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Phalgun 27, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 17, 1980/Phalgun 27,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Let me wish you a Happy New Year, Sir, This is a Happy New Year for the South.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Question please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We reminded him that this is a New Year.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it? Let me thank you also. Q. No. 82. Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.

Target for Food Production

*82. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the food production has been fixed at 135 million tonnes for the current year; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to attain this target?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir for 1980-81.

(b) In order to attain the targetted production of 135 million tonnes dur-

ing 1980-81, the important measures envisaged include: expansion of area under high yielding varieties, provision of additional irrigation facilities, intensification of soil conservation measures on agricultural land, greater and efficient use of chemical fertilisers and increased use of pesticides to control plant pests and diseases. Besides, strengthening of extension effort and provision of larger quantum of institutional credit are also envisaged to support the production efforts of the farmers.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्पादन के निर्धारित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए कई कदम उठाने की बात कही है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि हाई पीलिंग वैरायटीज के क्षेत्र के विस्तार के अन्तर्गत कितने क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया गया है, कौन सी अंतरिक्त सिचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है, पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल खाद और कीटनाशक दवाओं का क्वान्टम क्या होगा, और जहा तक किसानों को कर्ज देने का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले साल और इस साल की नतुलात्मक धनराशि कितनी है और इस सिलमिले में बिहार का क्वोटा क्या होगा।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जहा तक कैमिकल फॉटिलाइजर्ज की बढ़ोत्तरी करने का सवाल है, अगले साल हमको कितनी जूरर पड़ेगी, अभी उसका पूरा अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगाया गया है। इस बारे में स्टेट्स से बातचीत की जा रही है। जहा तक हाई पीलिंग वैरायटीज का सवाल है, 1979-80 में पैडी 13.6 मिलियन हैक्टेयर थी, जबकि अगले साल 20 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में पैडी पैदा करने का टारगेट है। अगले साल क्षीट को 17.8 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में काश्त करने का हमारा टारगेट है। अगर आनेवेल में घर चाहें, तो मैं मेज, जबार और बाजरे के बारे में भी बता दूँगा, लेकिन मैं आपस के बारे में मैं ने बता दिया है। उन्होंने बिहार के बारे में पूछा है। इस बारे मेरे पास स्टेट्वाइज फिर्ज नहीं है। अगर वह अलग सवाल पूछेंगे, तो मैं बता दूँगा।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने वह नहीं बताया है कि अंतरिक्त सिचाई सुविधाओं क्या होंगी और किसानों को इस साल किसी ज्यादा कर्ज दिया जायेगा।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : हमारे देश में इरिगेशन करीब दाई परसेंट हर साल बढ़ाते की योजना है, जो दुनिया भर के देशों में करीब करीब सब से ज्यादा है। मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन इस साल 22.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर पर है, अगले साल इसकी 24 मिलियन हेक्टेयर करने का इरादा है। माझनर इरिगेशन का टारगेट इस साल के लिए 30 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था। अगले साल हम इस को बढ़ा कर 31.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर करना चाहते हैं। माझनर इरिगेशन में भी 30 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का इस साल के लिए टारगेट था, वह हम अगले साल बढ़ा कर 31.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर करना चाहते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डामा : अभी कृषि मंत्री जी ने यह जबाब दिया है कि हमने यह टार्गेट फिक्स किया है। जब तक आप ने स्टेट्स की सरकारों से जाँच नहीं की कि वह कितना उत्पादन कर सकते तब तक यह टार्गेट आपने जो बनाया क्या उसमें आप ने इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज 24 करोड़ लोग अकाल से प्रभावित हैं और स्कैमिटी कोडीमंस हैं, न डीजल का और न एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का इंतजाम है, उस हालत में क्या आप अपना टार्गेट अचीव कर सकते या नहीं?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : यह टार्गेट प्लानिंग कमीशन ने मुकर्रर किए हैं और स्टेट्स के साथ बांचीन करके मुकर्रर किए हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डामा : तो राजस्थान में कितना प्लानिंग कमीशन ने मुकर्रर किया है?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्टेट्स की फिगर्म इस समय में नहीं दे सकता।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether Government is contemplating to reduce the prices of fertilizers?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is already subsidy paid on Fertilizers under certain schemes. That is already being done. It is already there. There is no new scheme which we are considering at the moment.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The Minister had explained the various measures proposed to be taken in order to achieve the target of 135 million tonnes.

May I know from the Minister as to how much loan is being offered to all the States in respect of fertilizers, pesticides and other things?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I don't have the figures of loans for

various items and various States. But I can give you the total figure with regard to the various loans that we are making available for increasing food production.

The target of short-term cooperative credit for 1980-81 is Rs. 1846 crores, as compared to the figure of Rs. 1730 crores during the current year.

Similarly, the medium-term cooperative credit is being raised from Rs. 138 crores to Rs. 213 crores during the next year.

Sir, the long-term cooperative credit is also being raised from the figure of Rs. 436 crores in the current year to Rs. 447 crores.

PROF. P. J. KURLEN: The increased production of foodgrains depends upon the increased use of fertilizers. Therefore the hon. Minister has announced that he is considering the reduction in prices. Can you say what is the quantum of reduction you propose to make in regard to fertilizers mainly used in agriculture?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is no dispute at all about his opinion that production of crops increases with increased use of fertilizers. But, the price reduction is a different matter altogether. And a decision can only be taken in consultation with the various other Ministries and the Finance Department.

MR. SPEAKER: Last question, Prof. Dandavate.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, since the Minister has already fixed 135 million tonnes as the target for the current year, taking into account the figure of 1977-78 and 1978-79 of 125 million tonnes and 135 million tonnes a year, can the Minister give an assurance to this House that, taking the past experience into account regarding incentive for the use of fertilizers, greater network of percolation tanks, small irrigation schemes, and greater network of tubewells, whether he will undertake stepping up the programmes somewhat is that he will be able to complete the target of 135 million tonnes?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, I can give an assurance that these programmes will be implemented seriously, conscientiously and efficiently. But achievement of target does not depend upon human beings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what does he mean by saying "does not depend upon human beings" alone.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, God has greater part to play in agriculture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Then you hand over the Government to God.

समस्यामूलक गांवों का हल

*83. श्री विरद्धी चन्द जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में, जिसमें देश के मरुस्थल का 40 प्रतिशत भाग है और जिसके सामने पेयजल की गम्भीर समस्या है, गांवों को समस्यामूल के रूप में निर्धारित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई कसोटी को न माने जाने के कारण बहुत कम गांवों को समस्यामूलक गाव घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने अनेक बार यह बात सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के ध्यान में नाई है परन्तु वह इसे मानने को तैयार नहीं है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में तत्काल कार्यवाही करने और राज्य सरकार एवं जनता की न्यायोचित माग को स्वीकार करने तथा पेयजल की उनकी गम्भीर समस्या को हल करने में सहायता करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० स० सेठी) :
(क) तथा (ख) 1972 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार राजस्थान में 4277 गांवों को "समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम" पाया गया था। तत्पश्चात् राजस्थान सरकार ने यह अध्यावेदन किया कि समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या 4277 से अधिक है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवतित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य 1972 में पाये गए केवल समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को ही शोधातिशीघ्र इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाना है। तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा बाद में बताई गई अधिक संख्या विवादप्रस्त है। राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध

पर राजस्थान सरकार के परामर्श से सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा जो अधिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकार, यदि आते हों तो वह स्वयं राज्य की संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की सहायता से ऐसे ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति योजनाओं का काम अपने हाथ में ले सकती है जो 1972 की सूची में नहीं है लेकिन समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम की कसोटी पर खरे उत्तरते हैं और इस प्रकार इन ग्रामों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सकती है।

श्री विरद्धी चन्द जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रली सांन्सर्ड प्रोग्राम आप एक्सीलरेटेड हरल बाटर सप्लाई के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सन् 1972 में समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए कौन से आधार या काइटीरिया तथा किया और उसके लिए कितनी राशि 1979-80 में निर्धारित की है तथा राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी राशि उपलब्ध हुई है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि रिवाइज्ड मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कितने फन्ड्स किन किन ग्रामों को प्राप्त किए हैं और विशेष तौर से राजस्थान के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं साथ ही राजस्थान सरकार ने अध्यावेदन के द्वारा कितने ग्राम समस्यामूलक बताए हैं ?

मेरा एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार के बताए हुए काइटीरिया के आधार पर गांवों की सूची भेजी है लेकिन आपके विभाग के अधिकारी सही स्थिति को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है अतः क्या आप केन्द्र एवं राज्य के अधिकारियों की बैठक बुलाकर सही ग्राम सूची तैयार बनाने में सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I have committed a mistake of not noting down the number of questions he has put. But I will try to answer them. Sir, the allocation under the A.R.P. in 1977-78 was Rs. 40 crores out of which Rajasthan got Rs. 252.32 lakhs. Under Minimum Needs Programme, it was Rs. 78.0 lakhs out of which Rajasthan got Rs. 70.30 lakhs. For 1978-79, it was Rs. 60.0 crores, out of which Rajasthan got Rs. 352.27 lakhs and under Minimum Needs Programmes the allocation was Rs. 114.0 crores out of which Rajasthan got Rs. 9.2 crores. For 1979-80, Rs. 60.0 crores is the total allocation which is being finalised and the allocation under Minimum Needs Programme is round about Rs. 150.0

crores out of which Rajasthan is likely to get about Rs. 10.0 crores.

एक प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा कि राजस्थान सरकार ने कितने समस्यामूलक गांवों की सूची भेजी थी 1972 में जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ था उसके भूतांक 4277 समस्यामूलक गांव थे, वही स्वीकार किए गए और उसी के अनुसार इस निर्धारित थे। लेकिन बाद में राजस्थान सरकार ने दो सूचियां भेजी—एक में सचिव ने 1978 में लिखा कि लगभग बीस हजार गांव समस्यामूलक हैं और फिर कुछ दिन बाद दूसरा पत्र भाया जिसमें लिखा कि बीस हजार नहीं, 24 हजार हैं। इसलिए मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि विवादग्रस्त मसला है। यह बात नहीं है कि आपकी सूची स्वीकार करने का प्रश्न है या नहीं। इसमें कोई शब्द नहीं है कि जितने भी समस्यामूलक गांव हैं, वे निपटाने हैं। तो ऐसा समझने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि अफसर आपकी बात को मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे आज नहीं मानेंगे तो कल मानेंगे। सबाल यह कि वास्तव म जो संलग्न आपने भेजी है वह सही है या नहीं है, उसका निर्धारण करना है। कभी कभी जब सकेयरस्टी होती है, तो डिमाण्ड इन्स्प्लेटेड भी हो जाती है।

श्री विरथी चन्द जैन : इसलिए मैंने मुझाव दिया है कि आप आपने अधिकारियों और राजस्थान के अधिकारियों की बैठक बुलाकर इस मसले को जल्दी से जल्दी करा दीजिए और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कब तक इन समस्यामूलक गांवों को समस्याएं हल कर सकेंगे ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी : मुझे मीटिंग बुलाने में कोई एतराज नहीं है, आप कहें तो मीटिंग परसों बुलाई जा सकती है। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि मीटिंग बुलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसमें सैसस करने की आवश्यकता है। दुर्भायी से हमारे पास ऐसी कोई भौतिकी नहीं है जो समस्यामूलक गांवों का सैसस कर सके, वह तो राजस्थान सरकार ही करेगी और अल्टीमेटली जो वे कहेंगे, वही निश्चय होगा, इसलिए मीटिंग बुलाने से कोई कायदा नहीं है। हम 4277 कहे गए और आप 20 हजार या 24 हजार कहेंगे, 28 हजार भी आप कह सकते हैं। हमें समस्यामूलक गांवों को पानी देना है।

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Central Government in cooperation with the State Government of Rajasthan undertake a phased time-bound programme to provide drinking water to all the villages in Rajasthan and whether such a phased time-bound programme

will be undertaken in respect of all the villages in other States?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question is that we make an overall allocation not only to Rajasthan but to other States also. This Government wants the drinking water problem to be solved in the next five years for the whole country. We may do it under A.R.P. or minimum needs programmes, we are also getting World Bank assistance, which is known as International Development Assistance for this purpose also. For example, for Jaipur, we are trying to get five crores as bilateral assistance from Netherlands. So, all possible resources, national and internal are being tried.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: It should be time bound.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is going to be time-bound. Even your and my life are also time-bound.

(Interruptions)

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेहडी : अद्यता जो, यह विवादास्पद है, आप 20 हजार और 24 हजार की बात छोड़ दीजिए। असल में सबाल यह है कि कितने गांवों को पानी मिला है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी : यह तो कुछ ऐसी बात हो गई, जैसे 30 साल में हमने कुछ काम किया ही नहीं है। यह तो आप स्वयं ही समझ सकते हैं कि हमने कितना काम किया है। इसकी डिटेल तो मेरे पास नहीं है, यदि आप चाहते हैं तो मैं हर प्रांत की डिटेल दे सकता हूँ कि कितना काम हुआ है।

AN HON. MEMBER: Please do that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a too far-fetched request;

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : हमारे गांवों में पानी की समस्या बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं गोवा की यूनियन टेरिटरी से आती हूँ वहां भी यह समस्या.....

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to Rajasthan only.

Incentive for Sugarcane Cultivation

*84. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide incentives for increasing the cultivation of sugarcane in the light of shortage of production of sugar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) & (b). Assured price of any crop is the best incentive to the producers. Accordingly, the Government of India had fixed the minimum statutory price of sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 12.50 per quintal linked to a sugar recovery of 85 per cent during 1979-80. This was Rs. 2.50 per quintal higher than the price fixed in the year 1978-79. The minimum statutory sugarcane price for 1980-81 is still under consideration of the Government.

The Governments of Haryana and Punjab have constituted State Sugarcane Boards, Chaired by respective State Agricultural Ministers. These boards recommend the prices payable by sugar factories over and above the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government of India. The Government of Maharashtra have also constituted a ministerial level committee under the Chairmanship of the State Chief Minister to determine the final prices of sugarcane payable by cooperative sugar factories in the State. The Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh provided subsidy during 1978-79 to enable the sugar factories to give higher price to the growers. The Government of Haryana has continued the scheme during 1979-80 as well.

Besides this, some of the State Governments are providing incentives in the form of subsidy on (i) cost of pesticides, seed and aerial spraying operations (ii) provision of interest free loans to the growers and (iii) organising demonstrations on the growers' fields.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The hon. Minister said in his reply that the assured price of any crop is the best incentive to the producers. But in the case of sugarcane, it is not only the assured price which will be the best incentive to the producers, but the question is whether the factories will take the sugarcane produce by the cultivators. That is also important. Here, the farmer is helpless, he cannot sell his produce in the open market and if the produce stands in the field for a longer period of time, the cost of cultivation also goes up.

He has further said that the minimum statutory sugarcane price for 1980-81 is still under consideration of the Government. As we see from the figures of 1979-80, the minimum statutory price for 1979-80 was Rs. 12.50 per quintal, while it was double in the open market because of much less cultivation of sugar. Will the Government now consider the actual cost of cultivation for fixing the statutory minimum price for the next year? It is because every year the cost of inputs goes on increasing and the cost of cultivation also increases by 10 to 30 per cent, but the minimum price is fixed on the basis of figures for last year. I want to know the basis for fixation of the price and what about the average yield of sugarcane? This is because the figures taken for calculating the price are.....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? No speech please.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: What is going to be the basis for fixation of price of sugarcane for next year?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: All the factors mentioned by the hon. Members are taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission, while recommending the minimum support prices for sugarcane, as well as other foodgrains.

The hon. Member has asked as to what is the average yield of sugarcane per hectare. During 1978-79, it was

50.16 metric tonnes per hectare, and in the year previous to that, it was 56.16 metric tonnes per hectare.

As regard the fixation of price, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission have come to the Government. They are under consideration, and a decision will be taken by the Cabinet some time.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Regarding incentives, there are often two categories. One is the sugar cane cultivator in the area of operation of the factories; and the other is the sugar-cane cultivator outside such area. The factories invariably give some incentive, i.e. it is Rs. 500 per acre in Maharashtra. If a sugar cane cultivator is outside the area of operation of the factory, he is not given the incentive. Most of the fluctuation is about the sugar-cane cultivated outside the area of the factory. I want to know whether Government will consider giving incentives to the cultivators who fall outside the area of sugar factories and who are not given any incentive by the factories—just as they are given Rs. 500 per acre in sugar factories' area.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have a programme of encouraging the production of sugar cane during next year. We are organizing demonstrations for the farmers, and thinking of various other ways and means of teaching the farmer how to increase the yield, because the yield per acre in India is very low, compared to other countries. Even in areas outside the sugar factory areas, we shall give all possible encouragement to farmers to increase their yield and to cultivate sugar cane in larger areas.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मिलों ने पिछली बार जो सपर्ट प्राइस की थी, उन्हीं कीमत किसानों को नहीं दी है, उनके खिलाफ प्रशासन क्या कदम उठाने जा रहा है?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Government has powers, under the

Taking Over the Management of Sugar Factories Act, to take over and run such mills which fail to pay dues to the sugar-cane producers or do not run the factories in time or close the factories before time. If any specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, we will see that the dues are paid to the farmers.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में जावरा शूगर फैक्टरी पर किसानों का 32 लाख रुपया बकाया है। तीन साल से उस ने पैमेन्ट नहीं की है।

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the Minister.

श्री मसिक एम॰ एम॰ ए॰ खा : मंत्री मंत्री जी ने फरमाया कि एस्पोडे प्राइस शूगरकेन है वह बेस्ट इन्सेटिव है और इसरे यह फरमाया कि जहाँ पर ड्यूज बाकी है अगर उनको गवर्नमेंट शाफ इन्डिया के नोटिस में लाया जाएगा, तो एक्शन लिया जाएगा। मैं नियोली शूगर फैक्टरी, जो एटा जिले में है, उसके बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके लिए लिख कर आप भेज दीजिए।

श्री मसिक एम॰ एम॰ ए॰ खा : यह रिकार्ड पर आ जाए, इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि जो नियोली शूगर फैक्टर एटा की है...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question, but a statement of fact.

श्री मसिक एम॰ एम॰ ए॰ खा : मैं बात ही पूछूँगा। पिछले क्रिशग सीजन का इस फैक्टरी से 80 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का पैमेन्ट किसानों का बाकी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके यह बताएं कि वे इस फैक्टरी के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लेंगे?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया तो है कि अगर कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट आएगी तो एक्शन लेंगे।

श्री मसिक एम॰ एम॰ ए॰ खा : उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लेंगे और पैसा दिलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जितनी शिकायतें हमारे पास ऐसी फैक्टरियों के खिलाफ आएंगी, उनके लिए जरूर एक्शन लेंगे और पैसा दिलवाने की ही कोशिश नहीं करेंगे बल्कि पैसा दिलवाया जाएगा।

श्री रामकृष्णना निष्ठा: मैं यह कहता चाहूंगा कि गशा तथा चीनी का मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की तिफारियों पर निर्भारित किये जाते हैं और उसके अनुसार चीनी तथा गशा का बाय रेट होगा, वह निश्चित करते हैं। इस तरह से उस के अनुसार दाम चीनी गशी के निश्चित हो जाते हैं परन्तु बाद में चीनी के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब गशी के दाम बही रहते हैं, और मालिकों को ज्यादा पैसा चीनी के दाम बढ़ने से मिलता है, तो यह जो अन्तर होता है, उस में से किसानों को मुनाफे के रूप में या बोनस के रूप में कृच्छ्र देन का प्रबन्ध करेंगे।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: एश्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिंज कमीशन सिर्फ शुगर केन का भाव रिकमड करता है, चीनी का भाव मुकर्रर करने से उसका ताल्लुक नहीं है।

Sale of Kerosene at Higher Prices

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*85. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that kerosene is sold at much higher prices in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to enable every citizen, rural or urban, to get the kerosene at the prescribed rate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government is aware of reports of kerosene oil being sold in some areas at prices higher than the controlled prices.

(b) The problems of black-marketing and other mal-practices arise when supplies of the product fall short of the demand. The present critical situation regarding the availability of petroleum products has been reviewed recently and we are making efforts to supply kerosene during the month of March 1980 at a level 10 per cent higher than the actual sales in March 1979. The retail prices of kerosene are fixed under the Essential Commodities Act. We have also advised the State Governments to take stern action against

black-marketing and other such mal-practice under the Essential Commodities Act as well as under the provisions of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act. The oil companies have also been advised to tighten their supervision over the outlets and distribution arrangements.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह: क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देहाती इलाकों में गरीबों के लिए केरोसीन आयल एक बहुत आवश्यक वस्तु है और उसकी सप्लाई जितनी बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है क्या उससे उनकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जाएगी?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: जो तेज हम सप्लाई कर रहे हैं उसको सप्लाई करते बहत हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इंस्ट्रक्शन दे दिए हैं कि जहां तक रूरल एरियां का सम्बन्ध है, एश्रीकल्चरलस्ट्रेस का सम्बन्ध है, उनको टाप प्रायरिटी दी जाए उसमें कोई ठिलाई न हो।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The basic problem is the short supply of kerosene. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the stock position at present and what is the State-wise quota decided by the Central Government and what is the possibility of augmenting the supply either by increasing production in the country, or by importing kerosene from abroad?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the stock position is concerned, I can say that the production in the country is around 2.6 million tonnes. During 1980, we have a plan to import 1.7 million tonnes in addition to the 2.6 million tonnes that we are producing indigenously. The monthly average import is about 1.50 lakh tonnes and we have been supplying at the rate of nearly 3½ lakh tonnes to different States every month.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the amount of shortfall of kerosene that can answer the needs of the requirement? Is it a fact that the prices of kerosene are 75 per cent more due to taxes? As far as poor people are concerned, will you wipe out these taxes and give them kerosene at reasonable

prices? Whether there is an equitable distribution of kerosene to all the States?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as prices are concerned, I think we are not making much profit. I can quote the prices, but they are not uniform throughout the country. The prices in Bombay are Rs. 1.39 per litre; in Calcutta, they are Rs. 1.49 per litre in Madras, they are Rs. 1.55 per litre and in Delhi, they are Rs. 1.54 per litre. So far as distribution is concerned, we are taking into consideration the requirement also and making allocation on the basis of the previous month.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I seek your protection, Mr. Speaker. 75 per cent of the price of kerosene is composed of taxation. Will this be drastically reduced for the benefit of the poorer sections of the people?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want notice.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : कौटों साही : कैरोसीन आयल का जो कोटा राज्यों को दिया जाता है उसका काइटी-रिया क्या है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अभी मैंने कहा है कि काइटीरिया यह है कि पिछले साल हमने कितना किसी राज्य सरकार को दिया था, उसकी रिकवायरमेंट क्या है और इसके बाद हम उसके साथ डिसक्स करते हैं, तब तय करते हैं कि उनका कोटा क्या हो।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : मैं मंत्री महोदय का व्यान छोटा नागपुर के पहाड़ी और जंगलों द्वालों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मिट्टी का तेल की रिटेल प्राइस जो आप ने फिक्स कर रखी है उस रेट पर वहाँ मिलता नहीं। साथ ही उस क्षेत्र में मिट्टी का तेल कई महीनों से लोगों को देखने तक को नहीं मिला है। क्या मंत्री महोदय छोटा नागपुर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, गरीबों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को, राची के लोगों को सही रेट पर और ठीक ढंग से मिट्टी का तेल मूँह्या कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अभी मैंने उसर में कहा है कि मार्च 1979 में हमने जितना सप्लाई किया था उससे बस परसेंट ज्यादा मार्च 1980 में सप्लाई कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सवाल है, मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ यह स्टेट पर्सनल्मेंट की रिसोर्सिबिलिटी है। परन्तु

ब्यूशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह वहाँ के अफसरों, जीके सेक्टरी से, वहाँ के गवर्नर से मिले और जो भी उनके भीवेंसिस हैं, उनसे रिफ्रेस कराने की कोशिश करें।

श्री अमीलुर्हमान : जहाँ तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चैनल का तालिका है, विहार स्टेट प्रेजीडेंट रूल के तहत है और वहाँ पर पापुलर मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है। सूबा के बेन्ड की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है। क्या आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक कराएंगे और जो लोकल मेस्टर हैं, लोक सभा के और राज्य सभा के उस इलाके से उनको भी उसमें शामिल करके उनको भी इस काम में इनवाल्व करेंगे ताकि डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल से जो करप्पन होती है, जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक नहीं होता है, जो ज्यादा कीमत वसूल हो रहा है, उसकी पूरी तरह से जाब हो सके और ज्यादा कीमत गरीब लोगों से न ली जा सके? भगवर इस तरह की कमेटियां आप कायम करेंगे तो कब तक?

