. In this concern Sir, there is no managing director for the last 10 months. Appointment may soon be made to this post to look after the affairs.

Sir, I demand that the Durgapur Fertilizer Employees Union which is the biggest union may be accorded recognition. With the coming of the Janata Party in power there has been a change in the political scene. This union has now become the biggest union and should be recognised without delay. Side by side the fertilizer

workers federation of India now represents more than 20,000 workers. 13 recognised unions are affiliated to this federation. I will therefore demand for the immediate recognition of the Fertilizer workers Federation of India. Sir, I had many other points to speak on, but since the bell is being rung, I will conclude now. I will only hope that you will direct the policies in a way that we may become self-sufficient in petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers in the interest of the whole nation, and you will strive for improving the human relations with the workers in your Ministry. The human problems of the workers should be sympathetically studied and remedied. If you can do that, I assure you fullest cooperation from our side also. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर (सीकर) : महापति महोदय, मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र और प्रांत के श्रमिकों के आधार पर मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों किस प्रकार से इस मंत्रालय के निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती हैं। वे हमें अपने देश में उपलब्ध खनिज सम्पदा का दोहन न करने दे कर अपना माल बेचने के लिए इस मंत्रालय को प्रभावित करती हैं।

इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि हमारे पांच यूनिट्स द्वारा जिक और कापर मेटलर्ज के मैनुफैक्चर की बाई प्रोडक्ट्स से 1 लाख टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का निर्माण 1978 तक होने लगेगा। राजस्थान में खेनड़ी के कापर के कारखाने और उदयपुर के जिक स्मेल्टर में इन दोनों मेटलर्ज को बनाया जाता है। इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पाइराइट्स, फ्रासपेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड काम कर रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 3.79 से पता चलता है कि सलादीपुरा की पाइराइट्स की खानों के आधार पर सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाने के लिए एक पायलट प्लांट स्थापित करने के बारे में अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाने वाली कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ मोराको और जोर्डन आदि देशों से कच्चा माल निर्यात करती हैं। यह खेद की बात है कि हमारे देश में वह माल बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

चार साल पहले जब मैं राज्य सभा का सदस्य था, तो सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स खान के बारे में मेरे प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया था, उस में स्पष्ट यह एकीकृत किया गया है कि सरकार ने एक पायलट प्लांट बनाने का निश्चय किया है, जिसके आधार पर वह तय किया जायेगा कि क्या सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स से

सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाना कास्ट की दृष्टि से ठीक रहेगा या नहीं। पायलट प्लांट के बारे में निर्णय लिये हुए एक साल हो गया है। इस बारे में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसके सदस्यों से मुझे कुछ जानकारी मिली है। मुझे लगता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ सरकार के निर्णय को प्रभावित करती हैं, वरना कोई कारण नहीं था कि पायलट प्लांट को जल्दी स्थापित न किया जाता मंत्रालय ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि वहाँ पर 6 लाख टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बन सकता है।

मेरी जानकारी है कि दस बरस पहले भी इंग्लैंड की एक कम्पनी ने यहाँ आ कर सलादीपुरा की खान की जांच की थी और अपनी रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को दी थी। मालूम नहीं कि वह रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय के किस बस्ते में दबी हुई पड़ी है। अगर वह उसका निकाल कर देखें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उस कम्पनी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि वहाँ पर जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनेगा, वह चीपर होगा और सरकार को उसका काम प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिये। हमारे देश में सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड की आवश्यकता है, मगर हमको दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। हमको कच्चा माल निर्यात करने वाले जो देश हैं, हमें उनकी नीति से प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में पूरी सूचना दें और बतायें कि वह उसको कब स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर इसके आधार पर एक बड़ा भारी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट भी लगाया जा सकता है। इंग्लैंड की कम्पनी ने इसका टेक्नो-इकानोमिक सर्वे किया है।

जहाँ तक उदयपुर के प्लांट का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि जिक के प्लांट का उनके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन वहाँ से जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बिकने के लिए आता है, उसका सम्बन्ध इस मंत्रालय से है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त करें कि किस प्रकार का भयंकर घोटाला उदयपुर में निमित्त होने वाले सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के बेचने में हुआ है। वहाँ पर 1300 टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बिना किसी प्रकार का टैंडर काल किये हुए चार पाटियों को 360 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेच दिया गया। जब कि उस समय मार्केट का अगर रेट देखा जाय तो वह 1 हजार से 12 सौ रुपये प्रति टन था। समाचार पत्रों में बाजार के रेट जो निकलते रहते हैं विभिन्न चीजों के उस में इस का भाव 1 हजार से 12 सौ रुपये प्रति टन था और फिर जिन लोगों को यह दिया गया वह कोई सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड को ले कर उस के द्वारा कुछ कोई काम करने वाले नहीं थे। वह तो बिचौलिये थे और उन बिचौलियों ने जो एसिलियरी यूनिट्स वहाँ पर हैं उन को 800 रुपये प्रति टन के भाव से बेचा। इस तरह इतना मुनाफा उन्होंने तुरन्त कमा लिया जो कि सरकार की मिल सकता था अगर सरकार सीधे बेचती और मार्केट रेट से बेचती। यह प्रश्न पहले भी माननीय मंत्री जी की नजर में आया होगा लेकिन अभी तक भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं कराई गई कि किम प्रकार तीन महीने तक

[श्री अमरजीत प्रसाद साहब]

लगभग 13 सी टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड 330 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेचा गया। इसे प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा इस विभाग के अधिकारियों ने दिया है। अब वह आप के विभाग के अधिकारी वे या स्टील एण्ड माइन्स के थे, वह मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी को भी चिन्ता होनी चाहिये कि उन के विभाग में काम में आने वाली चीज का इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया गया और उस में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की गई। जिन लोगों ने ऐसा किया है उनके ऊपर आप ऐक्शन लेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

अब मैं एक और महत्व के सवाल की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रदेश से भी सम्बन्धित है, मेरे अपने प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित है और मध्य प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित है। अभी आपका जो गैस का उत्पादन हो रहा है, तापती गैस और सैमू से जो गैस बन रही है और जो नये नये एक्सेलरेटर्स कर रहे हैं उन के आधार पर जो खाद के कारखाने बनाए जाने की योजना है उस में अभी तक तीन महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर और दो गुजरात के अन्दर बनाने की सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी है। लेकिन आज जो गैस की प्रवेनेबिलिटी है, अभी एंसेसिएटेड गैस 4 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर घाटी है और फ्री गैस साऊथ बेसिन आयल फोल्ड्स के अन्दर 10 मिलियन मीटर प्रवेनेबल है; इस प्रकार से 14 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस इस समय लाइकली टुबी प्रवेनेबल है। हमें और बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। जिस प्रकार से अभी हमारे वैज्ञानिक इस को खोज में लगे हुए हैं उस से इस में और वृद्धि हो सकती है। एक खाद के कारखाने की दृष्टि से 1.5 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस की आवश्यकता होती है। अब वह गुजरात में लगे, महाराष्ट्र में लगे, मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं इस बात को जानते हैं कि खाद का जो उपयोग है उस उपयोग का क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से गंगा और सिन्ध के बीच का मैदानी इलाका है जिस में पंजाब, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का इलाका आता है। खाद के उपयोग की दृष्टि से यह सब से बड़ा इलाका है। इस के अन्दर खास तौर से जेम्बल कमांड का एरिया जो विकसित हो रहा है और राजस्थान कैनाल जो हम पूरी करने जा रहे हैं उस के बाद इन क्षेत्रों में खाद की जो आवश्यकता होगी उसकी पूर्ति इन कारखानों से नहीं हो सकेगी। उस दृष्टि से पाइप लाइन के द्वारा यह गैस इन जगहों में पहुँचाई जा सकती है और बीच के पास गैस उपलब्ध है। आज भी जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, तीन मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस बेस्ट होती है क्योंकि उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। उस बेस्टेज के आधार पर माननीय मंत्री जी इस की पूरी योजना बनाई क्योंकि आज अगर पाइप लाइन नहीं डालेंगे और गैस बीच को मिल गई तो सिवाय इस के कि गैस जलायी जाये और कोई रस्ता नहीं होगा। आप के अपने प्रान्त में दो खाद के कारखानों को,

दो कारखानों की राजस्थान में और दो की मध्य प्रदेश में गुंजायश है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में पांच बने हैं लेकिन उन का मांस हमारे इन प्रदेशों में पहुँचाया जा सकेगा और उस से इन प्रदेशों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो पाएगी, यह संभव नहीं है। खाद का कंजम्पशन जिस गति से गंगा और सिन्ध के मैदान के अन्दर हो रहा है और जिस प्रकार से यह सारा इलाका विकसित हो रहा है, जिस प्रकार से राजस्थान का विकास हो रहा है, जिस राजस्थान की पहले रेगिस्तान कहाँ करते थे, हमारी जनता सरकार के आने के बाद मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज दो फसली इलाका वह होता जा रहा है, सारे इलाके की भौगोलिक स्थिति बदलती जा रही है, ऐसी स्थिति में जितनी खाद की आवश्यकता इन इलाकों को होगी उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए अगर माननीय मंत्री जी योजना नहीं बनायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले भविष्य की जो पीढ़ी होगी वह माननीय मंत्री जी को इस के लिए दोषी ठहराएगी। इसलिए ये छः खाद के कारखाने—दो उत्तर प्रदेश में, दो मध्य प्रदेश में और दो राजस्थान में निर्माण करने का प्रयत्न वह करें। मैं समझता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत जल्दी करेंगे। इस विषय पर राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री आप से मिले भी हैं आप ने उन से आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस बारे में मिल कर के प्रयत्न करेंगे। तो आप मिल कर के प्रयत्न करें, यह मेरा आप से अनुरोध है।

दबाइयों के सम्बन्ध में चावड़ा साहब ने भी अभी कहा है, मैं भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे उद्योग हैं उनके सामने बड़े उद्योगों के कारण से संकट आ रहा है। कुछ दबाइयों पर तो आप प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं और कुछ को फ्री छोड़ देते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में छोटे उद्योगों ने अपनी कठिनाइयाँ आपके सामने प्रस्तुत की हैं। मैं एक छोटी सी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि एल-बेस जो एक केमिकल है उसके आधार पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग पहले ऐंटीबायोटिक बनाते थे। 1960 तक तो मस्टी-नेशनल्स बनाते थे। इससे भी क्लोरमफेनिकोल बनता है उसके बारे में आपने जो निर्णय लिया है, इसमें आप जो संस्वीडी देते हैं वह एण्ड प्राइकट पर संस्वीडी देने की बात जो आपने की है वह उचित नहीं है। इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। दूसरी जो नितेनमाइट नामक बस्तु है, इसको बनाने के लिए जो बिटेमिन है, हमने पहले यूरोसाइलोपाइड बनती थी लेकिन अब उसकी ऊपर आपने प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। पहले 50 कारखाने इसको बनाते थे और लगभग 90 रुपये के 0.10 में वह बन जाती थी। अब नई टेक्नीक अपना कर 2.50 करोड़ से जो आप बना रहे हैं, उसमें आप धियात करेंगे तो वह 30 रुपये के 0.10 में जो बन जाती था उसमें आपको क्या विकसत भी इसकी सफाई करनी चाहिये।

के

आपने जो दो मिनट और बिल उस लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

At the very outset, I would refer to the acute scarcity of kerosene in Tamil Nadu. In semi-urban cities of Tamil Nadu people are standing for hours and hours in three mile long queue for a bottle of kerosene. In rural areas for days together not even a drop of kerosene is available. In Madras city the people are appeasing their hunger by eating bread; they cannot light their stove for want of kerosene. When coal is also in short supply, the paucity of kerosene assumes serious significance. The hon. Minister has been saying that kerosene would soon be imported from Russia. He recently visited West Asian countries also. We cannot excuse ourselves by saying that imports of oil from Iran have stopped resulting in this unforeseen shortage. We should endeavour to meet the basic fuel requirement of crores of our people in the country. There is also diesel shortage in Tamil Nadu. I would like to request the hon. Minister to apprise the House of the steps he proposes to take to make available kerosene to the common people.

'Nutan' stove is being manufactured by the Indian Oil Corporation. This stove is available only in northern States. Whenever my friends come to know that I am coming to Delhi, they pester me for this Nutan Stove. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that Nutan stove is made available in Tamil Nadu. I also demand that a factory should be set up in Madras for manufacturing this Nutan stove.

It is inexplicable to me why suddenly the oil exploration in Cauvery Basin has been stopped. On the off-shore of Coromondal Coast, parti-

cularly off the Karaikkal coast, oil exploration should be started with verve and vigour.

Some fertiliser units had come to a standstill for want of furnace oil. The use of HSD in the generators operated by private people has been prohibited. Yet, our hon. Energy Minister has stated that the Thermal Power Stations should start using furnace oil. I would like to know what steps are being taken to make available in substantial quantities the furnace oil for running industrial units like the fertilizer factories.

The duties on chemical fertilisers were reduced in 1979-80 Budget as an inducement for the farmers so that they can use more quantities of fertilisers. But on account of faulty distribution arrangements, the fertilisers do not reach the farmers, at the appropriate time. By the time the farmers are able to get the chemical fertilisers, they are also made to pay high prices because the middle-men eat away the concessions being given by the Government.

Two days before I came across a news item that the Government propose to import 100 tonnes of analgin. I wonder what has happened to the I.D.P.L. Could they not produce analgin or its equivalent? I would also like to know what steps have been taken to utilise fully the installed capacity of I.D.P.L.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री रामदेवसिंह (गिरिडीह) : : इस मंत्रालय के रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग ने 1978-79 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में उर्वरक उत्पादन, कार्टन एवं अन्य स्थिरता के बारे में बहुत संक्षिप्त प्रकट किया है। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इन चीजों के मुल्यां में उतार-चढ़ाव बहुत की हुआ है विशेष कर नाइट्रोजन, पी, और पी, की बढ़ि इतनी हुई है, जिसके चलते इस वर्ष में 75 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रीन एक्सचेंज की बचत हुई राये उपलब्धियां उत्पन्ननीय हैं। इन समाज

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[श्री कमलाल सिंह]

चीजों और पेट्रोलियम के बारे में तो हम स्वावलम्बी अभी नहीं हो सके हैं। इस के लिए प्रयास जारी हैं और जैसा हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने कहा कि देहातों की क्या हालत है? देहातों की ही नहीं, मैं दिल्ली की बात कर रहा हूँ। इतने अधिक दामों पर कैरोसियन आयल मिल रहा है। गांवों में तो तेल का मिलना दुर्भर हो गया है। इस की व्यवस्था ठीक रूप में अगर जल्दी नहीं की गई तो जिन मकानों में बिजली नहीं है, उन की हालत बहुत दयनीय हो जाएगी। पहले ही उन की हालत दयनीय है और जहाँ बिजली है भी, वहाँ की हालत भाज देखिए। बिहार, बंगाल और पूर्वी क्षेत्र की जो हालत है, वह हालत आप के समक्ष है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक विशेष विषय की ओर से जाना चाहता हूँ।

एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल०, जिस ने सिन्दरी में अपने काम से ख्याति प्राप्त की है, एक साल हो गया, उस में अभी तक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। वहाँ के काम में इतनी गड़बड़ी है कि वहाँ की जो इंजीनियर्स एसोसियेशन है, 18 अप्रैल, को मंत्री महोदय को उस ने एक विज्ञापन दिया है जिस में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के विषय में उल्लेख करते हुए और उस को दुरुस्त करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र भी दिया है लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अभी तक उस का कोई भी जवाब नहीं दिया है। उन को उस का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० और विशेष कर जो विदेशी कम्पनी है, जो बम्बई हाई में प्लांट प्रोजेक्ट करने आ रही है, उन के विषय में करीब चार महीने से भारत के हर एक पेपर में कुछ न कुछ आता रहता है चाहे वह साप्ताहिक पेपर हो और चाहे वह दैनिक पेपर हो। इसलिए उस तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है। उन पेपरों की सूचनाओं के आधार पर यह आभास होता है कि हमारे देश में कुछ व्यक्ति जो ऊँचे पदों पर हैं, वे विदेशी कम्पनियों की एजेंसी करते हैं और हमारे देश में जो अच्छी पब्लिक प्रण्टरेक्टिंग्स हैं, जो संस्थाएं काम करती हैं, उन को हतोत्साहित करते हैं। इस दंग का उल्लेख समाचार-पत्रों में मिला है और उसी की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

1965 से 1970 तक इस उर्वरक संस्था को विश्व कोष से कोई मदद नहीं मिली और एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हुई है और उस ने कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स अपने डिजाइन किये हैं, प्लान किये हैं और उन को सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन किया है। दुर्गापुर, बरोनी, नामरूप, गौरखपुर, टोमने, नागल एक्सपेंशन और सिन्दरी मोडरेनाइजेशन जिन में से प्रमुख हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि प्रोजेक्ट्स का जो नो-हाऊ होता है, वह दूसरे देशों से लेना होता है और दुनिया में ऐसी कोई कम्पनी नहीं है जो इस का निर्माण सारे का सारे अपने यहाँ करती हो और इस ने भी नो-हाऊ उसी तरह से लिया लेकिन उस की कीमत कितनी देनी पड़ती है। जब मारी कोई संस्था बाहर के दूसरे देशों से एक्सपर्ट-हाऊ लेती है, तो उस में 8, 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च

होते हैं। लेकिन विदेशी कम्पनियों को जब काम सौंपा तब वहाँ के लोगों ने 30 से 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया। 1971 में जब यह कम्पनी चल रही थी तो यकायक विदेशी बैंकों ने दूसरी मस्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों ने इस से छेड़छाड़ करना शुरू किया। 1970-71 में एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० के दो बरिष्ठ आफिसर जो उस समय मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के रूप में काम कर रहे थे—एक श्री के० आर० चक्रवर्ती और एच० एन० सेठना उनके विरोध के बावजूद भी भटिण्डा और पानीपत का काम जापान की टोयो कम्पनी को सौंपा गया। उसके साथ दो, और कार-खानों सिन्दरी माडरेनाइजेशन और नागल एक्सपेंशन का काम देशी संस्था (FPDIL) को सौंपा गया। अब देखिए कि उन विदेशी कम्पनियों को ज्यादा खर्च पर काम सौंपा गया और उन्हें 27 महीने में काम खत्म करने को कहा गया। उन्होंने 27 महीने पूरे होने के बाद 36 महीने और बोल गये हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक काम पूरा नहीं किया। हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों ने निर्धारित समय पर निर्धारित मूल्य के अन्दर दोनों कामों को समय से पहले पूरा किया और वे प्लांट चालू हैं। इस तरह से हमारे देश के अच्छे से अच्छे इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों को हतोत्साहित किया जाता है। दूसरे देश की कम्पनी वाले वहाँ के अधिकारियों को रिटायर होने के बाद विश्व बैंक में अधिक तंस्वाह पर नौकरी देने का लालच देते हैं और इस तरह से हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों को हतोत्साहित किया जाता है।

उस समय श्री के० आर० चक्रवर्ती मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर थे और एच० एन० सेठना चेयरमैन थे। श्री चक्रवर्ती फेटेलिस्ट रिसर्च के बहुत बड़े वैज्ञानिक थे। श्री एच० आर० सेठना का पदम श्री की उपाधि से विभूषित किया गया था। मगर इन दोनों अधिकारियों को ऐसा मजबूर किया गया कि श्री चक्रवर्ती और सेठना को वहाँ से नौकरी छोड़नी पड़ी। हमारे देश की यह इतनी बड़ी संस्था है जिसने कि बर्मा, सीलोन, आबूधाबी, फिलिपाइन्स में जा कर काम किया है और वहाँ पर एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० को ख्याति मिली है और इसका नाम इण्टरनेशनल कम्पनियों में आता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि उनकी काम न दे कर विदेशी कम्पनियों को काम दिया जा रहा है।

कहा जा रहा है कि तैस पर आधारित प्लांट बनाने में हमारे देश में क्षमता नहीं है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम 9-9 सौ प्रति दिन क्षमता वाले 6 प्लांट बनायें तो हमारा काम पूरा हो जाएगा। आपने कहा है कि 1350 टन तक क्षमता के आप चार जगह प्लांट बनाना चाहते हैं। आपके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों में अगर निश्चय ही कर लिया है तो मेरी बख्तास्त है कि इन प्लांट्स का काम विदेशियों कम्पनियों को देते समय इसका प्राइम कांटेक्ट एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० को दिया जाए ताकि हमारी टेक्नोलॉजी और नो-हाऊ सुदृढ़ हो सके और एक साल के बाद या दो साल के बाद हमारे देश के लोग ही इस प्लांट को चला सकें। अगर

इनमें कोई खराबी आ जाए तो हमें विदेशों को न भागना पड़े और चीजों का इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े। बरोनी प्लांट में एक कंटेनर टूट गया, तीन महीने से भी अधिक समय इटली से पार्ट्स मंगाने में लगा। तब तक प्लांट का काम बन्द रहा। अगर हम इस तरह से सभी पुर्जों विदेशों से मंगाते रहेंगे तो हमारे कारखानों का भविष्य क्या होगा? लोगों को काम कहाँ मिलेगा? आपने योजना में लिख दिया है कि हमारा लक्ष्य बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करना है लेकिन जितने काम हो रहे हैं वे बेरोजगारी को बढ़ाने वाले हो रहे हैं। मैं आप से दरबारास्त करता हूँ कि चार पांच बिषयों के ऊपर आप आयोग बिठाएं, इन-क्वैरी गठित करें और जो बोधी व्यक्ति हैं उनको आप सजा दें ताकि आपो देश का काम सुचारु रूप से चल सके ?