]: [شُری جمیل الرحمن

جهان تک قسْتُریہیوشن چمبل کا تعلق
ہے بہادر اور استیلت پریزیڈنٹ دول کے
نتھت ہے اور وہاں پر پاپلو ملسترو
نہیں ہے - صوبہ کے لئے کیلدر کی بے
ذمہ داری ہو جاتی ہے - کہا آپ قسْتُرکت
کمہیز بنا کر کے اور جو اولکل ممہر
ہوں لوک سہما کے اور راجھ سہما کے
اس علاقے سے ان کو ہوئی اس میں
شامل کر کے ان کا بھی اس کام میں
انواؤ کریں گے تاکہ تیزی متنی کے
تھل میں جو کوئی ہو دھی ہے جو
قسْتُریہیوشن تھمک نہیں ہوتا ہے جو
زیادہ قیمت وصول کی جاتی ہے اس
کی بڑی طرح سے چانچ ہو سکے اور
زیادہ قیمت فریب لوگوں سے نہ لی
جا سکے - اگر اس طرح کی کمیت ہے
آپ قائم کریں گے تو کب تک?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य की
जानकारी में यह है कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हमारी
जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

श्री जनर्नार्थमान : वहां प्रेजीडेंस रुल है।

[شری جنگل الرحم : وہاں]

[پرہنچنے میں دوں ہے -]

श्री शीरेन्द्र पाठिया : मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ और मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि सप्लाई करने की हमारी जवाबदारी है। लेकिन जहां तक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को शरीक करके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कमेटीज बनानी चाहिए और यह एक डिटेल का मामला है और इसको स्टेट गवर्नरेंट को ही करना है।

Review of Land Ceiling Law



*86. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

(a) whether Government propose to review the Land Ceiling Act; and
 (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Governments of the States and the Union Territory Administrations (including Delhi), in which the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is in force, have brought to the notice of the Government of India certain practical difficulties and lacunae in its provisions. These are being examined by a Working Group set up by previous Government of India in November, 1979. A representative of the Delhi Administration who was not there previously, has since been added to the Working Group which is expected to finalise its report by the end of April, 1980. After receipt of the report Government will be in a position to take a final view in the matter.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Land Ceiling Act is the outcome of the 20 point programme, that has to be implemented as announced by our Prime Minister. It is a well known

fact how rapidly and fast the population in the towns and cities is increasing. In a city like Bombay thousands of people are coming in daily. The housing of those people has become a difficult problem. It cannot be dealt with effectively and the result is that the slum is growing fast... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the question?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The very object of the government is to prevent concentration of urban land in the hands of a few and to remove speculation as well as profiteering and also to bring about equal distribution of land and help vulnerable sections of society.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: My question is this. I know that there are loopholes that should be plugged.

MR. SPEAKER: You are deviating, you are not putting your question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: My question is whether government is going to implement this law effectively and whether there is a time-bound programme for this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am grateful to the hon. Member for having reminded the government of the laudable objectives of this Act. They still remain there. But even when this Bill was passed, it was envisaged: let us identify, what are the anomalies; let them be identified by actually implementing the Act. The Government was conscious that the Bill was not perfect and we wanted that it should be amended after some experience. The original idea of limiting land use and distributing it remains. Certain lacunae have come to our notice and if there is a question and if you permit me I am prepared to give out the lacunae that the state governments, union territories and a few other persons have pointed out to us. Therefore a working group has been appointed in

1979 November. We have now added one more member from Delhi. This working group was to give its report in March 1980. We have extended the date by one month; the group has been asked to give its report by April 1980. After the receipt of the report it is open for a national debate.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister in the Rajya Sabha as well as statement made previously, there is apprehension in the minds of people that this Act would be scrapped.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered; they are awaiting the report of the committee.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Lakhs of people are staying on footpaths and railway platforms, on any land available. Daily, representations are made to us.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the declared surplus land?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already appealed to the Members to make the best use of the time. Still they are not doing so and taking the time of the House in this way. It is irrelevant.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not allowed. Shri Tariq Anwar.

श्री तारिक अव्वार: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सभी अधिनियम की वर्तमान सीमा बढ़ाई जाएगी और साथ ही साथ क्या इसके लिए कोई टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम सरकार बना रही है?

श्री पी० सौ० सेठी: माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत प्रच्छा सवाल किया है, लेकिन लेखिकल यह है कि वर्किंग बूप की रिपोर्ट आने के पहले यह सीमा बढ़ाई जाये या बढ़ाई जाये, यह कहना संभव नहीं है। 4 साल में जो इसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन आ देता है कि उस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, उसाहरण के बारे

the number of persons who have filed statements of vacant land held by them in excess of the ceiling—3,87,261, the number of statements disposed of since the enactment of the Act,—13,853; the extent of vacant land in excess of ceiling limit found—1,54,784 hectares, land acquired and vested with the State Government—1,357 hectares, the number of applications for exempting vacant land—70,483, the number of applications disposed of—9,514, extent of vacant land exempted—14,239 hectares, the number of applications received for permission—12,191, number of schemes approved is only 286.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: May I know the lacunae that are indicated by the different Governments and the Government of India? Has the lacuna in respect of extent of limit beyond the water also been indicated to the Government of India? This has special reference to the Bombay metropolitan conglomeration.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It will take a lot of time of the House. If you permit me I shall circulate the lacuna indicated by the State Governments and the Union Territories.

MR. SPEAKER: Please circulate.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would lay it on the Table of the House, if you permit me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Does the Minister agree with the overwhelming view that the urban land Act is primarily responsible for the rise in the residential rents in the urban areas? Will the Committee which is reviewing this law, in its terms of reference, consider the feasibility of wholesale scrapping this Act?

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been replied.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This Government does not believe in wholesale scrapping.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing more in this question. We take up Question No. 87. Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil is not there.

Shortfall in Production of Vital Drugs

*88. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of several vital drugs such as anti-T.B. drugs has come down in the last few months in the country;

(b) if so, reason for such fall thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to avert the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There has been a shortfall in the production of some vital life-saving drugs including PAS and its salts (an anti-T. B. drug) during the period April to December 1979 as compared to their production in the corresponding period of 1978.

Shortage of vital life-saving formulations have been reported in respect of some brand products. Equivalent brands are available in these cases.

(b) The shortfall in production is due to a number of reasons such as powercuts, industrial unrest, non-availability of packaging materials like aluminium foils, non-availability of some basic raw materials like caustic soda, ethylene oxide, escalation in the cost of inputs etc.

(c) Government monitors the production of vital life-saving bulk drugs as well as the production and distribution of life-saving formulations. In specific cases of constraints brought to the notice of the Govt., Government takes remedial measures, to the extent possible. For instance, in respect of non-availability of packaging materials, Government have reduced customs duty on import of aluminium foil and allowed its liberal import

by putting it under O. G. L. Government have also allowed bottle packing without change in the existing selling prices. In regard to canalised bulk drugs, Government have, apart from arranging the needed imports to supplement indigenous production, also authorised, in respect of certain items, direct imports by actual users.

In cases of shortages of vital life-saving formulations, immediate remedial measures are taken including advice to the concerned manufacturers to rush supplies to the areas of shortage.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have read the statement. Here it has been admitted that the essential drugs and the life-saving drugs are in shortfall in production. But the remedies suggested are so vague and so ineffective, rather totally inadequate to meet this crisis.

In to-day's Economic Times on the front page there is a news.

"Drug Units Jack Up Basic Prices—The drug units which have jacked up the prices of Category IV formulations are mostly foreign held ones."

This is one aspect. The entire drug industry is virtually under the control of foreigners and their monopoly houses. The news report further says:

"Industry sources said that the industry was compelled to raise the prices of these products because of the continuing delay by the government in allowing price increases for a large number of items, despite sharp rise in the prices of various inputs."

Sabotage is going on and in violation of Government orders and instructions, they have jacked up the prices. But what is the remedy suggested in this statement? It says:

"In cases of shortages of vital life-saving formulations, immediate remedial measures are taken including advice to the concerned manufacturers to rush supplies to the areas of shortage."

This is the remedy. You are asking them to rush the medicians to the shortage areas. Will they oblige you? No. There is a big racket going on. That is why a basic remedy is necessary, namely, nationalisation of the drug industry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is he putting a question or making a speech?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Why are you feeling uncomfortable?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I have no quarrel, but a different procedure is being followed in your case as compared to members from this side.

MR. SPEAKER: No exchanges, please. What is your question?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My concrete question is, what is the result of these instructions? In how many areas of shortage, how much quantity of medicines have been sent by which company, by which date? I want a concrete reply. Otherwise it is very vague. You say, "Government monitors the production of vital life-saving bulkdrugs." What is the meaning of monitoring? I want a concrete reply.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Category IV drugs are not life-saving drugs or essential drugs. Life-saving drugs and essential drugs come under category I and II. So far as Category I and II drugs are concerned, we will see that they are made available to the public. Wherever there is shortage, we will immediately see that the shortage is made good. There are so many firms manufacturing these essential drugs. If one brand is not available, the other brand of the same drug is available. There is a little shortage and that is why I have accepted that there is shortage. I have said that certain factors are responsible for the shortage, including escalation in the cost of inputs. It has gone up during the

last three years and we have not agreed for increase in the prices, though there has been a consistent demand by the manufacturers. The hon. member wanted to know what is the remedy. The remedy is, wherever there is shortage of these life-saving drugs, we would not hesitate to import them. In fact, we have been importing them. Whatever shortage there is, to that extent we will import in bulk and supply to the manufacturers. Wherever there is shortage in certain regions, we will see that that region is supplied with essential drugs. So far as the question of nationalisation is concerned, it is a question to policy and I am not expected to make a statement on the policy issue.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The statement says, "in cases of shortages of vital life-saving formulations, immediate remedial measures are taken including advice to the concerned manufacturers to rush supplies to the areas of shortage." My question was whether this has been done concretely and how much medicine has been sent to which areas by which companies. He is saying, "we will do it." Is this the reply I wanted?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am sorry, this is a matter of detail. If he puts another question, I will be in a position to give an answer.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is an important difference between therapeutic drugs and prophylactic drugs? Therapeutic drugs are those that are used for treatment and prophylactic drugs are those that are used for preventing diseases. In tuberculosis the manufacture of therapeutic drugs in adequate quantity is very important. And I think, we should develop our own capacity rather than think of imports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the position with regard to the therapeutic

ties in TB because the BCG vaccination which for 30 years we thought, is going to be effective for preventing TB, is no longer effective. I remember having seen some research papers in which it was told that the BCG is no longer effective in preventing TB. Would the hon. Minister let this House know whether in fact, the finding has been borne out by subsequent research; if so what is being done to develop a new therapeutic drug to prevent TB? It has been abolished in Europe. It is a disgrace and shame that we still have it in India. What measures have been taken by the Government?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am not in a position to give an off-hand reply to this. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will be in a position to reply.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: With reference to the drugs mentioned here, whether the Government is aware of the fact that prices of some drugs such as Myanbutol and Ripharmed have gone down within the last few weeks? For instance, in the case of Myanbutol, it was selling at Rs. 78 per hundred a few weeks back and it is now being sold at Rs. 33.50. In the case of Ripharmed, it was selling at Rs. 14.50 per strip of four capsules and now, it is being sold at Rs. 8.80. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the drug manufacturers have represented to his Ministry that in view of falling prices their profitability is low and that they should be allowed to increase the prices. If so, what is the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: In certain cases, the prices have gone down and in certain other cases, the prices have gone up. There is a demand from the drug manufacturers that for the last three years, there has not been any increase in the prices and that they should be allowed to increase the prices. I will look into that. That is all I can say at the moment.

Demand from Bihar for more Food-grains



*89. **SHRI N. E. HORO:**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government has sent an SOS to the Centre demanding increased allotment of foodgrains to meet the requirements of the 'famine areas' in the State;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of food and practically no stock is now left in the seven worst drought-hit-tribal districts including Singhbhum, Ranchi, Palamau, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Monghyr, and Santhal Parganas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) It is a fact that the Government of Bihar have from time to time been pressing for higher allotment of foodgrains. *

(b) According to the State Government it is not a fact that the eight districts mentioned in the Question had no stock of foodgrains. There is adequate stock of foodgrains in Bihar with the FCI and the State Government and all possible efforts are being made to ensure their availability at individual depots according to need.

(c) In order that adequate supplies of foodgrains are maintained, the Railways have been requested to move a minimum of a lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month to the State.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Is the Member aware of the fact that in a large number of Panchayats of the 8 districts which are mentioned in the question the relief works had to be stopped

because till today 12,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains meant for relief work, has not been given to the workers for the last two months? This shows that the Minister's answer is wrong, because there is no sufficient stock of foodgrains and that is why, the relief works could not be carried on.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The information supplied is absolutely correct. I would give the position of food stocks in each district mentioned by the hon. Member. The position of food stock upto 8th of this month is like this Singhbhum—4,555 tonnes, Ranchi—4,852 tonnes, Palamau—3,651 Dhanbad—7,817, Hazaribagh—2,431 Monghyr—1,746, Giridih—2,554 and Santhal Parganas—4,932. The Bihar state has also its food stock of over 42,000 tonnes as on 1-2-80. The real problem is not supplying foodgrains to some of the interior areas is on account of the difficulty in inter-district movement by road, and that is being speeded up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Incentives to Sugar Mills as Recommended by Sampath Committee

*87 **SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the incentives as recommended by Sampath Committee which were given to the new sugar mills due to their heavy capital investments has not been given during the last two years resulting in heavy losses to the new units as well as to the expanded units of the sugar industry; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps which are being taken to revive the said incentives?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The scheme introduced in December, 1975 to make

new sugar factories and expansion projects, established at high capital Cost, economically viable became inoperative in August, 1978 consequent on the removal of all controls on prices, movement and distribution of sugar. After the reintroduction of partial control on sugar with dual pricing mechanism with effect from December 17, 1979, and inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to review and revise the scheme taking into account the changed parameters to facilitate a decision by the Government in the matter.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा

*90. श्री एन० के० शाजदख्सकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्ण भारत में, विशेषकर दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा बहुत खराब है, डाइल करने पर गलत नम्बर मिल जाता है, सेवा-टेलीफोनों पर 5-10 मिनट तक ध्यान नहीं किया जाता है और एस० टी० डी० लाइनों या तो खराब रहती है या फिर उन पर गलत नम्बर मिल जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सेवा में सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :
(क) जैसा कि प्रश्न में उल्लेख किया गया है, टेलीफोन सेवा में यदा-कदा खराबी होने की शिकायतें हैं। सेवा में खराबी होने के विभिन्न कारण हैं, जो आंशिक रूप से यान्त्रिक तथा आंशिक रूप से मानवीय हैं। सेवा में खराबी होने का यान्त्रिक कारण मीजूदा लाइनों पर यातायात का अधिक भार होना तथा टेलीफोन सेवा प्रणाली में कुछ स्वभाविक दोष होना है।

(ख) यान्त्रिक खराबियों को दूर करने और चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रणाली तेजी से लागू करने के प्रयत्न बराबर जारी हैं। एक्सचेंजों की विशेष सेवाओं के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक एस० १० डी० का प्रश्न है, सेवा में सुधार लाने के लिए नये सुधारतरंग/सहस्रीय सॉफ्ट जोड़े जा रहे हैं और लैक्ट्रॉनिक टी० ए० एक्स० के प्रारंभ दे दिए गये हैं।

Antyodaya Programme

*91. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue with the Antyodaya movement;

(b) if so, allocations proposed for 1980-81 together with its State-wise break-up; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for discontinuing the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Government of India had not adopted the Antyodaya programme at any time and, therefore, the question of continuing is does not arise. However, the Antyodaya approach of selecting the poorest among the poor has been recommended for providing assistance to beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and similar beneficiary-oriented programmes.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Forest Policy for Hill Regions in U.P.

*92. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether floods in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh have proved disastrous to the country;

(b) if so, what special steps are being taken to control these floods; and

(c) whether Government propose to give an ecological turn to the forest policies to save the agricultural economy in the hill regions of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Floods in hill districts of

U.P. have caused great damage in the plains of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) Large scale water and soil conservation measures which include afforestation of barren hill side, development of pastures and fruit gardens and construction of engineering structures to prevent heavy and sudden run-off are being taken in catchment area of rivers in the hill districts of U.P. Planning Commission, Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 90 crores (50:50 sharing basis) under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the remaining period of 6th Five Year Plan for treatment of catchment of 18 flood prone rivers of the Indo-Gangetic Basin. The allocation for 1980-81 is Rs. 2 crores.

(c) Large scale afforestation and constructive measures are being taken by Government to reclothe the barren hillsides to prevent land slides and minimise run-off which will go a long way to save the agricultural economy both in hills as well as in plains.

The Government of India has already taken up the revision of national forest policy 1952 and in the proposed draft of the revised forest policy there would be greater emphasis on ecological and environmental consideration.

L P. Gas Connections in Delhi

*93. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of persons registered in Delhi for L.P. gas as on 31st January, 1979; and

(b) by what time the persons on the waiting list in Delhi are likely to be provided gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Indian Oil

Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation market Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) in the Union Territory of Delhi. The approximate

number of persons waiting for their turn to get new gas connections in respect of the above Companies as on the date indicated against each is given below:—

Indian Oil Corporation	2,08,021 as on 31-3-1979
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	20,900 as on 31-12-1979
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	72,361 as on 1-1-1980

(b) The availability of cooking gas in the country, as a whole will begin to increase on a significant scale from the end of 1980 with the commissioning progressively of :—

(i) facilities for separation of LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) from Bombay High Associated gas;

(ii) Mathura Refinery;

(iii) Secondary processing facilities at Koyali Refinery; and

(iv) Coker Unit of Bongaigaon Refinery.

In the meantime, besides taking steps to increase production of LPG in the Refineries, Government have plans to import cooking gas to the extent possible to improve its availability.

The release of new gas connections on a large scale in Union Territory of Delhi and elsewhere would be possible only after the supply situation improves as indicated above.

Opening of Branch Post Office in Villages

*94. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open a Branch Post Office in each village having population of fifteen hundred; and

(b) if so, by what time the scheme is going to be introduced?

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

and (b). In opening branch post offices in villages, population is a qualifying factor. Subject to the condition that the village must be beyond three kilo metres from the nearest post office, for the normal village, the minimum population is 2,000 and for tribal, hilly and backward areas it is 1,000. Villages with Gram Panchayat headquarters are considered eligible for post office irrespective of population factor, subject to the condition that there is revenue yielding prospect of 25 per cent of the cost in normal rural area and 10 per cent of the cost in tribal, hilly or backward area. The Department is making effort to expand the postal system on the above basis.

Improvement in Supply of Levy Sugar

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

(a) whether Government have taken concrete steps to improve the supply of levy sugar from sugar mills to the public distribution system;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the steps taken; and

(c) the effect of these steps on the available of sugar an dits price?

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

(b) The steps taken to improve the supply of levy sugar include the following:

(i) On complaints received from Food Corporation of India for delay

in indenting of wagons by some factories, show-cause notices have been issued to the factories for launching prosecutions against them.

(ii) Periodical review meetings have been held at Lucknow, Bombay and Patna for taking on-the-spot decisions for overcoming difficulties in the way of speedy movement of levy sugar.

(iii) Movement of levy sugar by special rakes from factories in U.P. and Maharashtra, the major sugar producing States to far off deficit States like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi etc. has been arranged.

(iv) For despatches by rail, sugar factories have been allowed to charge 3 paise per quintal of sugar per Km., instead of one paise allowed earlier, for transporting the levy sugar by road beyond 5 Km. of the distance between the factory and the nearest railway station.

(v) Against January, February and March quotas, Food Corporation of India has been authorized to take up road movement for distances upto 300 Km. in cases where stocks cannot be moved by rail and adequate supplies are not available in the consuming districts.

(vi) Re-validation of levy sugar release orders issued from December 1979 to February 1980 has been made, by general orders, upto March 31, 1980 and States Governments as well as Food Corporation of India advised to expedite the movement of backlog of levy sugar.

(c) As a result of above steps, the pace of lifting of levy sugar from the factories has considerably improved. Upto 29-2-1980 the total levy sugar lifted is 4.29 lakh tonnes out of the total allocation of 6.42 lakh tonnes upto February, 1980. With the improvement in the supply of levy sugar, the wholesale prices in open market have already declined by a range of Rs. 40—Rs. 100/- per quintal as on 11-3-1980, as compared to the prices in the

second fortnight of February 1980, in the principal sugar markets of the country.

Extra Departmental P & T Employees

*96. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of extra-departmental post and telegraphic employees in the country;

(b) what is the nature of their duties and average monthly emoluments;

(c) whether Government are aware that in fact the extra departmental employees do practically the same work as regular employees but draw meagre emoluments with no service benefits;

(d) whether the extra departmental employees are so discriminated against regular employees on the ground that in rural areas the post offices are not remunerative; and

(e) if so, whether expeditious steps will be taken to departmentalise all E.D. employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The total number of Extra Departmental employees is 2.48 lakhs.

(b) They work on part-time basis for a period not exceeding 5 hours per day. Their emoluments range from Rs. 85/- to Rs. 170/-.

(c) and (d). Considering the fact that Extra Departmental employees are engaged mainly in rural areas for part-time work and the fact that they are free to engage in other avocations also during their free hours, the Government do not consider their working and service conditions are inadequate and poor.

(e) Does not arise.

Take Over of Sugar Factories

*97. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to take over the management of sugar factories which are in arrears of more than ten per cent of sugarcane price;

(b) the number of sugar factories against which the payment for sugarcane is in arrears over ten per cent; and

(c) the number of sugar factories that have been taken over under such provision?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 provides for the vesting of management of sugar undertakings in the Central Government under specific circumstances, including having arrears of cane dues to the extent of more than 10 per cent of the total price of the cane purchased for the purpose of the undertakings during the immediately preceding sugar year.

During 1978-79, the managements of eight sugar undertakings were vested in the Central Government for having arrears of cane dues in excess of the prescribed limit. The management of three undertakings were vested in the Central Government for having failed to commence production by the appointed day. Out of these, managements of two undertakings have been handed over to the State Governments and one undertaking has been returned to the owners under the orders of the High Court.