भारत के अधिकारीगण या अन्य लोग जो विदेशी कम्पनियों को भारत में आने के लिए, व्यापार करने के लिए दरवाजे खोलते हैं और जो देशी कम्पनियों हैं या पब्लिक अण्डरेटकिंग हैं उनको हतोत्साहित करते हैं या हमारे वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को हतोत्साहित करते हैं और बिश्व बैंक में या यू० एस० ए० आदि की किसी फर्म में ऊंची तनकबाह पर रिटायर होने के बाद नौकरी पा जाते हैं, उनके लिए आप एक जांच कमेटी बिठाएं या इस आयोग को यह काम सौंपें।

इस आयोग को दूसरा विषय वह सौंपा जाना चाहिये कि एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० सिवरी को बम्बई हाई में सैस के काम के लिए प्राइम कांटेक्ट नहीं बनाया गया इसका पता लगाएं। अब उसको आपने मल्टी नेशनल को दे दिया है और इस तरह से भारत में उनके काम करने का दरवाजा खोल दिया है। बोधी जो व्यक्ति हैं यह आयोग इस बात का पता लगाए और उनको सजा दे।

यह आयोग इस बात का भी पता लगाए कि जिन लोगों ने फटिलाइजर प्लांट्स के मामले में विदेशियों को भारत में काम करने के लिए बलाया है और उनके लिए दरवाजा खोल दिया है जिस का विरोध डा० एच० आर० चक्रवर्ती और श्री एस० एल० सेठना जैसे लोगों ने किया था और उनको रिजाइन करके भागना पड़ा है, उनको ऐसा किन परिस्थितियों में करना पड़ा है और उन पर क्या गुजरी है इसका पता भी यह आयोग लगाए।

[श्री ओ० पी० खंगर जो चीफ इंजीनियर थे सिवरी में, उनको डेढ़ लाख रुपया नाजायज रूप से दिया गया है। जब कानून देने का नहीं था तो क्या आपने जानकारी दी है कि उनको क्यों दिया गया? इसका पता भी यह आयोग लगाए।

ये जो चार पांच विषय आज भारत में हर बुद्धिमान आदमी के मुंह पर हैं और जिनकी खर्चा दैनिक पलों में होती रहती है और उसका विश्लेषण भी हुआ है और आपको देश के जाने माने इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों ने लिख कर भी दिया है, उसकी उपेक्षा आप न करें और इन बिषयों के बारे में आप आयोग का गठन करें ताकि देशी कारखानों और हमारे देश के

इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों का उत्साह बढ़े, उनका मनोबल बढ़े और उनके उत्साह और मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिए आप यथोचित कारगर कदम उठावें, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry is dealing with various sectors which have got a very prime importance in the over-all development of our economy and its performance has got a vital bearing on the industrial growth of this country and on the day to day social life of the people. Within the limited time at my disposal, I would just like to mention a step which the Ministry has taken regarding the decentralisation of the Corporation. I welcome that step. In the best interest and for the proper and efficient running of these industries, decentralisation is a must. While we welcome this decentralisation, as pointed out by my colleague, Mr. Saugata Roy, if we just review the whole utilisation capacity of these industries and if we see the figures for the last three or four years, we will find that it is not satisfactory. But what is the real problem regarding under-utilisation? It is a problem, which, I feel is entirely regarding the up-keep and maintenance and operation of the plant. The middle management has to be geared up, if you want proper utilisation of the plant. Provided the middle management fully understands the working and the operation of the plant, I think, the utilisation problem can be very easily solved. By taking this step viz., decentralisation, if the hon. Minister wants to achieve the object of this step, proper stream-lining of the whole, middle management regarding the up-keep and maintenance is quite necessary.

Then I come to the other problem regarding petroleum.

14.00 hrs.

As regards petroleum product, even though this year, we had a very anxious time regarding the whole energy problem facing the country, this

[Shri A. K. Rajan]

part of the energy in a problem which is really beyond our control unless we become self-sufficient in that. If we achieve self-sufficiency in this particular product, of course, we will be able to stand on our own legs. The OPEC is dictating its own prices with its own intentions. Fortunately, the Soviet Union, as usual, has come forward to our help. With the last visit of Prime Minister Kosygin to India, it is reported that they have offered a good amount of this product to us. But sensational reports are coming in the press and even today also it has been reported that we are facing a very bad situation. I hope, the hon. Minister in his reply will just clarify the position because the people should be made to understand what is the real situation regarding the petroleum product in the light of sensational reports appearing in the papers.

On the distribution side, we are facing a lot of difficulties, specially in my State of Kerala. Our State is a maritime State from where 90 per cent of maritime exports are made. The last report that we got is that more than 3000 motor boats plying in the sea could not go for catch because of the non-availability of diesel oil. Not only diesel oil but kerosene has also become a problem. Even though we have got a network of ration shops—we used to maintain a good public distribution system—still we are facing a problem regarding distribution of kerosene. This problem is to be tackled. I hope, as we are envisaging the public distribution network on a grand scale from 1st July, we will be able to find some rational way of supplying kerosene so that the people are satisfied and their requirements are met. It is the village people specially who are in need of kerosene. In most of the villages, the people have to depend on kerosene oil. I would request the hon. Minister to think over this distribution problem and to meet the requirements of the people.

As regards drugs, in a poor country like India, the performance of a pharmaceutical unit needs to be judged by the social utility of the product or package of products made by it rather than the increase in the value of its output. The Hathi Committee which was appointed five years ago to tackle the problem of evolving a suitable price policy for drugs had drawn up a list of 117 essential drugs whose production was to be permitted by the Government even while their prices were regulated in order to benefit the broad masses of people in the country.

There is an allegation that the drug policy that was announced last year and the Drug Price Control Order issued last month did not adopt the Committee's recommendation regarding essential drugs. It is said that the Government introduced a four-fold categorization of drugs. The first and second categories have been allowed price mark-ups of 40 and 55 per cent respectively whereas the third category has been allowed an attractive mark-up of 100 per cent and the fourth category has been left outside the purview of their control altogether. Why has it been out of the DPCO altogether?

An analysis of the new categories introduced shows that little over half of the drugs characterised by the Hathi Committee as essential have been placed in the third category, i.e. high priced and high-profit category, and thus, they have been made even more inaccessible to the poor. The question has come up and so much write-up has come up on this particular policy regarding essential drugs which have been recommended by the Hathi Committee have been included, according to the DPCO, in the fourth list and in the high-priced and high-profit list, as a result of which they are beyond the reach of the common people.

So, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify whether this particular issue raised through various media as well as by responsible quarters is correct, whether it is a deviation from the Hathi Committee's Report and, if so, on what grounds the deviation took place and whether that deviation really affects the ordinary, common citizen. Because this is in the larger interests of the Ministry and also in the best interests of the people, this has to be clarified.

Along with this, I would like to raise three or four points connected with certain industries in my State. I have already expressed my views in various ways in this House and also represented regarding the diversification of FICT Udyog Mandal. This Udyog Mandal is one of the oldest public sector units in Kerala, employing two thousand and odd workers. The plant is obsolete: it is quite out of date and is working at a loss of Rs. 50 crores (if I am correct). So, the production should be diversified. We have mentioned that a caprolactum project is a feasible one, for which we have enough market. I would like to highlight that problem at the present juncture because it is a very vital project, affecting the whole economic development as well as the employment problem of our State.

The second issue which I would like to highlight is regarding the petro-chemicals complex for which the project report has already been submitted by the Government of Kerala and the technical or expert study report has also been sent. If that project comes up, it will give an impetus to the over-all development of petro-chemical industries and it also has an employment potential for nearly 5000 workers, it is said. It will make a very valuable contribution to the over-all development of Kerala also.

Along with this, I would like to mention that, for some time, we have been able to keep good industrial relations in the fertilizer projects,

especially in Kerala. Fully knowing the present position in which the industry is, the trade unions as well as responsible workers are cooperating to see that the full utilisation of the machinery and the plant is maintained and there is no obstruction to production. But, unfortunately, in the FICT unit of Ambalamedu i.e. Unit II, there is a problem regarding bonus. I brought this up before the Minister earlier also. Two years back they made a 4 per cent *ex-gratia* payment but this year it is going to be deducted from the payments to be made.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Do you want to keep the factory running or not?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: It can run with the good-will of the company and the cooperation of the workers. For two years you made *ex-gratia* payments and they could produce more, and the utilisation has also increased; there is no industrial unrest. So, this 4 per cent should not be deducted: that is my submission.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): While supporting the demands of the Ministry of Petroleum I have to make certain observations. We have every sympathy with the Ministry which is trying to make India self-supporting in petroleum but then, there are certain observations which, even coming from this side of the House, should be voiced.

The Assam Oil Company which is private-owned, is producing not only crude but refining also. At one time it produced only petroleum and kerosene and paraffin. There was consensus in this House that perhaps the ownership of private oil industries should be taken over by the public sector. All the other oil undertakings have come under the public sector. The only joint venture is Oil India Limited with the Burmah Oil Company. But we have got sufficient control over it; though our Ministry should have been able to appoint a Chairman from our

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side in the last year and also this year for the Oil India Ltd.

The Assam Oil Company should not have been allowed to continue in the private sector. This should have been taken over. There was some discussion, some negotiation; but it failed. But I would expect that our Ministry would be able to take over this undertaking within the next twelve months or less, in the current financial year. With the taking over of that, the last vestige of the British legacy in India, in so far as oil is concerned, will have been removed. At the same time, Oil India should also purchase all the shares that are still held by the Burma Oil Company and bring the whole thing, oil exploration, refining and all that, under the public sector for the benefit of the people of India. No amount of profit made by these oil companies, oil interests, in India should go out of this country, and the resources should be built up within the public sector.

India is not lagging behind in the production of crude and oil. I find from the Report for 1978-79 that the crude reserves in India have increased by 7.07 million tonnes and the natural gas has increased by 8.28 billion cubic metres. In this way the production in India will increase. In a vast country like India, we may not be self-supporting in oil and particularly in petroleum products, but we can go a long way in meeting our own needs instead of depending on the Middle-East and North-African countries for our crude and purchasing it at a very high price. We have been producing oil but then we have still to think of rationing the use, curtailing the use, of motor transport which is very essential for the development of this country.

Another point is this. The ONGC and the Oil India Ltd., which are responsible for exploration of crude,

have conducted some surveys here and there, but I feel that the operations are not systematic. The north-eastern areas are oil-bearing. The ONGC and the Oil India should concentrate more than 50 per cent of their plant, equipment and manpower in order to explore more and more oil in that part of the country, so that we may know what are our total reserves. We are expecting to have more and more oil; it is also estimated that we have got considerable oil reserves. But the point is to what extent, what is the life-time so far as oil is concerned, for how many more decades or centuries we may continue to find petrol and petroleum products in India and we can conceive of developing our economy and our transport needs without depending on foreign countries, so that we can plan for the future. For that purpose, I should say that the ONGC and the Oil India Ltd. should concentrate their exploration in particular areas and estimate reserves for a few decades and then extend its operations elsewhere. Now they are doing everywhere; off-shore and on-shore in Bombay it is there and in other parts and also here and there in the north-eastern area.

Another thing is a strange phenomenon in India and particularly, in my area. We produce tea there but it is sold out side since there is no management. The centre for management is at Calcutta. Even the Tea Board is located in Calcutta. So also in Assam, oil is found but refining is done at Barauni or Bongaigaon . . .

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You are forgetting Gauhati.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not forgetting. Digboi has a capacity of 0.50 million tonnes. When they wanted to locate a refinery somewhere in Assam people went to jail in protest. I have spoken about this also previously. Gauhati Refinery's capacity is below 1 million

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tonnes. It is only 0.80 million tonnes. Out of 2.70 million tonnes of crude produced in the North-eastern area, 2.68 million tonnes go out to Barauni refinery excepting 0.50 and 0.80 million tonnes refined in Digboi and Gauhati. The Bongai-gaon refinery is under construction and its capacity will be 1 million tonnes. Assuming we produce 3 million tonnes we will not be allowed to refine all the crude found inside our territory. There is an agitation by the people. Crude we produce but refining is not done here. Tea we grow but its business is somewhere-else. So whatever benefits the local people may get, and only few jobs they may get, that also they are deprived of. How much wage you pay? Rs. 5 a day. Is it enough for the workmen? But that is also not guaranteed. Our people are deprived of all these things and so there is a feeling of frustration among the people.

Another point which is important in this respect is the natural gas. I have also agitated in this House. For the last 10 years natural gas is flared away—not only in Assam but I have recently read in a magazine, in Gujarat also. In flaring away the gas, the Minister said that it is somewhat necessary. Sir, this natural gas has immense potential for generating power. I do not understand the technology of flaring it away. It can be used to produce power which can be the prime mover of industries. I hope the natural gas which is being flared away will be captured into pipelines and taken to areas where it can be used for the purpose of developing industries. In Assam they have tried and tea factories are being run with the help of natural gas but their difficulty is that it is not required for all the 12 months in a year. The suppliers insist that the consumption should be all round the year. Even with whatever constraints are there, it can be piped for the purpose of converting it into LPG which is very

much in want in India for cooking. 15000 applications are pending in Delhi alone for supply of LPG. Crores of cylinders of LPG are necessary for replacement of kerosene and fuel wood system of cooking and thereby we can improve the lot of our masses with our resources of gas. I think something will be done not only in Assam but also in Gujarat to convert this natural gas into LPG and from the west and the extreme north-eastern parts of the country cylinders will start moving into the metropolitan cities where it is necessary for the purposes of cooking.

About paraffin wax, I find from this Report as also from my personal knowledge, that candles are made from out of the paraffin wax. They are very much in need in areas where there is load shedding, especially, in West Bengal. It is in those areas where candle is absolutely necessary. Instead of kerosene, the poor people can use candles made out of paraffin wax. For that purpose, the paraffin wax that is produced here is not sufficient and so we have to import it from elsewhere and supplied at the pooled price fixed by Government. I hope the Ministry will take some action to see that more and more paraffin wax can be produced in the refineries at Bongai Gaon and Assam Oil Refinery at Digboi. In these refineries the Ministry should see that enough of paraffin wax is produce for the purpose of making candles to be used by the poor people.

Last but not the least is about the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in our country. For the last two years or so, I had the honour to serve on the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a Member. Our Committee examined many employers in the Oil and Petroleum Ministry. We found that these backward people—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—had not been trained out to take to

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Class II and Class I posts in the Indian Oil Corporation and other public undertakings. I hope that in the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities near where crude oil is found, some course in oil technology may be introduced for the purpose of training these people and other youngmen in Oil Technology.

For that purpose, I had placed my demand earlier also. But no response has come from the Ministry for introduction of such courses of studies. I not only confine my demand to my region but also to regions in Gujarat—in Saurashtra University—or wherever there is oil production. There the local people may pursue the courses of study in the oil technology.

Thank you very much for extending my time to enable me to make a few observations, in respect of certain demands that we are making from the backward region. I hope the Minister will accept them and see that some more improvement is made in the field and in the development of our regions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
Mr. Chairman, the Minister is in charge of very important items like the Petroleum Products, Fertilisers and Chemicals. These are very important for agriculture, for industry, for transport and in every walk of life.

I am happy that the Ministry's working during the course of this year is satisfactory; there is improvement and I hope that next year, there will be further improvement. The hon. Minister is a very dynamic person and he has got many qualities with his sweet tongue. And he can get the work done by anybody because of this. In all these items, the country is not self-sufficient; the country has to spend a huge amount, say, about Rs. 2,500 crores in import of these items. According to me, of Rs. 2,500 crores, fifty per cent of the country's export earnings, out of which, about

Rs. 1,800 crores, are being spent on the import of crude oil only.

As far as crude oil is concerned, as a matter of fact, the country has sufficient capacity for refining the crude that we need and also more of capacity is being added. So, we have not to depend on others for refining purpose but as far as crude oil is concerned we have to depend to a great extent on the imports. Sir, when the supply of this vital material is in the hands of a few suppliers, it becomes difficult for the hon'ble Minister to maintain the supply. Therefore, I would like to say that it is very essential that all attention should be given to increase the production as well as control the consumption. It is only by attacking this problem from both sides that this problem can be solved. It will take some years before we can solve this problem and become well-sufficient.

Sir, at present our total consumption of petroleum products is about 28 million tonnes out of which 12.50 million tonnes are being produced in the country and the rest 16 million tonnes are being imported for which we have to pay such a staggering amount of Rs. 1,800 crores. No doubt, ONGC are doing their best yet on the exploration side the working should be speeded up. In this connection, I would like to know if there is any plan with the Government as to how this exploration can be speeded up. The hon'ble Minister must be knowing that many of our youths are working in the same field in foreign countries and during my recent visit abroad I came across some friends who are heading the petroleum products decisions in other countries. All such experts should be induced to come back and take up the work of making our country self-sufficient in this field. One of the difficulties to be faced in this connection is that our scales are very low. We do not pay more than Rs. 2,000/- p.m. to an expert whereas outside they are getting 2,000 dollars per month. For these technicians and specialists higher grades should

be introduced so that they can come back and work here and also help the country in increasing the production which is very badly needed.

Mr. Chairman, the second point that I would like to make is about wasteful consumption. There is wasteful consumption of petrol in transportation of coal by road and so also fertilisers, cement and steel. Lot of diesel oil gets consumed in transporting these items. We can save a lot of it if they are transported by rail. Therefore, it is very essential that such consumption should be restricted and stopped.

Now, I want to make a point about fertilisers. We are also importing fertilisers to the tune of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores in a year. This thing can be avoided. If proper action is taken, certain things can be avoided and they should be avoided.

I wish to point out that the total installed capacity of fertilisers, of nitrogenous phosphates in the country, is about 43 lakhs tonnes. The production is 72 per cent only. That means that the capacity utilisation is only 72 per cent. In the Report of the Ministry, the capacity utilisation of the individual units has not been shown in respect of fertilisers. In the Report of the Petroleum Ministry, the refining capacity of the individual units has been given. But I fail to understand why the capacity utilisation of the different fertilizer units has not been shown.

I know that there are different units which are running with only 40 per cent capacity utilisation. Nearly 60 per cent capacity is remaining idle.

Sir, if the capacity utilisation is increase then, in that case, we can avoid the import and we can save lot of foreign exchange also. I am sure the hon. Minister is trying to do his best to improve this capacity-

utilisation. I hope that he will explain what action he has taken or he is going to take for better utilisation of capacity all round. Whatever imports we make, they should be properly planned. In Bombay port, certain fertilisers came during monsoon time and they all got washed away due to the rains. Those fertilisers were wasted. What I wish to point out in this. If it is necessary for you to import, import it in time so that the farmers can get them and utilise them and there will be no wastage. I believe that in future there will be proper planning in these matters. I don't think that import of fertilizers is necessary, but if you think that import is a must, you please see to it that whatever you import is not wasted so that the farmers may take advantage of these things.

Then I come to my next point, and this is regarding the chemical industries. Here also you find that there are large number of items which are still being imported. In this connection, I would like to know as to what are the reasons due to which no new units are coming up. Why is capital so shy? Why are no new units coming up so far as Caustic Soda and Soda Ash etc. are concerned? All these things are still in short supply. But we find that in the past two years, no new units have come up. So, in this connection, something should be done so that production can increase and we can meet the increasing demand of our people. Long-term planning is required in this respect.

Then I wish to say something about drugs. There is fall in the production of a sulphur drugs. Their production is going down. I wish to ask the hon. Minister: What are the reasons? I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this important point. While replying, I request the hon. Minister, to give reasons for the low production of sulphur drugs in the country and to tell us what is it

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that he is doing to increase their production.

With these words I conclude my speech and I hope that the hon. Minister will reply to all the points which I have raised. Thank you.

बीबरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): यह बहुत बड़ा और भ्रम महकमा है। हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनोमी और इंसानी जिन्दगी इस पर बेस है। दवाइयाँ तेल पेट्रोल सब इसके जिम्मे है। फटिलाइजर यह बनाता है। अगर फटिलाइजर न हो तो खुराक जितनी हम पैदा कर सके हैं, अनाज जितना हम पैदा कर सके हैं हम नहीं कर सकते थे। सब से भ्रम बात यह है कि यह हवी वाटर भी बनाता है जिस की हमें सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है तो उस के लिये हमें कितना मोल देना पड़ता है उस को तो आप छोड़ दें हम को खलीब भी होना पड़ता है और कौमी इज्जत को भी ताक पर रखना पड़ता है। इस के लिए हमें बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। हवी वाटर की पैदावार और ज्यादा आप बढ़ाएं। दूसरी चीजें थोड़ी कम भी हो जाएं लेकिन इसकी तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान दें क्योंकि यह न्यूक्लियर पयूल के काम में आता है और कभी अमरीका से और कभी फ्रांस से ...

श्री बीकन राव (बीरकपुर): हवी वाटर एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर आता है।

बीबरी बलबीर सिंह: आपकी अभी शादी हुई है और आप भूल गए हैं कि यह गंगल का जो प्लांट है वहां बनाता है। वहां फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री है उस के साथ ही प्लांट है गंगल में जहां यह बनाता है, गुजरात में भी बनाता है। इस को बढ़ाने के लिए जितनी आप कोशिश कर सकते हैं करें।

सौगत राय जी बीबी से आए हैं उन की बीबी की आंखें खराब न हो जाएं इस वास्ते जितने भी हमारे मिडल क्लास या लोअर मिडल क्लास के लोग हैं और गरीब लोग हैं उन को आप गैस के कनेक्शन दें। बड़े लोग जिनके घरों में नौकर रोटी पकाते हैं और नौकरों की जिन के घर में फौज है और जिन को घर में खाना बनवाने की फ्रिक भी नहीं होती है। बाहर से जिन के लिए आ जाता है उन को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जिन के घरों में बीबियां रोटी पकाती हैं और बस खाने वाले और आ जाते हैं और वहां अगर गैस का साधन नहीं है और सक्की बगैरह जलाई जाती है तो उस के धुंएँ आंख खराब हो जाती है। श्री सौगत राय के लिए भी आप गैस की कोशिश करें और निचले लेबल पर भी आप गैस देने की भी

ब्यवस्था करें। दिल्ली में बहुत ज्यादा लोगों के पास है। दूसरे जो शहर आदि हैं जहां पर कर्क आदि बेचारे काम करते हैं या उन से नीचे के लोग हैं उन को आप गैस के कनेक्शन दें। टाटा को आप ने बम्बई में दिया है। वह क्या बनाएगा। और क्या नहीं पता नहीं। सारी की सारी गैस बम्बई में गरीब सोपड़ी वालों तक आप पहुंचा देंगे जिन को जरूरत थी तो यह जनता पार्टी की एक बहुत बड़ी अचीवमट होती जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गद्दी पर बैठी थीं तब डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि मैं तब समझाया कि एक औरत गद्दी पर बैठी है और वह औरतों का ख्याल करती है अगर कोई ऐसा चूल्हा बन जाएगा जिस से धुंआं न निकलता हो। गैस का जो चूल्हा है इस से धुंआं नहीं निकलता है। इस को तरतीब से रख कर और इस्तमाल करके घर में जगह को भी बचाया जा सकता है, बहुत ज्यादा जगह की उस के वास्ते रसोई घर में जरूरत नहीं होती है।

बड़े बड़े घरों में तो रसोई घर है। उन के यहां किचन अलहदा होती है। लेकिन एक गरीब के यहां तो एक ही कमरा सब कुछ है। टूक दूसरी तरफ हटा कर उस पर दरी बिछा दी जाती है तो वही तख्तपोश हो जाता है। और उन को हटा कर उनके नीचे और ऊपर चारपाइयां दे दें और बच्चे उन के नीचे लेट जायें तो वही उनका बेडरूम बन जाता है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के लिये भी सोचिये। उन के लिए गस की सुविधा आप मुहैया करा दें तो आप जनता पार्टी के फंस को निखार सकते हैं। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि लोगों को कम से कम यह सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये। म

अब मैं अपने इलाके की बात करना चाहता हूँ। ज्वालामुखी में तेल निकालने के लिये ड्रिलिंग हुई वहां छोड़ा गया है तीन बार खुदाई हुई लेकिन उसे बीच में ही छोड़ते रहे। इस बार फिर उन्होंने छोड़ दिया था। एक रूस का ऐक्सपर्ट आया और उस ने कहा कि अगर ड्रिलिंग करनी है तो 5000 फीट के नीचे कीजिये तब जा कर तेल मिलेगा। उनकी रिपोर्ट आपको मिल गई होगी। वहां एक बार तय हो जाय कि गस है कि नहीं। मेरा ख्याल है कि वहां गस जरूर है जिसका सबूत वहां की ज्योति है जो बराबर जलती रहती है। वहां आपको कूड तेल भी मिलेगा। सनातन धर्म वाले कहते हैं कि यह ज्योति देवी की यह शक्ति का चमत्कार है। तो मैं किसी की धार्मिक भावना को ठेस नहीं पहुंचाना चाहता, लेकिन मेरी राय में वह गैस का ही चमत्कार है। इसीलिये वह ज्योति जलती है। और जब वहां ड्रिलिंग हुई तो गैस निकली है। लेकिन कर्मचियल तौर पर नहीं निकल सकी। तो रूस वाले ने कहा है कि यहां गैस और तेल का भंडार है और इस के लिये 500 मीटर के नीचे ड्रिलिंग करनी होगी। मैं अपने साइटिस्टों से तजुर्बा करावूँ।

हमारे देश में पेट्रोल की कमी है लेकिन गन्ना और शीरा बहुतायत में होता है। इस से ऐलकोहॉल बना कर पेट्रोल में शामिल कर के उसको इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो अच्छा रहेगा। खाने के चूल्हे में वह काम आ सके तो अच्छा है। किसी ढंग से उसका कोई तनासुब बनाया जाय जो मोटर में काम आ सके जैसे कि बाजील में है तो अच्छा रहेगा। आज गन्ने वाले किसान अपना गन्ना जला रहे हैं। क्योंकि गन्ने से हम इस की कमी को पूरा करें। अभी तो कूड़ बाहर से मंगाने में काफी पैसा खर्च करना होता है। यहां जो चीज बहुतायत में है उस को हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में रिसर्च होनी चाहिये।

अब मुझे दवाइयों के बारे में कुछ कहना है। दवाइयां सब के लिये जरूरी हैं और खास कर आपकी उम्र के लोगों के लिये। किसी बड़े फिलासफर ने कहा था :

Those who fall sick are scoundrels.
Criminals break the law of the land
and the sick man breaks the law of
the Lord.

तो दवाइयां आप के पास हैं। लेकिन जब किसी डाक्टर के पास मरीज जाता है और जब डाक्टर पर्ची पर लिख देता है कि यह दवाइयां ले आओ और उस पर्ची को लेकर मरीज जब केमिस्ट के पास जाता है और वह कहता है कि 539 रु लेकर आइये.....

पर्ची लेकर दवाई लेने जाने वाला यह देखता है कि यह 539 रुपये बचा लू या उसकी जान बचा लू, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। अगर हम दवाई की कीमत कम नहीं कर सकते तो हमें सस्ती दवाई करना चाहिये। मैं आपकी कमेटी का मेम्बर भी हूँ, कीमतें जिन हालात में आज चल रही हैं इसके बारे में वहां भी बात चली। मल्टी नेशनल्स के बारे में वहां आपकी बेबसी देखकर कई बार तरस भी आता है। मल्टी नेशनल्स आपके लाइसेंस की परवाह नहीं करते, वह अपनी मर्जी से बनाते हैं, इंस्ट्रक्शन्स को रद्द कर के अपना काम करते हैं और आप वहां हैल्पलेस हैं। यह आज भी चल रहा है और कांग्रेस के राज्य में भी चल रहा था। आप इसको तरीक़ा से बनाने की कोशिश कीजिए, इन पर रोक लगाइये और जहां तक हो सके सस्ती दवाइयां मिलें, इसके लिये कोशिश कीजिए। जितनी देर तक वहां बनने वाली दवाइयां सस्ती न मिल सकें, उतनी देर तक आप दवाइयों में सस्ती दवाई कीजिए।

उनाइयां सस्ती हों, या मैडिकल इन्वेंटोरेंस हो, लेकिन मडिकल इन्वेंटोरेंस की आप के यहां कोई स्कीम या महकमा नहीं है। दवाई स कीमत पर होनी चाहिये जिससे आम आदमी उसे खरीद

सके। आज दवाई इतनी महंगी है कि खरीदने वाला बराबर सोचता है कि 500 रुपये की दवाई लेकर एक मरीज की जान बचा लू या जो बचे हुए लोग घर में हैं, उनकी रोटी का साधन कलें। इन्सान की जिन्दगी तराजू की तरह चलती है जिसमें एक तरफ एक आदमी की जिन्दगी है और दूसरी तरफ महंगी दवाई खरीदने के बजाय रुपये बचा कर परिवार के दूसरे लोगों की जिन्दगी चलाने की बात होती है। इसलिए वह सोचता है और इधर मरीज इन्तजार करते-करते मर जाता है कि डाक्टर की दवाई लेकर आता होगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि महकमों को तरीक़ा देने की कोशिश कीजिए, जो मेरे सुच्छ सुझाव हैं, उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश कीजिए तभी हम जनता पार्टी द्वारा बताये कामों को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I am very happy to participate in this discussion, particularly so because this is one of the few Ministries which, I consider, has done its job properly. That does not mean that much more does not remain to be done; yes; a lot more remains to be done; but so far, they have done the work properly. (Interruptions)

For example, production has improved in regard to fertilizers. They have expanded the area of exploration for oil. They have completed the laying of the pipeline in the sea connecting Bombay and Bombay High. In regard to drugs, they have evolved a new policy to ensure the availability of drugs to the common people at reasonable prices. In all these aspects they have done a good job.

But when somebody does a good job, normally people expect him to do a better job. I compliment the Minister and other people also who are working hard in our outlying areas e.g. in the exploration work and particularly the scientists for evolving new methods of production and who are doing very intelligent research. I want particularly to make this point and I expect Mr. Bahuguna will openly congratulate his team of staff and scientists, because there is hardly any occasion when such people get a good word from the Ministers. Many of the latter in-

[Shri B. K. Nair]

dulge in condemning them or insulting them and saying that they are working for money.

Our scientists have done an excellent job, and they deserve all encouragement and support. In any case, they are doing a much better job than many of us politicians here and others outside. They are building up the nation; they are the people who have sustained the nation. While I am paying compliments, I want to draw your attention to the drawbacks and the jobs that still remain to be done. Many friends have raised their voice of criticism about the under-utilization of capacity. At the same time, we are importing fertilizers. For example, the capacity utilization is only some 60—80 per cent; and at the same time, we are importing fertilizers on a large-scale. That is a ridiculous paradox. Why should we not put all our efforts to increase capacity utilization to the fullest extent? Many industries are doing it. I hope next year the Hon. Members will be able to report to us that cent per cent utilization has been accomplished.

Fertilizer is the key to all our progress. We are laying more and more stress on nitrogenous fertilizer. Hereafter we have to turn to phosphatic and potassic fertilizers also. These are two fields are not still explored to the full extent. Nitrogenous fertilizer, of course, is there, but the other fertilizers have to be utilised to a larger extent. I feel that they have not been given the importance that they deserve. Sir, our fertilizer factories are located in areas where they are at all not required. In our State, we have plantations, tea, rubber, cardamom, coffee, coconut and paddy. All sorts of agricultural crops are grown in Kerala. At the same time, we are at the consuming end. Our own production so far as fertilizers are concerned is limited. We have to get them from Madras, Tuticorin,

Mangalore and Bombay. It means a colossal waste of money in transportation and improper use of the materials like petrol. Why not have new factories to be set up at places where they are not located in adequate number so far? Even now, there is a lot of scope for the production of fertilizers; and putting up one or two more units in Kerala will not be above the requirement; even they will not be able to meet our needs fully but they will help us to some extent.

As for modernisation and expansion, I hope the hon. Minister will give proper attention to the launching of the working programme for the modernisation and expansion of the FACT unit. In regard to oil exploration, as I said they have been doing a very fine job. But this is the time to explore our own resources, not to exploit them to the full. Our slogan should be "to explore, not to exploit" because our resources in this respect are limited. They may not last more than 20—30 years. Even the western Asian countries they say that their resources may be exhausted within 50 years. We have no explore our resources to the fullest extent possible. And as far our current needs they have to be met more by import, even if it means spending some extra money.

There was some talk of exploring the Kerala coast. It appears that the project has been dropped, after the last monsoon although we were assured that it would be resumed after some time. But, so far, no step has been taken in this direction. I do not say that in every bit of our coastal line should be explored. But if it is possible, we should try to explore the area in Kerala.

Looking to the broad features of the producing areas like Arab countries, I am just making a suggestion that Rajasthan area is worth exploring. It has not been adequately

covered. Even areas in Sahara Desert has begun to yield crude oil and Saudi Arabia desert is also yielding it. That is one of the biggest centres of crude oil. So, Rajasthan may be explored. But it is a matter of high technology and mine is only a layman suggestion. There are some specific points which I should like to mention, first about fertilizer production. I refer to two units. One is the SPIC in Tuticorin. Yesterday there was reference to the mismanagement that was going on there. Crores of money had been invested and a lot of hopes were raised. I remember that it was started at the same time as the Mangalore Fertilizers. While Mangalore has gone into commercial production, SPIC is still limping; they are getting on, mainly with distribution of imported fertilizers. Enquiries should be made whether mismanagement has actually taken place and how it can be improved.

The other is Ramagundam; it was essentially an experimental effort and as Bahugunaji said being an experimental affairs, it should not have gone in for it on such a big size. But it is no use now thinking on those lines now. There, progress has not been satisfactory. It is still far from the point of take off. Some production units have been completed; some remain to be completed. Even those completed units are not working to the full, in the proper way. Breakdowns are common. At the same time, the foreign technicians who are there, it seems, are keeping away and they are dictating their terms and charging exorbitant fees. Our own fertilizer experts in the FPDIL do not seem to be adequately equipped to complete the work. So, I suggest, even if it means spending some more money, why not get it going. Time is important in Ramagundam, not money. On Ramgundam depends the fate of Talchar and other units. We are at an advantage in

Ramagundam, it is based on low quality coal of which we have abundant supply. Ramagundam is worth all the risk which we can take. Now that it is in the take off stage, why not speed it up. It was expected that production would start in July or August; it is much too optimistic now to say that it would start even in January. So all efforts should be made to speed up commencement of production in Ramagundam.

I was talking about research. Even today, this morning, news has appeared about alcohol being used along side with petrol for Motor car. If you give our scientists enough encouragement and facilities, they should be able to do a good job of it and that will put us in a position to cover a substantial portion of our petrol shortage by the production of alcohol. We are in a position to produce alcohol from various sources, not only from bagasse but also from wheat, potato and other agricultural produce. Enough attention should be paid to production of synthetic alcohol so that our petrol shortage may be covered up.

My State, Kerala, is a backward State, industrially; it is one of the most backward in this respect even though it has enough water, land, electricity and skilled workmen. Shri Bahuguna's department can play a leading roles in helping us in this regard. Because in the absence of raw materials like coal, chemical industries have vast scope, chemicals, fertilizers and drugs. They have got a state unit for drugs; it is successful but it is small. It requires a lot of expansion. When we think of industrialisation of Kerala, it is this Ministry that can be of help. I fervently hope that Bahugunaji and his Ministry will come to our help.

15.00 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Like what I did last week when I was speaking very briefly on the Ministry of Commerce demands, I am afraid, I am taking

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the same risk of speaking on too many things in too many short minutes. But nonetheless I thought I should take the liberty and the occasion of speaking on these matters because they concern not only the interests of my own State, but what is more important the interests of the country at large.

This is a very important Ministry and my friend Shri Saugata Roy talks about this—that this is like an empire. I would say it is not like an empire, it is more than an empire!

15.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

It only depends upon two things. One is, who is presiding over the empire? What is his attitude and whether he is able to control the persons sitting in the empire to do the job in time and on the basis of national interest and as per the concrete projects and programmes available with regard to national development of economy. With these words I feel I ought to say that the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers which Shri Bahuguna is presiding these days is a very important Ministry which is concerned with many vital interests and crucial decisions. Because it is concerned with many vital interests and crucial decisions, I want to suggest in the very beginning that time factor is important. Unless decisions are taken on time, crores of rupees worth loss can be incurred and I do not think that should be allowed or tolerated.

Shri Bahuguna is known as an enterprising and energetic Minister. He has an art of being very articulate in not only presenting his point of view, but disarming his critics, partly by facts and partly by his charm! Therefore, this Minister has become not only *bahurupi* but also *bahuguni* and *bahumukhi*.

Now, Madam Chairman, my question is: what about Bombay High gas? I am sure he will give sometime in expressing this in detail as to what is happening. There is a feeling in my State, and I share that feeling, that Bombay High gas which was to be supplied to Gujarat through marine line at the appointed time of May 1979 is not being done. To ask us to wait for three, four, five, six years and then say, first give us your requirements and then we will give you gas is not fair, all the more when you have given gas to Bombay and industries around Bombay. I am not sorry that you have given gas to Bombay. It is good that you have given it to Bombay. You kept the target of May 1978—from Bombay High off shore to Uran, near Bombay. Then why could you not keep the target date for Gujarat, which was May, 1979? At least give an assurance that the line placed will be somewhere located in Gujarat and you will do it very early. I am sure Bombay High is on priority list, and it is something which you must deal almost on a war footing, because you cannot afford to have such a tremendous waste of important natural raw material which, fortunately, we have got in abundance in the whole country.

The Minister knows and, perhaps, the House knows, and yet, it needs repetition that Gujarat has already claimed through various representations to the Central Government, its needs for the gas supplies in terms of million cubic metres daily. At Hajira, near Surat, two new fertilizer plants will require three million cu. metres daily. For the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation which is gas based, it will require 1.5 million cu. m. Gujarat State Petro-Chemical complex will require another 150 and the existing units in Gujarat, which are finding deficit in terms of gas supply their need is 0.80. It means a total of 6.8 million cu. metres daily requirement of gas is already there. Why is he,

then waiting for this kind of argument—that first show us the demand needs and then we will give you the gas. In this there is a natural and genuine feeling of suspicion or doubt—that you do not mean business or that you are not in earnest. I am not saying that. But that is the feeling in my State and that is what I have to say about you, and it is no use having this feeling continue for a long time, especially when Janata Government is in power in Gujarat, Janata Party is in power at the Centre and my esteemed friend, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Babubhai Patel comes repeatedly here and he has sent very many representations to Government of India on all these matters and so I would like the Petroleum Minister to go into this question very quickly. The question of royalty on crude oil is also something which bothers us and harasses us completely. At one time, on 15th October, 1962, the then Prime Minister gave an award fixing the royalty at Rs. 15 per tonne. On 8th September, 1966 before the ten year term was over, the royalty was raised to Rs. 42. Now the demand of Gujarat is that the royalty should be fixed at a level which has got some rationale based on the prices of crude in the international market. I do not know why the Government is not taking a decision on this matter. They are saying, we will do it when the term is over. But I believe the term was over on 31st March, 1979. If that is so, I would like the Government to consider the case of Gujarat for a proper and just share of royalty on crude oil.

Coming to ONGC, there are many operations of ONGC in my own constituency of Gandhinagar, beginning from Sabarmati via Shertha upto Kalol, which is, of course, not part of my constituency but Miss Maniben Patel's constituency. So, the operations of ONGC are there. About the price of gas you are charging to private industry, it is a terrible hike. You started with a price of Rs. 74.71 in 1968. In April, 1978

the price was allowed to rise to Rs. 504. The argument given is that this calculation is also based on coal. Coal supply for Gujarat is difficult. The distance is long and wagons are not available. Therefore, if we get coal by transport, it will cost us much more, apart from the fact that petrol is misused. So, some sympathetic thought should be given to this problem of giving gas to private industry at reduced price and not at such a fantastic rate.

About ONGC Recruitment, I do not say that at the top or at medium level or managerial level, you should do anything in terms of a compromise at all. You must appoint people who are qualified and you must go strictly on merit. But at lower levels of watchmen, chaprasis, mechanics, etc., at that point where not much intelligence or technical skill is required, why don't you apply the theory of the sons of the soil? I am not parochial minded at all and I have never felt like that temperamentally.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I agree with you on that point.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad to hear that. A number of people from my constituency have told me that they gave land and other things, but in return they are not getting any employment at all.