According to the last review which was undertaken with reference to the cane dues as on 30th November, 79, 20 sugar undertakings had cane dues beyond the prescribed limit. Notices

have been issued to these undertakings under the Act and the replies received will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Calcutta Telephones

*98. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the bad condition of the Calcutta Telephones;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps being taken for improving the present condition of the Calcutta telephones;

(d) whether Government propose to bring normalcy in the Calcutta telephones; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is some deterioration in the telephone service in Calcutta city primarily due to the large number of faults in the underground cable network, and due to the poor availability of power supply. The cable faults occur mostly due to the damage caused by the works of various organisations and due to increase of thefts of cables and accessories. Because of the poor power supply, the airconditioning plants of the telephone exchange cannot be worked continuously and this results in poor service.

(c) and (d). To overcome faults in the underground cables and to improve the general functioning, a number of short-term and long-term measures are being implemented progressively.

(e) The effect of these short and long term measures on improving the service is expected to be felt gradually.

Availability of Dredger for Removing Sand in Ports

*99. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to make available dredgers for removing the excess sand from harbours in Kerala in view of the difficulties faced by the fishing trawlers in entering into almost all the fishing harbours in Kerala due to heavy silting of sand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The maintenance of fishing harbours at places other than major ports is the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of Kerala is reported to be having its own dredgers and there should be no difficulty in utilising their dredgers for removing sand from fishing harbours. Moreover, the State Government can also enter into contracts with dredging firms including the Dredging Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for doing the dredging work.

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

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to connect Asansol, Raniganj, Durgapur, Burdwan with Delhi through S.T.D. facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Burdwan is shortly expected to be connected with Delhi by STD through Calcutta and Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange. Asansol, Raniganj and Durgapur are expected to be connected with Delhi through STD, in the year 1980-81 on com-

pletion of a direct link between the Asansol Trunk Automatic Exchange and the Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange.

बिहार के अभावप्रस्त तथा दुर्भिक्ष प्रस्त क्षेत्र

*101. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्रीमती कुम्हा शाही :

क्या कुम्हा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने 307 खण्डों को अभावप्रस्त तथा दुर्भिक्षप्रस्त घोषित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिला-वार उनकी संख्या क्या है और राहत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या पटना जिले के दानापुर, बिहार, बिक्रम, नोबेतपुर, पटना सदर तथा नोकामा खण्डों को सरकार द्वारा न तो अभावप्रस्त और न दुर्भिक्षप्रस्त घोषित किया गया है, यद्यपि वहां पर फसल पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कुम्हा और यामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री जोरेन सिंह राव): (क) बिहार सरकार ने 307 खण्डों को अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया है।

(ख) ऐसे खण्डों की ज़िलेवार सभ्या सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

इन खेतों में राहत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:—

(1) स्थिति का भौके पर जायजा लेने के लिए 11 से 13 मार्च, 1979 तक बिहार का दौरा करने वाली केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तथा राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर भारत सरकार ने मवेशियों के लिए चारे की सप्लाई, आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्गों से सम्बन्धित बच्चों एवं गर्भवती/दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को कुपोषण से बचाने, पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त रोजगार सूचित करने के लिए सभी सिचाई कार्यों को तेज करने तथा लघु एवं सीमातः कृषकों को कुम्हा शादानों पर राज सहायता देने जैसे राहत सम्बन्धी कार्य करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को 1182 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता की अधिकतम सीमा की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है।

(2) इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने प्रधानित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सूचित करने वाली स्कीमों के लिए सामान्य तथा विशेष कार्यक्रमों के तहत,

3. 21 लाख बीटरी टन खाद्याल भी आवंटित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, समाज के कमज़ोर लोगों के लिए पोषण के लिए अनाज कार्यक्रम के तहत 12500 बीटरी टन खाद्याल भी आवंटित किया गया है।

(3) भारत सरकार ने हुए ग्रादानों को खरीद और वितरण के लिए खरीफ एवं रवी मौसमों की कसलों के लिए 1073 लाख रुपये का अत्यावधि रुपय भी स्वीकृत किया है।

(4) बिहार सरकार ने इन लोगों में लगान एवं कृषि की वसूली भी रोक दी है। जिन किसानों

ने ग्रन्ते खण्डों को स्वीकृत कर दिया है, उनके व्याप माफ कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) तदा (घ) राज्य सरकार पटना जिले के दानापुर, पटना सदर तथा मोकामा खण्डों को अकाल-ग्रस्त/अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बिहार, बिक्रम, नीबतपुर को अकालग्रस्त अथवा अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने का आविष्य नहीं है।

विवरण

जिले का नाम

जिले में खण्डों की कुल संख्या	राज्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित अकालग्रस्त खण्डों की संख्या
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1

2

3

(क) पुर्णरूप से अकालग्रस्त घोषित जिले

1. हजारीबाग	24	24
2. धनबाद	10	10
3. गिरिधीह	18	18
4. पालमाऊ	25	25
5. रांची	43	43
6. सिहभूम	.	.	.	.	.	32	32
7. नालंदा	.	.	.	.	.	12	12
8. बेगुसराय	.	.	.	.	.	11	11

(ख) अंगिक रूप से अकालग्रस्त घोषित जिले

1. पटना	.	.	.	.	.	16	10
2. गया	.	.	.	.	.	25	24
3. नवादा	.	.	.	.	.	10	9
4. रोहतास	.	.	.	.	.	22	13
5. ओरंगाबाद	.	.	.	.	.	11	8
6. झोजपुर	.	.	.	.	.	19	15
7. आगलपुर	.	.	.	.	.	21	12
8. मुंबेर	.	.	.	.	.	26	16

	1	2	3
9. संचाल परगता	.	41	6
10. पुर्जिया	.	27	3
11. कटिहार	.	11	3
12. दरभंगा	.	11	3
13. सिवान	.	15	1
14. सारन	.	15	7
15. वैशाली	.	11	2

योग . . .

456

307

Widening of Ring Road near Naraina Village

649. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to widening of the Ring Road near Naraina Village has been held up for a long time and no action is being taken to demolish unauthorised shops except with serving the shopkeepers/encroachers with repeated notices for the same;

(b) whether the narrow stretch of road is causing traffic bottlenecks and serious accidents; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to complete the widening work early?

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

(a) The work has been held up for quite some time. In the four reported cases of unauthorised construction by the side of the Ring Road notices under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 have been issued. Demolition orders have also been passed in one case.

(b) It is likely to become a traffic bottleneck.

(c) The widening of road from the present 2 lanes to 4 lanes which will cover the entire land width from shop to shop on either side is in hand.

Consumption and Supply of Diesel and Kerosene

650. SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual consumption of diesel, State-wise;

(b) whether there is reduction in supply of diesel in January and February, 1980 to the States; if so, how much;

(c) whether Government are aware that the shortage of diesel has affected kerosene supply and whether kerosene is mixed by the dealers in diesel; and

(d) what steps are being taken to restore the supply of diesel and kerosene?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total consumption of High Speed Diesel oil during 1978-79 was about 8.6 million tonnes in the States and Union Terri-

tories. The break up thereof State-wise is given in the Statement attached.

(b) In view of the closure of the three refineries in Assam since the last week of December, 1979 and Barauni refinery since 2nd January, 1980, there has been some reduction in overall sale of High Speed Diesel oil in January-February, 1980, compared to the sales in November-December, 1979. The figures of sales of High Speed Diesel in the country as a whole during the last four months are indicated below:—

Sales	Figures in thou- sands of metric tonnes (Provisional)
November, 1979	832
December, 1979	860
January, 1980	813
February, 1980	811

(c) Government are not aware of the shortage of diesel affecting kerosene supply. Due to near-equalisation of the prices of kerosene and High Speed Diesel, the scope of obtaining pecuniary advantage by blending kerosene with diesel has been considerably reduced.

(d) The following steps have been taken to restore the supply of diesel and kerosene:

(i) Availability of diesel and kerosene is being augmented by additional imports.

(ii) Allocations of high speed diesel and kerosene to the States and Union Territories have been increased for the month of March, 1980.

(iii) Improvement in the rail movement of petroleum products is being effected by pressing more tank wagons into service reducing the

turn around time of tank wagons and according a higher priority to the movement of these wagons over goods and passenger services.

(iv) During March, 1980 road bridging of products is also being maximised.

(v) Utilizing the Haldia-Barauni Kanpur pipeline for the movement of kerosene and diesel to the maximum extent.

(vi) Advising the State Governments to regulate the distribution of diesel and kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act and the rule and orders frame thereunder and to take stern action against those indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing. The State Government have also been advised to consider invoking the provisions of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act for prevention of those malpractices.

Statement

Annual Consumption of Diesel (H S D) Statewise

States	('000 Metric Tonnes)	1978-79
Harvana		248.9
Himachal Pradesh		35.7
Jammu & Kashmir		68.6
Punjab		548.7
Rajasthan		469.7
Uttar Pradesh		945.9
Chandigarh		15.6
Delhi		309.1
Assam		154.4

1	2
Bihar	412.0
Manipur	15.9
M'ghalaya	12.1
Nagaland	8.9
Orissa	156.2
Sikkim	2.5
Tripura	9.9
West Bengal	539.7
Arunachal Pradesh	7.4
Mizoram	5.4
Andaman	10.8
Dadar Nagar Haveli Gujarat	583.6
Maharashtra	1128.5
Goa/Dam in/Diu	66.2
Madhya Pradesh	517.5
Andhra Pradesh	769.8
Karnataka	461.2
Kerala	304.9
Tamil Nadu	785.6
Pondicherry	20.1
GRAND TOTAL	8614.8

NOTE : The State-wise sales indicated above are the total sales for all category of Customers.

Position of Diesel Supply

651. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that issue of new permits was suspended to Buses and Trucks in October, 1979 in the wake of Diesel crisis in the country;

(b) if so, whether the position of diesel supply has been improved; and

(c) if not, by what time the position is likely to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Shipping & Transport had issued instructions to State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in October, 1979 to suspend the issue of fresh permits for new buses/trucks. The instructions were, however, withdrawn by that Ministry in February, 1980.

(b) and (c). Improvement in the present position of supply of diesel is possible only after all the three refineries in Assam and Barauni Refinery in Bihar resume full production.

Incentives/Prizes to Non-Hindi Speaking Writers

652. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the non-Hindi speaking writers who have been given incentives or prizes for writing in Hindi during the last three years 1977-80; year-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to enlarge this scheme so as to exclude the speakers of non-Hindi districts?

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

(a) A list of authors who have been awarded prizes under the scheme of "Prizes to Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas" for years 1976-77 to 1978-79 is attached. Awards for 1979-80 have not been finalised so far.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

List of Hindi Writers of the Non-Hindi Speaking Areas awarded prizes for the year 1976-77.

1. Dr. Om Prakash Gupta, Lecturer, P. G. Deptt. of Hindi, Jammu University, Jammu Tawi

2. Dr. Chandra Kant Bandivodekar, 7, Shakuntal Sahitya Sahwas, Bandra (East), Bombay.

3. Dr. Dayal Asha, Head of Sindhi Deptt., Chandibai College, Ulhasnagar.

4. Dr. A. Srirama Reddy, Head of the Deptt. of Hindi, S. V. R. K. Govt. Degree College, W. G. Distt. (A.P.).

5. Shri Manahar Chauhan, 4-D, Rajendra Prasad Colony, Gwalior.

5. Shri Manahar Chauhan, 4-C, Block I, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Old Campus, New Delhi.

7. Dr. S. K. Shah, Trishala Banglow, Shanker Shet Road, Opp. Meera Colony, Pune.

8. Dr. Durga Dixit, Deptt. of Hindi, C-9 Teachers' quarters, University of Poona, Poona.

9. Dr. S. K. Taneja, 3, Teacher's Flats, Hans Raj College, Delhi.

10. Shri Gian Singh Mann, 1658, Karimpura, Ludhiana (Punjab).

11. Shri S. Sadasivan Nair, Sarvodaya Hindi School, Meenakshi Puram Nagar Coil, K.K. Distt. (Tamilnadu).

12. Dr. Hiranmaya, (now deceased) "Manasi", No. 64/35, VII Main, 11 Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore.

13. Dr. P. Adeswara Rao, Reader, Hindi Department, Andhra University, Waltair (A.P.).

14. Dr. V. N. Philip, Professor of Hindi, Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla (Kerala).

15. Shri R. Showri Rajan, 30, Hindi Prachar Sabha Street, T. Nagar, Madras.

16. Dr. Ajoy Kumar Patnaik, Lecturer in Hindi, S. C. S. College, Puri (Orissa).

List of Hindi Writers of the Non-Hindi Speaking Areas awarded prizes for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

1. Dr. Narendra Mohan, K-55 (First Floor), Kirti Nagar, New Delhi.

2. Sh. Chandra Kant Kusnoor, 'Lakshmi Nivas' behind Tirandaz Talkies, Gulbarga (Karnataka).

3. Dr. S. R. Trivedi, C/4, University Staff Colony, Ballabh Vidyanagar.

4. Sh. Pritam Singh Panchhi, 95, Rani Garden, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.

5. Smt. Saraswathi Ramnath, No. 5, Sambasivam Street, Theagaraya-nagar, Madras.

6. Sh. V. A. Kesavan Namboodirt, Prof. of Hindi, St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut (Kerala).

7. Dr. (Km.) K. A. Jamuna, 38, Netaji Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.

8. Dr. (Smt.) Krishna Raina, Assistant Prof. in Hindi, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, SIMLA (H. P.).

9. Sh. Pranav Kumar Vandyopadhyaya, D-240, Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi.

10. Sh. Shankar Bam, Qr. No. 35, Block No. 3, Type B, Indian Airlines Housing Colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

11. Shri H. V. Ramchandra Rao, Assistant Station Director, All India Radio, Vizag.

12. Dr. N. P. Kuttan Pillai, 180, S. B. I. Colony, Tadia Basti, Secunderabad.

13. Shri Ch. Nishan Ningtam, Kwakeithai, Imphal (Manipur).

14. Shri Dandamudi Mahindhar, 41, Srinivasa Nagar Colony, Hyderabad.

15. Dr. Moti Lal Jotwani, D-14, Dayanand Colony, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants during next Five Year Plan

653. SHRI AMARSLNH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more fertilizer Plants in the country during the next Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the States earmarked?

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

(b) It has been decided to set up four large sized fertilizer plants, two each at Thal in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat based on Bombay High/Bassein gas and one more fertilizer plant at Namrup in Assam based on the gas available from the oil fields of ONGC and Oil India Ltd. These plants are in addition to Kandla (Expansion) plant of Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.

and Kanpur (Expansion) plant of Indian Explosives Ltd., which are under implementation.

A Working Group set up by the Government has recommended that it should be possible to consider setting up of six more fertilizer plants based on the additional gas expected to be available from the Bombay High/Bassein structures. A decision on the locations of additional gas based fertilizer plants can be taken only after detailed studies regarding the availability of infrastructure, the demand pattern, etc. have been completed.

Rice and Wheat allotted to West Bengal

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

(a) the quantity of rice, wheat allotted to West Bengal during the last one year, month-wise; and

(b) the demand received from West Bengal during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing demand and allotment of wheat for Public Distribution and Roller Flour Mills and of rice for Public Distribution in respect of West Bengal for the period from January 1979 to March, 1980, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Month	Demand			Allotment		
	Wheat			Wheat		
	Rice	P.D.	Mills	Rice	P.D.	Mills
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979						
January	125	250	55	125	250	55
February	125	250	55	125	250	55

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March	.	125	250	55	125	250	55
April	.	125	250	55	125	250	55
May	.	125	250	55	125	250	55
June	.	125	250	55	125	250	55
July	.	125	250	55	125	250	55
August	.	125	250	55	125	250	55
September	.	150	250	55	150	150	55
October	.	150	250	55	150	150	55
November	.	150	250	55	150	150	55
December	.	150	250	55	150	150	55
1980							
January	.	150	250	55	150	150	55
February	.	150	250	55	150	150	55
March	.	150	250	55	150	150	55

Pay Scale of Employees of Kosan Gas Company

655. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1 regarding taking over of M/s. Kosan Gas Company on the 28th January, 1980 and state:

(a) the present pay scale of employees of the Kosan Gas Company and its subsidiary firms, Delhi Gas Company and Natural Gas Company, category-wise;

(b) the proposed pay scale of employees of the Kosan Gas Company and its subsidiary firms, Delhi Gas Company and Natural Gas Company, category-wise, after taking over; and

(c) the present pay scale of employees of the Hindustan Petroleum, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The erstwhile Kosan Gas Company did not have any specific scales of pay for its employees except those working at Mahul in Bombay under a Long Term Settlement which expired on 13-12-79. These are as under:

Supervisory :

- (1) Rs. 600—1000
- (2) Rs. 400—800
- (3) Rs. 400—750
- (4) Rs. 200—500

Clerical :

- (1) Rs. 400—750
- (2) Rs. 200—500
- (3) Rs. 175—325
- (4) Rs. 125—225

Delhi Gas Company and Natural Gas Company are not subsidiary firms of the erstwhile Kosan Gas Company, but are their distributors holding agency status.

(b) The proposed pay scales of employees of Kosan Gas Company are under review. Currently, in terms of the provisions of the Kosan Gas Company (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1979, the same salary and other benefits are being paid to all the employees of the erstwhile Kosan Gas Company as were being given to them prior to the take over.

(c) The present pay scales of the employees of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Lt. are as under:—

Supervisory :

- (1) Rs 725—1405
- (2) Rs 1025—1625
- (3) Rs 1425—1805
- (4) Rs. 1575—1935
- (5) Rs. 1850—2250
- (6) Rs 2000—2500
- (7) Rs 2250—2750
- (8) Rs 2500—3000

Clerical :

- (1) Rs 570—1175
- (2) Rs. 630—1255
- (3) Rs 685—1360

Sanitation Drive in Villages

656. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start aggressive sanitation drive in the villages;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As per programme of the Sixth Plan 1978—83), there is no proposal to start aggressive sanitation drive in the villages.

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

Convention on manufacture and Distribution of Agricultural Tools, Machinery and Equipment

657. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers which held its convention recently has forwarded certain recommendations for providing infrastructural facilities for the manufacture, distribution and provision of supporting facilities for agricultural tools, machinery and equipment; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir, the recommendations of the Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers which held its 17th Annual Convention on the theme of "Engineering for Small Farmers" on 6—8 February, 1980 at New Delhi, have not yet been received by the Government.

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

Telephone connections in Maharashtra

658. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new telephone connections have been provided in the Maharashtra State, district-wise, during the year 1977-78; and

(b) how many new telephone connections Government propose to provide during 1973-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The number of new telephone connections provided in the Maharashtra State during the year 1977-78 was 34,020. The district-wise figures are at Annex-I.

(b) 38,478 new telephone connections were provided in the Maharashtra State during 1978-79. About 30,000 new telephone connections are expected to be provided during 1979-80.

Statement

Number of telephone connections opened during 1977-78 in Maharashtra State, district-wise

1	2	3
1. Ahmednagar	.	278
2. Aurangabad	.	200
3. Amravali	.	199
4. Alibag	.	286
5. Akola	.	258
6. Bhandara	.	138
7. Bhir	.	125
8. Buldhana	.	320
9. Chanda	.	155
10. Dhulia	.	342
11. Jalgaon	.	307
12. Kolhapur	.	386
13. Nanded	.	193
14. Nagpur	.	965
15. Wasih	.	602
16. Osmanabad	.	132
17. Parbhani	.	169
18. Poona	.	3,646

1	2	3
19. Ratnagiri	.	147
20. Sargli	.	225
21. Satara	.	248
22. Sholapur	.	386
23. Thana	.	1,939
24. Wardha	.	195
25. Yeotmal	.	106
26. Bombay	.	21,883
	Total	33,830

Refund of Deposits by D.D.A.

659. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA is not taking any action on applications submitted to it for refund of amounts deposited by people for flats under New Pattern HUDCO scheme, in September, 1979;

(b) the number of applications received by DDA by the end of February, 1980 for refund under special circumstances;

(c) the number of cases expedited by DDA till now; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct DDA to ensure early refund in genuine cases?

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

(b) 394.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that it has se

far disposed of only 19 cases because it had first to screen the applications numbering about 1.72 lakhs for registration and to bring the deposit on record. Now that this phase is completing, the pace is being accelerated of the disposal of applications for refund of the initial deposit made by the registrants. Government, therefore, do not propose to issue any direction to the Delhi Development Authority in the matter.

Development of Tughlakabad Extension Area of Delhi

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

(a) whether the DDA Corporation has approved any Plan to develop in the near future the Tughlakabad Extension area; and

(b) if so, when the authorities are going to provide the basic facilities like Water, Sewerage and Electricity to the inhabitants of Tughlakabad Extension?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation Delhi have reported that no development plan to provide basic facilities like water, sewerage and electricity to the inhabitants of Tughlakabad Extension has yet been prepared.

Visits of Foreign Cultural Troupes

661. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign cultural troupes which visited India during the last 3 years;

(b) the names of troupes and names of cities where the troupes were invited, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of foreign troupes were not invited in Eastern part of India particularly in Calcutta, Patna and Bhubaneswar; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Foreign performing cultural troupes visited various parts of India, including Eastern part during the last three years. On a number of occasions they performed in Calcutta. Performances were also given in other cities of eastern India, viz., Patna, Bhubaneswar, Bokaro, Ranchi and Gauhati. The itinerary of visiting cultural troupes is determined on the basis of availability of particular type and size of stage and lighting arrangements; air transportation facilities for carrying heavy equipment of the troupes which visit India for short durations; appropriate hotel and food arrangements in the city of visit and availability of suitable organisation to present the shows.

Statement

Foreign performing Cultural Troupes which visited India during 1977, 1978 and 1979

S. No.	Name of the troupe	Places visited
1	2	3
1977		
1	30-Member Puppet Theatre from Hungary	Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Baroda, Surat and Bombay.
2	45-Member Central Children's Theatre Troupe from USSR	Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Jaipur.

3 Mr. A. E. Ustin, Deputy Director of the USSR State Concert and Madam I.K. Pospelova, Ministry of Culture, USSR.

4 3-Member group consisting of Madam Tamila Makhmudova, Pianist, Mr. Vladimir Malinin, Violinist and Mr. Vitalig Detsenko, Piano Accompanist from USSR.

5 5-Member Stockholm Marionette Theatre Troupe from Sweden.

6 50-Member Bolshoi ballet Theatre Troupe from USSR.

7 70-Member Folk Ensemble from USSR

8 20-Member Uzbek National Puppet Troupe from USSR.

9 3-Member Soloists Troupe from USSR.

10 Prof. Gustav Sehmahl, Violin Soloist and Mr. Herbert Kaliga, Pianist from GDR

11 8-Member Berlin Octet for guest performances from GDR.

12 5-Member Bob Barnard Jazz Quintet of Australia.

1978

13 18-Member Polish Musician of a Jazz Group from Poland.

14 50-Member Vietnamese Song and Dance Ensemble from Vietnam.

15 50-Member Czechoslovak State Ensemble of Songs and Dancers.

16 Vietnamese Cultural Troupe from Vietnam

17 5-Member Chamber Music Ensemble from Yugoslavia.

18 Pianist and Organist Prof. Amadeus Wobersinke from GDR.

19 36-Member Folk Dance Ensemble from the German Democratic Republic.

20 40-Member Tadjic Opera Ballet from USSR.

1979

21 82-Member Pyongyang students delegation from North Korea.

22 Mme Teresa Rutkowska Pianist from Poland.

Kanpur, Calcutta, Gauhati, Delhi, Haryana (Sonepat).

Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Pune.

(1)	(2)	(3)
23	20-Member Artistic delegation from Bulgaria.	Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Goa.
24	8-Member Musical troupe from Cuba.	Delhi.
25	32-Member Mongolian Folk Dance Ensemble.	Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, and Trivandrum.
26	36-Member Wuppertal Theatre Ballet from Federal Republic of Germany.	Bombay, Pune, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi.
27	45-Member Popular Art troupe from Iraq.	Delhi, Chandigarh, and Hyderabad.
28	52-Member Folk Dance & Music Troupe from United Arab Emirates.	Delhi.
29	15-Member Sarajevo Youth Theatre Troupe from Yugoslavia	Udaipur, Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay, Telli-chary (Kerala)
30	21-Member Musical Troupe from Japan.	Delhi.
31	21-Member Cultural Troupe of Post Graduate students from Sri Lanka.	Delhi, Agra.
32	18-Member delegation of Musicologists, Musicians and dancers (study tour) from Australia.	Calcutta, Varanasi, Jaipur and Delhi.
33	18-Member Asian Artistic Troupe of Glasgow.	Delhi, Patiala and Bombay.
34	3-Member Musical Troupe from U. K.	Delhi.
35	Greek Pianist Pappiano.	Delhi-Bombay.
36	Prof. Michael Frischenschlager from Italy.	Delhi.
37	Prof. Mariana Mauriello from Italy.	Delhi
38	American Pianist Glatzer.	Delhi.
39	French Mime Artistes Pinok and Matho with one Manager.	Delhi, Bombay, Pune, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras, Pondicherry and Calcutta.
40	Pfalzener Alpar Trio from FRG.	Delhi.
41	13-Children and 1- Teacher troupe from Bangladesh.	Calcutta, Delhi and Agra.
42	Mr. Christiaan Bor, Dutch Cellist.	Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.
43	5-Member Solo Artistes from USSR.	Kulu, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.
44	12-Member Puppet Theatre Berlin from GDR.	Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Rohtak and Calcutta.
45	50-Member "Choreographic Miniatures" Troupe from USSR.	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Delhi.
46	Group of 4-Soloists from GDR.	Bombay, Pune, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Mangalore and Calcutta.
47	14-Member Zagreb Solo Singers.	Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
48	21-Member State Dance Ensemble from Shri Lanka.	Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(1) (2) (3)

49 Dance and Music Troupe from Bangladesh (Sabina Yasmin and Party). Delhi, Ajmer, Chandigarh, Varanasi Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bokaro.,

50 Kawwal and Gazzal Singers from Pakistan (Iqbal Bano and Party). Delhi.

51 Folk Dance Troupe from Bhutan. . . Delhi.

52 Folk Dance Troupe from Nepal . . . Delhi.

Exorbitant Rents in Delhi

662. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rents in Delhi are going up and middle class people are unable to pay higher rent for premises;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made to find out the prevailing rents in the newly constructed areas; and

(c) the steps being taken to fix the rents?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Complaints have been received from tenants that landlords are demanding exorbitant rents for letting out premises in Delhi. Landlords generally complain that they are getting very poor rents from buildings let out by them long ago.

(b) A survey of prevailing rents in some of the colonies of Delhi and other related matters was conducted by the Indian Institute of Economic Growth at the request of National Buildings Organisation and the report was finalised in the year 1976. The survey was not confined only to newly constructed areas.

(c) There is provision in the Rent Control Act 1958 for standard rent to be fixed by the Rent Controller ap-

pointed by the Delhi Administration. The tenants or the landlords can approach the Rent Controllers for fixation of rent under this provision. The Government cannot fix the rent directly.

Sale of DDA Flats at Premium

663. Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that DDA flats are being sold by the allottees at premium in large numbers to defeat the purpose of solving the housing problem in Delhi; if so, facts thereof; and

(b) whether a survey in this regard is proposed to be made in order to check such illegal sale of DDA flats and any action taken against the allottees involved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that sale of its flats is not permissible except with the previous consent of the lessor in writing. In cases of unauthorised sales, the lease is liable to be terminated under Clause 6 of the lease deed. Whenever any sale without the consent of the lessor comes to notice, the same is liable to be dealt with as per terms of the lease deed.

Settlement of Claims of Retired Employees of D.M.S.

664. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities take unusually long time in making payment of settlement dues of retired subordinate employees;

(b) whether in case of some of the employees who retired in 1978 their G.P. Fund was not refunded to them within the prescribed period of 6 months thus resulting in loss of interest beyond the period of 6 months for no fault of theirs;

(c) whether any representations had been made to his Ministry by such staff for payment of interest beyond the period of 6 months till the date of refund; and

(d) if so, the action which Government propose to take to afford necessary relief to the affected retired employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Barring exceptional cases where in unavoidable circumstances due to want of vigilance clearance, documents from officials concerned etc., the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities usually arrange settlement of dues of retired subordinate employees within the stipulated period.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. In 42 out of 43 cases pertaining to 1978 G.P. Fund was refunded within the prescribed period. The representation made in the remaining cases has been disposed of by General Manager, Delhi Milk Scheme in accordance with the rules on the subject.

Central Directive on Rural Schemes

665. SHRI D. P. PADEJA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Centre to the State Governments for implementing rural schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the rural development programmes which are to be taken;

(c) the funds allotted for the year 1979-80, State-wise; and

(d) the amount spent during the said period and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction to the State Governments from time to time for expeditious implementation of all the centrally sponsored rural development programmes assisted by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

(b) The major on-going rural development programmes are:

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme;

(iii) Desert Development Programme;

(iv) Small Farmers Development Agency Programme;

(v) Food for Work Programme; and

(vi) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Place in Library. See No. LT-540/80].

Reserve Stock of Fertiliser and Seed

666. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for building up reserve stocks of fertiliser for achieving stability in food production; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government already have a policy to maintain buffer stocks of fertilisers in consuming areas. In pursuance of this policy, fertiliser stocks to the tune of 12.25 lakh tonnes were available in the country on February 1, 1980.

Alleged misutilisation of Fund for Adult Education

667. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received many complaints about misutilisation of funds provided for adult education;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the amount involved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that adult education programme review committee is holding an inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A number of complaints have been received regarding misutilisation of funds by voluntary agencies. Action is being taken in such areas, generally through the State Governments.

(c) and (d). A Committee has been set up in October, 1979 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to review the National Adult Education Programme in all its aspects. The Committee is expected to submit its report soon.

Acquisition of Land in Tughlakabad Extension Delhi

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

(a) whether the land of Tughlakabad Extension has been acquired or likely to be acquired by Government; and

(b) if so, the Khasra numbers which fall within the acquired area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Provision of Amenities in M.I.G. Flats in Pankha Road, New Delhi

669. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the MIG Flats in Pankha Road Residential Scheme allotted under March, 1978 advertisement, kitchen sinks had not been provided and the allottees had to get the sinks installed at their own expense;

(b) whether the allottees of these flats covered by the earlier scheme were paid the cost of such sinks;

(c) if so, the reasons for this differential treatment; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take on the representation made in this behalf by the allottees under the 1978 scheme?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that a sum of Rs. 160/- each was reimbursed to the allottees of those flats who had got the sinks installed at their own cost.

(c) & (d). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that necessary instructions are being issued to reimburse a sum of Rs. 160/- each to such of the allottees as had been allotted a flat under March, 1978 advertisement and who have provided sinks in their flats at their own cost.

N.F.C. Teachers in Maharashtra

670. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have forwarded a case of the National Fitness Corps teachers, regarding their pay scales for sanction in the first week of June, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(c) the action which Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra had proposed, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Second Maharashtra Pay Commission and the Maharashtra Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1978, certain revised scales of pay for various categories of NDS instructional staff absorbed by the State Government with effect from 1st November, 1978.

(c) The proposals have been approved by the Central Government and it has been conveyed to the State Government.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

671. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to setting up of the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia is running far behind the plan schedule; and

(b) if answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what is causing delay to such a vital component of West Bengal's industrial structure?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Petroleum Products

672. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last one year there was shortage of Petrol, Kerosene and Diesel throughout the country;

(b) if so, exact assessment by Government; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make it available in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Reports concerning shortage of Diesel and Kerosene have been received from different parts to the country from time to time during the last one year or so. In so far as petrol is concerned, there is no shortage as such.

(b) It is not possible to give the exact assessment of the quantum of shortage as it depends on several factors.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to meet the situation of shortage:

(i) Availability of Diesel and Kerosene is being augmented by additional imports.

(ii) Allocations of high speed diesel and kerosene to the States and Union Territories have been increased for the month of March, 1980.

(iii) Improvement in the rail movement of petroleum products is being effected by pressing more tank wagons into service reducing the turn around time of tank wagons and according a higher priority to the movement of those wagons over goods and passenger services.

(iv) During March, 1980 road-bridging of products is also being maximised.

(v) Utilizing the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipelines for the movement of kerosene and diesel to the maximum extent.

(vi) Advising the State Governments to regulate the distribution of diesel and kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act and the rules and Orders framed thereunder and to take stern action against those indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing. The State Governments have also been advised to consider invoking the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act for prevention of those malpractices.

Telephone Service in Asansol, Burmpur etc.

673. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the telephone service of Asansol, Burmpur, Kulti, Raniganj, Durgapur area; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) A review was made by Senior Telecom Officers about the telephone ser-

vices of these areas. They have identified the problems and recommended solutions to improve the situation. After these steps have been taken the services have improved to a certain extent.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the situation:—

1. Posting of a trained officer as Officer-in-charge, and adequate trained staff for the maintenance of the trunk automatic exchange.

2. Attending to faults of the Central A/C Plant of Asansol TAX and commissioning of additional room air-conditioners to augment the air-conditioning capacity of the A/C Plant so that the exchange equipment functions properly.

3. Procurement of essential spares required by Asansol TAX on a special footing.

4. Improvement of the maintenance of Asansol TAX, Asansol MAX-I and other exchanges in this area, by systematic routine maintenance and fault clearance cycles.

As a result of this, further improvement is expected.

Proper Use of Plot of Land in Shanti Niketan Colony, New Delhi

674. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 131 on the 9th July, 1979 re: land in Shanti Niketan Colony, New Delhi reserved for School building as a place of public convenience and state:

(a) the progress so far made in putting this plot to proper use;

(b) whether over the last more than 10 years, it is still being used as a place of public convenience both for humans and bovines thus causing constant environmental hazard apart from serving as a rendezvous for unsocial elements;

(c) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation did not take any steps to convert it into a park as stated in part (d) of the earlier reply; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government now propose to take to set matters right in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the plot is earmarked for a primary school and the same will be constructed whenever the need arises. In order to prevent misuse of the plot, the Corporation has provided barbed wire fencing around it. It has been decided to level the ground wherever possible and to plant trees and shrubs at the periphery of the plot. The plantation of the trees and shrubs could not be taken up last year due to the failure of monsoon. M.C.D. propose to take up this work during the next monsoon.

अजमेर (राजस्थान) में पानी की कमी

675. श्री नगदान देव : क्या निर्माण और प्राधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर में पानी की भारी कमी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मरकार बनाम नहर के पानी की अजमेर जिले में लाने के लिए कोई काम उठा रही है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) जिला अजमेर में पानी की कमी कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी?

निर्माण और प्राधान मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ, अजमेर शहर की प्रतिदिन जल की औसत सप्लाई लगभग 60 लाख फैलन से घटकर 40 लाख फैलन हो गई है जबकि जनसंख्या 2.64 लाख (1971 की जनगणना) से बढ़ कर 3.00 लाख हो गई है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार की एक गोजना निर्माण दीन है जिसके द्वारा बन सन्ती से पै नी न कर जल सप्लाई प्रतिदिन 30 लाख फैलन बढ़ा जाएगी ।

(ग) जनवरी, 1980 के अन्त तक 2.4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय की गई ।

(घ) बनास नदी योजना संभवतः 1981-82 तक पूरी जो जायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त 1972 के सर्वेक्षण में पता लगाये गये ये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में 1982-83 तक पानी पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य है। विश्व बैंक सहायता की अपेक्षित परियोजना में अंजमेर जिला भी सम्मिलित है।

Visit of Union Agriculture Secretary to Silent Valley Forest in Kerala

676. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary, Union Ministry of Agriculture, was recently deputed to visit the silent valley forests in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons for his visit;

(c) whether he has made any report to Government after his visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Union Agriculture Secretary, accompanied by several senior officers of the Forestry Wing of the Ministry visited the Silent Valley Reserved Forest area in October, 1979.

(b) To study problems relating to the protection of this unique tropical rain forest.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations contained in the Report is appended.

Recommendations of the Report on Development of the Silent Valley Reserve Forest by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.

The Report suggests the following steps in order to achieve harmony between the needs of today and tomorrow and to promote the desired degree of development without the destruction of the biological wealth of inestimable

value in the Silent Valley and adjacent Reserve Forests:-

1. The entire area of 39,000 hectares consisting of (a) Silent Valley Forest, (b) New Amarambaam Reserve Forests, (c) Kundas Forests, and (d) Attapadi Reserve Forests, should be developed into a National Rain Biosphere Reserve. The cost of developing this Reserve may be borne by the Government of India, since the preservation of this unique forest area will be to the benefit of both Kerala and the entire nation. Silent Valley Environmental Monitoring Committee already constituted by the State Government could become the National Rain Forest Biosphere Reserve Planning and Implementation Committee and start the work immediately under the overall guidance of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination. If developed along proper lines, the Silent Valley Rain Forest Biosphere Reserve can become a sanctuary for valuable genes in several medicinal and plantation crops, such as pepper and cardamom. This whole region has also been found to be a reservoir of useful genes in rice conferring resistance to some major pests. Therefore, urgent steps should be taken to prevent the erosion of valuable genes from this area.

2. The Kerala Forest Research Institute at Peechi may be developed into an international research and training centre for the study of tropical rain forest eco-systems. This will be appropriate in view of the wide-spread interest, particularly in countries in South-East Asia in tropical evergreen rain forest flora and fauna.

3. A detailed ground water survey of the Palghat and Mallapuram districts should be completed soon and steps should be taken to provide irrigation through the available ground and surface water resources in as much area as possible. The potential for irrigation through mobilising the available ground water sources seems to be very good. For implementing the irrigation project, a Palghat and Mallapuram Irr-

igation Project Committee may be constituted immediately, jointly by the Central and State Governments. The Central Ground Water Board of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation can undertake the task of organising the ground water survey and preparing a blueprint for irrigation in cooperation with the concerned Departments of the State Government. Since the present utilisation of draft is only 12 to 15 per cent of annual recharge, arrangements for providing irrigation to 10,000 hectares can be made speedily.

4. The immediate electricity needs of the Palghat and Mallapuram area could be met by developing suitable transmission lines from the Idukki Project area. Transmission schemes for Kerala costing about Rs. 45 crores have been provided in the VI Plan. Also, Idukki Stage II of 3×130 MW at a cost of Rs. 15.5 crores has already been approved by the Planning Commission. A long-term energy profile and strategy may be prepared by a group of national experts with the help of the Kerala State Electricity Board, taking into account potential developments in the utilisation of solar energy.

5. Steps should be taken to promote suitable industries in the area so that additional opportunities for generation of employment can be created. A Palghat and Mallapuram Employment Generation Consortium may be set up for preparing employment and income generation programmes based on resource utilisation strategies.

6. The amount of Rs. 200 lakhs provided for the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project in the State Budget for 1980-81 could be utilised for ground water development, establishment of transmission lines from Idukki and for suitable industrial and agricultural projects. An adequate allocation should be made in the Plan Budget during the VI Plan for the rapid eco-development of the Palghat-Mallapuram region. Preferably, the entire allocation for the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project should be reserved for this purpose.

In conclusion, the Report suggests that if steps are now taken to satisfy the legitimate socio-economic aspirations of the people of the area, mere talk about ecology and environment will be met with cynicism and with the question, "Who is more important man or monkey?". On the other hand, if we proceed with the implementation of the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project without taking advantage of alternative methods of providing energy, employment and irrigation, will future generations forgive us for destroying a 50-million year old genetic heritage, particularly at a time when the solar energy option is not an illusion? The alternative pathways available immediately for providing power, irrigation and jobs at no ecological risk will help to achieve the desired social goals more speedily and economically. It should not be beyond our political, intellectual or financial capability to find solutions which can enable the present day human population of Palghat and Mallapuram districts to experience a better quality of life without destroying a priceless biological endowment. The expenses so far incurred on the preparation for the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project cannot be considered infructuous since this project can always be activated if we reach a stage when there is no other way of meeting the regional power needs. The project blueprints should hence be carefully preserved. If say by 2000 A.D. it becomes absolutely essential to tap the power potential of the Project, it can probably be done with less risk of damage to the rest of the rain forest, since by then the National Rain Forest Biosphere Reserve would have helped in the protection and regeneration of the entire area of nearly 40 000 hectares. Development without destruction will then not be an idle dream, as it will be if the present project is rushed through. If on the other hand, the project is rushed through leading to the destruction of the forests and to the loss of valuable genetic material, the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project will become one more testimony to the statement, "Every new source from which man has increased his power on

earth has been used to diminish the prospects of his successors. All his progress has been made at the expense of damage to the environment which he cannot repair and could not foresee".

Unauthorised Construction in East of Kailash, New Delhi

677. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 on 9th July, 1979 regarding unauthorised construction of unauthorised mazniñe floor by the plot-holders of DDA's shopping centre in Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi and state:

(a) what punitive action has been taken by the D.D.A. against these defaulters of the approved plans which have resulted in giving them accrual of rental income on a permanent basis; and

(b) the manner in which such deliberate deviations made in connivance with the D.D.A. Engineers and other staff are proposed to be dealt with finally?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
 (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that such cases came to their notice regarding D.D.A.'s shopping centre in Community Centre, East of Kailash and show cause notices have been issued to the defaulters of the approved plans.

The position will become clear only on receipt of replies to the show-cause notices.

Foodgrains to Meghalaya under Food for Work Programme

678. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quota of food and other materials have been given to the State of Meghalaya under the Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and
 (c) whether the State Government has lifted the quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
 (a) to (c). During the current year i.e. the year 1979-80, the Government of Meghalaya were allocated 2,000 M.T. of foodgrain under normal Food for Work Programme and 1000 M.T. under the special Food for Work Programme. The State Government have yet to start the process of utilizing the allocation.

मध्य प्रदेश में घने जंगलों को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करना

679. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डाकुओं का समस्या का हल करने के लिए तथा उम क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की चम्बल धारी में घने जंगलों को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना आरम्भ की गई थी।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी उपलब्धिया क्या है और इसे भिण्ड जिले में आरम्भ न किया जाने के क्या कारण हैं, आर्योग्य

(ग) क्या यह योजना शाव्र ही भिण्ड जिले में भी आरम्भ की जायेगी?

कृषि संवालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकर शोभा स्वामीनाथन) : (क) नाहर (ख) डाकुओं की समस्या को हल खोने के लिए और क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए चम्बल धारी में घने जंगलों को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की राज्य बन विभाग की कोई योजना नहीं है। भिण्ड जिले में घने जंगल नहीं हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

National Grid of Rural Godown and Post Harvest Technology to prevent Distress Sales

680. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national grid of rural

godowns and post-harvest technology centres to prevent distress sales of poor farmers and panic purchase of affluent consumers; and

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

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

(a) and (b). A scheme for the establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns has been launched from the current financial year. The objective of this scheme is to create a network of rural godowns in the States and the Union Territories primarily to take care of storage requirements of agriculture producers, particularly small and marginal farmers. The implementing agency in this scheme can be either a state warehousing corporation, or a market committee or a cooperative society. The implementing agencies would be entitled to a cash subsidy, not exceeding 50 per cent of the cost of construction. The expenditure on subsidy is to be shared between the Centre and States on 50:50 basis.

The scheme for setting up post harvest technology centres has not yet been finalised and is still at the proposal stage. A post harvest technology centre is aimed at the dissemination of information and demonstration of technology and practices of scientific storage and processing. The actual financial requirements for a Centre will depend on its location, crops grown in the area and activities undertaken by the centre.

विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता

681. श्री हरि कठन शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता के मुख्य कारणों की जांच कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीरा क्या है?

प्रिया तथा स्वास्थ्य और स्वास्थ्य कल्याण भंगी (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द): (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों में असंतोष के कारणों की कोई खास जांच नहीं की गई है। तथापि, उपलब्ध सूचना के प्रनुसार अधिकांश मामलों में असंतोष के कारण हैं: छात्र प्रतिहान्दिता और छात्र दलों के बीच झड़पें, नौकरियों, शाखियों आदि में आरक्षण जैसे प्रमाणों के समर्थन अथवा विरोध में आनंदोलन, परीक्षा स्थगन तथा परीक्षा परिणामों का पुनरीक्षण, विश्वविद्यालयों के मामलों को बदलने आदि की मांग तथा परिवहन मम्बन्धी सुविधाओं आदि के अपर्याप्तता जैसे स्थानीय मामले।

News item entitled "Indian Exports have Poor Image Abroad"

682. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News item entitled "Indian Exports have Poor Image Abroad" in *Financial Express* dated January 16, 1980 regarding the results of a study sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and if so, the main findings of the said study;

(b) whether this study entitled "Export Marketing of Non-Traditional items" has also made any policy recommendations affecting policy formulation by organisations connected with foreign trade; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to inform the concerned Ministries and organisations of the research findings relevant to applied aspects of such a research study?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The news item has come to the notice of the Government. According to information furnished by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Council did not sponsor the study. The study has, in fact, been conducted by a research scholar of the University of Delhi for his doctoral dissertation which is yet to be evaluated by the University authorities. The Indian Council of Social

Science Research did finance the visit of the scholar to certain South-East Asian countries in connection with the research.

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

Supply of Diesel to Sindri Modernisation Plant

683. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindri Modernisation Plant is running intermittently due to the non-availability of the raw materials i.e. diesel if so, facts in details; month-wise break-up of the period of idleness of the Plant in last three months; and

(b) whether the existing Coal based plant would be renovated to act as the standby in case of diesel shortage in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock/Fuel Oil and, not Diesel Oil, is the raw material used in the Sindri Modernisation Plant. It is a fact that the plant has been running intermittently due to non-availability of LSHS/Fuel Oil. The Plant has remained shut down since 16th January, 1980.

The month-wise break-up of the period of idleness of the Plant in the last three month; is as under:

Month	Number of days of idleness
December 1979	.. . . 10
January 1980	.. . . 15
February 1980	.. . . 29

(b) No, Sir. The old coal based plant at Sindri was closed down in February, 1978 since it had outlived

its usefulness and was unsafe to operate. The question of renovating the plant to act as a stand-by for the Modernisation Plant does not, therefore, arise.

Exploitation of Fish Potential

684. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to exploit the additional potential for fishing with the declaration of the 200 miles exclusive sea zone; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the programme include augmentation of survey and training facilities, building up fishing fleet of larger vessels by selective import and subsidy on indigenous construction, permitting joint ventures with foreign firms and chartering of foreign vessels, introduction of small mechanised boats, protecting the interest of traditional fishermen by earmarking sea zone for their exclusive use, diversification of fishing and processing development of fishing harbours and evolving conservation regimes. The proposal for providing soft loans through Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation and Commercial Banks for procuring larger fishing vessels is also under consideration of the Government.

Policy of Rural Employment

685. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the present policy of rural employment; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The removal of unemployment and significant reduction of under-employment is one of the main objectives of the Five Year Plan.

The integrated rural development programme aims at the generation of additional employment in the rural areas. Presently, this programme covers 2,600 development blocks out of the total of 5,011 blocks in the country. It is under consideration whether all the development blocks in the country could be covered under IRD programme.