About petrol, the Minister went to Libya recently and I am sure he will get some success. But it is not his responsibility alone. International prices and conditions, are there, and therefore, prices will be increased still further. But will he not go into the question whether in India there is scope—I believe there is scope—for minimising the use of petrol and other oils by avoiding unnecessary wastage? Why can't you get more petrol supply by avoiding these avoidable wastages?

About the Indian Oil Company and other companies of that nature dealing with supply of cooking gas to

[Prof. P. G. MAVALANKAR]

various consumers, in Ahmedabad only yesterday I was told by my friends that the shortage is acute and for the last two months, trucks are not coming from Baroda, not only to Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat but even to Madhya Pradesh, because the Indian Oil Company is not giving a proper and a proportionate rise in price for transportation. If transportation costs have gone up, the trucks owners cannot be compelled to accept the same old rate, when prices of everything have gone up, especially that of petrol. I hope he will understand there is a case for it. Today the waiting list in Ahmedabad is as large as 20,000, and you are telling the people to wait. I can tell the House in all sincerity that I have never tried to jump the queue saying, "Because I am a Member of Parliament, you should give me earlier". But there is a limit to waiting also. You cannot expect me to wait for two months. Then we had better not have the gas and go back to coal. But if there is gas, then people should not be made to wait for two or three months like that.

Only two more points and I have done. Of course, he has said many things about drugs. Only last March, he had announced the drug policy. The objectives and aims that he announced then are all wonderful. Nobody will disagree with him on that point. But the question is whether self-reliance is an objective which you can really achieve even in the near future. I believe that self-reliance in these matters is a distant dream at best. Therefore, what is required is a proper and an intelligent coordination between the Indian companies and foreign multinationals who are allowed to work here and to ensure that these foreign multinationals in drug companies are not encouraged to drain off India's money abroad. That he must do. We want that policy. If that is so, then the Hathi Committee recommendations, I

am afraid, are not, in spirit, accepted by the Government. I do not say that this is my charge but certainly I would say this is my criticism. It is for the Minister to tell us whether I am right or wrong in this criticism.

Lastly I would say this. I hope I can say this, and I trust that I will not be misunderstood for saying this. I started by saying that this Ministry is more than an empire. Now, I get a feeling from a distance. I never meet officials. As a Member of Parliament, one should not meet the officials but one should only meet the Ministers and representatives of the Ministers and talk the matters out in Parliament or publicly on the platform. But I get a feeling that there is some kind of an agreement or collusion between a large number of officials in his Ministry in various Departments with the Indian as well as foreign multinationals and nationals and moneyed people and, therefore, decision are either not taken or are allowed to be taken at a particular advantage to the multinationals or the moneyed people concerned. I do not think that such a charge need to be even for a day allowed to remain there in practice. Of course, if you ask me to give proof, I must tell you in fairness that I cannot give proof. But many things need not be given proofs about yet many things are right. This is one point where, I feel, he will have to be very careful. The honesty, uprightness and integrity specially of those who are in charge of making crucial decisions in his Ministry should be so above board that not only they should like Caesar be above suspicion, but they should be more than Caesar in being above suspicion, so that multinational companies and the moneyed people should not take advantage of poor people. Why should the poor people in India suffer in terms of life saving drugs by paying high price? And why should the rich people be given more drugs at higher price and even with them make them die? We find that poor people also do not live by

getting more drugs. But the point is that the poor people and their health depend upon essential drugs and life saving drugs. I feel, therefore, that there is a case for going into this matter.

I referred in the beginning to the point of the time factor. It is here where the things get bogged down. If this is not taken note of, then there is greater scope for corruption and bribery. I hope, he will deal with it effectively and strongly so that he will earn the blessings of the poor people and middle class people of this vast country.

श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते (शहडोल) : मन्त्री जी, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ जो आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

महोदयों में अगर देखा जाये तो कृषि, उद्योग, रक्षा, परिवहन से सम्बन्धित जिस मंत्रालय के हाथ में हो और वह मंत्रालय यदि सजग हो तो वह देश का विकास बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से कर सकता है। मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है कि मिट्टी के तेल का बड़े बड़े व्यापारी लोग ब्लैक करते हैं। अधिकतर गरीब व अल्प पिछड़े लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। गरीब लोग जिस का उपयोग करते हैं वह चीज तो उनको आमानी से मिल जानी चाहिये। जब सीजन होता है तो मिट्टी का तेल न जाने कहाँ चला जाता है शायद बड़े बड़े व्यापारी स्टोक करके इसको ब्लैक में बेचते हैं जिससे आम लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त नहीं होता है। दूर दरज के इलाकों के लिए अलग से मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी प्रावधान करें ताकि जन और जुलाई के महीनों में वहाँ लोगों को यह तेल आसानी से मिल सके और बरसात के दिनों में वे इसको जला कर रोशनी में बैठ सकें।

मिट्टी तेल, डीजल, पेट्रोल आदि की व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। इनकी एजेंसियाँ बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को मिलती हैं। जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार शसन में आई है तब से आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को कोटे देने की व्यवस्थित ढंग से कोशिश की है। लेकिन पिछले तीस बरस में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई थी और यही कारण है कि आदिवासी और हरिजन तेल की एजेंसियों को नहीं ले सके थे और सामान्यतः नहीं हो सके थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक एजेंसियों इन जातियों के लोगों को दी जाए ताकि ये भी बड़े बड़े लोगों से अधिक खेद में कुछ मुकाबला कर सकें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जैसा तीस बरस तक होता रहा है वैसे ही होता रहेगा और छोटे लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाएगा।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आई डी पी एल जो दवा बनाने का कारखाना है उसको मध्य प्रदेश में भी खोला जाए ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को दवाइयाँ आसानी से प्राप्त हो सकें।

मैंने देखा है कि डीजल और पेट्रोल पम्प मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में नहीं हैं। जहाँ पर ये नहीं होते हैं वहाँ परिवहन ठीक तरह से नहीं चल पाता है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत के प्रत्येक जिले में डीजल, पेट्रोल पम्प की व्यवस्था हो और लोगों को यह आमानी से प्राप्त हो। बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों को नहीं बल्कि गरीब व ईमानदार लोगों को दिया जाए। प्रत्येक की सुविधा के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। अबसर देखा जाता है कि जिसका सोर्स होता है, जिस की सिफारिश होती है उसको यह मिल जाता है। यह अन्याय है। आम लोगों को महज में पेट्रोल, डीजल, प्राप्त हो, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप करें। उनको पेट्रोल पम्प भी प्राप्त हो सके, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप की तरफ से की जानी चाहिये।

कीट नाशक दवाइयाँ खेती की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। अगर ये दवाइयाँ निम्नस्तर की होती हैं और इन से कीड़े नहीं मरते हैं तो किसान को भयंकर क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। मैंने देखा है कि जिन लोगों को दवा बनाने और कारखाने डालने के लिए विविधा जिले में लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं उन में से बहुत से प्राइवेट कारखानों में घटिया किस्म की दवाइयाँ बन रही हैं। उनकी जांच सरकार करे और दोषी पाने पर दण्डित करे जिससे भविष्य में किसी प्राइवेट कारखानों में गलत दवा न बन सके। ऐसे कारखाने डालने वाले लोगों को सामन के द्वारा दंड दिये जायें और जांच की जाये जिससे दवाई अच्छी बने और गरीबों को फायदा हो।

मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में बम्बई हाई से कोई अभी पाइप लाइन नहीं दी गई है जिससे सम्बन्धित उत्पादित होने वाले कोई भी कल कारखाने स्थापित नहीं हो पायें हैं। ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए जिससे मध्य प्रदेश जैसे आदिवासी बाहुल्य प्रान्त का भी उत्थान हो और लोगों को सुख सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय में जरूर गड़बड़ होती है और यह कि गैस नहीं मिलती है। इसके लिये लोग 6, 6 महीने, साल, दो दो साल तक लटक रहे हैं। जिसका सोर्स है उसको एक महीने में ही गैस मिल जाती है। क्या कारण है कि जिसको डाक्टर लिख कर देता है उसको भी गैस नहीं मिलती है। मैं खुद गया मंत्रालय में और एक अधिकारी से भी मिला, उसने सीधे मना कर दिया। इसलिए मंत्री जी अपने मंत्रालय की थोड़ी खिचाई करें और लोगों को ठीक तरह से गैस मिल सके इसकी ओर ध्यान दें। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

श्री अहसान जाफरी (अहमदाबाद)
सभापति महोदय, मैं बोड़े वक्त में ही अपनी बात

[श्री ग्रहसान जाफरी]

कहूंगा। बहुत सी बातें गैस और गुजरात के सिल-सिले में माननीय मावलंकर जी ने कही हैं, उनमें से कुछ बातों के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यों तो यह बहुत बड़ा साम्राज्य है, लेकिन आप यह नहीं मानते हैं। My right is there to dispute. इस पर डिस्प्यूट करने के लिए मौजूद हूँ, और डिस्प्यूट आपके सामने आये हैं। बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा है, लेकिन कुछ दुश्चारियाँ भी सामने आयी हैं और उनको हल करने के लिए सभी ने कहा है, और मैं भी कहता हूँ कि आप उसमें काफ़ी तबज़ूह से काम को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन बाज़ जगह कहीं आपके सैट अप में ही खराबी है। देहरादून में ओ० एन० जी० सी० इतने बड़े काम को नहीं कर पाता है। उसकी आवाज़ें उठ रही हैं। और माननीय सौगत राय ने कहा....

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ इनक्वायरी चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a point of information or point of order?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय आ जाफरी साहब बैठ गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम लोगों के यहाँ जो दवाइयाँ बनती हैं, इमम विदेशी कम्पनियाँ शामिल होती हैं, और जब फ़ोरेन मिनिस्टर हमारे रोड ही बाहर जाते हैं तो क्या हमारे मंत्री जी उनको भी कुछ सलाह देते हैं या लेते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. He will answer when he replies. But you won't be here to hear the reply. So he need not reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue, Mr. Jafri.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं इस राय का हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री ओं कुछ हों बना दीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : सन् 1942 के आन्दोलन में जिन्होंने भाग न लिया है और जो जेल से भागे हैं, 10 मिनिस्टर मत बनाइये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You write that to the Prime Minister. He appoints the Ministers.

श्री ग्रहसान जाफरी : माननीय सदस्य ने सुबह आपका ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा था कि नेशनल एमर्जी कमीशन की जरूरत है और इतने ही को-आर्डिनेशन की जरूरत है या तो जो आपको सलाह देते हैं या जिनकी सलाह पर आधार रखते हुए आप

पॉलिसी बना कर यहाँ और इस सब के बाहर बताते हैं उममें खामियाँ नजर आती हैं।

गैस के मामले में बारहा गुजरात का सबाल आया, आपने कहा कि गैस कीमती चीज़ है, इसका इस्तेमाल फटिलाइज़र और पेट्रोकेमिकल्स के लिए करना चाहिये। आपको इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन जब कि गैस का इतना बड़ा जत्था हमारे गुजरात में जलता है, आपके नाम से रोशनी के मीनार चारों तरफ जलते हैं, उसको देख कर लोग आपको याद करती हैं। चाहे बड़ीदा चले जाइये या गुजरात में कलाल, मेहसाना चले जाइये आपको रातों रातों रोशनी के मीनार नजर आते हैं और उसे देखकर लोग आपको याद करते हैं।

जब आपके मंत्रालय से यह बात निकलती है कि यह बहुत ही कीमती चीज़ है तो बाम्बे हार्ड की गैस बम्बई के अन्दर राजीना 4 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर जलाई जा रही है जब कि इसकी डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है। गुजरात में अभी मावलंकर जी ने कहा कि काफ़ी जगहों पर इसकी डिमांड है। हमने कहा कि गुजरात में फटिलाइज़र की कम्पनी को इसका इस्तेमाल करने दीजिए, उसके विस्तृतीकरण के लिए हमने इसका इस्तेमाल करना चाहा, गुजरात में कितने ही पेट्रो-केमिकल्स और दवाइयों के कारखाने हैं, उनमें गैस की मांग है। कुल मिला कर आपकी सरकार में 6.8 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर डे की मांग की गई, तो यह कहा गया, कि इसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अभी वक़्त नहीं है, इसकी दूसरे काम के लिए हमें जरूरत है, इसको जलाने के लिए नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बताइये राजीना जो 4 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर गैस जल रही है, इसका क्या फायदा मिल रहा है?

थोड़े समय के बाद, जैसा कि आपके मंत्रालय ने बताया कि सितम्बर, 1980 तक गैस का उत्पादन 2.8 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर-डे होने जा रहा है और साउथ बैसिन और महिम में जो गैस का इस्तेमाल होगा वह 10 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर-डे होगा उसकी बजाय 20 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर-डे होने जा रहा है। इतना ही ज्यादा कूड़ आयल निकलेगा, उतना ही एसोसियेटेड गैस की भी उत्पादन-शक्ति होगी।

जब हमारी इतनी क्षमता होने जा रही है तो इस गैस का फौरी तौर पर से इस्तेमाल करने के लिये और बेतहतरीन यूज करने के लिए फटिलाइज़र और पेट्रो-केमिकल्स के लिए इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। जब हम 2, 3 बरस में इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें इसका सही इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। आज जहाँ इसकी डिमांड होती है, वहाँ नहीं देते हैं तो इसे क्या होने वाला है?

गुजरात की तरफ से बारहा कहा गया कि हमें दीजिए। लैण्ड फाल के सिलसिले में कई बार मांग की गई, यह कहा गया कि 1979 में होगा, लेकिन

आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है कि लैंड फाल कहां तक किया जायेगा। यह गैस पाइप लाइन द्वारा सी गोर तक कब लाई जायेगी और कब उसको इस्तेमाल करने दिया जायेगा। नये कारखानों की मांग आ रही है। यही हालत चलती रही तो एसोसियेटेड गैस जो 25 मिलीयन क्यूबिक मीटर पर डे 1980 में हो जायेगी। अगर यह सच है तो इसके इस्तेमाल के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम बनना चाहिये लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं बन रहा है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि जो देहरादून में आपके साहब लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे यह पूरा काम, इतनी बड़ी सततता संभव नहीं रही है। अगर वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से गैस चारों तरफ जल रही है, और काम में नहीं आ पा रही है तो क्या फायदा अगर इसका इस्तेमाल हम फर्टिलाइजर और पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स में करें तो फायदा होगा।

अगर यह कारखाने, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, यूपी में बनाये, और आज की तमाम फर्टिलाइजर कारखानों की जो शक्ति है, उसको डबल करें तो हम नमाम गैस को इस्तेमाल कर पायेंगे और वह डबल करने के लिये कम-से कम 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर इतनी बड़ी रकम की जरूरत पड़ती है तो क्या हम अनकरोब में इसे कर लेंगे? कहा जाता है कि 15, 20 माल दरकार है तो मैं विनती करूंगा कि जो गैस खामख्वाह मुफ्त में जल रही है, इसका बन्द करें और आप इसका इस्तेमाल एज ए फ्यूल करें, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिये और जो स्टेट इस काबिल है कि इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें, उनको यह दी जायें। इस डिमान्ड में कुछ सच्चाई है और इस गैस का प्राप्ति इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गुजरात फर्टिलाइजर्स कॉर्पोरेशन के विस्तार की योजना को मंजूर करें। इसी तरह वह गुजरात नर्मदा वैली फर्टिलाइजर्स कॉर्पोरेशन को नैप्या के बजाये गैस को इस्तेमाल करने और गैस-बेस्ड एक्सपेंशन करने का मौका दें।

सरकार से बारहा बम्बई हाई के लैंड-फ्रान को तय करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन अभी तक उसको तय नहीं किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जल्दी फैसला करें।

मैंने मुना है कि बम्बई में पाइपलाइन के जरिये तीन लाख गैस कनेक्शन देने की बात चल रही है। अगर यह बता सही है, तो मैं सरकार को बाहवाही दंगा। गैस को फालतू जलाने के बजाये पाइपलाइन के जरिये सारे शहर को सप्लाई करना बेहतर है। लेकिन क्या यही इन्तजाम अहमदाबाद शहर के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है। बड़ौदा में ऐसा किया गया है। अहमदाबाद में कितने ही कुओं का गैस ऐसे ही जल रहा है। वहां पर कैलिको मिल की पाइपलाइन से गैस दी गई है। इसलिए अहमदाबाद शहर को भी पाइपलाइन से गैस मुहैया करने की बहुत जरूरत है।

जो कारखाने नैप्या और फ्युअल आवल इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उन्हें गैस इस्तेमाल करने की परमिशन देनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा दूसरे मित्रों ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसमें उनके साथ शामिल हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय को दवाओं के सिलसिले में खाम ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज मल्टी-नैशनल लोगों का शोषण कर रहे हैं और दवाओं की शार्टेज पैदा कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय को उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन अलफ्राज के साथ मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स की टाईद करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर गौर करेंगे और गुजरात के लोगों की समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान दे कर उनके बारे में फैसला करेंगे।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Madam, Chairman, this Ministry deals with three subjects viz., petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers. I know my limitation that I cannot do justice to all the three subjects within the short time at my disposal. So, I will confine myself to some points only.

Madam Chairman, you know that a few days back, the hon. Minister has stated on the floor of the House that the country must learn to live with the available oil. I understand the difficulty of the Minister, but not the philosophy behind his sayings like this. Is it the policy of the Janata Government to tell the people that we have to live without any growth in the country? It is the duty of the Government to give the people sufficient food, to give them education and to provide them everything they require to the extent possible.

My point is, because there is difficulty in importing petrol or diesel, should the Government keep silent or sleep over the matter? The Government must provide sufficient quantity of petrol and diesel oil to the people of this country. I am not talking about the rich community, but about the villagers and the poor people of this country. They require kerosene. I may also mention that shortage of diesel has hit the fishing industry. Kerosene is not available to the villagers and at some places, it is not at all available, leave alone the question of making it available at

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

reasonable prices. What is the duty of the Janata Government? It is the duty of the Government to provide kerosene in sufficient quantity to the poor people. In the Report, it has been stated:

"A scheme for subsidy for kerosene sold in remote and hilly areas has been under consideration of Government..."

Definitely, we can commend and we can applaud and say that the Government is proceeding in a certain direction. But at the same time, what J & K and 4 each in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa..."

"Under this scheme, the oil companies will be establishing 29 Taluka Kerosene Depots at various places. There will be 14 depots in U.P., 6 in Himachal Pradesh, 1 in J & K and 4 each in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa..."

I am sorry to say, not in a sense of confrontation but with a sense of sorrow and pain, that in other States, particularly, in Karnataka, because your Janata Government is not there, you are meeting out a step motherly treatment. Why? Is it your argument that there is no hilly area in Karnataka? I am representing Mangalore constituency. A part of my constituency is a hilly area. There is Malnad area in Karnataka. There are hilly areas like Shimoga, Markara and Chikmagalur areas in Malnad. If once again an election is going to be held there, they will say, "We are going to improve the Malnad area." At the time of election in Chikmagalur, the Minister of Industry, Mr. George Fernandes came there and said, "We are going to set up a steel plant at Mangalore." When I asked a question here, the hon Minister of Steel and Mines, Mr. Biju Patnaik, stated that there is no such proposal.

Is it a political gimmick? I am asking, what harm has the Karnataka

people done to you? Am I not justified in saying that you are meeting out a step-motherly treatment to the people of south and, particularly, to the people of Karnataka because the Janata Government is not there?

Further, I submit, about setting up a petro-chemical complex in Karnataka, our Karnataka Government has come out with a proposal. I know the hon. Minister, Mr. Bahuguna, is an efficient man and about his capacity, my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar, has vividly described it. I also endorse his views. But one thing is clear. He wanted to extend his co-operation so far as a petro-chemical complex in Gujarat is concerned but when our Industry Minister wanted to have his cooperation in the setting up of a petro-chemical complex, on the floor of the House, he stated, "I am not going to do it." Why? Is it not a step-motherly treatment to Karnataka? When the Gujarat Government came forward with a proposal, he wanted to extend his cooperation. That has been completed. Now, they are going to have another Rs. 900 crores project in Gujarat and he has already stated that he is extending his co-operation. Why the same cooperation is not extended so far as Karnataka is concerned? That is my point.