Another important programme is the National Scheme of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), under which 200,000 rural youth are to be covered every year. Training in various technical skills is being imparted under this scheme. Thereafter, the rural youth are to be extended the facilities of tools and equipment, finances, raw materials and marketing in order to settle them in various projects of self-employment. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of this scheme so as to cover certain crafts and industries like carpet weaving, cottage match, etc. which would provide wage employment on a large scale. The 'food for work' programme will continue to provide employment to the unskilled manpower on a sustained basis. Its operations are proposed to be streamlined in order to make it a more effective instrument for generation of employment for the rural poor.

Education among Tribals

686. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal students in Orissa who are at present receiving assistance for education from Government; and

(b) the recent steps taken by Government to promote education among tribals in that State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Refund of Registration Fee deposited with D.D.A.

687. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Delhi Development Authority for refund of registration fee for flats/plots under the various schemes including new pattern Registration Housing scheme, 1979;

(b) whether applicants are given any interest on the amount of refund of registration fee;

(c) whether the applicants are put to any loss of amount or interest thereon if they apply within four months after they had deposited the money;

(d) whether refund has been made to those who deposited the fee for flats under the New Pattern Scheme 1979 and applied for withdrawal by 31st December, 1979 if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether the applicants will be paid any interest due to such delayed refund?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that according to the terms and conditions of registration for allotment of its flats, the registration fee is required to be deposited for a minimum period of one year. This carries interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. However, under special circumstances refund of registration fee can be permitted within one year but with no interest on it.

In the case of plots, there is no registration fee, but earnest money is required to be deposited alongwith the applications. The amount of earnest money is refunded/adjusted without interest.

(d) The D.D.A. has intimated that it had received 175 applications for refund of the registration fee up till 31st December, 1979 and has allowed the same in 12 cases. The D.D.A. has intimated that the remaining applications could not be disposed of because it had first to screen applications numbering about 1.72 lakhs for registration and to bring the deposits on record. It is, however, increasing the pace of disposal of the applications for refund of the initial deposits made by the registrants.

(e) No, Sir.

P.C.Os., Sub-Post Offices and Telephone Offices in Guhagar Taluka, Ratnagiri

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

(a) how many villages are there in Guhagar taluka in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra and in how many villages there are PCOs and sub-post offices and telegraph offices;

(b) whether Government are aware that the facilities of posts and telecommunications provided in this taluka are inadequate;

(c) whether Government are aware that the details of post offices, PCOs and telegraph offices required were given along with a map of taluka to PMG, Bombay by a member of Postal Advisory Committee a year before and that still no facility is extended; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) There are 78 villages in Guhagar Taluka of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra. Out of these two are having Public Telephones, 4 are having Sub Post Offices and 4 are having Telegraph Offices.

(b) Postal and Telecommunication facilities have been provided wherever justified in the taluka.

(c) Yes, Sir. Since then 6 extra departmental branch post offices, one extra departmental Sub Post Office and one Sub Post Office have been opened. Proposals for opening public telephone at 2 villages have already been sanctioned and the facility will be provided on receipt of requisite stores and execution of the work.

(d) Efforts are being made to progressively open more post offices Public Telephones and Telegraph Offices in the Taluka in accordance with the approved policy of the Government.

Advance Deposit Scheme for Telephone Connection

689. **SHRI CHANDRA BHALMANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Advance Deposit' Scheme for telephone connections was introduced in 1976 by the P&T Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lot of people could not deposit the amount in the prescribed period and in some cases demands were not revalidated in

relaxation of rules after the last date; and

(c) if so, in how many cases this rule was relaxed in Delhi during 1979?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No, Sir. Advance Deposit Scheme was introduced in September, 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Each case is treated on its merits and there is no list available. 3 cases of revalidation during 1979 could be traced and there may be one or two more such cases.

Recently it has been decided not to revalidate any new case.

Financial Assistance to States for Prohibition

690. **SHRI ARJUN SETH** · Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of State, which have introduced total prohibition and the financial assistance as a compensation has been granted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Bihar introduced total prohibition with effect from 1-4-1979. Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have been "dry" State since long. An 'on account' payment of compensation was made to eight states in 1978-79. Bihar was given Rs. 209.44 lakhs. No assistance was payable under the approved pattern of assistance to Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

Sanction of New Petrol Pumps

691. **SHRI ARJUN SETH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new petrol pumps sanctioned by Government during last three years, State-wise, and year-wise;

(b) the particulars regarding the names and addresses of the parties to whom they were sanctioned;

(c) the number of applications for allotment of petrol pumps pending disposal at present and by when a decision is likely to be taken thereon; and

(d) the criteria being determined while applications are invited for sanctions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Petrol pumps are sanctioned by respective oil companies. The number of petrol pumps sanctioned/commissioned by the public sector oil companies during the last three years. Statewise and year-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The list of persons/parties awarded petrol pumps and their particulars are not being maintained by Government. Collection/compilation of such factual information is an expensive and time consuming process. Records are maintained by respective oil companies.

(c) Appointment of dealerships by the oil companies is to be made after issuing press advertisements calling for applications. Only those applications received in response to such advertisements are considered. After selection of dealers is completed, the remaining applications are deemed rejected.

(d) Whenever it is decided to open a dealership, applications from prospective candidates are invited by issuing advertisements in the local newspapers in circulation in the areas concerned and selection is made by a duly constituted Selection Committee from amongst the candidates who have applied in response to the oil companies' advertisement. This is, however, subject to the following main conditions:

(i) No person would be awarded a new dealership if he or his close relative like his spouse, father, brother or son already holds a dealership with any oil company.

(ii) He should be matric or equivalent and below 45 years of age on the date of application.

(iii) He should have sufficient business ability, financial standing, enterprise, salesmanship and management skill.

Statement

Retail Outlets sanctioned/commissioned by public sector oil companies.

Name of State and Union Territories

	1977	1978	1979
Andhra Pradesh	40	39	37
Arunachal Pradesh	02	..	01
Bihar	22	19	09
Gujarat	10	09	15
Haryana	19	07	10
Himachal Pradesh	..	03	..
Jammu & Kashmir	01	01	01
Karnataka	17	09	20
Kerala	06	07	15
Madhya Pradesh	16	03	06
Maharashtra	13	10	14
Orissa	05	04	06
Punjab	60	35	15
Rajasthan	31	08	07
Tamilnadu	13	15	35
Tripura	02	01	..
Uttar Pradesh	91	61	24
West Bengal	16	13	20
Delhi	06	09	..
Pondicherry	01	01	03

TOTAL 371 254 238

Bihar Govt's SOS for Additional Supply of Sugar

692. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Govt. had sent an SOS for additional supply of sugar to the State in the last week of February, 1980;

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

(c) the quantities of sugar demanded and supplied for the State during January and February, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But earlier in the month, there was a request from Bihar Government for speeding up the movement of sugar in the State. Necessary action was instituted through the agency of the Food Corporation of India.

(c) After the introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17th December, 1979, Bihar State is being allotted a levy quota of 26,929 tonnes per month as used to be allotted immediately prior to decontrol of sugar in August, 1978. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, there has been a considerable improvement in the despatches of sugar by the Food Corporation of India to Bihar State.

Amendment in Land Acquisition Act

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

(a) Whether Government have received a request from the Punjab Government to carry out amendments in the Land Acquisition Act in accordance with the recommendations of a Central Committee which reported 10 years ago;

(b) Whether Government have accepted the suggestions of the Punjab Government in this regard; and

(c) The date by which the Act is expected to be amended?

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

(b) and (c). The Punjab Government was advised to await the completion of amendments to the Central Land Acquisition Act of 1894 which were being processed in the Ministry of Agriculture. It is not possible to indicate any date by which the amendments under consideration will be effected.

Financial Assistance to Vidyasagar University

694 SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance for the Vidyasagar University is still pending under the consideration of University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, there is at present no University in the country, established under Law, with the name "Vidyasagar University". If however, the reference is to the University proposed to be established by the Government of West Bengal at Midnapore, the question is that University Grants Commission providing any assistance to it would arise only after the University has been established and is under Section 12A of the UGC Act declared fit by the Commission to receive assistance from it.

विषय बस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश में स्कूलों और कालेजों का छोड़ना

695. श्री हर्ष चन्द्र पालदेव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पिछड़े लोगों में केन्द्रीय स्कूल और डिग्री कालेज खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ताकि पिछड़े लोगों में गरीब लोगों के बच्चे कम लागत पर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बस्ती जिले का सेमियाकान ब्लाक बहुत पिछड़ा रहा है और डिग्री कालेज वहां से काफ़ी दूरी पर है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कस्थाय मंत्री (श्री शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरीय कर्मचारियों, विशेष कर रक्षा कार्मिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए ऐसे स्थानों पर खोले जाते हैं, जहां पर इस प्रकार के कर्मचारी पर्याप्त संध्या में होते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

देश के किसी भी भाग में डिग्री कालेज स्थापित करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। अतः बस्ती जिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई डिग्री कालेज खोले जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सामान्य जनता को कुकिंग गैस उपलब्ध कराना

696. श्री छोट भाई गामिल : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में सामान्य जनता को कुकिंग गैस उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना का व्यापार क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाठिल) (क) श्री, हाँ।

(ख) देश में सरकार का बाला पकाने की गैस की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने का विचार है जो 1980-81 के लगभग निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के बाने होने से सम्भव होगी :

(1) बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध गैस से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के निकालने की सुविधायें ;

(2) नमुदा शोधनशाला ;

(3) कोयाली शोधनशाला में सहायक शोधन सुविधायें; और

(4) बोंगईगांव शोधनशाला की कोकर मूनिट।

इसी बीच, शोधनशालाओं में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने के अतिरिक्त, सरकार का बाला पकाने की गैस की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए यथा सम्भव इसके आयात करने की योजना है।

अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को गैस और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद एजेंसीयों का आवंटन

697. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री द्वारा 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए गैस और पेट्रोलियम व्यापार में आरक्षण के लिए कुछ स्थानों का चयन किया गया था और आवेदन आमंत्रित किए गए थे और तदनुसार साकारार भी किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर लिए गए आरक्षण के आधार पर चुने गए इन व्यक्तियों को अवसर प्रदान करने में अब किस कठिनाई का अनुभव किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या, सरकार इन लोगों को, दिल्ली लखनऊ, कानपुर, आगरा आदि जैसे स्थानों पर गैस एजेंसी लेने के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए तत्काल कोई नियंत्रण करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाठिल) : (क) से (ग) सार्वजनिक थेट्रल की तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अनुसरण की जाने वाली वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार सभी प्रकार की एजेंसियों का 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को दिया जाना होता है। बाला पकाने वाली गैस की एजेंसियों को छोटाकार, इन समुदायों को दी जाने वाली बीसरियों के स्थान पूर्वनिवारित नहीं होते। जहां तक बाला पकाने वाली गैस की एजेंसियों का सम्बन्ध है, वह 1978-79 के लिए आयोजित 87 एजेंसियों में से 24 एजेंसियों अनुसूचित जातियों/प्रानुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं जिनके लिए स्वल्प का निश्चारण 15-5-1978 को तत्कालीन मंत्री द्वारा भीक सभा में दिये गये बत्ताये के अनुसार किया जाना चाहा था। इसी प्रकार तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा बाला पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियों द्वारे के लिए वर्ष 1979-80

के लिए योजना तैयार की गई है और निर्धारित कार्यप्रणाली के प्रनुसार तेस कम्पनियां कार्रवाई कर रही हैं।

परन्तु उत्पाद की उपलब्धता न होने के कारण याना पकाने की गैस की नई एजेन्सियों का चालू किया जाना स्पष्टित रखा गया है। जब और गैस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता में सुधार होगा, पहले से दी गई एजेन्सियों को चालू करने के लिए तेल कम्पनियां आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेंगी।

छपरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज (बिहार) की जरावर स्थिति

698. प्रो० सत्यवेद सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को छपरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज (बिहार) की बिंगड़ी स्थिति के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एस० स्टोफन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

(ग) 100 लाइनें और बढ़ा कर एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। ऐसा करने से यातायात को और अधिक दशनापूर्वक निपटाने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Statement

State-wise High Speed Diesel oil and Kerosene oil sales (Provisional) in the months of January and February, 1980.

(Figures in Metric tonnes)

States/Union Territories	High Speed Diesel oil		Kerosene	
	January '80 (Prov.)	February '80 (Prov.)	January '80 (Prov.)	February '80 (Prov.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	61236	64432	28405	27594
2. Arunachal Pradesh	349	335	226	270
3. Assam	8304	6066	4444	2802

	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Manipur	457	630	349	476
5.	Mizoram	212	345	104	169
6.	Bihar	28373	25810	13510	16138
7.	Delhi	27412	25572	9654	9702
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7524	7228	1062	1120
9.	Gujarat	53975	55421	36174	30577
10.	Haryana	23222	20952	5212	4404
11.	Punjab	41558	39434	10700	8679
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3769	3215	1175	928
13.	Chandigarh	1354	1412	761	598
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	5817	5446	2150	1767
15.	Karnataka	41662	43445	17630	17929
16.	Kerala	30172	29688	11190	10871
17.	Madhya Pradesh	34672	31139	16315	14743
18.	Meghalaya	1164	662	314	233
19.	Maharashtra	99053	95002	68945	68090
20.	Nagaland	288	610	165	317
21.	Orissa	12842	13366	6075	6545
22.	Rajasthan	39224	38435	10776	9845
23.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Tamil Nadu	71841	78522	30124	28601
25.	Pondicherry	1822	1764	648	531
26.	Uttar Pradesh	55509	66563	24915	24497
27.	Tripura	224	614	132	647
28.	West Bengal	50619	50078	30405	27603
29.	Andaman	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL :		702655	706186	330840	315676

NOTE : (i) Sales in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are included in sales figures of Gujarat State.
(ii) Sales in Lakshadweep are included in sales figs. of Kerala State.
(iii) These are excluding sales made to Defence and Railways.
(iv) 'N.A.' stands for 'Not Available'.

Closure of Refineries and loss of Production

**700. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that closure of Barauni, Bongaigaon, Gauhati and Digboi refineries in February this year has resulted in a daily loss of production of 5000 tonnes of diesel and 1000 tonnes of kerosene;

(b) if so, the total accumulated loss of production of each item as a result of the mass closure of the refineries;

(c) the reasons for such deterioration of the situation in all refineries together; and

(d) the steps taken to restore normal production pattern?

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

(b) The product-wise loss of the main products for the month of February, 1980 due to the closure of these refineries is as under:—

Figures in '000 Tonnes.

Product	Planned Production Feb. 1980	Actual Production	Shortfall
MS	27.7	5.9	21.8
LPG	2.3	..	2.3
NAP	48.2	..	48.2
HSD	143.6	5.2	138.4
SKO	28.2	6.0	22.2
LDO	33.9	2.5	31.4
FO	16.5	2.1	14.4
LSHS	53.0	2.6	50.4
TOTAL :	353.4	24.3	329.1

(c) The loss of production of petroleum products was due to mass agitation in Assam, affecting the crude production, refinery operations and movement of products.

(d) Government are making all possible efforts to restore normalcy in Assam and once the same is achieved normal production in these refineries will be restored.

Shortage of Storage space for Foodgrains and Sugar

701. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of storage space for foodgrains and sugar in the country;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take and what is the present storage capacity, State-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India and Central Ware Housing Corporation are unable to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The overall storage facilities with the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation, both owned and hired, are adequate for the level of stocks with the Corporations. Appropriate measures are also taken to meet the pressure on storage capacity felt during peak procurement season for foodgrains.

(b) Keeping in view the needs of long term planning, schemes to increase the owned scientific covered capacity by constructing godowns under buffer storage programmes are under implementation. Besides, storage capacity has also been secured by Food Corporation of India from private parties under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (A.R.D.C.) assisted scheme of encouraging private parties to build godown on their own lands as per Food Corporation of India's specifications for being let out to Food Corporation on guaranteed occupation basis.

A statement showing the state-wise capacity (Owned, hired, and Covered & Plinth) available with Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains, sugar etc., as on 1-2-1980 is attached. In addition, a storage capacity of 49.37 lakh tonnes is also available with the Sugar factories.

Storage Capacity Available with food Corporation of India As on 1st February, 1980.

Figures in '000 tonnes

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)

EAST ZONE

1. Assam	360.86
2. Bihar	992.04

*Provisional

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. NEF Region	.	87.99
4. Orissa	.	221.47
5. West Bengal	.	1,147.00
6. JM (PO) CAL	.	738.75
		<u>3,548.11</u>

NORTH ZONE

7. Delhi	.	218.46
8. Haryana	.	1,266.88
9. Himachal Pradesh	.	15.00
10. Jammu & Kashmir		56.20
11. Punjab		4,687.48
12. Rajasthan	.	1,527.00
13. Uttar Pradesh*	.	3,088.01
		<u>10,859.03</u>

SOUTH ZONE

14. Andhra Pradesh	.	2,417.49
15. Kerala	.	405.73
16. Karnataka	.	490.07
17. Tamil Nadu	.	967.89
18. JM (PO) MADRAS	.	122.62
		<u>4,403.80</u>

WEST ZONE

19. Gujarat	.	597.95
20. Kandla	.	523.10
21. Madhya Pradesh	.	1,680.18
22. Maharashtra	.	1,903.19
		<u>4,704.42</u>

GRAND TOTAL : . . **23,515.36**

Cocoa Production

702. SHRI P. J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Cocoa production in India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that production of Cocoa has been increasing due to the fact that more and more agriculturists in Kerala and Karnataka are taking to Cocoa cultivation;

(c) whether Government are aware that prices of Cocoa have been falling causing alarm among its cultivators;

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to export Cocoa in order to stabilise its prices and also earn foreign exchange; and

(e) the other step, if any, proposed to see that the Cocoa cultivators get remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Official estimate of Cocoa production are not being compiled.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prices of Cocoa have of late, been showing down-ward trend. However, as Cocoa is mainly grown as an intercrop in, Coconut and Arecanut gardens as a supplementary source of income, the fall in prices is not to such a level as to cause alarm among the cultivators.

(d) At present, India is importing Cocoa. Cocoa being a decontrolled item, exports can take place when surplus exists.

(e) The Government is taking steps to improve on farm processing, so that quality of beans produced by farmers is better to enable them to obtain remunerative prices.

Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Company in Madhya Pradesh

703. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering seriously for setting up of 'Petro-Chemicals Complex' in Madhya Pradesh in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, together with its location;

(c) whether the said complex is going to be set up in Khandwa District in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). Based on the recommendations of the Reconstituted Working Group on Petro-chemicals, action is being taken to set up certain petro-chemical plants in the country. The locations of these plants will be suggested by Site-Selection Committees, which are being appointed

Fishing Harbour at Paradip Port, Orissa

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a fishing harbour at the Paradip Port in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The fishing harbour is designed to facilitate operation of 250 mechanised boats of 12 metres size and 20 vessels of size ranging from 16 metres

to 23 metres to land about 27,500 tonnes of fish and shrimps per annum. It envisages dredging to 5 metres, construction of jetties measuring 420 metres, provision of slipway and shore facilities such as, auction hall, water supply, roads, drainage, buildings, etc. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 311.18 lakhs.

Reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes for allotment of Agencies

705. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a reserved quota in regard to grant of petrol pump/diesel pump/cooking gas, etc. agencies to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the names of persons/parties/societies to whom the agencies were granted from the beginning State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the criteria for the grant of such Agencies;

(e) the procedure for sanctioning such Agencies; and

(f) whether there are any complaints about sanctioning, and if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) With effect from 23-9-1977 the policy to reserve 25 per cent of all types of agencies/dealerships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities was enforced in all public sector oil companies. Prior to this the reservation was applicable to only Indian Oil Corporation Limited from 1-1-1974 for all their agencies/dealerships except in respect of 'B' site retail outlets, i.e., dealer owned-dealer operated outlets.

(c) The list of persons/parties awarded petrol/diesel pumps/gas agencies is not being maintained by Government. Collection/compilation of these factual and statistical information is an expensive and time-consuming process. Records are maintained by respective oil companies.

(d) and (e). According to the guidelines issued by Government, 25 per cent of all types of agencies of the public sector oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent are reserved for physically handicapped persons and the remaining 73 per cent are awarded on commercial consideration, preference being given to genuine and efficient Consumer Co-operative Societies and Agro-Industries Corporations. No person would be awarded a new dealership/agency if he or his other close relative like his spouse, father, brother or son already holds a dealership/agency with any oil company. All appointments are to be made after inviting applications by giving advertisements in newspapers in circulation in the area concerned. Selection of candidates has to be made by duly constituted Selection Committees set up for the purpose by respective oil companies.

(f) Complaints are received and they are immediately inquired into for remedial action.

Splitting of Fertiliser Corporation of India

706. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that splitting of the Fertilizer Corporation of India into five independent companies on plea of better management of profits has resulted in all-round deterioration and heavy losses threatening closure of fertilizer

companies and hampering production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India/National Fertilizers Limited has not resulted in deterioration in the fertilizer units of the erstwhile FCI. On the other hand, the managements of the new companies have been able to concentrate attention on the problems of the smaller number of units under their control. The production in some of the fertilizer units has been adversely affected on accounts of external constraints like power cut and inadequate availability of inputs like fuel oil and coal. These factors have nothing to do with the reorganisation of F.C.I. and N.F.L.

दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद (दसरे प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्वार्टर

707. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या विभिन्न और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कमंचारियों के लिए दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में विभिन्न टाइपों के कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में विभिन्न टाइपों के वर्ष-वार कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया गया;

(ग) विभिन्न टाइपों के दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में अलग अलग कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है और कब तक वे तैयार हो जाएंगे; और

(घ) अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार का विभिन्न टाइपों के कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करवाने का विचार है?

विभाय और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सौ० सेठी)

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली तथा गाजियाबाद में सामान्य पूल में विभिन्न टाइप के क्वार्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप	दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली	गाजियाबाद
ए.	13533	64
बी	13586	304
सी	9581	68
डी	4893	..
ई	1635	..
ई—1	484	..
ई—2	100	..
ई—3	39	..

(क) यह सीन बच्चों के दौरान दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में बनाए गए सामान्य पूज के क्वार्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप	दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली			गाजियाबाद		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
ए	.	128	405	671	64	..
बी	.	210	412	510	104	200
सी	.	..	545	242	32	36
डी
ई	.	59	8	..	..	..
योग :		397	1370	1423	200	236

इनमें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में खरोदे गए तथा टाइप—ई के रूप में वर्गीकृत किए गए मध्यम आय वर्ग के 132 फ्लैट शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) 31-1-80 को दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली तथा गाजियाबाद में निर्माणाधीन विभिन्न टाइप के क्वार्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप	दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली	गाजियाबाद	निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने की संभावित तारीख
ए	1015	शून्य	1980-81 के दौरान 440 क्वार्टरों और 1981-82 के दौरान शेष क्वार्टरों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।
बी	4368	शून्य	1980-81 में 2442 क्वार्टरों और 1981-82 में शेष क्वार्टरों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।
सी	6942	64	1980-81 में दिल्ली में 1090 क्वार्टरों और गाजियाबाद में 64 क्वार्टरों और 1981-82 में शेष क्वार्टरों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।
डी	72	शून्य	1980-81 में 56 क्वार्टरों, और 1981-82 में शेष क्वार्टरों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

(घ) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है :—

टाइप	क्वार्टरों की संख्या
ए	275
बी	2674
सी	2928
ई	120
योग :	5947

आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान गाजियाबाद में और क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की रास्तावश्वास नहीं है।

Restoration of priority date to the Government Employees owing Houses for purposes of allotment of Accommodation

708. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to revoke the Government order of 1975 regarding allotment of Government accommodation to its employees and restore their priority date to their date of joining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Orders issued in 1975 were modified vide orders issued in June, 1977 and house owing officers were declared eligible for allotment of Government accommodation with effect from 1-6-77. Their priority date is, however, reckoned from 1-6-77 or from a subsequent date, as the case may be.

Rationing of Kerosene Oil in Tamil Nadu

709. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reason behind his opposition to the rationing of Kerosene Oil in Tamil Nadu by the Tamil Nadu Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): My Ministry have advised all State Governments, including Tamil Nadu Government, to streamline the distribution system for ensuring equitable distribution of kerosene. It would be for the State Government concerned to take appropriate measures in this direction.

Production of Alcohol based Chemicals

710. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHET PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to encourage production of alcohol based chemicals;

(b) if so, whether and to what extent Government are thinking to give incentive in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government's policy has always been to encourage the production of alcohol based chemicals and industrially significant alcohol based chemicals like Acetic Acid, Acetone, Butanol, 2-Ethyl Hexanol, Butadiene etc. are being produced in the country.

(b) With a view to give incentives to alcohol based industries, the price and distribution of Industrial alcohol is controlied by Government to maximise the availability of alcohol for industrial purposes.

(c) Does not arise.

S.T.D. between district Towns and Capital in Orissa

711. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the district towns of Orissa are at present linked with the capital of the State through telephone;

(b) if not, the names of the towns which are yet to be linked;

(c) whether it is the Government's plan to achieve this line of district towns with State capital in all the States; and

(d) if so, the names of States where this has been fully achieved?

THE MINISTER OM COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) All the District towns of Orissa are not linked by STD to the State Capital.

(b) Towns yet to be linked by STD to the State Capital are:

Balasore, Baripada, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir, Chattarpur, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraiput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh.

(c) Government have plans to connect all District towns by STD with respective State Capitals.

(d) The linking of District towns to the State Capital by STD has not been achieved fully in any State.

देश में मकानों की कमी

712. श्रीमती शृंखला साही: क्या निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के अनुमानों के अनुसार अप्रैल, 1978 तक 2 करोड़ मकानों की कमी थी, जिसमें से 50 लाख मकानों की कमी शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रीर ढेढ़ करोड़ मकानों की कमी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक हजार की जनसंख्या के पीछे केवल तीन मकानों का निर्माण होता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मकानों के निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रयास करने का विचार है?

निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ने अप्रैल, 1978 में देश में 191 लाख प्रावास एककों की कमी का अनुमान लगाया है—47 लाख एकक नवरीय क्षेत्रों में तथा 144 लाख एकक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में।

(ख) 1961—71 के दौरान उपयोग साधक मकानों की संख्या के निर्माण की अनुमानित वार्षिक औद्योगिक दर पर आधारित निर्माण की दर प्रति 1,000 जनसंख्या पर लगभग 3 प्रावास एकक है।

(ग) सरकार प्रावास में पूरी निवेश बढ़ाने तथा साथ घोगियों को उचित भूल्य पर मकान मुहूरा करने के लिए आगत कानून की तकनीकियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयत्नमाली है।

Commemorative postage stamp on late Maulana Mazrul Haq of Bihar

713. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations to issue commemorative postage stamp on late Maulana Mazrul Haq of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since taken a decision to issue the postage stamp; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee on 20-3-1979 but was not recommended. Hence the proposal was dropped.

Show Cause Notice served on M/s. I.D.L. Agro-chemical for Ghaziabad

714. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a show cause notice was served on M/s I.D.L. Agro-Chemical of Ghaziabad, a subsidiary company of IDL Chemicals Limited, for certain irregularities and violation of company rules;

(b) if so, details of the show cause notice and whether any action has been taken against the said company thereafter; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay in taking action?

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

(b) and (c), M/s. IDL Agro-Chemicals (then DOW Chemicals) were issued a Letter of Intent on 18-7-1970

for the manufacture of Dalapon. Dowpon and Dowpon S, subject to the condition that the final capacity for these item would be determined after at least 500 tonnes of the technical material were imported, formulated and marketed by the Company. For this purpose they were also granted an Industrial Licence on 24-5-1972 for making formulations of these items. However, this Industrial Licence was subject to the condition that in case their Letter of Intent for technical material was not converted into an Industrial Licence, the Industrial Licence for formulations would stand cancelled. The party's Letter of Intent for technical material was treated as lapsed on 29-3-1976 as their foreign collaboration proposals were not approved by Government. As a result, their Industrial Licence for formulations also stood cancelled from that date. However, the party continued formulation activity even after that date. M/s. IDL Agro-Chemicals were, therefore, asked to show cause as to why action should not be taken against them under Section 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for carrying on the formulation activity without a valid Industrial Licence. The explanation furnished by the party is under examination.

Fall in price of Onion

715. SHRI SHANKARRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of onion have fallen to the most uneconomic level causing thereby, scare and discontent amongst onion-growers;

(b) whether Government have received representation of onion-growers from Maharashtra, Gujarat etc. requesting for giving support-price of Rs. 100 per quintal and exporting it through NAFED; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices of onion has been showing a declining trend since January, 80. The index has gone down from 600.4 in January, 80 to 297.8 on 16-2-80. At this level it is higher by 71.8 percent as compared to the corresponding index of 173.3 last year.

(b) and (c). Several representations have been received from Maharashtra and Gujarat regarding the steep fall in the prices of onion, requesting purchases and export through NAFED as also for fixation of support prices of onion at levels much higher than the support price announced by the Government for 1979-80 season. So far Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

Plan to bring down the Demand and Supply of Petroleum Products

716. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been planned to bring down the demand and supply of petroleum products within the coming two years by 5 per cent in our country without affecting industrial and agricultural production by short term measures; and

(b) if so, the short term measures proposed and adopted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses at Ranikhet (U.P.)

717. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to

construct houses at Ranikhet for the middle and lower income group people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the construction work of these houses is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): 'a) and (b). Housing is in the State Sector. The matter is, therefore, for the State Government to decide. Central financial assistance is given to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for implementing various Plan schemes including social housing schemes intended to benefit also the middle and low income people.

Scientists' Conference at Calcutta regarding Oil Resources

718. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the warning by the last Scientists' Conference held at Calcutta that the oil resources of India will be dried up during this century;

(b) if so whether there is any proposal for seeking alternative sources of energy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government does not share such a view.

(b) The possibility of developing alternative sources of energy is being pursued.

(c) The work being done includes—

(i) experiments for converting coal to oil.

(ii) use of Methyl Alcohol or Pthyl Alcohol fully or partly to replace motor gasoline.

(iii) development of Solar Thermal devices and systems using solar radiation as input energy.

(iv) development of Photovoltaic devices and systems for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity; and

(v) conversion of bio-mass into energy.

Food Production

719. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of food production during the 1979-80 despite the unprecedented drought affecting a number of districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the food output, State-wise; and

(c) whether there has been marginal shortfall in the Kharif jowar production last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of foodgrain production during 1979-80 would become available only after the close of the agricultural year, i.e., sometime in July-August 1980. On account of unprecedented drought in large parts of the country, fall in production of kharif foodgrains as a whole is broadly assessed at about 12 million tonnes compared to peak level production of 78.7 million tonnes during 1978-79. It is too early to give any precise idea about the size of rabi production.

(c) Production of kharif jowar in the country marked a decline from 8.89 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 8.16

million tonnes in 1978-79 due to excessive rains in the kharif season of 1978.

Dereservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Refinery Division of Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi

720. SHRI SOMJI Bhai DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees which were dereserved from 1-1-1977 to 31-12-1979 in Refinery Division of Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi before the usual period of their carrying-forward for three years;

(b) what steps were taken to fill the posts before dereservation was

made and whether prior approval of competent authorities was obtained before dereservation was made;

(c) whether several Members of Parliament had represented during the last 3 years against wrong dereservation of posts and injustices to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Number of reserved posts dereserved with the approval of the competent authority and carried forward to subsequent three years wherever required as per the Presidential Directives during the period of three years from 1-1-1977 to 31-12-79 in recruitment and promotion in the Refineries Division of IOC is given hereunder:

	Group A		Group B		Group C	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	CS	ST
Recruitment	16	5	..	..	..	2
Promotion	11	6	34	22	73	37

(b) Indian Oil Corporation had taken the following steps in accordance with the Presidential Directives on the subject of reservation of posts for SC/ST before the reserved posts were dereserved:

Recruitment

1. In the notification issued to the Employment Exchange/Press inviting applications for the vacant posts, the number of vacancies reserved for SC/ST were clearly indicated.

2. Relaxation allowed to the SC/ST candidates were clearly mentioned in the notifications/ads.

3. Copies of the Press advertisements/notifications were sent to the registered SC/ST Associations and

Directors of SC/ST Welfare/Social Welfare of the concerned States/Union Territories with a request that they should advise SC/ST candidates to apply to the appointing authority either direct or through the Employment Exchanges, as the case may be.

4. Copies of the Press Advertisements/Notifications inviting applications from SC/ST communities were also sent to the concerned stations of All India Radio with the request to broadcast the vacancies in areas with concentration of SC and ST population.

5. Relaxed standards were applied for selection of SC/ST candidates for appointments against the reserved vacancies.

6. In case of Group A posts, approval for dereservations of posts was sought only during 1977 and during the subsequent recruitment years i.e. 1978 and 1979 no reserved post was dereserved.

7. Special recruitment drives were undertaken during 1979 exclusively for SC/ST candidates with a view to improve their representation in Group A posts in which the prescribed percentages of representation have not been achieved.

8. Proposals for dereservation of posts were put up to the Board only in such cases where SC/ST candidates were not available for recruitment even on the basis of relaxed standards and inspite of wide publicity.

Promotions .

Posts reserved for SC/ST employees were dereserved only in such cases where eligible departmental SC/ST candidates were not available for promotion. Before dereserving the posts, it was ensured that the case of eligible departmental SC/ST candidates was not ignored.

Prior approval of the competent authority is obtained for dereservation of the posts reserved for SC/ST except in those cases where permission was accorded in anticipation of the approval of the competent authority to meet the organisational requirements when eligible SC/ST candidates were not available for promotion.

(c) Two Members of Parliament namely Shri S. B. Damor and Shri R. L. Kureel had sought clarifications/information from IOC in respect of one case of dereservation of a reserved post. Shri Kureel had also written to Minister (P, C&F) in January 1979 in this regard.

(d) All the queries raised by the above mentioned two Members of Parliament related to the case of a SC employee who could not be promoted against the reserved posts as he was not eligible for promotion at

the given time. The main points raised by them were as follows:

(1) A post of Jr. Accountant was hurriedly dereserved in favour of general candidate and the same was not kept reserved for three years as per rules.

(2) Back-dated seniority be given to the SC candidate who was promoted in March, 1979.

As regards the specific case referred by them, it was clarified that in October, 1977, promotion of a general category candidate as Jr. Accountant against the post reserved for SC candidate was made as no departmental SC candidate was eligible for promotion on the date of the DPC meeting. The reservation was carried forward and in March, 1979 when a post of Jr. Accountant reserved for a SC candidate as per the reservation roster fell vacant the same was filled by promoting a SC candidate only.

As regards the question of giving back-dated seniority it was explained that doing so would not be correct, it would mean giving seniority to a person without his having assumed charge of the higher responsibilities.

Sugar Production and its Distribution.

721. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production, offtake and stocks of sugar during fortnight ended January 16, 1980 was less than during the corresponding fortnight last year;

(b) whether there has been considerable fall in sugar production this year in comparison to last year;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether union Ministry on Feb. 11, 1980 took several steps to improve the supply of levy sugar from the mills for public distribution;

(e) if so, whether inspite of this prices of sugar shot up to a record one and there was also a considerable shortage of sugar in many parts of the country;

(f) whether sugar was smuggled to neighbouring countries where sugar was sold at much higher rates and

(g) what steps Government have taken to stabilise the prices of sugar and its availability in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the production and offtake of sugar during the fortnight ending 15th January, in 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons are as under:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Fortnight ending 15th January		
	1978-79	1979-80
1. Production .	5.31	4.74
2. Off-take for internal consumption	2.96	0.95

The stocks of sugar as on 15th January during 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons were 29.51 lakh tonnes and 18.62 lakh tonnes respectively. The sugar production upto 29th February in 1979-80 season has declined to 29.44 lakh tonnes from 34.85 lakh tones upto the same date in 1978-79 season.

(d) to (g). The important steps taken to improve the supply of levy sugar are as under:—

(i) Periodical review meetings have been held at Lucknow, Bombay and Patna for taking on-the-spot decisions for overcoming difficulties in the way of speedy movement of levy sugar.

(ii) Movement of levy sugar by special rakes from factories in

U.P. and Maharashtra, the major sugar producing States, to far off deficit States like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi etc. has been arranged.

(iii) On the complaints received from Food Corporation of India for delay in indenting of wagons by some factories, show cause notices have been issued to the factories for launching prosecutions against them.

(iv) Against January, February and March quotas, Food Corporation of India is taking up road movement for distances upto 300 Km. in cases where sugar stocks can not be moved by rail and adequate supplies are not available in the consuming districts.

As a result of the above steps, there has been considerable improvement in the supply and availability of levy sugar as a result of which the sugar prices in open market have also declined. The wholesale prices in open market have come down by about Rs. 40/- to Rs. 100/- per quintal as on 11-3-1980 as compared to the prices in the second fortnight of February, 1980.

(f) Strict watch is being maintained on the borders to check any smuggling of sugar to the neighbouring countries.

Setting up of a Project by ONGC at Nhava near Bombay

722. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that objections are being raised by certain quarters against the ONGC project coming up at Nhava near Bombay in the name of ecology; and

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

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

(b) The objections raised were from certain groups connected with environmental preservation, travel, tourism and ecology, etc. Government have taken all these factors into consideration while approving the location of the ONGC supply base at Nhava.

Provision of Drinking Water to the Residents of Bania Para, Aligarh (U.P.)

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Local Self Government Department of U.P. had acknowledged vide their letter No. 1852/9-2-1978, Section-2, dated 29th March, 1978, a complaint made by the Members of Parliament regarding non-supply of drinking water to the residents of Bania Para, Aligarh City, while drinking water connections had been provided to them;

(b) if so, the reasons, why the drinking water had so far not been supplied to them and what immediate remedial measures had been taken or proposed to be taken to provide the drinking water to the residents of that colony;

(c) whether it is also a fact that residents of that colony had been asked to pay the water charges by the superceded Municipal Board, Aligarh, while the residents of that colony had not been getting a single drop of water from their water pipes/connections; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी दूर करने का प्रस्ताव

724. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) इन मध्यों के आवंटन में क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ; और

(ग) गत छह महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य को, अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में डीजल, और मिट्टी का तेल आवंटित किया गया ।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री शीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) कमी की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गये हैं :—

(1) अनिवार्यत आयात करके डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाई जा रही है ।

(2) मार्च, 1980 के लिए राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन बढ़ाया गया है ।

(3) और अधिक टैक बैगनों को प्रयोग में लाकर, टैक बैगनों की वापसी के समय में कमी करके, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को ले जानेवाली गाड़ियों को याकौर गाड़ियों से अधिक प्राप्तिकता देकर रेल परिवहन में सुधार किया गया है ।

(4) मार्च, 1980 के दौरान उत्पादों को सड़क मार्ग से नाने-से-जाने को भी अधिकतम किया गया है ।

(5) मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल के परिवहन के लिए हल्दिया-बरीनी कानपुर पाइपलाइन का अधिकतम प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

(6) राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का विनरण आवश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए नियमों के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित किया जाए और जमांखारी और कालाबाजार करने वालों के बिशुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए । राज्य सरकारों को यह भी परामर्श दिया गया है कि इस प्रकार के दुराचार के रोकथान के लिए काला बाजार रोकने और आवश्यक बस्तुओं की सप्लाई बनाये रखने सम्बन्धी अधिनियम के अधीन प्राप्त अधिकारों के प्रयोग का विचार करें ।

(ख) राज्यों को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन उनकी गत खपत के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है ।

विवरण

अक्टूबर, 1979 से मार्च, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को हाई स्पीड होजल का महीनेवार आवंटन

(आंकड़े मी.टनों में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	अक्टूबर 1979	नवम्बर 1979	दिसम्बर 1979	जनवरी 1980	फरवरी 1980	मार्च 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
आनंद प्रदेश	56822	56066	60337	59202	58374	60386
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	571	766	775	823	735	506
असम	11831	12629	12970	13959	11671	15383
अण्डमन निकोबार द्वीप	805	861	892	735	840	945
बिहार	40838	40647	42435	30000	34652	36000
चण्डीगढ़	1531	1566	1633	1254	1426	1500
दादर व नगर हवेली	—	—	—	—	—	—
दिल्ली	26074	27989	30416	29500	25158	31000
गुजरात और दादर व नगर हवेली	48009	50287	58309	52628	57150	59000
गोवा, दमन व दीव	6615	6665	7000	8223	8132	7792
हरियाणा	26503	26351	25981	19000	19312	21000
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4057	4084	4003	3474	3033	3200
जम्मू व कश्मीर	6760	6783	7076	5406	5580	7000
कर्नाटक	39592	39960	43001	44355	42941	38190
केरल	26387	26572	26925	28128	26649	32230
मध्य प्रदेश	32286	45193	40396	35000	34980	40000
महाराष्ट्र	89105	94095	95685	98500	101377	120000
मणिपुर	1409	1477	1523	1584	1140	1292
मेघालय	1100	1214	1249	1193	1051	1201
मिजोरम	472	527	579	247	532	464
नागालैण्ड	710	796	832	443	321	610

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
उडीसा	11971	13007	13432	13735	13420	13455
पंजाब	56610	56964	56599	37800	39822	38000
पाण्डिचेरी	2209	2355	2358	1610	1770	1344
राजस्थान	41377	41648	41421	32300	36770	40000
सिविकम	208	208	284	246	218	233
तमिलनाडु	63886	63636	68283	66360	69754	78000
त्रिपुरा	1253	1273	1284	1254	966	1249
उत्तर प्रदेश	110068	100400	100794	60000	75488	86000
पश्चिम बंगाल	43076	57246	62301	50000	52740	61000
योग	752135	781265	808373	696959	726002	796980

विवरण

अक्टूबर, 1979 से मार्च, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान राज्यो/केन्द्र सासित प्रदेशों को भिट्टी के तेल का महीने-वार आवाटन व्यवस्था वाला विवरण-पत्र

(प्रांकड़े मी ० टनों में)

राज्य, केन्द्र प्रदेश	शासित प्रदेश	अक्टूबर 1979	नवम्बर 1979	दिसम्बर 1979	जनवरी 1980	फरवरी 1980	मार्च 1980
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	
आनंद प्रदेश	23764	25014	25980	25875	26462	25330	
झरणाचल प्रदेश	170	119	131	110	286	242	
झसम	11299	11412	11533	11715	8567	11933	
झण्डमान व निकोबार	65	62	63	67	70	88	
बिहार	16232	18354	17430	14000	16967	18147	
चण्डीगढ़	663	676	736	728	543	754	
दादर व नवर हवेली	50	50	50	50	50	58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
दिल्ली	9213	10555	8994	10700	10117	10263
गुजरात	30959	31290	35398	33854	28708	35091
गोवा, दमन व दीव	1093	1178	1051	1116	1083	1311
हरियाणा	5256	5929	5449	5300	3297	5482
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1239	1069	1474	1509	877	1210
जम्मू और काश्मीर	2312	2021	2570	2166	1692	1935
कर्नाटक	19341	18929	19381	19749	17539	18510
केरल	11127	11459	11151	10801	10867	11692
मध्य प्रदेश	17063	17424	15650	16800	15336	18239
महाराष्ट्र	66986	68068	71648	69000	67334	71596
मणिपुर	838	742	728	576	432	604
मेघालय	650	650	650	658	650	715
मिजोरम	325	297	229	185	100	194
नाशिलैण्ड	400	400	400	305	400	440
उड़ीसा	6673	6585	5371	5667	8323	6480
पंजाब	10458	10086	10081	10000	7906	9299
पाञ्जाबीरी	580	592	671	673	502	623
राजस्थान	9449	11050	11386	10200	9596	11128
सिलेस्ट्री	232	353	296	413	426	398
दमिनगढ़	28272	30083	31475	32344	27274	30786
लिपुर	1016	1065	974	987	440	932
कर्तर प्रदेश	32898	32517	38272	26000	29596	30140
परिषद बंगाल	32440	30279	32695	28900	28452	31098

वीड़ : 341056 348308 361917 340448 323892 354799

Escalation in Operational Cost of F.C.I.

725. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the disproportionate growth of the FCI and steep escalation in its operational cost most of the foodgrains subsidy is drained away and that the FCI is now charging a higher margin of handling cost than officially allowed; and

(b) if so, details thereof and whether Government proposes to examine the entire functioning of the FCI to bring about allround improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India represents the difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and the issue prices fixed by the Government. In addition, carrying charges of the national buffer are also paid to the FCI. Thus the Corporation is reimbursed the actual expenditure incurred by it for handling foodgrains for the public distribution as well as for holding the national buffer. There is no fixed margin for handling costs; it is determined every year depending upon the turnover of the Corporation.

Procurement and distribution expenses are kept under constant review for effecting economies wherever possible.

उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए बीज और उर्वरक

726. श्री विजय मात्र : यथा हावि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मूँगफली, सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी और बाजे रेशा कारने वाले किसानों को रियायती दरों पर बीज और उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने की अवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उपरोक्त बीज, किसी मात्रा में किसानान्तर सम्बार्द्ध किये हैं, और इस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य को भन्दान दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी राजि कितनी है ?

हावि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भारत शर्मा) : (क) मूँगफली तथा दलहनों के प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के मूल स्तर पर अवर्ती बीज उत्पादक एजेंसी को 150/- रुपये प्रति किंवद्दल तक की राज सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे कृषकों को उचित दर पर बीज बेच सकें। सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी के बीज पर कोई राज सहायता नहीं दी जाती है।

उर्वरकों के विभाग खुदारा मूल्यों में राज सहायता का हिस्सा शामिल होता है, अतः मूँगफली सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी और दलहनों का उत्पादन करने वाले उर्वरकों को और रियायती दरों पर उर्वरक मुहैया कराने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश मरकार द्वारा वितरित किये गये बीज की डिलेवर मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकल की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए मूँगफली और दलहनों के बीजों पर राज सहायता की पूर्ति हेतु 1979-80 के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोग स्वीकार किया गया है :—

तिलहन :

तिलहनों के परिवहन तथा संभाल की लागत की पूर्ति के लिए 1.50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें मूँगफली पर 150.00 रुपये प्रति किंवद्दल की राज सहायता भी शामिल है, जिसे केन्द्र और राज्य बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर वहन करेंगे।

दलहन :

दलहनों पर 150.00 रुपये प्रति किंवद्दल की दर से राज महायता देने के लिए 14.0 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का हिस्सा 7.0 लाख रुपये तथा राज्य का हिस्सा 7.0 लाख रुपये का है।

Installation of Pesticides Formulation Plant in Maharashtra

727. SHRI RAMKRISHNA SADASHIV MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. has sent up proposals to Government of India for the installation of a pesticides formulation plant;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have granted permission for the said purpose; and

(c) if not, what is the thinking of Government of India in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since, at present, there is a ban on the setting up of fresh formulation capacity for pesticides, unless it is linked up with manufacture from the basic stage, it has not been possible for the Government of India to agree to the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited's proposal.