So far as our people of Karnataka are concerned, there are people in my constituency who have been clamouring for a petro-chemical complex at Mangalore. They wanted to have a oil refinery at Mangalore. I am told that some survey work has been taken up in the past. But nothing has been done. As you know, Mangalore is coming up. Mangalore Harbour project is there; Kudremukh Iron-Ore project is there; Mangalore Chemical Fertiliser Co. is there. In view of all these things, we have been clamouring for oil refinery at Mangalore because it is closer to Arab countries and it is also closer to Cochin. There is already raw material available in Kasargod on the west coast. So far

as the off-shore oil drilling at Kasor-god is concerned, it is said that at the end of this year, the oil drilling work will be taken up. I humbly appeal to the hon. Minister to start the drilling work immediately, as soon as possible, and take up the work in right earnest. The Members of Parliament who were Members of the Hathi Committee, and Hathi himself, were unanimous in recommending the take-over of foreign drug firms. But, unfortunately, the officials were still under foreign influence. The former Secretaries Bhoothalingam Ranganathan etc. who are now aiding foreign drug firms, appended a note of dissent without assigning any reasons. In reality, the appointment of the Hathi Committee was the result of strong feelings expressed by Members of Parliament about the unhealthy monopoly of the drug industry by foreign firms in our country. There are about 40 foreign drug companies operating in our country, which include 19 American and 10 British. Out of Rs. 450 crores of production by the industry in 1973, foreign firms controlled more than Rs. 261 crores. The Hathi Committee never recommended a ratio of 1:5 for foreign firms. The remittances of foreign firms to the principals in the name of dividends, royalties etc. amounted to Rs. 20.50 crores while the import of raw materials amounted to Rs. 15.12 crores. Capital goods import and assets created in our country were of the same amount. When the take-over of foreign drug firms was recommended by the Hathi Committee, there was unanimity among Members of Parliament belonging to different Parties, but the versions of the Ministry was that take-over was possible only after their flouting the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Now, is there no material so far as flouting or violation of any regulation is concerned I know you have got much material to show they were violated but, still, you are not taking action. Why this delay? You should take action. The Hathi Committee had

also unanimously recommended that drugs and pharmaceuticals should be removed from Appendix I but, in the name of high technology and low technology, bureaucrats want to play further mischief.

Industries which are not included in Appendix I are required to bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent, but even then the general provisions of the FERA are not applied to them.

So, my submission would be that it is better to take over the foreign drug firms.

Now, coming to the commission given to petrol dealers, you are giving 1 paise per litre to the petrol dealers. When petrol was sold at 56 paise per litre there was a margin of profit of nearly 7 per cent but after the increase in petrol price, that margin has been reduced to 1.3 per cent. But still you are denying them an increase in commission. Why so? After all, all the dealers are not rich people. Some of them are dealers under self-employment schemes also: you should have given some encouragement to them by increasing it, but you are not doing it. During your election speeches you had been stating that your Government is going to reduce petrol prices. But, unfortunately, after the budget you have raised it by 52 paise. So I request you and appeal to you to increase the commission at least by one paise per litre to the petrol dealers.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Madam Charman, I am very happy that the hon. Minister, Mr. Bahuguna, has taken some interest to explore the Oils by ONGC particularly in the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh, but I am not happy about the activities of his other Departments. In his empire as was said by some other Hon'ble member without the Minister's knowledge, behind his back, something is happening. I want to bring to his notice one thing, about

[Shri K. Sunyanarayana]

Andhra Pradesh. Some time back, the Minister Shri Bahuguna promised—and he had also written to me—that no project concerning IDPL, no office, would be shifted from Hyderabad. But only yesterday they have complained to me at Hyderabad that the IDPL Engineering Department at Hyderabad, which has given machinery for nearly a hundred projects of the Government of India, is proposed to be shifted from Hyderabad to Gurgaon near to Delhi; they are planning to accommodate it in the Second Floor of the new building under completion in Gurgaon. This is going on behind the Minister's back. The Chairman and Managing Director—I do not know whether he is in the official Gallery or not—is doing all these things. There are certain complaints against this gentleman. They have recruited people from Hyderabad and now they are proposing to shift the whole department to Gurgaon. It is said that Government want to decentralise everything. But an office already established in Hyderabad is proposed to be shifted to Gurgaon! People are not happy about this. These are the further developments after the hon. Minister had given an assurance that he would not shift any office from Hyderabad. Even though a number of letters were written to recruit more staff, the Chairman and Managing Director does not care at all; on the contrary, he is reported to have said; 'As long as you sit at Hyderabad, how can you expect people to be recruited? He has said that, unless the office is shifted from Hyderabad to Gurgaon, they cannot expect to have people. They always recruit people from a particular place and then shift these people from Hyderabad.

So, I want to make this request, that the entire Engineering Department may be shifted immediately to Hyderabad. Then only everything will beset right.

Coming to my particular district, West Godavari, the entire coastal belt should be exploited by ONGC. Now the ONGC is doing its operation only in Narsapur. But all the officers are staying 50 miles away from Narsapur, in Rajahmundry. They are not staying in Narsapur even though they have facilities to stay there. Even the Ministers from Centre, when they come to see the progress, get down at Rajahmundry and are taken from there to Narsapur. Every time they have to spend petrol for going from Rajahmundry to Narsapur. In order to save petrol, especially in these hard days, these officers should be asked to stay at Narsapur where I can arrange for accommodation, if there is any difficulty.

One more thing about diesel. Of course, it is not entirely in your hands. Mr. Minister, the Finance Department also comes in the picture. Only the price of diesel has come down. Last month, for two or three days, in my home-town, Eluru, no petrol was available, no diesel was available; all the lorries were held up.

There is a demand from the dealers of Petrol and other Oils for increasing their commission. This demand has been there for several years. Even though the prices of all the things have gone up, the commission of dealers has not been increased. Our request is that the demand of these small dealers may be considered sympathetically and their commission may be increased.

Mr. Anandam, Member, Rajya Sabha, has brought to the Minister's notice about the gol-mal that is going on in his ministry: some lakhs of rupees are being given as compensation to private company or agency after the nationalisation of Caltex. The company which was dealing with the agency of L.P.G. calgas or something like that have changed their name; they wanted to take the several lakhs of rupees cheating the Government. Mr. Anandam has written a et-

ter to the minister in this regard. I do not want to go into all those details though I have them with me here. Mr. Anandam, MP of Rajya Sabha himself an auditor who knows the trucks of accounts has written to you Government want to give compensation. After your nationalisation policy of Caltex has been declared, in this way your officers are colluding with the company and they want to give the company more compensation which they are not entitled to.

About fertilisers, only one word I want to say. I do not know whether it is under your control or it comes under Agriculture Ministry. There is a stock of imported fertilisers in my district. It was imported 5 years back—some 2000 tonnes. It is there stored in one rice mill godowns and they are paying a rent of Rs. 6000. The unit involved is the Rashtriya Chemicals Ltd. and I think it is under your control. They have demanded vacating the godowns and the shifting of the fertilisers to other places where there is a demand for them. Out of these stocks, not even 200 tonnes have been sold and you are paying a rent of Rs. 6000. This is the way things are going on. To facilitate the work, they have constituted 3 or 4 limited companies for fertiliser distribution. I wanted to mention only these 3 or 4 points. Behind your back same thing is going on. You were there in the Congress and I am also there. I warn that the same thing may not be repeated. Otherwise you will not be there, and I will not be here. Please take care of that regarding official manipulations.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Our Minister, Mr. Bahuguna has many qualities and one of his qualities is to exact and extract praise from the Opposition. I am sorry I cannot join that chorus.

Madam Chairman, this Ministry of many qualities is dealing with many quantities. One is fertiliser, another

is petroleum and the third is drugs and each is of vital importance and having some respectable assets. Fertiliser is having Rs. 1149.7 crores, standing fourth in the assets of the public sector. Indian Oil—Rs. 707 crores and ONGC—Rs. 526.7 crores are standing as the 6th and 7th. Such big institutions are there and some of my friends have said it is an empire. It extends and involves both solid, liquid and gaseous states. It deals with gas, it deals with fertiliser and it deals with petroleum.

I would like to propose firstly the name of the Ministry should be changed. Instead of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, its name should be Fertiliser, Petroleum and Chemicals. Fertiliser must be the central point and the focal point of the entire Ministry and focal point of our economy. I think all our industrial endeavours, all our basic industries and everything—as all roads lead to Rome—they should also all lead to fertiliser.

One thing. We have got a Minister who has the misfortune of being misunderstood as a progressive Minister. His performance has dispelled his illusion. The thing is that both in qualitative terms as well as in quantitative terms, it has failed. I say it is just a record of dismal failure. The whole direction is wrong. Madam, Chairman, you will find that elsewhere he said that there was 1.8 lakh tonnes increase in fertiliser production at some place. But, what I find is that the rate of increase is only the minimum. In the recent years, for example, in 1975-76, the production of nitrogenous fertiliser was 15.35 lakhs tonnes; in 1976-77, it was 19 lakhs tonnes; in 1977-78, it was 21 lakhs tonnes but in 1978-79, it was only 21.8 lakhs tonnes. That means the rate of increase has only decreased. This is one of the dismal failures. It is much more painful to us. Those who were associated with the Fertilizer industry think that this is an industry where India can attain self-sufficiency.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

It is in this industry in which we can produce a completely sophisticated fertiliser plant; we have got all the raw materials; we have got our technical personnel; we have also got our know-how; and we have got our catalysts. There is no reason why in this industry we should lag behind? Not only are we not in a position to export all our technology to other countries but our policy also has been a suicidal one. Our rate of progress has slowed down; our rate of self-reliance has slowed down. We are becoming more and more dependent on others. I would like to ask the Minister as to what was the reason for this and what was the compulsion under which he went in for a super-fertiliser plant to foreign collaborators. It is a shame. I would like to impress on you that this is a shame; it is no confidence in the work our engineers and chemists are doing in the P&D and now the A.P.D.I.L. Madam, Chairman, one or two points and I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude Mr. Roy. You asked for a little more time. The time was given. I have given some more time. Don't misuse it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am not misusing it. What did he do with the Sindri? When we are now thinking to have a coal-based plant, in the coalbelt field, they are making it a naphthabased plant which is completely in opposite direction. I would like to know as to what he will do with the Sindri Fertiliser Plant which has already been built up.

You will be surprised to know that the coke oven plant, this Ministry, is going to sell to the B.C.C.L. He is not only running an empire but he is actually presiding over the liquidation of his empire also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to suggest to the Minister that the coke oven plant is a good one. And that plant may be transformed into a chemical plant. In that way, a chemical complex may be set up. That coke oven plant will not be good for nothing after the naphtha plant comes into operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, now you conclude. I have called the next speaker, Mr. George. You speak now.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Madam, I wanted to be considerate to my other colleague. I am extremely glad to be happy to note that you have given me a few seconds—I do not mention a few minutes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't waste that time. You continue your speech by taking these few minutes.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Madam, according to me, this ministry is one of the most vital economic ministries in the country. The other two are the Steel and Industry. During the past two years, the Janata Rule has given it the name of mismanagement and is under closest scrutiny of its integrity.

The Industries Ministry is not a solid ministry, it is a gaseous ministry because of talk and because of people's taking their breakfast, lunch and dinner only. There is also a feeling even in the Prime Minister's mind that something more is to be done to find out whether the ministry is running well or not. I was putting a lot of hopes on this ministry because I never had pinned my hopes on the other two ministries.

16.00 hrs.

I was pinning my hopes on the Commerce Ministry and the Petroleum, Chemicals and fertilisers Ministry. Two years ago when the Commerce Ministry was handed over we had not only a growth rate of 27 per cent but also a trade surplus of Rs. 81 crores. During the last two years it has come to a situation where not only exports have come down but

also we are going to have an adverse balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores.

Now, I come to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and fertilisers. Afterall Shri Bahuguna is a Congressman and naturally he will have common sense. Over the past two years I was pinning all my hopes on that. I have not yet lost my hopes. It is a ministry of 'Srishti, Sthiti and Sanhar'. All the three stages are in this Ministry. I am sorry to note that in spite of the Rs. 5,122 crores foreign reserves that we have, there is a shortage of diesel, kerosene and LPG. I think our dynamic Minister will take early steps to see that at least within the next two weeks these basic items are made available in this country especially when lakhs and lakhs of our people are working abroad and the Finance, Commerce & Petroleum and Chemicals ministries are in a comfortable position of having foreign exchange reserves. At least that foreign exchange which our poor people are earning in deserts should be used to remove the shortages of these items.

Now, Madam Chairman, let me come to fertilisers and there I speak with a little more than the knowledge of a layman. I started my life as a worker in a fertiliser industry, viz., FACT Ltd. With this little knowledge at my command I would like to say that it is high time that we thought of changing the feed-stock for the fertiliser industry. Let us remove the misunderstanding, apprehension and doubts about the coal-based fertiliser projects. Remagundam might have had teething troubles but ultimately in the context of this country it is the coal based fertiliser industry which is going to succeed. There are always teething troubles whenever any innovations are made but let there be no lingering doubts as to whether we will succeed or not. I am sure Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba will ultimately succeed as a coal-based industry since our country's main raw-material source is that.

Also since now we are having good prospects of having gas I may suggest that the feed stock must be based on gas.

Now, Madam Chairman, I come to the fertilisers. I know the Minister is very intelligent and dynamic. I will only suggest that he must have a closer scrutiny in respect of FACT Ltd. There is lot of smoke-screen and paper curtain there. It is true it is one of the oldest fertiliser industries as it started in 1943 but as I have worked there myself I know that the machinery there is more than 30 years old. During the past six to seven years we have been clamouring for product diversification, that is, caprolactum, methanol, ammonia sulphate and ammonia phosphate. I would suggest in the Udog Mandal unit the Minister and the officials must think of changing the old machinery, otherwise they will not be able to make profit. Recently there is lot of publicity as to this unit having made profit or there is reduction in loss but I may repeat that there is lot of smoke-screen and paper curtain. It is only because of the capital re-structuring that the industry was able to show a reduction in loss. I quite appreciate the point. Regarding Udyogmandal, we should have a closer look at it. May I ask the hon. Minister that he should have this closer look at it? What is the licensed capacity of the plant and what has been the actual production achieved? We have to see as to what has been the position last year and year before last in terms of the licensed capacity and what is its present production. As you know, this is the touchstone to judge the success of any plant. The Cochin Division cannot say that their machinery is old. They can't say that because they are having new machinery. I may say that Phase II of the programme of this Cochin Division has been a colossal failure. The plant of Udyogmandal and of the Cochin Division have been failures in this respect. I will not go into the details. This is not the time

[Shri A. C. George]

for that. I hope that the hon. Minister will take this clue and that he will have a deeper look, a penetrating look, and an X-ray look into these aspects. I request him to have this close look because we should not end up by closing down of the units. This is my request.

Now I come to the consumer industries and here, may I request the hon. Minister to think of commercial exploitation of all the gases that are available in this country? With the present change in policy, even forest firewood is not available to the people. Kerosene is not available. The middle-classes go more and more for LPG, but there are many constraints in this respect. There are many difficulties faced by the consumer in regard to the bottling and in the distribution of the LPG. There are many cases where pilferages have taken place down the line. These things should be avoided. Diesel, Kerosene and LPG are the three most important things which are needed by the consumers, and unless immediate steps are taken within the next two or three weeks, I am afraid, the whole economy will collapse. For the past two years of course we had been in a comparatively comfortable situation in the matter of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers, but now we are facing enormous problems. We must understand that many industries are based on fertilizers, petroleum and chemicals. Diesel is needed for agriculture. Petrol is needed for the entire economy, to keep all our industries going. These are very essential things for the economy of any country. This is the Ministry which controls the life-nerve of the entire economy of this country. And if this Ministry fails, it will be most unfortunate for the whole country. Already steel prices are soaring high. The Industry Ministry is sustaining only on gas—I mean, the speeches of the Minister! The Commerce Ministry, has ended up with a deficit trade balance about which I

mentioned already. I do hope that the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers will thrive and will survive as a healthy Ministry.

Once again, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention for having a thorough probe into the problems of FACT, into their problems of diversification and modernisation, especially the caprolactum and methanol plants. The old units of FACT have to be scrapped and diversified for production of caprolactum and methanol. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I am indeed beholden to the hon. Members of the House for having participated in this particular Debate which relates to the Deands for Grants of my Ministry, and for having given their wise counsel on different counts.

I appreciate the anxiety of the House in relation to the implementation of the Drug policy of the Government. I also appreciate the anxiety of the House with regard to the need for self-reliance in the field of Drugs, Petroleum, Fertilizers and Chemicals. I also appreciate the anxiety of the House to justify the apprehensions whether the Government and the Corporations under it are not working in full command of the situation. But I must at the outset make certain preliminary observations before I come to the points raised or talked out about the Department which I have the privilege to head here. At the outset, I must pay tribute to a large number of working force both in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Oil industry in the Fertiliser Industry and those in public and cooperative sector, our scientists and technocrats who have contributed to whatever good while they have been in the Ministry and I admit if there have been some slippages, the reason therefor will have to be found primarily elsewhere. I must also congratulate both the management and the

workers for the excellent labour relations which they have, except for a very unfortunate strike in one unit of the JDPL. I must also try to take the House into confidence and say that this Ministry has a certain name which is often times misleading. When we say this is the Ministry of Petroleum, it appears to everyone of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament as well as the people at large that it is perhaps not only for exploration, exploitation and refining of crude oil and petroleum products but the whole marketing, that A to Z, of every petroleum product is in the hands of this Ministry. Now, this is far from truth, be it the distribution of fertilisers or be it the distribution of petroleum products, be it the question of looking to the quality control of medicines, it is more a business of many departments of Government of India as well as the State Governments.

Now, I must pay a tribute and appreciate the arrangements made by the Government of Kerala with regard to the distribution system of kerosene oil. Now, kerosene oil is something which is entirely within the competence of the State Governments to distribute to the people. We have depots, we have certain whole-sale distribution centres which we have appointed. But the entire retail distribution of kerosene oil is done by the State Governments. They appoint the retailers, they oversee its functioning and it is also correct because in a country of our size, it cannot be possible for a man sitting in the Capital without any field organisation—this Ministry has just no field organisation—to be able to control its distribution unless the State Governments play their part. Now, we have shortages and I will come to that later on. But the Kerala Government's distribution system has withstood the pressures and the difficulties, the like of which it has not been possible to do elsewhere. Hon'ble

Members had been asking for adequate quantities of products being supplied to the States. Generally the impression is that the supply has not been made properly or it has been made less than what was supplied last year. In spite of the basic difficulties of availability of crude and other petroleum products due to international situation, factors beyond control of this Ministry, happenings in Iran, decision of the OPEC countries to sell oil in a particular manner, decision of the OPEC countries to reduce their production, reducing thereby the total availability in the market, we have yet been able to manage to give to various states quantities of products, both high speed diesel and kerosene oil higher than the last year. If I may say so, it will take me hours to read the whole list, but as the hon. Member from West Bengal Shri Halder has raised the point as also the hon. Member from Karnataka, Shri Poojary and some other hon. members, I will read figures pertaining to a few states to prove how it has been our endeavour to help the State Governments to overcome their current difficulties. I would take West Bengal first. I would leave the question of motor spirit; that was of course given much more than the last year. I come to high speed diesel. West Bengal got in the year 1977-78 3,31,028 metric tonnes; in 1978-79, they have already received 4,36,871 metric tonnes. This is in spite of the shortage that we have been facing. But if high speed diesel is called upon in this country to take the load of coal, to take the load of failure of the State Electricity Boards to generate power. I am afraid, I am being asked to perform the impossible. And, I cannot promise, because promising that will mean promising the impossible.

The percentage variation in short supply of products with us is 14.7 per cent higher than the last year, but we have seen to it that the

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West Bengal State does not suffer because of the flood, because of the special situation, not because it is a friendly or unfriendly Government to the Centre. I am very sorry to say that the hon. Member from Karnataka, Shri Poojary talked of friendly or unfriendly Government. May I tell him that this is far from my consideration or the consideration of the Janata Government? He would be happy to learn that with all this friendship of thirty years between the Centre and the Karnataka State, where the Governments were of the same Party, a Party to which once I had also the honour to belong, Bangalore did not have a product depot and I decided to give to Bangalore one product depot which is going to be opened in the last week of this month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He confined himself to Mangalore you are talking of Bangalore.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: If there was no depot in the capital of the State, what would be the situation in the other areas?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He is interested in M, not B.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am also deeply interested in M's, not B's though my name starts with B. I am interested in Muslims, minorities. I am not interested in Brahmins. That point is very clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: M stands for madams also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Madam I am deeply interested and concerned about you always.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: In so far as my state of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the allotment has been 7.8 per cent higher than the last year. I am not trying to say that I have not been partial but I want only to say that India cannot run with this type of chauvinistic approach. Pet-

troleum and petroleum products have got to be moved to different areas. It is not a question of one area or the other; this is a natural product an essential product, energy which has to be given to the right people in the right manner and right time. We have tried to follow that example, I have not tried to follow any other example. I am also willing to quote figures to prove that in the matter of product-wise total we try to maintain things at last years level--and more, but I want to give a very--if I may say so prayerful warning. This country, I repeat this country has to learn to live within its resources Hon. Member Shri Poojary was good enough to say: 'with so much of foreign exchange, why do you bother about buying more?' Hon. Member Shri Damani was good enough to say that our bill was already nearing 50 per cent. It is not 50 per cent yet. Nevertheless has was warning me about the size of our imports--which we have done.