Supply of Diesel to Fishing Trawlers in Maharashtra

728. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of financing the construction of Fishing trawlers by fishermen and/or their co-operative societies in Maharashtra has been suspended by the Nationalised Banks on the ground that the Trawlers cannot run due to shortage of diesel; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take:—

- (i) to supply diesel to the Fishing Trawlers in Maharashtra urgently and adequately; and
- (ii) to direct the Nationalised Banks to resume the programme of Financing Fishing Trawlers immediately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Discovery of Oil and Gas Fields by O.N.G.C.

729. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that O.N.G.C has recently found both Oil and Gas at a village near Hasot Taluka in Broach District as also a promising gas field in the gulf of Cambay,

(b) if so, the estimated production of Gas and Oil and its commercial viability;

(c) the likely use of this available gas; and

(d) in view of tremendous potentiality of getting huge gas from North and South Tapti gas fields and the new gas find in the gulf of Cambay, do Government propose to consider setting up of a power plant in Saurashtra based on the use of this gas?

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

Recently, ONGC has found an Oil and Gas field (West Motwan) in Broach District and a gas field (Mid-Tapti) in the Gulf of Cambay.

(b) Mid-Tapti structure field is still under exploratory stage and therefore, production of gas and its commercial viability cannot be estimated at this stage. Further exploration of the West Motwan structure in Gujarat is under way to ascertain the geometry of the pool. One gas well on the structure has been put on production. The well has so far produced 7.5 million cubic metres of gas. The rate of production of gas from the well is around 50,000 m³/day.

(c) Nothing can be said till the exploration and development of the fields have been completed.

(d) The question of utilisation of Tapti Gas is premature since any decision about its exploitation and transportation will be possible only after the Tapti structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Act in Karnataka

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Central Government that land ceiling act in Karnataka is at a stand-still; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to make the Act practical and purposeful?

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

(b) However, the Governments of the States and the Union territory Administrations in which the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is in force, have brought to the notice of the Government of India certain practical difficulties and lacunae in its provisions. These are being examined. The Government of India had set up a Working Group in November, 1979 and the Group is expected to finalise its report by the end of April, 1980. After the receipt of the report the Government will be in a position to take a final view in the matter.

Finding of Oil in Arunachal Pradesh

731. SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that after carrying out drilling work in Arunachal Pradesh oil has been found and can be economically exploited; and

(b) if so, when these deposits are going to be extracted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Oil India struck oil in a shallow horizon in exploration well, Kharsang III in Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) A number of extension wells have to be drilled to delineate the oil bearing structure and its production potential. It is expected that the company will be in a position to indicate the production possibilities by the end of this year.

Acute shortages of Diesel and Kerosene in Country

732. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of Diesel and Kerosene oil in the country as a result of which the farmers and the general public are facing great hardship; and

(b) the approximate period by which the situation is expected to be normalised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Reports of shortages of High Speed Diesel and Kerosene have been received by the Government.

(b) All efforts continue to be made to maximise supplies of High Speed Diesel and Kerosene in the country. The situation, however, will improve significantly as soon as Barauni Refinery starts functioning fully and the normal operations of the three refineries in Assam are also resumed.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

733. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the previous Education Minister

regarding the continuance of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in Simla and the creation thereof a Centre for Comparative Philosophy named after the late Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has been accepted by the new Government; and

(b) if so, when the new Centre is likely to start functioning?

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

(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration, and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Provision of Concrete Slab in Quarters in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi

735. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a concrete slab is provided for keeping cooking gas burners in Type II and III houses in Sarojini Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi on demand;

(b) whether this has now been discontinued; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSINNG (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The demands from the residents are registered and slabs are provided according to availability of funds for the purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Upgradation of Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

736. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some type II houses in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have been upgraded as Type III;

(b) if so, the additional amenities provided in these houses;

(c) the date by which these will be completed; and

(d) if no additional amenity is provided, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). No additional amenities are proposed to be given, as the existing amenities are considered sufficient.

Provision for Fish Shops in Lodhi Road, New Delhi

737. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether scores of people in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi are put to difficulty daily in the absence of regular fish shops;

(b) whether in the absence of regular fish shops illegal fish shops have sprung up and these are selling sub-standard stuff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Survey of Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

738. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct survey of the unauthorised construction done during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is the responsibility of the local bodies to check unauthorised construction in violation of Building Bye-laws, Master Plan etc, and the same are booked by their field staff in the usual course in the discharge of their duties.

Non-Delivery of Dak to Residents of Jawahar Colony, N.I.T. Faridabad

739. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the postal dak is not being delivered to residents of 'Jawahar Colony' in N.I.T. Faridabad; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure the regular delivery of dak to the residents and obviate the inconvenience caused to them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Dak is delivered regularly twice a day to residents of 'Jawahar Colony' through the Faridabad N.I.T. Head Post Office. Question does not arise.

Food for Nutrition Plan in Drought Affected Areas

740. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch 'Food for Nutrition' Plan in the drought-affected areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government have launched a "Food-for-Nutrition" programme in the 11 drought-affected States of

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Punjab, Orissa and Meghalaya. The programme is for the benefit of pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers, the aged and infirm destitutes and handicapped persons.

(b) About 67 lakh beneficiaries will be provided "Supplementary Nutrition" for 3 months, under this Programme. Cooked food is to be supplied in the feeding centres each of which will be under the charge of an Organiser, assisted by a helper. Daily food supplement will consist of about 300 calories and 10—15 grams of Protein per child and 500 calories and 25 grams of protein, per adult. The scheme is to be implemented on the pattern of the Special Nutrition Programme already being implemented by the State Governments. Under this programme, 1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains consisting of 80,000 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat, will be supplied to the 11 drought affected States, free of cost. The State Governments are required to find the funds from their own resources for meeting the cost of transportation and storage of food grains and the cost of processing, preparation etc. of the food. The supervision and general administration of the programme will be the responsibility of the State Governments. To expedite the implementation of the programme, a meeting of representatives of the States was held on 21-2-80 in the Ministry of Social Welfare. The representatives of the States indicated the state of preparedness for the implementation of the programme. Most of the States have made budget provision for the current year and have also assured that adequate budget provision will be made for the next financial year. The programme has already commenced in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal according to the latest information available.

Opening of Educational Institutions in Backward Areas

741. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what special steps Government have taken so far to open educational institutions in the backward areas in the country; and

(b) the details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). It is the objective of the Government to provide primary and middle schools within walking distance of the pupil. According to 3rd Educational Survey conducted in 1973, 90 per cent of the rural population have schools within a walking distance of one kilometre. Similarly 72 per cent of the population in rural areas have middle school within three kilometres. The Fourth Educational Survey has been undertaken in 1978 to determine the habitations which are still in requirement of schools within walking distance. The States have been advised to provide schools within walking distance of the students based on findings of the survey. While doing so they have also been advised to give priority to the needs of the tribal, hilly and backward areas. The States in their annual plans make efforts to provide these within the resources made available to them. It is hoped that within the next Five Year Plan period non-availability of facilities for elementary education in rural and backward areas may cease to be a problem. A Rs. 25 crores Centrally sponsored scheme has also been launched for supporting States' efforts for imparting non-formal education to the children in the age group 9-14 in the 9 educationally backward States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and

West Bengal). This programme is intended to benefit children of mainly the backward sections of population. States with large tribal population have tribal sub-plans in education which provide for increasing educational facilities for the tribal population in the tribal areas so as to bring them at par with others. At the level of secondary education, the States have been advised that new facilities need be provided only in backward areas and for under-privileged sections. The University Grants Commission supports the establishment of new higher educational institutions only in the case of identified backward areas after proper survey of the existing facilities by the State Governments.

Bills for un-metered Water connections in the Municipal Area of Delhi

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

(a) whether the water bills served in February, 1980 for 1979-80 by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for un-metered water connections are not @ 5 per cent of rateable value;

(b) whether the charges upto 31st March, 1979 shown as arrears in the said bills are at flat rate which have been declared illegal by the Court;

(c) whether the over payments already made by the consumers have not been adjusted;

(d) under what Section of M.C.D. Act the flat rate charges of Rs. 90/- for the year 1979-80 have been demanded in the said bills; and

(e) whether the consumers of un-metered water connections are being served notices for installation of water meters when Section 115 of M.C.D. Act allows un-metered water connections and under what authority this facility provided under the M.C.D. Act is being withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Slums in big Cities

743. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

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

(a) whether it is true that slum-dwellers in the big metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Delhi live under sub-human conditions; and

(b) if so, what massive financial Central assistance and concrete steps are envisaged to improve the conditions of these slum-dwellers?

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

(a) It is true that the problem of slums is more acute in the big metropolitan cities.

(b) The Scheme of Slum Clearance/Improvement and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, which have been formulated to tackle the problem of slums, are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan allocations for these schemes. In Madras and Calcutta, slum improvement schemes have also been taken up as part of multi-sectoral urban projects with credit assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. In addition to the two schemes, the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme is also being operated in Delhi.

Southern part of Ratnagiri as Backward area for purpose of P&T facilities

744. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the facilities of Post and Telegraph, only

northern part of the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra is considered as backward areas; and

(b) if so, whether the southern part of the same district will also be considered as 'backward area' for the purpose of post and telegraph facilities?

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

(a) Ratnagiri District, as a whole, is treated as a backward area for extension of telegraph and telephone facilities.

For purpose of extension of postal facilities, Dapoli, Khad, Chiplun, Guhagar, Sangameshwar, Lanja, Devrukh, Rajapur and Ratnagiri talukas of Ratnagiri District, forming part of the Kunkan North Postal Division, are declared as backward areas.

(b) The question of including the whole of Ratnagiri District in the list of backward areas for purposes of extension of Postal facilities is under consideration.

Drinking Water

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

(a) to how many villages drinking water was provided during 30 years from 1947 to 1977;

(b) as against this, how many villages were provided with these facilities from 1977 to 1979; and

(c) in how many years will all the villages in India be likely to get the drinking water facilities?

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

According to available information, 64,000 villages (including 40,000 problem villages) had been provided with safe drinking water at the commencement of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1977-78.

(b) During the period 1977-78 38,842 problem villages were provided with safe drinking water.

(c) The objective of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is to cover all the remaining problem villages identified as such in 1972 survey, by the end of 1982-83. As for all the villages in the country, the aim is to cover them during the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-90.

Branch Post Offices sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh

746. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Branch Post Offices which have been sanctioned, Division-wise in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the likely dates by which they would be opened; and

(c) the names of such panchayats, district-wise which do not have any Post Office under their jurisdiction?

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

(a) Names of branch post offices sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh during 1979-80, division-wise, are shown in column 2 of the statement at Annexure.

(b) All the branch offices have been opened. The date of opening of each office is indicated in column 3 of the statement at Annexure.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Post Offices opened Division-wise, with date of opening.

Simla Division

Sl. No.	Name of the Br. Post Office .	Date of opening.	3		
			1	2	3
1.	Panog .	. . . .	11-10-79		
2.	Bharemoo .	. . . .	8-10-79		

1	2	3
3.	Nagaon	. . . .
4.	Kohbag	. . . .
5.	Anandpur	. . . .
6.	Kolighat	. . . .
7.	Madhana	. . . .
8.	Thangad	. . . .
9.	Kungal Bali	. . . .
10.	Karana	. . . .
11.	Sarauntha	. . . .
12.	Dharara	. . . .
13.	Jathia Devi	. . . .
14.	Bagahar	. . . .
15.	Barang.	. . . .
16.	Matrog	. . . .
17.	Ghathu	. . . .
18.	Chalahal	. . . .
19.	Matal	. . . .
20.	Kamala Nagar	. . . .
21.	Katgaon	. . . .
22.	Dev Nagar	. . . .
23.	Kiara	. . . .
24.	Todso	. . . .
25.	Natpa .	. . . .
26.	Bholar	. . . .
27.	Barthata	. . . .
28.	Panwi .	. . . .
29.	Kalha	. . . .
30.	Devgarh	. . . .
31.	Kansakoli	. . . .
	TOTAL	. . . .
		31

Chamba Division

Sl. No.	Name of the Br. Post Office.	Br.	Post	Date of opening
1.	Jangi	.	.	16-5-79
2.	Bharari	.	.	18-5-79
3.	Lehsui	.	.	19-5-79
4.	Ghatasni	.	.	27-5-79
5.	Karyas.	.	.	23-6-79
6.	Bandla.	.	.	23-9-79
7.	Sechunala	.	.	27-6-79
8.	Purthi	.	.	29-6-79
9.	Thedgwalu	.	.	8-8-79
10.	Sarahan	.	.	14-8-79
11.	Parreena	.	.	22-8-79
12.	Matti	.	.	7-9-79
13.	Bhajotra	.	.	8-9-79
14.	Singadhar	.	.	11-9-79
15.	Kot Prahni	.	.	12-9-79
16.	Darwin	.	.	18-9-79
17.	Ohra Phati	.	.	5-12-79
18.	Malunda	.	.	6-12-79
19.	Kapasa	.	.	7-12-79
20.	Bat	.	.	8-12-79
21.	Sanwal	.	.	Do.
22.	Judera	.	.	10-12-79
23.	Kathla	.	.	11-12-79
24.	Lamu	.	.	12-12-79
25.	Banantar	.	.	14-12-79
26.	Diyola	.	.	19-12-79
27.	Palwin.	.	.	23-2-80
28.	Charari	.	.	25-2-80
29.	Dand	.	.	26-2-80
30.	Killor	.	.	27-2-80
31.	Ghulai	.	.	27-2-80
32.	Moda	.	.	28-2-80
33.	Seriandral	.	.	29-2-80
34.	Badka	.	.	Do.
TOTAL				

Hamirpur Division

Sl. No.	Name of the Br. Post Office.	Br.	Post	Date of opening.
1.	Dandiwin	.	.	21-4-79
2.	Kataur Khurd	.	.	30-4-79
3.	Bandla.	.	.	6-11-79
4.	Dhaunkothi	.	.	2-7-79
5.	Dhard	.	.	31-5-79
6.	Derababa Rudra Nand	.	.	2-5-79
7.	Sarahkar	.	.	30-5-79
8.	Karasa.	.	.	29-5-79
9.	Makri	.	.	31-5-79
10.	Noa	.	.	30-5-79
11.	Bhedar.	.	.	17-10-79
12.	Kutella	.	.	24-10-79
13.	Amroh	.	.	4-10-79
14.	Jajjar	.	.	7-9-79
15.	Tikri	.	.	13-12-79
16.	Salohbberi	.	.	16-1-80
17.	Paploa	.	.	28-1-80
TOTAL				
17				

Solan Division

1.	Kotla Bangi	.	.	20-7-79
2.	Manlong Kalan	.	.	27-7-79
3.	Sainy.	.	.	17-8-79
4.	Kufar Kayara	.	.	Do.
5.	Thana	.	.	Do.
6.	Jamu	.	.	30-4-79
7.	Bhand Bhogri	.	.	25-5-79
8.	Devana	.	.	5-9-79
9.	Dahan	.	.	3-9-79
10.	Mandhala	.	.	27-11-79
11.	Jaunji	.	.	Do.

**P.C.Os. and Combined Offices
in Himachal Pradesh**

747. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) the names of places where Public Calls Offices and the Combined Offices which have been sanctioned in the State of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the likely dates by which they would be installed;

(c) the names of such proposals for PCOs/COs which are currently

under examination on the offer of Rent and Guarantee Terms; and

(d) the likely date by which they would be sanctioned?

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

(a) Public Telephones have been sanctioned at Bhali, Tikkar, Kalpa, Galore, Bharmour, Kaza, Killar, and Keylong. Combined Offices have been sanctioned at Bhali, Tikkar, Yongthong, Jhalma, Sagnam, Sandow, Jaspa, Samdha, Nirmandh.

(b) The likely dates of installation are as under:—

Year	Names of places to be provided with: Public Telephones				Combined Offices
1979-80	(i)	.	.	.	(i) Bhali
1980-81	(i) Tikkar	.	.	.	(i) Yongthong
	(ii) Kalpa	.	.	.	(ii) Samdha
	(iii) Galore	.	.	.	(iii) Jaspa
	(iv) Bharmour	.	.	.	(iv) Tikkar
1981-82	(i) Kaza	.	.	.	(i) Jhalma
	(ii) Killar	.	.	.	(ii) Sagnam
	(iii) Keylong	.	.	.	(iii) Nirmandh
					(iv) Sandow

(c) No public telephone is under examination on rent and guarantee terms. However, Combined Offices at Tindi, Karpet, Putthi Darwas, and Holi are under examination on this basis.

(d) The Combined Offices are likely to be sanctioned by June, 1980.

Inward and Outward Telegrams in Andaman and Nicobar Islands sent by Ordinary Post

748. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for last 2-3 years all the inward and out-

ward telegrams in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands were instead of telegraphed sent by ordinary post;

(b) if so, what is the Government proposal in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the whole system through experts and also repay the telegram charges to the people?

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

(a) No, Sir. However on certain occasions the telegrams were sent

by airmail when the Radio teleprinter circuits were interrupted. The interruptions were caused largely due to atmospheric disturbances.

(b) To improve the telegraph communication between Port Blair and main-land, wireless transmitters of higher power are proposed to be installed soon. Action has also been initiated to provide additional telegraph circuits on satellite link under installation between Port Blair and mainland.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. As regards refund of telegraph charges, provision already exists in the rules.

Export of Sugar during 1980-81

749. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what is the expected quantum of sugar export for the year 1980-81 and whether in view of the shortage of sugar in the domestic market, Government will like to meet domestic requirement instead of export for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Sugar exports under the International Sugar Agreement are made on calendar year basis. During the year 1980, we have already exported about 60,000 tonnes. We had created sugar special stocks under the Agreement to the tune of about 1.40 lakh tonnes, which stand released for exports as required by the International Sugar Organisation. The additional quantity of sugar to be exported would be restricted to this minimum commitment of 1.40 lakh tonnes after giving utmost priority to the domestic requirements. Sugar exports for 1981 are yet to be determined under the Agreement.

School and College Examinations Timing

750. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual examination in schools and colleges are not held simultaneously throughout the country if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether some suggestions have been received from certain quarters to change the timing of the examinations which are presently held in April-May months when it is very hot; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold the examinations in December every year simultaneously in all the schools and colleges and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND). (a) Yes, Sir. The examinations are not held simultaneously in schools and colleges throughout the country as they are conducted by the different Boards and Universities depending upon various factors like the system of examinations, conclusion of the academic year and other regional requirements.

(b) and (c). In July, 1978, a suggestion that the school and college examinations all over the country should be held in November/December was received in this Ministry. The suggestion was, however, not found workable on account of extremities of weather and different systems of examinations being followed by various Universities/Boards.

Purchase of Bulldozer in Andaman & Nicobar Island

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

(a) the number of Bulldozers purchased by Agriculture Department,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands since last 3 years and price paid;

(b) the working hours recorded in the log book since purchase in each case;

(c) the number of cultivators who were supplied Bulldozer, names of villages and the number of hours; and

(d) the amount which was spent on the repairs, purchase of spare parts for these Bulldozers together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Bulldozer has been purchased by the Agricultural Department during the past three years.

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

Persons Registered with DDA for Allotment of Flats

752. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered under various schemes of DDA for allotment of flats upto 1976—scheme and category-wise;

(b) the total number (category-wise) of such persons who have not been allotted flats so far; reasons therefor and when all those are likely to be allotted the DDA flats; and

(c) what is the present progress with regard to construction of flats for the remaining registered persons in each category, and locations of the flats under construction and their schedule of completion?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that 64007 persons were registered under its various schemes for allotment of flats upto 1976. Their break-up is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Out of above, the total number of persons who have not been allotted flats upto 31.12.79. is 16507. Their break-up is as under:—

MIG	6924
LIG	5452
Janata	4131

The D.D.A. has invited applications for allotment of 4444 flats during the month of March, 1980 comprising the following categories:—

MIG	1165
LIG	608
Janata	2671
<hr/> 4444	

It has intimated that more than 10,000 flats in various localities are under various stages of construction and the same will be released for allotment to the registered persons as and when they got completed.

Statement

Registration Scheme	.	.	.	.	.	No. of persons registered			
						MIG	LIG	JANTA	Total
1st Regn. 1969-70	.	.	.	.	.	3501	4747	2603	10851
2nd Regn. 1971-72	.	.	.	.	.	9984	6203	4279	20466
Special Regn. 1973	.	.	.	.	.	325	1050	4111	5486
New Regn. 1976	.	.	.	.	.	10058	8866	8280	27204
<hr/> TOTAL						23868	20866	19273	64007

Demand by States for increase of Diesel Quota

753. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the States have demanded the increase in the present quota of diesel supply to farmers;

(b) the action taken by Government in respect of the demand made by Gujarat State;

(c) the criteria adopted for allotting diesel to farmers in Gujarat State; and

(d) the quota allotted for tractors?

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

(b) The demand made by the State Government of Gujarat for High Speed Diesel oil and the actual sales in the State for the month of November, 1979 to February 1980 are as under:—

Month	Demand indicated by State Govt.	Allocation Original	Fig. in Metric tonnes	
			Revised including additions if any made	Actual Sales (Approximately)
November '79	55400	47287	50287	49657
December '79	60500	53309	58309	58889
January '80	60500	52628	52628	53975
February '80	57540	53150	57150	55421

Additional quotas of High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD) have been allocated during the months of February and March, 1980 after taking into account the higher demands as under:—

(Figures in metric tonnes)

	Addition in allocation made
February '80	4,000
March '80	3,082

(c) and (d). The Central Government make allocations of diesel oil to the States as a whole, without specifying any quota for different categories of consumers. It is for the State Government to make inter-sectoral allocations to different sectors including for farmers and tractors. No information is available with this Ministry as regards the allocations made by the State Government to the farmers or for tractors.

Working of N.B.C.C.

754. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the works executed by NBCC since inception and amount and percentage of profit earned on each individual work other than cost plus works;

(b) the percentage of overhead incurred in each financial year since its inception;

(c) the salary bill of the employees during each financial year versus work executed;

(d) the name and quantum of works where NBCC earned profit; and

(e) the amount of outstanding dues to be recovered from clients till date?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Operational Cost of F.C.I.

755. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the operational cost of the Food Corporation of India in terms of per quintal is almost as much as the procurement price;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the profits earned by FCI on grains are much more higher than what was being earned by the private traders before its inception;

(c) whether it is also a fact that huge losses are being incurred by the Corporation by way of giving subsidies; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir, the handling cost per quintal for storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains for the public distribution system was between 16 per cent and 18 per cent only of the acquisition cost during the last three years;

(b) No, Sir, the Food Corporation of India does not earn any profits on its foodgrain transactions for Central Pool. In fact, it handles the grains on actual cost basis without getting any margin of profit;

(c) No, Sir, the Corporation purchases and issues the foodgrains at the prices fixed by the Government of India. The issue prices which are

fixed by the Government of India, are lower than the economic cost of foodgrains which includes procurement and distribution expenses. The difference between the economic cost and issue prices is reimbursed to the Food Corporation of India. Based on the general policy of the Government, the Corporation is required to maintain buffer stocks for which carrying charges are also reimbursed to Food Corporation of India as subsidy.

(d) The various expenses incurred by Food Corporation of India are constantly under review.

Directive to Chief Ministers for help to Farmers

756. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether he has written to the Chief Ministers to stress the need for intensive efforts to help and assist the farmers in raising the food production in the country;

(b) If so, the nature of reaction from the States; and

(c) Whether a regular supply of diesel and other inputs have been assured to them?

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

(b) Replies from the States are awaited.