Now, we have been helped by our Arab friends, to keep things going. There is a great deal of argument about OFEC prices. I know, we have been hit hard but I must tell you that we must put ourselves in the place of those people and then find out how it goes with them. Oil-producing countries are selling crude, with dollar as the only currency. They do not have any other currency. In 1973-74 hon. Borooah was perhaps the Minister of oil it was then that the first price hike came And I am a lazy man--I have not reacted to that hike till to-day. Mr. Borooah was a very, very quick-footed person. And he made a quick reflection of the hike in the petroleum product prices. I am sorry I must apologize to him for my laziness and apologize to the House also, for my laziness. I propose to do it soon. But the dollar has lost its value. Some friends told me in Iraq when I went there, in Abu Dhabi when I went there and in Libya when I was there, that the purchasing power of the dollar was sliding down. And

what they really found was that their imports from the developing countries were costing them very high. These people live mostly on oil. Their economy is totally linked to oil. Has the world treated these people well? Has the world been careful about them? Have the troubles of these people been solved? Has anybody bothered about these people having nothing else but oil? Did anybody raise his voice about these people? India did? Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice, Jawaharlal Nehru raised his voice. This nation raised its voice whenever the Arab cause was suffering. We continue to raise our voice even to-day; but the point is that it is not a question of the infinite capacity of India to purchase any amount of crude and oil or else, order about nations to keep their prices at a particular level. This is just not possible and India must learn to understand the implications of this particular situation. Therefore we cannot import any amount.

I am grateful to those Arab countries especially to Iraq, Abu Dhabi and Libya who have helped us in a big way in tiding over this crisis. It is not only a question of money to-day. You cannot get oil for money. European countries have cut down their production of fuel. They have no options. I cannot order Arab countries also to keep their rate of production at a level at which they can go on meeting the world requirements. They say: "we will live long with our oil. Therefore, we must produce less." All these things are there, and yet we have been able to manage things so far. But I must tell you, and I have told a meeting of the Secretaries of Civil Supplies and a letter to the Chief Ministers has gone from me, and also from the Prime Minister—that the situation is not an easy one. Therefore, certain things have to be done by the State Governments: One: they have got to introduce some sort of supervision, if they would like to

call it informal rationing they are welcome to call it. If they want to call it general supervision, they are welcome to call it so. It is for for them to fix priorities. Today, what is happening is this: if a railway wagon is not available, a transport vehicle is available. Therefore, if you don't have a railway wagon, please use a transport vehicle. How do you do it? Some people were telling me and here also some hon. Members say that if the kerosene is not there, if the coal is not there, why can there not be LPG? My reply is that it reminds me of the famous French story when the Empress said: "If the people do not have bread and they are marching in the streets, why can they not eat cakes?" The coal which is abundant in this country is not available, we are asking for a scarce commodity which is just not available.

Therefore, every State will have to learn to live at the last year's level. The most I can do is to give 5 per cent more than last year. I cannot give more HSD. I do not distribute it. Let the State Governments choose to whom they should give first; whether they want to give it to the agriculturists; let them fix the priority whether they want to give to a particular section of the people or a particular sector of industry. But it is for the State Governments to decide and we have communicated to them in writing about it. Similarly, so far as kerosene oil is concerned, it appears as if I am the man in charge of kerosene oil. I must tell the Chief Ministers of the States that they must take the responsibility to govern—while they are ruling their States—to distribute this product. Centre cannot do anything except to provide the bulk kerosene. The distribution has to be done by them. Let them decide whether they want to go right into the rural areas and refuse it to the urban people or they want to give it partly to the urban people and partly to the rural people. It is not my business, just not my business.

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I will go along with them. I even told the State Governments when they asked me about this. The Karnataka Chief Minister asked me the other day about it. So, did the West Bengal Government and some others. They asked me: "Supposing we take over all the retail things." I said, "very well, please do what you want, I am not coming in your way." I will not come in the way of the State Governments as to how they are going to manage the situation; it is for them to manage it; and I hope they will manage it.

After having made these general observations, I should like to say that lot of points were raised by hon. Members. There is another unfortunate controversy, basic controversy. Therefore, I should like to talk of that first before I go and talk of something what we have done. The hon. Member Prof. Mavalankar and another hon. Member Mr. Jafri from Gujarat were kind enough, were good enough to refer to the controversy that is a rising in the minds of the people of Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interested in the minority.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA. Thank you. I must make one humble submission. It is my misfortune that Gujarat should misunderstand me. They are trying to see in me more power than I possess. The first thing that I should like to tell them is that this gas is a scarce natural resource and the Minister by himself has just no power to decide on what is going to be done about the gas. Whatever happens to this natural gas or the associated gas, free gas or the associated gas, will be decided by the Cabinet as a whole. Therefore, Gujarat needs have no apprehension about it. I cannot take the whole Cabinet for a garden ride. I cannot. They must appreciate that the Cabinet is composed of people who know their business and I am more than sure that they will not be unfair and unjust.

The second point which I should like to submit in this connection is that I am lucky to announce that our availability of gas has increased very much during the last one year. What we thought of the based in field to have gas was at the rate of 10 million cubic metres of gas a day. I am happy to say that, as the recent structure has indicated there is another 17 million cubic metres of gas which makes the total availability of free gas to 27 million cubic metres a day. Therefore, there is enough gas. There was an apprehension in the minds of some hon. Members this side and on that side and also in the mind of Prof. Mavalankar, who, I must say, is a very knowledgeable Member of this House, who is an asset in every discussion, to him, I should like to say only this much. To him, I should like to say, that he may permit me to correct him only on a minor point. There are two types of gases available in the Bombay High areas. Bassein gas is all natural gas, non-associated, free gas; that means that the gas is neither burning nor flaring; nothing is happening about that gas; it is in the womb of earth and we can take that in the manner and in the degree we like; that is in our hands, that means if we want to take out 27 million cubic metres a day we can do; if we want to take only 20 million cubic metres we can do so. But so far as associated gas is concerned, suppose you take a barrel of oil out the associated gas also must and should come out. What has been brought from Bombay High to Bombay is associated gas, not free gas; either it is brought or flared on the Highseas. We have therefore decided to bring it. I must concede that if in 1974, when we were blessed with this find, we had started certain things like the gas plant at the shore, petro-chemical plant at the shore or the fertilizer plant at the shore, based on that gas so that every part of that gas was used, it would have been a welcome thing. Some hon. Members suggested that this gas should be given as LPG. I am sorry that LPG is only a small part of the

big gas; that big gas has many components the major component is methane which has got to be converted into fertilizers. The second major component consists of other heavy chemicals which are to be used as petro-chemicals. The smallest component is LPG. The whole Bombay High gas from those oil fields will give us 1,76,000 tonnes of LPG per annum.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: A good chemistry class.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am helpless; a layman is running a very technical ministry and in the hands of the hon. Members I am trying to sell my thing in the belief that it will be accepted.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are glad that at least your ministry is not like the industries ministry, full of gas.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: This ministry has plenty of gas, I can assure you; only some part is free and the other is associated.

Therefore, I was saying that Gujarat need not fear about wastage of gas. The hon. Members, Shri Balbir Singh referred to a matter last year and also in this year's discussion, and Shri Mavalankar also; and asked what we are doing with Bombay High associated gas which we are bringing to the shore. Firstly the total gas from Bombay High is not coming out because we are not working all the Bombay High oil fields. It is only 95,000 barrels a day, because our platforms are not there. Some of our friends—I will not name them—from a friendly country whose leaders were in India sometime back told me; we are told that you are conserving your oil and you want oil from our fields; you are a very wise man. The fact is we are straining ourselves. I am committing a very foolish thing; I should admit it to the House. I am straining all my resources to the maximum only because I know that oil is just not avail-

able around the world and unless we do that with all our effort, we may perhaps find difficulty; therefore, we are doing it. But the availability of equipment which can take out oil from Bombay High is such that we cannot take out more than 95,000 barrels a day. Therefore, the gas that is coming out is not that full 4 million cubic metres which would be there when we take out twelve million tonnes of oil per annum. That is at that level. It will come in 1981-82. Therefore, even the Bombay High Gas is not coming out fully. It is coming out partly. Very small amount is coming out and we are using it. But is it not true that the Government of India has given to Gujarat itself a large amount of gas to flare even to-day? With Tatas it is a temporary arrangement. I said it earlier. I am repeating it again. With Tatas the arrangement is only till such date as I can make use of that gas for purposes of conversion into goods. That is, because my end users are not ready, therefore, I am falling back on Tatas, to let him have a little bit of this gas instead of coal, and charging him that coal price. I am not charging him any other price and the arrangement is that we will give you gas only when there is a shut down in our plant and when fertilizer plant will start taking all the gas, Tatas will just come to a halt. It might be in another few months time.

Trombay complex will start taking gas for producing fertilizer but much more than that we are putting the gas fraction-a-tion plant there also and we will have L.P.G. We will be having heavy chemicals. Methanol will go. Currently, we are using whole sugar cane, putting that in the cup to sweeten the cup. I want to have molasses, sugar bagasse to produce papers, alcohol and sugar for sweetening purposes. That will happen when gas fraction-a-tion plant will come in 1980-81. We are doing it. There was a talk of self-reliance. In all

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humbleness I may say that this Ministry has done its best to have more self reliance than thought of. Gas fraction-a-tion plant was proposed to be given to some multi-nationals. I decided in the Ministry to give it to Engineers India Limited. But they too want to have a back up from outside. They cannot do 100 per cent. by themselves. They will have to learn in the process more and we will try to do like that.

When it comes to Gujarat's turn, why do we not say 1979, 1980-81? I had a long discussion with the Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat in the presence of the Prime Minister just recently and we have cleared every point with him. I had assured him that I cannot say anything because the Parliament is in session. But I will make my suggestions before the Parliament. We are at a stage when we can quite say certain things only—first to lay these pipeline right now and open that gas field for a small amount of gas for which there are uses right now in Gujarat, we will be doing injustice, for the investment will be of a very high order, as the pipe will have to be such that it will bring 27 million cu. metre of gas a day to this side. If I put that type of pipeline, it will cost a lot. If I put in a huge amount and it remains idle for four years, what do I do about it?

You have talked about certain things where you are ready to make use of it. We are already giving gas. Are we not giving gas for Baroda town for use, the only town in the country which is getting it?

Someone has said you are going to give to Bombay. Maharashtra Government is asking for it. We have not decided. But that may be L.P.G. That may not be Gas even, that may not be whole L.P.G. because the whole nation has a share in it and so as Bombay.

My point is, we are proposing to put up two fertiliser plants right now in Gujarat. That was the earlier thinking. I have told my Department, in view of this new gas find, let us have one more plant there. We have done so in consultation with the Railways because that is the last straw on the camels back. Railways say that even for the Third Plant, we will have to give them between Rs. 25 to 40 crores to strengthen their lines to move the fertilizer to North West Area. Gujarat will not be able to consume it. Whatever Gujarat produces goes to the North West. Therefore, these fertilizer plants—two earlier and one more, in view of the large gas find, we have said we will give Gujarat three plants, strengthen the railway line and bring the fertiliser plant, but also lay out pipe line from Gujarat after it has reached Gujarat and Gujarat requirements are met. This we are thinking, loud thinking, no decision has yet been taken. But the Ministry currently is doing exercise on what the hon. Laxminarayan Pandeya and some other members said from Madhya Pradesh and some hon. members from Rajasthan, that if there is surplus gas which we can bring, whether we can bring it to other areas at a cost, which will not be prohibitive, which will be economic? Gas and oil are natural resources belonging to the nation. The nation cannot make an investment in them which will not be capable of giving a correct return and which will not be economically viable. Therefore, it is not a question of pleasing every State, as if giving something to everybody. My hon. friend, Shri Poojary was very angry and said, why should Karnataka not have something? I am trying my best to find oil and gas by the side of Karnataka shore. If I get it, certainly Karnataka will have it. But if it does not have it, I cannot ask for gas in UP, etc. Certainly we are going into the whole basins. I can tell you what basins we are going into.

Gujarat need not have any fear. As far as I am concerned, I am for a

petro-chemical complex in Gujarat. I am for a petro-chemical complex in Maharashtra. I am for a petro-chemical complex in South India at the appropriate place. I am for one in Barauni. I am for a petro-chemical complex somewhere based on the Mathura naphtha when it comes. (Interruption). Bengal has already got a petro-chemical complex, the day Janata Government came into being—Bengal was trying for 10 years . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the position now?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Ask your Government what is the position. They have to finalise it. How do I know about it? I have given the licence and promised them every support. Haldia has one. Bongai-gaon has already one. Certainly it is a long way—there is a group on that consisting of Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture etc. The Agricultural Ministry gets very very upset when we talk of a petro-chemical complex. They feel as if cotton will be replaced. This country has plenty of capacity. What is after all our consumption of cloth? If the duties were removed, man-made fibre would be cheaper than the cotton cloth. If the turnover is more and if the excise duty is reduced to 25 per cent, the poor man would be able to wear more of cloth made from man-made fibre. Anyway, I will try to sell it and I will require all the support of this House to persuade the Planning Commission and everybody else to do it. But I want to put up an economic plant, not a small plant, of 250,000 Ethylene capacity. Certainly I would ask Gujarat Government's preference, whether they would like to go the Bengal way or they would let us do it. The option is more with them than with me. This is my loud thinking. Nobody should tell me later that the Government was committed to this. I am saying, this is my loud thinking. This is how I am trying to sell the idea to the Government as a whole. I

hope this Ministry will succeed in trying to sell the idea because the high aromatic content of Bombay gas, of Assam oil and of Gujarat oil should not go waste. We must make the best possible use of this particular scarce raw material and try to build our entire industrial complex on that basis.

I must on this occasion congratulate all our engineers, technicians and scientists who have produced a very wonderful institution IPCL, the petro-chemical complex at Baroda. It is one of Asia's most prestigious sort of industries and it has been done on a great deal of self-reliance. Process package everybody takes. There is some thinking here as if everything can be done by us. At no point of time will you be able to do everything. In a number of fields, process packages are taken by everybody. When I come to fertiliser, I will show how China, Russia and East Germany have all taken process packages from others and even got turnkey projects from others in the field of fertiliser. There is an unnecessary provocation in the minds of some people on that score. I will come to that later. But very frankly, we have tried to be as just and fair as possible.

The question of pricing has been raised by Prof. Mavalankar. In the whole world, the prices of oil and oil products are going up. He is asking for the impossible when he asks me to reduce them. Everybody should thank the stars if the prices are not revised further. The current level of prices cannot be disturbed. So far as royalty is concerned, that is a common question between Assam and Gujarat. Thank God, the Bombay High is far off from Maharashtra, otherwise I would have trouble with them also. The matter has been seen time and again at the highest level. The Prime Minister himself has candidly told Babubhai, the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Barbor, that this just cannot be done now. You have to wait for the period when the award

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is given some time in '80s. It is only at that time that Gujarat and Assam can raise their claim for higher royalty.

Having made these general observations I want to take the House into confidence as to what we are doing really in the field of self-reliance or finding more oil resources in our own country. As against 18 structures in 1977-78 we drilled 26 structures in 1978-79. That only shows that this Government is vigorous about it. A false propaganda is released outside that we are not trying to do anything in the public sector. Here is a case where we have done and achieved results. I am happy to say that both the years, 1977-78 and 1978-79, have not been barren. From the standard of the oil-rich countries, my finds are very poor. In the two years we have been able to add to our known reserves by 2 million tonne per year of oil and 17 million cubic metres of gas. What is the number of structures that we have gone over both off-shore and on-shore?—13 structures off-shore and 13 structures on-shore we have gone over. We have also gone to North Gujarat and the Bombay High. We propose to go far away. We are proposing to take exploratory work all round, every possible basin where we feel that there is oil. According to the prognostic studies made, the oil is 2/3rd off-shore and one-third on-shore. The on-shore areas are Arunachal, Tripura, Nagaland, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa. The Mahanadi Basin, Andhra, Kerala West and East coasts, West coast of Karnataka, North and South Tapti plus Narsapur and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh. There we are trying to find oil. We are trying to deploy more parties both for seismic survey for exploratory drilling and for developmental drilling than we did before.

I have no time to go into the whole question one by one. But I would like to say that so far as even

ONGC is concerned, we recruit SC and ST people and then specially train them also further because we have to lower down our standard while taking and then we go on training them. This is generally true of the fertiliser sector also. I am willing to give figures. I will write to every Member of Parliament as to how many agencies we have given to Scheduled Castes people. But I cannot give agencies according to the choice of the individual. I was surprised and shocked when the hon. Member, Mr. Dalpat Singh Paraste, said that richer people get it. There is a rule in my Ministry that anybody who has anything to do with the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser i.e. suppose, somebody is having a kerosene dealership, somebody is having a fertiliser dealership, we will not just give him either LPG on oil pump. I have reduced, this Government has reduced, the quantity of LPG which a man can handle for a city like Bombay or Calcutta. Now people come and tell me that they cannot run it economically. While they were earlier having 50,000 or 60,000 connections, we have reduced it to a maximum of 6,500 connections. This is the standard which we have fixed. We do not want all the money to go to the rich people. In fact, even the State money is being invested in it, and some investment has got to come from the banks. We are willing to support people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. We have told them "do not take partners, we will help you to get money from the banks, the oil companies will help you to get finance from banks under this particular type of loans". In this particular case, for example out of 78 places, 28 places have gone to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I cannot do more. I do not think that is a bad performance. So far as employment is concerned, we did something.

So far as royalty is concerned, I have talked about it. I do not want to rub that point, though I can read

out how much is going to Gujarat or Assam. We propose to continue that.

Regarding new discoveries and achievements by ONGC, the new thing which they have done and for which I want to congratulate the scientists are the following. The Institute of Reservoir Studies during the year 1978-79 has identified suitable Polymer for pilot flood to enhance oil recovery from Sanand oil field; new diverting agent for acidisation in Navagam field to increase oil well production rate; development of effluent disposal for Navagam oil to prevent pollution of irrigated land by oilfield waters and gas list for Kalol field.

In this large area plans have been made towards self-reliance. Though we have a large number of consultants even today, they are only consultants. I do not claim all the privilege for the present position of the ONGC. This is really due to the far-sighted policy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that we decided, against the advice of a number of foreign companies that there is no oil in India, we decided in the year 1951-52 that we should have this type of organisation to find oil in this country. The result is that from 5 lakh tonnes which we were getting in 1950-51, we have today reached 11.5 million. So, it is good progress. But in terms of world achievement, it is nothing because our fields are very small, because our recovery is very small.

Our scientists and engineers are having, I am happy to say, a degree of self-reliance so much so that they are in need in other countries. They are taking exploratory and development work in Iraq on a contract basis. They have done it in Iran and they are doing it in Tanzania. Another order has been given by Tanzania. Speaking for myself, I have a little less money. If I had more money, I could have gone round, taking licences even from the Arab world and starting exploration for

oil. I am more than sure that India will have to do it, if we want really to go ahead, because our development of technology in the field of oil exploration and exploitation is a very advanced one, which should of course be made use of and extended further to friendly countries.

Then, as I have already said, we are doing geo-physical surveys in the sedimentary basins like Cambay basin, Assam-Arakan basin, Rajasthan basin, Himalayan foothills, Cauvery basin, Kutch basin, Saurashtra basin, Pubhab basin, Ganga basin, West Bengal basin, Mahanadi basin, Krishna-Godavari basin, Pranhita-Godavari basin, Palar basin and Kerala basin. I am mentioning all this because Members were asking what we have done in their States. So, I wanted to say how many States were covered by our efforts. Whereas we are trying to find gas in the Jawalamukhi area. Hon'ble Balbir Singh Ji will appreciate that we have been there for more than 8 years and we have spent more than Rs. 10 crores there, we have not found commercial gas there, but we are again trying to reprocess the data which we have got so far, be it Jaiselmer, be it Jawalamukhi, we have not given them up. We are only re-assessing and re-evaluating the data to find out what type of more locations can be released and which depths should we go to. There was an impression in the minds of the hon. Members from Bengal that we do not go 5000 metre deep and therefore, we do not find oil. I promise them . . .

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What is the criterion for exploration?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am going to West Coast of Karnataka also. That is our test. Our test is, wherever the sedimentary basins are promising from aero-magnetic surveys, seismic surveys, we find out these things first and then we find that these are the basic structure which are such and such old, therefore they might be having a particular type of

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thing. These geological studies have to be done by geo-physicists and there is no political recommendation on this.

श्री सुरेश चिन्म (साहजहापुर) : प्राप ने हमारे यहाँ तो बन्द कर दिया है जो गैस निकल रही थी साहजहापुर में ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. You can ask all these questions at the end. No interruptions now.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Madam, so far as off-shore is concerned, we have done our best, we have developed a lot of indigeneous capacity. I am happy that Mazagon Dock has started building the platforms, but I only hope that, the working class there will appreciate that strikes and go-slows will really make us lose the real time-frame within which we should do that work. I only hope that things will be all right there also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Regarding West Bengal....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The employers can appreciate the workers' demands also.

(Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am coming to that. I will take up drugs in the end. I have a lot to say on that. But I do not know if I have time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh yes, you have got time.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Madam, on fertilizer industry I want to say two things. Points were raised by hon'ble Mr Damani and many other friends saying that capacity is not being achieved. Shri A. K. Roy is a very knowledgeable Member of this House who has been connected with the Sindri organisation earlier....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am glad you are paying him a compliment.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:.... who is an engineer and a very kind engineer, (Interruptions) because if he used all his knowledge of engineering against me. I would be nowhere! Therefore, two things have been said,

One is that we should be self-reliant and there is enough self-reliance in the country. Another is, why these plants are not working to full rated capacity? Another one is why is X or Y plant running to full capacity and not all the plants? Why is Kalol running and why are not Numrup, Barauni, Durgapur, Cochin I and II running to full capacity? Then there has been some discussion about the competence of this nation.

One hon. Member from this side also raised this question whether we are destroying our competence. One that I would like to say something, Madam, about India's capabilities in the field of fertilizers and also say something about what we have done. Hon'ble Shri Roy said: "Your plants have not worked well, the production has not been more, it should have been more." Do I run the plants as the engineers do on the plants? Have I come in their way of producing more? Have I not sorted out every question including wages? Has there been any trouble excepting in Durgapur and sometimes in Barauni so far as the fertilizer plants are concerned? Then, why has there been this struggle? Why has it not been done? Not because the workers are not there, not because the scientists are not there, but, for that appreciation which the hon. Member on this side made for PDIL, really we are paying the price of self-reliance. When these plants were put up, we did not have all the knowledge. They tried to do more than they could have done at that point of time. Therefore, technologically and equipment-wise, they are giving us trouble. Nevertheless, we have been able to increase the growth rate of nitrogen by 8.5 per cent and phosphatic fertiliser by 15 per cent.

17.00 hours.

Shri N. K. Shejawalkar in the Chair

The public sector produces 54.4 per cent of the total capacity the private sector 39 per cent and the co-operative sector 6.6 per cent. In these.

there are different types of plants. There are some plants which are stabilised there are some which are not stabilised, and therefore they have different rates of capacity. In Category I of stabilised plants, the capacity utilisation has increased to 83.4 per cent, in plants not stabilised it is 48 per cent. Even in old plants it is 57 per cent, and in new plants it is 38 per cent. Capacity utilisation in stabilised and old plants improved in 1978-79, and the loss of production is due to many reasons. I would like to take the House into confidence by telling them what really happened in these plants and why they produced less.

Mechanical breakdowns in 1978-79 accounted for 230,000 tonnes of lesser production of nitrogen compared to 296,000 tonnes in 1976-77. I am comparing it with the emergency period. Power breakdowns, compared to 1976-77 of 32,000 tonnes, was 36,000. You want me to have full capacity, but I cannot control power supply. Then, input limitations. Coal accounted for 10,000 tonnes of lesser production in 1976-77 and 30,000 tonnes in 1978-79. Lack of naphtha due to shortage and due to the international situation accounted for 22,000 tonnes of lesser production. In regard to labour, I am happy to say that as against 32,000 tonnes in 1977-78, we had a loss of only 6,000 tonnes, and that is why I thank them for their co-operation. They have been very co-operative. Therefore the total loss in 1977-78 of 370,000 tonnes was reduced to 360,000 in 1978-79. So, I can only say that there has been an improvement over 1976-77, though one might say the rate could have been still better and certain things could have been avoided.

There are lots of things in the minds of hon. Members with regard to FACT. Lots of things have been said, that it is an old plant etc. That old plant is doing very well this year, much better than it did in 1976-77, but I may assure Mr.

A. C. George, the hon. Members from Kerala and the people as a whole that we will not let FACT die out. FACT and FEDO are jewels in our fertiliser industrial set-up and we will see if diversification and other things can be introduced. We will keep in mind also the suggestions that have been made here.

So far as the discussion about our going to foreign technology as against indigenous technology and the talk about gas-based plants are concerned, I would not like to say that not a single plant beginning with Sindr. and Nangal, Rourkela, Trombay, Baroda, Kota, Kanpur, Durgapur, Cochin, Barauni, Namrup, Tuticorin, Vizag, Nangal expansion, Bhatinda and Panipat which was based on total indigenous capability. There is not a single plant which is based on total indigenous capability. Process packages have been purchased in each case from outside. All these plants were given much before the Janata Government came to power. Process packages were given out and rightly so. I do not say why? Russia had to do the same; China had to do the same; East Germany had to do the same. There are a number of plants in these countries which are greatly self-reliant compared to us in technology and in science and they have had to go to these people because these are specific technologies which are patented and which have got to be had from different people.

What we are going to take in for 1350 plants? The Janata Government is the only Government, the first Government, which told FPDIL "Please erect, construct, on the basis of your own knowledge 600 tonne gas-based fertiliser plant in Namrup." I decided that they shall do it. But what is their response? They want Haldor Topsoe on every ground. They cannot do 600 tonne plant on their own. This Government did not tell them, "We want to purchase technology from outside." In fact, I made a number of scientists come together and to tell

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those people where they were asking for more. I cannot say whether they were asking for more. They came forward, not at the top level; they talked at all the levels and we had a meeting with the lower officers also so that engineers will not say that the top man betrayed them. They told us, "We will make our design and our process. But Haldor Topsoe will have to that it is right and the guarantee will be that of Haldor Topsoe. What is this? Then you better have Haldor Topsoe. I checked them out on many grounds. They are not confident of doing 600 tonne plant by themselves. I would not have said this. But there have been a lot of unnecessary doubts created as if 1350 plants are a conspiracy. The whole world is going to have 1350 plants. There is a saving of Rs. 60/- per tonne if the efficiency is all right. We are not going to take anything more than what we have taken for older plants, be it 900 tonne plant.

So far as this point is concerned, the FPDIL capabilities were seen by Dr. Sethna himself and one Mr. Chakravarty. There was the Sethna Committee which went into it. I have neither praise nor condemnation for anybody. Dr. Sethna is one of our eminent scientists. The Government of India constituted the Sethna Committee, the outgoing Government which believed in self-reliance, the leader of which talks even today, a great deal, sheds tears, about self-reliance. They constituted the Sethna Committee, not this Government so that Mr. Stephen will not have any doubt about the personnel of this Committee. The Sethna Committee went into the Indian capabilities in the field of fertiliser industry, technologically wise.

I would like to read out from that Committee's report as to what the Sethna Committee evaluated and said:

"If one were to study the leading foreign engineering companies in the fertiliser field, it would be found

that it is essentially in process and systems design and project management that they are specialists. These would cover areas, such as, design of catalytic reactors, gas absorption, absorption equipment, heat exchangers for the fluids met within the fertiliser field, economic utilisation of energy, instrumentation and controls, etc.

"They have gained experience in project expertise and designing systems or sustained operations for easy and quick repair and maintenance. The systems design also attempts for maximisation of energy."

It goes further and says this. The Sethna Committee itself observes that "in the field project management and execution, FPDIL's past performance related to project cost, time schedule, and reliability has not been good . . ."

It is not my judgment. I say, and I am proud of that, that FPDIL and FIDO know more about fertiliser industry than any Asian country does. Therefore, what we have decided is this. The details will go right upto the Cabinet. I do not know what the Cabinet will accept or reject. But my view is like this. I will not accept any technology which cannot be absorbed by us in toto and which is not a proven technology. I will not go the Namrup—, Barauni—, Durgapur—, and Cochinway where the proveness of technology was not even considered when technology was borrowed. Proven technology means plant running in operation on the basis of that technology. Number two, we will go in for a technology which permits the maximum utilisation of indigenous capabilities of vendors. The equipment-purchase will have to be mostly like this. Therefore, in order to make them be a World Bank loan sort of project, we will have to do international biddings. So, we have constituted a Committee with the Indian vendors, my Ministry and

everybody, to help them prepare for that type of a situation so that cost-wise and efficiency-wise they are better, they are chosen, they are selected. But I have no doubt in my mind that, in that large degree of equipment between 900 and 1350, there will be very little difference. Even if it is 900 tonne, almost the same—I am not saying a hundred per cent—almost the same type of dependence from outside would have to be there. But if I can produce a little cheaper thing . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): If this is the philosophy, may I know what will happen to Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNNA: Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba will run as they are running. We are not changing them. We are not changing that philosophy. In fact, Mr. George raised the question of feedstock and he was wanting us to go back to coal. I do not propose to go back to coal. I propose to use, for a while, gas and till that time use these few plants which are on coal-based feedstock and work them in such a manner that our expertise, by the time the gas reserves are over, will have reached a point where the coal-based thing can be done economically. Right now, the most economic way of producing fertiliser is gas-based plant. Even naphtha is not comparable to that. Nothing else is comparable to that. Therefore, we have decided this. The feedstock policy has been announced in this House. Government went into the whole question. We have said: gas first then naphtha if there is a disposal problem inland on coal. But that does not mean that Madhya Pradesh's claim for a gas-based plant or other fertiliser plant will be overlooked. We do not want to overlook. The Railways will not be able to carry all the load, whoever be the Railway Minister. Therefore, we want to take the fertiliser plants to the consuming centres, and to that extent, the hon. Member from Rajasthan made a very good

suggestion that we should see whether Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, these three States, could have fertiliser plants based on the feedstock gas after the maximum has been done in Gujarat because Gujarat is the closest to the shore and after that comes Maharashtra.

Therefore, on the technology question. I would like to make it very clear. When the newspaper people and I confronted the EPDIL people said this, went against even all rules with some of those press people who wrote stories on this type of technology affair. And I showed them the whole thing I said. I make a bold offer. Whatever can be done by India shall not be given anybody else. Whatever cannot be done by India, shall be learned by India and repetitively not be given to anybody. We want to produce these plants and, thereafter, to the extent we can, without infringing the patent rights, do things ourselves. We will do it ourselves. That is a very clear thing.

Now, what are the things that really can be done? There are certain things which cannot be done even for 900 tonne plant. For instance, Heat exchangers in convection section of primary reformer. I am saying this for the good use of our eminent engineer friend, Shri A. K. Roy. This cannot be done by EPDIL. I am willing to be corrected because it is on record. I am willing to be corrected. He can go through this and I am willing to discuss the whole thing with him in my Chamber in the presence of EPDIL people or in the presence of Dr. Sethna or any expert he likes. Then, the other equipments are secondary reformer, process gas boiler, all high pressure vessels, ammonia synthesis converter, high pressure boiler feed pump and solution circulation pump. Now if these equipment are going to be done outside, what are we going to do? We cannot produce them here. Here the

(Shri H. N. Bahuguna)

basic engineering for that will be done but it will be a total transfer of knowledge and FPDIL will be the recipients and let FPDIL develop self-confidence. I want to make an appeal to the engineers of FPDIL here through this House. FPDIL's location at Sindri—I am not saying that that is not a correct decision. I will not say that as my Bihar friends will get angry with me. But you cannot have a company doing business with the whole world at Sindri as it will hardly be able to do it from Sindri. But I am again repeating that I am not shifting it. But its business representative will sit here in Delhi contacting the whole world. I want him to go round the world. Somebody said that they are doing business round the world. Which world they went to—FPDIL? FPDIL till now has done no plant outside the country. I want them to do outside the country also but let them do first in the country itself. Now there are 6 or 7 tenderers. I do not know how many are there. But when the things come to me, one of my conditions will be the total transfer of technology. They will do the basic thing but the totality of engineering will be done here. They will have to fulfil certain conditions and all these

conditions they have to undertake. FPDIL, FEDO and everybody—all these three organizations have got capabilities and they will grow in a manner unprecedented and go round the world and do the job.

So far as the question regarding technology imports is concerned, that is going to be the supply of an engineering design packet for the primary reformer, secondary reformer, ammonia synthesis converter as per agreed time schedule. According to this arrangement, FPDIL has the option to use its own basic engineering... I am sorry this is about 600 tonne...

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Why not there be a division of labour between these three organizations?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: FEDO has expertise in some branches. We will use that. But FPDIL is really the main body. But FEDO has certain expertise in certain branches and we will strengthen them further. They will also help us. What I am saying is that what we are going to take from outside—that has also been imported by even China and USSR—the totality of technology for their ammonia and urea plants from the following international firms:

China	Ammonia	— from Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan. P. Kellog & Co. USA.
	Urea	— Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan. Stamicarbon, Holland. Montedison/Snam, Italy.
USSR	Ammonia	— from Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan. P. Kellog & Co., USA.
	Urea	— Toyo Engineering Corpn., Japan. Stamicarbon, Holland.
GDR	Ammonia	— Toyo Engineering Corpn., Japan—on a turnkey basis.
Italy	Ammonia	— Topsoc, Denmark.

My point is that we are going to do nothing more than absorb the developed technology through the instrument of FPDIL and I want to make an appeal to the engineers of FPDIL to get over the Sindri culture

and develop an industrial culture. That is a rural area. We are still having an agrarian culture and I appeal to my Bihar friends also to help us get over that culture and get into an industrial culture where our

engineers will be really able to contribute their best. Therefore, I need not say anything in so far as that is concerned.

Now, I would come to drugs. Many apprehensions have been expressed. Now my difficulty is that, on the one hand, there was a complaint that the multi-nationals are looting this country. There the Government is soft to multi-nationals. I do not know where it was found out that we are soft to the multi-nationals.

I shall give you two examples of our approach to multi-nationals. The multi-nationals made representations against price reductions. It was said that we have not made any price reduction; prices are going up. This is the only department where prices have been reduced; in fertilisers, prices have been reduced; in drugs, prices have been reduced; in pesticides, prices have been reduced in spite of the fact that the input cost has gone up. And we stand by it. We have reduced the prices of drugs. Even the terramycin capsule's price which was priced at Rs. 63/- for a carton of 25 strips each containing 4 capsules was revised to Rs. 51/-, that is, 19.02 per cent less than it was before; doxycycline capsule was priced at Rs. 10.17 per pack of 4 capsules, we revised to Rs. 8.06; vivocycline capsule was reduced from Rs. 4.94 to Rs. 4.03 per pack of 2 capsules; the price of genticyn injection which was priced at Rs. 21.30 per 1.5 mili-litre ampule was reduced to Rs. 7.70. What I have done is that the excise people are asked to see that those prices are printed before they go out of the medicine producing unit. We have got the letters from the Drugs Controller and from the people concerned that they have seen and checked and found out that these prices have been marked so that everybody knows what the costs are. There are a number of packages in which we have reduced the prices—it is a very large one; who

have been affected? Mostly the multi-nationals have been affected such as Pfizer, Roche, Burroughs Wellcome, Glaxo, Ciba, Fulford, Parke Davis, Geoffery Manners. These are the companies who have been affected by the reduction in prices. They made representations for the first time in the life, not a single representation was accepted. Every representation was rejected. They went to courts, in one case. The court had said something. We had to obey it. We have treated them like this. About licensing, there was a great deal of fear expressed here. Some persons were afraid that the new investment was not coming. When the Hathi Committee's recommendations were received, on the basis of that, Government—the Janata Government—gave its final view on the 29th of March, 1978. Fears were also expressed all over the country that doom is the order of the day. No doom has come. Everybody produced more than what he was producing and more licences had been asked and we have given the licences and Letters of Intents. In what manner? The total number of applications from the foreign companies was 29 which were with us as on 29th March, 1978. This was when the policy was announced. What did the multi-nationals do? They made 17 applications. Out of 17 applications, we gave Letters of Intent only for three because they are a high-technology area. And we are convinced that there was something which needed to be done. So far as applications received from the Indian Companies are concerned, 124 applications were received from the Indian Companies, thirtynine were pending as on 29th March, 1978; 85 more applications were made therefore, presently, we have applications pending with the Government which are only fifty. Seventyfour had been disposed of. Fiftyfour Letters of Intent licences have been given and 20 have been rejected because there was no scope or some other reason being there.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

17.24 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

So far as sales are concerned, whether it will be by the multi-nationals or by the Indian Companies, I do not want to go into that. I am only saying this that the new Drug Prices Control Order had come only after eight years. In 1970 the order was issued—an omnibus order was issued—leaving loopholes and leaving a chance to loot. In 1979 I have plugged the holes. My fault is that I have plugged the hole and if that is my fault, I plead guilty to the charge.

Now, Sir, I will say a few words about the new drug policy. The 1970 Drug Price Control Order in regard to the definition of formulation gave rise to certain legal problems which hon'ble Members know, for example, Protonex. Something became food today and medicine tomorrow. Now, we have plugged the loopholes and made such products subject to price Control provided they are made and sold as medicines. Similarly, in 1970 order prices of only about 100 bulk drugs were fixed by Government whereas we have now to fix the price of every bulk drug giving into price controlled formulation. Further, the importers of bulk drugs are obliged to see permission of the government for fixing the price. Earlier they could fix the price whereas they cannot do it now. Earlier all the three sectors—small scale sector, Indian sector and the foreign sector were looting the country. (Interruptions).

I want to tell very frankly that the drug producers and nobody else will be hurt. If there is any reason to believe that there is any possibility of being hurt we will certainly go into this. I requested Mr. Chavda three or four days ago to give me a note where he feels that the Drug Price Control Order will hit the nation or the small scale sector or any sector unreasonably. I will certainly go into this. Neither I nor my officers are infallible but we will not

leave any loopholes consciously. I will merely say that for Depson the medicine required for leprosy the price fixation was done on a mark up of 330 per cent. I have said it should be reduced to the mark up permitted under DPCO 1979. I have also said that you cannot have a margin of more than 40 to 50 per cent in respect of essential drugs. Then somebody charged me and Mr. Chavada speaking feelingly said about the availability of these drugs. He said that if it is not profitable then it will not be produced. It is true we have reduced the margin of 330 per cent in case of the drug required for a man suffering from leprosy. That was the rate during the previous Government. We have reduced it now. Is that our fault? If it is to be considered our fault, well, I feel guilty of the charge. But I am not going to change the Drug Price Control Order in any manner in which the poor and the sick will have to pay through their nose, I will try to make prices reasonable. Profit will be there. We will certainly see this. If under our basic policy postulate there has to be a net return of 'X' per cent, if it is not forthcoming, then, we will review the matter. But that will require in depth study.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I pointed out that the small scale sector gets less than 0.3 per cent whereas the multinational companies get 15 per cent post-tax and 45 per cent pre-tax rate of their turn-over. That is why I said that the small scale sector should be protected.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: They all combined together. When Mr. Chavda read the telegram it was not on behalf of the small scale people only. It was on behalf of the multinational organisation as well. I said, multi-nationals, Indian Companies, small-scale, all combined together to tell me this. But I am happy Mr. Chavda is with me in saying that multi-nationals need further looking into for reduction of prices. I am happy

he is making such a suggestion through oblique. I am willing to go into that also. We will continue to see how much we can make prices of medicines cheaper. A fear was expressed by hon. Members saying, how are you going to have this investment, you promise to make so much of bulk drug, you promised to make so much of formulations, from where are they going to come and so on and so forth. In that regard we are taking a number of steps. I can assure the House about this. It is true that the products of both bulk drugs and formulations are coming out primarily through the public sector and the Indian sector. When I am talking of the Indian sector, I will say this. Though legally any one having 40 per cent direct foreign equity is Indian sector, yet, it will be my endeavour to see that Indian sector means Indian sector. We will try to help the Indian sector rather than other sector.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about indirect equity?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My friend Mr. Chavda is raising the question of indirect equity. I will not hide it. The Industrial Policy Resolution of the Janata Government is to be seen in that context. I have raised the question with my colleague the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister—not the present Finance Minister but the outgoing Finance Minister during that time. I wrote to them letters saying about indirect equity. They said, technically, it is just not possible. Therefore, under FERA, only direct equity has to be taken and indirect equity shall not be taken. However I am still pursuing the matter. I don't know what will happen. But today the position under Industries Department is this that they are bound by this Industrial Policy Resolution which supersedes every other consideration in any Ministry and every Ministry. So, I cannot have my own law and my own sort of views, whatever they are.

So far as the Hathi Committee report is concerned, this has been implemented by the Government. In my department, so far as the implementation of the report is concerned, we have gone through the process. DPCO (Drug Price Control Order) is itself a part of that particular recommendation. But I will also tell you what we have done. The first thing is this. There are number of cases in which prices have been reduced in the year 1978. The total was 383. In the year 1979 in another 296 cases prices have been reduced. That means, in about 10,600 formulations and basic medicines which we have in this country, we have brought prices down in respect of 383 plus another 296. We have brought such prices down and they are medicines like Terramycin capsules, gentamicin injections, chlorostrap medicines etc, in which these multi-nationals are concerned. There are a number of things which involve many other Ministries. The Company Law Ministry goes into the question of the abolition of sole selling agents. This is one sector where sole selling agencies have been abolished. This will taken note of by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in price determination. We have also taken another step. We have set up the high-powered technology committee. They go into the profits of these multi-nationals. They will be submitting their report to us. After all it has been only one year after which I am coming before you.

With regard to the Hathi Committee Report and the new drug formulations, I am very happy to find that the other side is also talking about more vigorous implementation. From 1975 to 1977, this report gathered dust; I took it out from the shelf and this Government implemented that and we are continuously taking steps in that direction. I can say that the Hathi Committee recommendations, by and large, are in the process of implementation. The Industries Development and Regulations Act will have to be amended, the Drugs Act will

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

have to be amended; and I think, six or seven legislative steps will have to be taken by different Ministries before we can really implement every part of that recommendation.

So far as foreign equity is concerned, pure formulators have been ordered to go to 40 per cent and the Finance Ministry and the FERA section are going into this. We have sent them all the details and they are at it and I hope they will do it as quickly as the House expects them to do.

A point was raised about analgin. It was said that though indigenous capacity was available, we were yet importing one hundred tonnes of analgin. Analgin is produced by small scale sector people; IDPL also produces it. If I remember correctly, about ten small scale people produce analgin. IDPL reported that there would be shortage of analgin this year to the extent of about 135 tonnes. They took into account their production and the production in the small scale sector. We consulted the small scale producers; we sent our Project Adviser (Drug) to their units. He went to perhaps three or four units to find out what more they can do in this respect. Whatever analgin is produced by these small scale sector people, I assure them that we will take that. We have done this as a sort of safety valve, but I am giving an open offer to the indigenous producers; let the small scale sector people produce any amount, we will purchase that, IDPL will purchase that. But we do not want to take any risk.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the use of alcohol for meeting the shortage of petrol. A group has been constituted to study this matter. We want to really do something like this. We want to produce 100 per cent pure alcohol from sugarcane, so that these sugarcane growers are also

helped, they are already in difficulties. This group is an inter-ministerial group. They are working on the technology, methodology, how it should be done and all that. The alcohol for this purpose has to be with 100 per cent purity. All to be distilleries that produce alcohol is only with 98.05 per cent purity. We have to see as to within what time we can do it, whether the engine and other machinery require some modifications. We are trying to borrow the knowledge also. There is some knowledge already available in India. During World War II, the British Government had done some mixing of alcohol with petrol, but the distilleries then were producing 100 per cent pure alcohol, today no distillery in India does that. In fact, some distiller have come to us to find out whether they can do so. We are looking into this matter in consultation with DGTD, Home Ministry, Agriculture Ministry etc. and as soon as the matter is finalised, we shall take necessary steps in this regard. In sum, this is what we have tried to do in this Ministry arrears have been cleared. New horizons have opened, new finds of oil have been there; possibilities of building self-sufficiency in the field of technology--in the field oil, gas and drugs of are there. I have been told by some friends from Hyderabad that an organization is being transferred from Hyderabad. I am opposed to too much of centralization of anything. I will certainly look into that again.

I was asked whether more gas connections to the poorer people would be given. I think this House is privileged, in the sense that hon. Members of this House recommend things concerning only small men, and normally, I respect their recommendations, except when I find that the thing is not available right then. Then, I refer it to IOC. But I can say this, that to-day, more peons of the Government of India, more drivers of the Government of India, more clerks of the Government of India—I am

talking of the poor men in the city and the urban areas, only as an instance have got it than they have ever got it before. But I do not want to say that we can take it to every village.

There was a suggestion that if there is a town in which there are 100 people stealthily taking gas from a place which is 100 miles away, I should open a shop there. 100 gas connections will not make an economic activity for anybody. It has to be at least 2500, because investment is there on the storage capacity and delivery system.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: What about Hoshiarpur?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: About Hoshiarpur, I have already said that I am with Mr. Balbir Singh.

A question was asked: "What are we going to do with the gas?" Gas will be converted into petro-chemicals and fertilizers; gas will be converted into LPG; LPG will be distributed to the people. But the distribution will have to be equitable. It cannot be only in one area. I have been thinking whether rural areas can really be given, but the whole problem is one of communication, one of delivery and one of being able to do it. Right now, the company feels that it will not be possible; but so far as diesel is concerned, I am happy that the Punjab Government have taken upon themselves the task of opening petrol-diesel pumps in the rural areas. I make the same offer to every State Government. If we go, we go for economic size pumps. But if the State Governments want to do it inside their *mandis*, or inside the place where agriculturists come for all types of purposes in the block headquarters, and if the State Governments want to run it through their organizations or through some cooperatives, they can do it, if they give me the backing in respect of loss or profit, because I cannot take that responsibility; and the Government

of India will be linked to it. So far as prices are concerned, I am scheduled to meet the hon. Finance Minister; and the good news will come to the House about petroleum and petroleum product prices. But I can assure you that they are not going to remain the same. They cannot remain the same, when the prices of crude have gone up 100 per cent or 50 per cent. Product prices have gone up 100 per cent.

Somebody asked me a question about some countries. I will not discuss about what X, Y or Z has done. I will again say only one thing, viz. that we expect every country to keep its promise. We expect people to honour their contracts with us, and I do hope that they will be honoured.

So far as the future is concerned, our search for oil will continue till we become self-sufficient. And with these words, I seek the cooperation of this hon. House; and I once again thank all the employees and all the workers serving in different organisations connected with this Ministry—scientists and technocrats—who have made this Ministry's work what it is to-day.

With these words, I commend the acceptance of these Demands to the House.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I made a specific suggestion; and the Minister was kind enough to agree that the FACT at Alwaye right now is not viable. And naturally, the diversification of its products will have to take place. I requested him that the pending proposals regarding Caprolactum and Methanol may be considered. He has not given an answer. Otherwise, that unit will not survive.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not possible to name all the things, what will be done. I said that diversification of FACT was on hand and we shall see that the organisation does not die out.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): You are importing resin

[SHRI K. T. Kosalpam]

from outside the country but at the same time for the past two years one unit, PRC Arumuganeri has been completely closed. What are you going to do with that? Are you going to introduce rationing for diesel and Kerosene? Diesel scarcity is so much.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I will talk about Tamilnadu. When I was talking about kerosene he was not here, when I started my speech. Tamilnadu cannot expect me to give them more than what we really can give, what we have in the national kitty, what has been the share of Tamilnadu. We gave them in 1977-78, high-speed diesel oil, 5,88,047 tonnes. For 1978-79 we gave them 6,43,632 tonnes; that is more than what we gave them in 1977-78.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Then how this scarcity comes?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not my business; I have already said about this; on kerosene oil and diesel I have written to every Chief Minister. Distribution is the total business of the state governments; I cannot run the state governments.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to the esteemed Minister for correcting my mistakes; I stand corrected. About cooking gas I requested him to find out why in a place like Baroda where gas is available, simply because of problems of transportation, due cost not being given to the trucks to transport it from Baroda to Ahmedabad and other places, why it has not been done?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Baroda has two systems, LPG and gas supplied by the pipeline. LPG must be causing concern in Ahmedabad. So far as LPG for Ahmedabad is concerned, if I am correct, it is true the transporters have been causing problems. They first tendered for a rate and then they start pressurising IOC. If I were to succumb to their pressure every time, it would be difficult.

They make a tender; it is a contractual agreement between them and the IOC. What did the Maharashtra Government do? When they threatened, in a similar type of situation, the Maharashtra government said; we will issue an ordinance and take over your transport system. The state government in such cases should come to our rescue. Having agreed to transport at a particular rate, on a particular date, they cannot ask me to revise it every three months. Whenever it comes we certainly try to see that the reasonable thing is done. I made a declaration: I said, will revise your rates with effect from a date, previous date, but do not go on strike. A number of them went on strike. Kerala handled it efficiently; Maharashtra handled it efficiently. I hope Gujarat also handled that situation well.

SHRI A. K. ROY: With regard to FPDIL I have two questions: one, the absence of the managing director to give leadership, and the second: reduce the capacity of the super fertiliser plant from 1350 to 900 and give at least some of it to Indian engineers.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am obliged to the hon. Member for his two questions; when he stood up I thought he would put many more questions. He is quite right when he says that I had not answered the question about the managing director. I do not want to complain but the system really needs some change. We select our things through the Public Services Enterprise Board; that goes to the ministry, the ministry processes it and it goes to the appointments committee of the Cabinet; all that is taking time; I am ashamed of the delay, in that particular thing and do accept failure on that; I will not try to hide this, if we have not been able to do it for many reasons.

So far as reducing the size is concerned, Namrup is a challenge to

FPDIL 600 tonnes. I assure you even in 1350 FPDIL will have a lion's share and total transfer of technology to them. Let them rush up 900 to 1350, put through the game Commission but their main trial is at Namrup III, 600 tonne plant.

श्री चम्पन सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे डीजल का दाम 1.40 रुपये कर देंगे? अगर वह यह कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से भी हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप भी उन्हें इस का दाम 1 रुपये 40 पैसे करने को कहें।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : मैं माननीय सदस्य की सिफारिश प्रधान मंत्री जी और उप प्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुँचा दूँगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं रसायन मंत्री जी की तर्क क्षमता का बहुत कायल हूँ। लेकिन एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि सोडा एश क सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय का जो दखल होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। मैंने पांच महीने पहले सोडा एश क सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न उठाया था लेकिन जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया, उसी प्रकार सोडा एश की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सोडा एश की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी को देखते हुए क्या वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि सोडा एश चार बड़े घराने ही पैदा करते हैं। मैंने पहले भी प्रूफ के साथ आपको दिया था लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। मैं इतना ही इस के सम्बन्ध में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी इस के सम्बन्ध में कड़ी कार्यवाही करेंगे ताकि उसकी कीमतें कम हो सकें?

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : कीमतें कम हुई हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि जितनी कम होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी कम नहीं हुई हैं। हम न कीमतें सस्ती की हैं। इसे हमने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में डाला है, कुछ कोऑपरेटिव में डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। चार घराने अगर इस को नहीं करते हैं तो हम भी कर रहे हैं। हम ने दक्षिण में एक सोडा एश कारखाने का लायसेंस दे रखा है और हल्दिया में लगा रहे हैं। अगर इस से भी कुछ नहीं हुआ तो और उपाय सोचेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I thank the Minister for taking over Bengal Chemicals and Bengal Immunity. I want to know whether he has any proposal for nationalising them.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: They will be nationalised.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : बरोनी में लगातार गड़बड़ी की वजह से हमारी प्रोडक्शन में कमी आ जाती है। क्या आप वहाँ पर कोई मुस्तकिल ऐसा

अर्रेजमेंट करेंगे जिससे कि वहाँ कोई गड़बड़ न हो और प्रोडक्शन में कमी न आये? हमारी प्रोडक्शन में कमी का मेजर शेर बरोनी का है। अगर वह गड़बड़ की वजह बन गयी है तो उसे किसी और जगह से जा कर कोई मुस्तकिल अर्रेजमेंट करें जिससे कि प्रोडक्शन में कमी न हो।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : 1 दिसम्बर, 1978 से अब तक बरोनी का कारखाना बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है, सी पीसदी अच्छा चल रहा है। मैं वहाँ के मजदूरों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारी बात समझ कर मामले को हर हल कर लिया है।

श्री मदन तिवारी (राजनन्दगांव) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कोरबा रसायनिक बांध के कारखाने के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था। वहाँ काफी खर्चा करके भी वह चालू नहीं है।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोरबा का हमारे दिल पर बोझ है। हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी कि वह बोझ हमारे दिल पर से उतर सके।

श्री बीठालाल पटेल (सवाई माधोपुर) : राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की और वहाँ की पब्लिक की भी यह मांग रही है कि वहाँ पर प्राकृतिक गैस के आधार पर फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना स्थापित हो। यह मांग वहाँ से सदा से आती रही है।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : उस के बोल दिया है।

श्री बीठालाल पटेल : इस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

Shri Kosalram—cut motions Nos. 1 to 4, 8 and 9. Are you withdrawing?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking you whether you are withdrawing your cut motions.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I am withdrawing them.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 4, 8 and 9 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. K. Roy—cut motions Nos. 16 to 21, 68 to 71 and 73 to 80. Are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 16 to 21, 68 to 71 and 73 to 80 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now take up Cut Motion Nos. 22 to 49 and 62 to 67 by Shri R. P. Das. Since he is not present, I will put them to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 22 to 49 and 62 to 67 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now take up Cut motion Nos. 50 to 61 by Shri Mukunda Mandal. Since he is not present, I will put them to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 50 to 61 were put and negatived. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the Demands for Grants 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, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS					
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	18,89,000	..	94,42,000	..
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	23,61,54,000	16,68,56,000	118,07,67,000	83,42,81,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	43,82,32,000	56,38,60,000	244,11,59,000	281,92,99,000

17.56 hrs.

****DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1979-80—Contd.**

MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS,
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, FI-
NANCE ETC. ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a slight problem. The guillotine can be only at 6 p.m. unless the House permits it earlier.

SHRI B. SHANKAR ANAND (Chik-
kodi): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow the point of order upto 6 p.m.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My point of order is not about your guillotining the Demands. My point of order is under Chapter XIX, rules 206 and 208, dealing with the Demands for Grants of each Ministry. Today you are going to guillotine the Demands relating to the Ministries of Communications, Education and Social Welfare, Finance, Health and Family Welfare, Information and Broadcasting, Labour, Law, Justice and Company Affairs, . . .

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is not the first time it is happening.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let him hear me fully before he makes any comments. There are the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Steel and Mines, Supply and Rehabilitation and so many others. But out of these Ministries I do not find many of the Ministers present. They should remain present in the House, I do not know whether this is the respect they are showing to the House. If the Ministers think that they can take this House for granted and even in their absence we will grant their demands, I think this is unfair. I find today that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare is not present here; so also the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Minister of Shipping and Transport.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right; they should have been present. But it is not a point of order. I cannot allow it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please listen to me. I will take only a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. It is a point of courtesy; nothing else.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Even though those Demands are not taken up, they are required to be present here during the debate; especially when the Demands are guillotined today, they should remain present here. They cannot take it for granted

18.00 hrs.

that their Demands will be passed. We have to set up standards.

MR. SPEAKER: 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, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

(1) Demands Nos. 14 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Communications;

(2) Demands Nos. 25 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare;

(3) Demands Nos. 32 to 43 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

(4) Demands Nos. 44 to 46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(5) Demands Nos. 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

****Moved with the recommendation of the President,**

[Mr. Speaker]

(6) Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour;

(7) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

(8) Demands Nos. 75 to 78 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(9) Demands Nos. 79 to 81 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines;

(10) Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;

(11) Demands Nos. 85 to 88 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;

(12) Demands Nos. 89 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(13) Demands Nos. 94 to 96 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;

(14) Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Culture;

(15) Demand No. 99 relating to the Department of Electronics;

(16) Demands Nos. 100 to 102 relating to the Department of Science and Technology;

(17) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Space;

(18) Demand No. 104 relating to Lok Sabha;

(19) Demand No. 105 relating to Rajya Sabha;

(20) Demand No. 106 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(21) Demand No. 107 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80, in respect of the Ministries of Communications, Education and Social Welfare, Finance etc., etc., voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
14.	Ministry of Communications	41,28,000	2,19,67,000	2,06,42,000	10,98,33,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	2,23,43,000	1,67,80,000	11,17,19,000	8,39,02,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	116,83,28,000	..	584,16,42,000	..
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	43,09,63,000	..	215,48,15,000	..

1	2	3	4
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18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	67,31,03,000	..	336,55,13,000
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**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

25. Department of Education	₹31,82,000	..	1,59,07,000	..
26. Education	36,03,26,000	14,86,000	184,66,27,000	74,20,000
27. Department of Social Welfare	10,16,03,000	..	43,75,12,000	..

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

32. Ministry of Finance	5,84,05,000	22,50,000	29,20,24,000	1,12,50,000
33. Customs	6,44,70,000	85,00,000	32,23,54,000	4,25,00,000
34. Union Excise Duties	8,19,90,000	..	40,99,47,000	..
35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	8,49,20,000	..	42,46,02,000	..
36. Stamps	3,10,39,000	18,67,000	15,51,94,000	93,38,000
37. Audit	10,86,67,000	..	54,33,33,000	..
38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	6,79,12,000	3,88,71,000	33,95,61,000	10,43,57,000
39. Pensions	6,91,67,000	..	34,58,33,000	..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	32,64,46,000	16,57,000	9,42,99,000	₹82,18,000
41. Transfers to State Govern- ments,	176,31,53,000	..	536,92,27,000	..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	28,34,94,000	59,39,53,000	141,74,67,000	296,97,61,000
43. Loans to Government Ser- vants, etc. . . . .	..	14,59,67,000	..	60,98,33,000

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

44. Ministry of Health and Fa- mily Welfare	16,76,000	..	83,77,000	..
45. Medical and Public Health	35,09,05,000	11,88,17,000	175,45,28,000	59,40,86,000
46. Family Welfare	21,25,55,000	17,000	106,27,77,000	83,000

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING**

62. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	14,32,000	..	71,59,000	..
63. Information and Publicity	3,43,96,000	32,94,000	17,19,77,000	1,64,72,000
64. Broadcasting	11,53,14,000	3,49,25,000	57,65,69,000	17,46,26,000

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
65. Ministry of Labour	14,17,000	..	70,83,000 ..
66. Labour and Employment	13,99,26,000	6,13,000	69,96,32,000 30,62,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	2,13,02,000	17,000	10,65,10,000 83,000
63. Administration of Justice	6,55,000	..	32,72,000 ..
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	52,22,000	..	2,61,10,000 ..
76. Roads	19,77,32,000	18,55,94,000	98,86,59,000 52,79,70,000
77. Ports, Lighthouses and Ship- ping	10,92,57,000	38,19,78,000	54,62,82,000 190,68,62,000
78. Road and Inland Water Transport	23,33,000	2,73,13,000	1,16,67,000 13,65,62,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
79. Department of Steel	2,49,59,000	58,06,82,000	12,47,93,000 25,03,47,000
80. Department of Mines	6,50,000	..	32,50,000 ..
81. Mines and Minerals	8,62,01,000	11,29,49,000	43,10,05,000 56,47,44,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
82. Department of Supply	3,80,000	..	18,98,000 ..
83. Supplies and Disposals	1,24,78,000	..	6,23,92,000 ..
84. Department of Rehabilitation	4,13,33,000	2,12,32,000	20,66,67,000 10,61,58,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	9,12,000	..	45,59,000 ..
86. Meteorology	3,35,11,000	49,41,000	16,75,57,000 2,47,07,000
87. Aviation	4,58,13,000	6,87,61,000	22,90,62,000 34,38,02,000
88. Tourism	84,19,000	1,74,35,000	4,20,93,000 8,71,76,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
89. Ministry of Works and Hous- ing	21,10,000	..	1,05,49,000 ..
90. Public Works	15,73,18,000	4,83,82,000	78,65,91,000 24,19,07,000
91. Water Supply and Sewerage	13,69,50,000	..	68,47,50,000 ..

1	2	3	4	5
92. Housing and Urban Development	6,29,32,000	9,15,92,000	13,46,58,000	45,79,59,000
93. Stationery and Printing	6,86,08,000	..	34,30,37,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
94. Department of Atomic Energy	9,01,000	..	45,04,000	..
95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	15,46,82,000	12,60,76,000	77,34,09,000	63,03,79,000
96. Nuclear Power Schemes	19,12,54,000	9,41,23,000	44,92,67,000	47,06,13,000
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
98. Department of Culture	1,98,54,000	..	9,92,67,000	..
98. Archaeology	1,16,08,000	..	5,80,40,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
99. Department of Electronics	2,00,48,000	1,10,68,000	10,02,42,000	5,53,42,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
100. Department of Science and Technology	5,45,29,000	18,33,000	27,26,43,000	91,67,000
101. Survey of India	3,67,50,000	..	18,37,50,000	..
102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	8,52,68,000	..	42,63,39,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
103. Department of Space	6,90,95,000	5,44,04,000	34,54,72,000	27,20,20,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.				
104. Lok Sabha	94,60,000	..	4,52,62,000	..
105. Rajya Sabha	35,23,000	..	1,76,14,000	..
106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	4,19,000	..	20,92,000	..
107. Secretariat of the Vice-President	93,000	..	4,65,000	..

18.02 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL,*
1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill to autho-
rise payment and appropriation of
certain sums from and out of the Con-
solidated Fund of India for the ser-
vices of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to authorise payment

and appropriation of certain sums
from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of India for the services of
the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I intro-
duce** the Bill.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the
April 24, 1979/Vaisakha 4, 1901
(Saka).*

*Published in Gazette of India Ex-traordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated
23-4-79.

**Introduced with the recommenda-tion of the President.