(c) Efforts have been made to augment supply of diesel to meet the requirements of rabi crop. In order to improve its availability to farmers, the State Governments have been advised to regulate diesel distribution under the Essential Commodities Act. Regular supply of other inputs viz., seeds, fertilizers etc, has also been assured.

**Shopping Centre in Narain Vihar
New Delhi**

757. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Delhi Development Authority has not constructed a local shopping centre on the 2.3 acre site earmarked by the D.D.A. in A-Block of Narain Vihar to cater to the needs of residents of A & B Blocks in Narain Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether local shopping centre referred to above is the only shopping centre left out to be constructed in Narain Vihar;

(c) whether Agency of A-Block D.D.A. Flats (MIG) Regd. Agency and the Federation of Narain Vihar Residents Welfare Associations have been representing for the construction of aforesaid local shopping centre for the last eleven years and the plan for the same is also ready with the D.D.A. for the last three/four years; and

(d) if so, when the work will be started and completed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The construction of local shopping centre, in 'A' Block of Narain Vihar, could not be taken up so far partly because the site earmarked for it is heavily encroached upon and partly because some portion of it has not so far been fully acquired. The construction of the centre can be taken up only after these difficulties have been overcome.

Plot of Land with D.T.C. in Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi

758. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. had allotted a plot of land

measuring 3600 sq. yds. bearing No. C-199 in Naraina Industrial Area Phase-I to Delhi Transport Corporation about 10 years ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the D.D.A. is not charging D.T.C. the price which they are doing in the case of other public utility services which is preventing the latter in taking the possession of the plot;

(c) whether in case of an individual industrialist who does not take possession of the allotted plots of land/or does not construct the building within specified period, he is penalised/allotment is cancelled; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the D.D.A. in the case of aforesaid plot allotted to D.T.C.?

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

'a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action to cancel the allotment is initiated where allottee do not take possession of the allotted plots or do not construct the building on the plot within the specified period. However, extension of time for construction is generally given, having regard to the circumstances of each case, subject to payment of prescribed composition charges. If the default continues after 7th year, the lease/sub-lease is liable to be cancelled.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Representation from Maharashtra Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Pune (Maharashtra)

759. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received any representation from Maharashtra Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Pune (Maharashtra) in June 1978 stating their various demands;

(b) if so, what are their demands;
 (c) what action Government have taken so far in this respect; and
 (d) If no action taken so far, the reasons of delay and the remedy thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing the gist of the demands of the Maharashtra Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Pune and the latest position in respect of each demand is annexed.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Gist of Demands	Present Position
1	2	3
1.	Certain group of formulations, not involving high technology, should be reserved for small scale sector.	The production of six bulk drugs viz., (i) Glycero-phosphate, (ii) Glycero-1-phosphoric Acid, (iii) Paracetamol, (iv) Lanolin Anhydrous, (v) Citrates and (vi) Tartrates has been reserved for the small scale sector. As regards formulations it is estimated by the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Planning Commission that the small scale sector would be achieving an annual growth rate of 19.5% during in the current Plan period which is substantial.
2.	Small scale units should be considered on the basis of 15% price preference so far as Government supplies are concerned.	General policy applicable in respect to small scale industrial units in all sectors is applicable to small scale units in drugs and pharmaceuticals also. It would not be possible to treat small scale units in the drug industry alone on a preferential basis. In any case, it is a matter for the consideration of State Governments also.
3.	Liberal quota of raw materials should be given by canalising agencies to SSI units for Government supplies against firm orders in addition to their entitled requirements.	The 1979-80 distribution policy for canalised raw materials provides for liberal allocations to the small scale sector. Units whose annual turnover does not exceed Rs. 1 crore are entitled a 50% growth rate and units whose annual turnover exceeds Rs. 1 crore to 25% growth rate over 1978-79 allocations which were also based on a liberal policy. The modifications recently announced by the Ministry enabling the small scale units to get the benefit of past consumption against own R.E.P. licences in working out their entitlement also liberalises the policy further in favour of the small scale sector. Small scale units should accommodate requirements in respect of Government orders within such allocations.
4.	I.D.P.L. should be prohibited from supplying raw materials to other formulators.	I.D.P.L. has ceased to be a distribution agency under the scheme of canalisation of bulk drugs with effect from 1-7-1979.

5. Cornering of scarce raw materials by Public Sector Undertakings and thus creating shortages for small scale industries should be stopped.

6. To review the list of products for which the trade names are abolished and to include more items to be marketed under generic names.

7. Trading and marketing activities of multi-nationals and big Indian companies who market the products manufactured by others should be curbed.

8. Erratic and irregular supplies of raw materials by STC and IDPL must be stopped.

There is no reason to believe that Public Sector Undertakings are doing so.

To start with, Government have decided on the abolition of trade names in respect of single ingredient formulations of 5 drugs. On the basis of the experience which is gained from this exercise, the position would be reviewed in future.

Many of the smaller units who do not have the distribution facilities may be marketing their production through other agencies. Such marketing arrangements only provide a facility which they themselves may not have. Drugs (Prices Control) Order controls prices and profits in relation to drug manufacturing activities. FLRA does not take into account trading activities towards Appendix I evaluation. Moreover Sole Selling Agency system has been abolished in so far as the Drug Industry is concerned.

As mentioned against S. No. 4, IDPL is no more a distribution agency in respect of canalised bulk drugs. Import and distribution of canalised bulk drugs are so planned by CPC as to provide for release of these bulk drugs to individual units on regular and systematic basis. However, certain delays might occur sometimes due to reasons beyond the control of CPC such as long delays in clearance at ports, delay in arrivals of shipment from abroad on account of temporary shortages abroad etc. CPC and the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers constantly keep under review the supply position of individual items of drugs and initiate needed action to augment imports wherever necessary.

Supply of Commercial Gas to Industries in Gujarat at High Rate

760. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of Commercial Gas supplied to Private Industries in Gujarat State has been increased recently so high that the industries are facing a great hardship to carry on their business;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard to reduce the rate; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to reduce the rate of gas supplied to industries in Gujarat State?

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

The price of natural gas being supplied to private industries in Gujarat

State has not been revised upwards since 1-4-78.

(b) and (c). Communications were received from Government of Gujarat expressing concern over the price of gas being supplied by ONGC to private industries in Gujarat. They were, however, informed that the price cannot be considered unreasonable considering the prices of other petroleum products in the country.

Telephone Manufacturing Facility in Gujarat

761. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a telecommunications factory for manufacture of telephone instalments in Gujarat;

(b) if so, what happened to that proposal;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a factory producing transmission equipment to replace cross bar equipment in telephone; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up that unit in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Setting up of one Long Distance Telecommunication (Transmission) Equipment Factory and one Electro-Mechanical type telephone exchange (switching) equipment factory have been included in the 6th Plan of the Ministry. However, the details of the proposed factories, including the type of equipments to be manufactured, capital costs and their locations are under consideration.

Capacity of Telephone Exchange in Gujarat

762. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase telephone exchange capacity in various telephone exchanges in Gujarat State to minimise the waiting list;

(b) if so, the names of metropolitan cities included in the proposal;

(c) whether Government are considering to open new telephone exchanges in Gujarat State in near future; and

(d) if so, the names of the cities and capacity and when?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of expansion in the exchanges in main cities of the Gujarat is given at Annexure—I.

(c) and (d). All the cities of Gujarat already have telephone exchanges. During current financial year 21 new exchanges have been added in rural areas. 17 more are expected to be opened by the end of this month.

Statement

Expansion during 1979-80 of exchanges in large cities in Gujarat

		Commissioning programme 1979-80]
1.	Ahmedabad	4000 lines
2.	Paroda	3000 lines
3.	Surat	2700 lines
4.	Rajkot	300 lines
5.	Bhavnagar	600 lines
6.	Jamragar	600 lines
7.	Nadiad	600 lines

Asian Games, 1982

763. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given green signal for holding of Asian Games in the country in 1982;

(b) if so, details of the financial implications thereof; and

(c) preparations made upto now?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 33 crores (Rs. 26 crores on the part of the Government of India and Rs. 7 crores on the part of local bodies).

(c) Preliminary steps have been initiated.

Disparity in the Proposals of Diploma Holder Engineers in the Country

764. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether service conditions, including promotion prospects and working conditions etc. of the Diploma holder Engineers working in various Public Works Departments at the Centre and States are not uniform throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these issues have not been reviewed for a long time and are based on British pattern; and

(c) if so, what steps in consultation with State Governments are being taken by the Government to review these issues in near future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union Government are required to be regulated by the law passed by the Parliament and, till such a law is passed, by rules framed by the President. Similarly, in the case of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State, their conditions of service are required to be regulated by the law passed by the concerned Legislature, and till such a law is passed, by the Governor of the concerned State. In view of this position, there is no uniformity in these matters. It is also not possible to achieve such a uniformity because of varying circumstances prevailing in various States.

The Ministry of Works and Housing is responsible for laying down rules for recruitment and conditions of service of Junior Engineers employed in the Central Public Works Department. It is not within its sphere of responsibility to prescribe uniform conditions of service for Junior Engineers working in other Departments of the Central Government or the State Governments.

Construction of Godowns in Rural Areas

765. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for construction of godowns of 200 tons to 500 tons storage capacity in rural areas; and

(b) if so, since when and how many godowns have been constructed for storage of foodgrains and other agricultural produce in different parts of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have launched a scheme, from the current financial year, for the construction of rural godowns of 200 tonnes to 1000 tonnes storage capacity. In this scheme so far 111 godowns have been sanctioned in the State of Uttar Pradesh. No other state has furnished complete proposals for Central assistance under the scheme.

Separate Telephone Division for Dhulia Distt. in Maharashtra

760. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities have proposed a separate Division for Dhulia District in view of the heavy workload on Divisional telephone Office at Jalgaon (Maharashtra); and

(b) if so, whether early sanction is likely to be accorded to the proposal for the benefit of tribal district like Dhulia?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). No such proposal has so far been formulated. However, the workload of the existing Jalgaon Division is under review to assess the justification for bifurcating the existing Division.

Per Capita Grants to Universities by U.G.C.

767. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita (per student) UGC grants to each University in the country, year-wise during the last 3 years;

(b) whether some Universities are lagging behind others in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The University Grants Commission does not pay grants to universities on per capita basis.

(b) and (c). Grants are given by the Commission after assessing the requirements of the Universities on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees and also for different quality programmes as may be accepted by the Commission. The grants are actually released on the basis of the progress of expenditure and the steps taken by the individual Universities to implement the schemes sanctioned by the Commission. As such, there cannot be uniformity in the matter of grants to different Universities.

Rural and Urban Housing in States

768. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take up on priority basis a massive programme of Rehabilitation of slums and Rural Housing;

(b) if so, how much allotment has been done for rural and for urban Housing in each State;

(c) how many persons would be benefited under the scheme offered;

(d) how much amount has been sanctioned by the Central Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to Madhya Pradesh under the scheme for 1980-81; and

(e) whether Government have decided to give special preference to Housing in Backward District of each State?

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

(a) Government proposes to lay greater emphasis on slum improvement and rural housing.

(b) and (c). The provisions at present made for the period 1978-83 are given in the statement attached.

(d) As on 29-2-1980, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has approved 86 schemes with a loan

commitment of Rs. 29.72 crores in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) The Rural House Site-cum-hut Construction Scheme for landless families which is under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme is expected to benefit backward districts also.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	1978-79				
	Proposed Outlay on Rural House- site-cum-Hut construction under R.M.N.P. (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of families to be bene- fited (in million)	Proposed Outlay on Environs- mental Im- provement of Slums under R.M.N.P. (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of families to be bene- fited (in million)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	7570	1.21	1500	1.00	
2. Assam	700	0.11	50	0.03	
3. Bihar	3500	0.56	450	0.30	
4. Gujarat	1400	0.22	610	0.41	
5. Haryana	870	0.11	315	0.21	
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	Negligible	70	0.05	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	60	0.01	150	0.10	
8. Karnataka	7000	1.12	1600	1.07	
9. Kerala	150	0.24	630	0.42	
10. Madhya Pradesh	3000	0.48	1200	0.80	
11. Maharashtra	4200	0.67	1800	1.20	
12. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	10	0.01	
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	15	0.01	
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	1000	0.16	100	0.07	
16. Punjab	1200	0.19	570	0.38	
17. Rajasthan	1000	0.16	250	0.17	
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	3000	0.48	1200	0.80	
20. Tripura	180	0.03	15	Negligible	
21. Uttar Pradesh	5000	0.80	700	0.47	
22. West Bengal	1200	0.19	2000	1.33	
Sub-Total (States)	42,380	6.78	13,235	8.82	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh	43	0.03
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
5. Delhi	..	60	0.01	660	0.44
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	30	0.02
7. Lakshadweep
8. Mizoram
9. Pondicherry	..	60	0.01	30	0.02
Sub-Total (Union Territories)		120	0.02	765	0.51
GRAND TOTAL	..	42,500	6.80	14,000	9.33

R.M.N.P. : Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

Discovery of Natural Gas and Oil in Broach

769. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Natural Gas and Oil has been found in Broach district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is very difficult to say anything about oil or gas field with reference to the geographical boundaries of a District in a State. However, ONGC has a project by the name of Ankleshwar Project located in the District of Broach (Gujarat). Several oil and gas fields have found in the vicinity of Broach which are listed below:—

Motwan (Oil & Gas), West Motwan (Oil & Gas), Sisodra (Gas), Kosamba (Oil & Gas), Olpad (Gas), Sannao Khurd (Oil & Gas), Gajera

(Gas), Walner (Gas), Bhandut (Oil), Debka (Oil & Gas), Hazira (Gas) and Ankleshwar (Oil & Gas).

Complaints regarding land grabbing in Delhi

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

(a) whether Central Government has received any complaints regarding the land-grabbing in Delhi during last 32 months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any survey of land grabbing in Delhi and get all public land vacated from unauthorised occupants is proposed to be conducted by Central Government?

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

(a) and (b). Complaints about encroachments on public land and land-grabbing in Delhi were received and passed on to the concerned land owning and field agencies including the local bodies. The details of such

complaints are maintained by these agencies and there is no proposal to get any survey of land-grabbing as such conducted for dealing with the unauthorised occupation of lands.

Setting up of a Nylon Factory at Gaya

771. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendation from Government of Bihar in 1975-76 regarding establishment of a Nylon factory at Gaya; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A request had been received from the Government of Bihar for the extension of the validity of the letter of intent issued to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn at Gaya. Since the policy for granting additional capacities for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn in the State Sector had not been decided by that time, the letter of intent was not revalidated along with similar ones from other State Industrial Development Corporations.

Refund of Registration fee deposited with DDA

772. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority have received applications for refund of Registration Deposits for registration of Janta/LIG/MIG Flats under the New Pattern Registration Housing Scheme of the DDA, 1979;

(b) how many applicants have been refunded the Registration fee

by DDA so far. How many applications for refund are still pending and reasons thereof;

(c) how much time it will take to refund the deposited money or registration fee to those whose requests were received by the D.D.A. on or before 1st January, 1980; and

(d) what are the reasons for such delay?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that it has so far refunded the amount of registration deposit in respect of 19 applications and 375 applications are pending consideration. Such of the pending applications received prior to 1-1-80 and in respect of which the applicants have given complete details, are expected by them to be processed by 30th April, 1980. The D.D.A. has intimated that these remaining applications could not be disposed of so far because it had first to screen and register the applications for registration numbering about 1.72 lakhs and to bring the deposits on record. It is, however, increasing the pace of disposal of the applications for refund of the initial deposits made by the registrants.

Houses for Plantation Labour

773. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses for plantation Labour built during last 5 years;

(b) whether the employers abide by the provisions of providing houses to the 10 percent of plantation workers;

(c) whether Government are aware that the houses provided to permanent workers, more than 2-3 families stay in one accommodation; and

(d) if so, steps taken by the Government to improve the housing conditions of Plantation Workers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) 15,743 houses.

(b) Employers are required to build houses for atleast 8 per cent of the resident workers every year. Many of the employers are complying with this provision and others are being persuaded by concerned State Governments to do so.

(c) Certain complaints have been received about more than one family residing in one house.

(d) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central Sector, has the object of improving the housing conditions of plantation workers by providing financial assistance to the planters for construction of houses for their workers in the shape of loan and subsidy to the extent of 87-1/2 per cent of the approved cost of construction. Over the years, the quantum of central financial assistance for the implementation of the scheme has been stepped up considerably.

Villages connected with all weather Roads and fair weather Roads in Gujarat

774. SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of villages connected with all-weather roads and fair-weather roads in Gujarat State; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to connect more villages with road under the rural roads development programme during the next two years, particularly in Adivasi area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat the percentage of villages connected with all-weather roads and fair-weather roads is 36 and 22 respectively as on the 31st March, 1979;

(b) Work on roads connecting about 3,400 villages is in progress. By the end of 1980-81, 1,500 villages are likely to be connected by roads in rural areas. In the Adivasi area, 840 villages are to be connected by pucca roads and 179 villages with kutcha roads during 1979-80. Details of the plans in this regard for the next two years (1980-81 and 1981-82) are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखाप्रस्त जिले

775. श्री हरि किशन शास्त्री: क्या हरि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखाप्रस्त जिलों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या राहत कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष अधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

हरि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) सूखे की स्थिति का मौके पर जायजा लेने के लिए जिस केन्द्रीय दल ने 11 अग्र 14 अक्टूबर, 1979 के बीच उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया था, उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तबा राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिश पर भारत सरकार ने निःशुल्क राहत सम्बन्धी मदों, स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा, रोजगार सृजन सम्बन्धी योजनाओं, सिवाई योजनाओं, मृदा संरक्षण तथा वन-रोपण सम्बन्धी योजनाओं, पेयजल आपूर्ति में वृद्धि तथा लम्ब और सीमान्त कृषकों आदि को हरि आदानों के लिए राज सहायता हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोग से कुल 34.91 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा स्वीकार की है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने राज्यों की काम के बढ़ावे आनाज के समान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 2.04 लाख मीटरी टन खालाज तथा काम के बढ़ावे आनाज के विशेष कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 3.25 लाख मीटरी टन खालाज आवंटित किया था।

भारत सरकार ने सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में गर्भवती और दूष पिलाने वाली मातामार्दों, छोटे जिसुओं, वृद्ध और

कमजूर व्यक्तियों के लिए पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के लिए अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 33500 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1979-80 के दौरान जीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी दबाइयों जैसे कृषि आदानों की खरीद और वितरण के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये का अत्यकालिक ऋण मंजूर किया गया है।

राज्य सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में किये जा रहे राहत सम्बन्धी मुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपायों की भी सूचना दी है, जो निम्न प्रकार है।

- पेय जल की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि की जा रही है।
- काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम में तेजी लायी गई है।
- निराश्रित व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्न मुफ्त दिया जा रहा है।
- गर्भवती और लघु पिलाने वाली माताज्ञों एवं 7: वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को 1 अप्रैल, 1980 से तैयार भोजन दिया जाएगा।
- 72ो कक्षा से विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक के विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षण शुल्क के भुगतान से मुक्त किया गया है।
- सभी सरकारी देनदारियों को वसूली रोक दी गई है।
- लघु और सीमान्त कृषकों को कृषि आदानों की खरीद पर राज सहायता दी जा रही है।
- सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जा रहा है तथा 80 प्रतिशत हाई स्पीड डीजल को कृषि कार्यों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) राज्य स्तर पर एक राहत आयुक्त की नियुक्ति की गई है। जिलों में अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (परियोजनाएं) या अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (विकास) को राहत सम्बन्धी कार्यों का प्रभारी बनाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त तकनीकी इंजीनियरों आदि जैसे तकनीकी स्टाफ को भी आवश्यकताओं, स्थिति की जरूरतों के अनुसार तैनात किया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने निम्नांकित 22 जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी है:—

- आगरा
- इटावा
- फतेहपुर
- इलाहाबाद

- बान्दा
- हमीर पुर
- झांसी
- ललितपुर
- जालौन
- वाराणसी
- मिर्जापुर
- जौनपुर
- गाजीपुर
- बलिया
- बस्ती
- आजमगढ़
- राय बरेली
- सीतापुर
- हरदोई
- गोण्डाल
- सुल्तानपुर
- प्रतापगढ़।

Allotment of Paraffin Wax to Orissa

776. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the small scale industries in Orissa which consume paraffin wax as their basic raw material together with the installed capacity of each such industry and the allotment of paraffin wax to each of them during last three years;

(b) whether Government are satisfied in regard to the meeting of their full requirement of paraffin wax during the above period;

(c) if not, the measures Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of paraffin wax to these industries in the interests of continuity of production and employment of the workers therein; and

(d) whether Government have received any representations in this regard during the above period and if so, from whom and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

Rural indebtedness and minimum wages of Farmlands

777. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the liquidation of rural indebtedness and review of the law dealing with minimum wages of farmlands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). **RURAL INDEBTEDNESS**

In August, 1975 the Government of India issued guidelines to the States and Union Territories for liquidation of non-institutional rural indebtedness of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans.

2. Under the guidelines the States/Union Territories were to impose moratorium on recovery of debt as interim measure followed by (a) total discharge of debt of marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having annual income upto Rs. 2400/- and (b) Scaling down of debts of small farmers.

3. The State/Union Territories were also advised to reorganise and strengthen the cooperative institutions at the primary level to provide institutional credit to these sections of the rural poor.

4. Most of the States/Union Territories have taken legislative measures to discharge/scaling down of debts of these weaker sections and have undertaken reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS).

5. The State Governments have now been advised to assess the impact of these measures so as to initiate fresh measures to be taken by them to give relief to the rural poor. The Reserve Bank of India are also surveying five districts — Amaravati (Maharashtra), Champaran (Bihar), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Karnal (Haryana) and Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)—to assess the impact of these debt relief measures.

MINIMUM WAGES OF FARMLANDS

Most of the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations revised the minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers during the period 1975-76. Appropriate Governments are required to review at intervals not exceeding five years, the minimum rates of wages and revise them if necessary.

2. The State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to effect further revision in minimum wages of the agricultural workers in farmlands wherever it has become due.

Shortage of drinking Water in Villages

778. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water in certain parts of the village areas in the country;

(b) if so, what is the total number of villages where there is acute shortage of drinking water;

(c) what are Government's plans to provide drinking water in these villages; and

(d) how much money is expected to be spent in the next five years to extend drinking water facilities in these villages?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Villages where

drinking water problem is relatively more acute have been classified as problem village in a survey conducted in 1972. Such villages numbered 1.53 lakhs of which, it is estimated that 80,000 villages would have been covered by March, 1980.

(c) In order to accelerate the progress of coverage of problem villages a Central Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is already in operation from 1977-78.

(d) During the period 1978-83 a sum of Rs. 326 crores has been provided under the Centrally sponsored programme which includes Rs. 60 crores each in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Prices of Life Saving Drugs

779. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) retail prices of each life saving drug in the country month-wise, from February 1979 to February 1980;

(b) factors responsible for increase or decrease in the prices of each life-saving drug; and

(c) what action, if any, is being taken to bring down the prices of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Since the number of life saving formulations manufactured in the country by various units is large, the time and efforts involved in compiling the names and monthwise retail prices of each life-saving formulation would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. However, a statement showing the leader prices for Category I and Category II formulations as notified by the Government effective April 3, 1979, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-541/80].

(b) Government have not allowed any increases in the prices of formulations including life-saving formulations after March 1978. On the contrary, there have been some reductions in the prices of Category I & II formulations consequent upon the notification of leader prices, referred to in Part (a) above as the manufacturers whose prices were above the leader prices, were required to bring down their prices to the leader price level whereas manufacturers whose prices were below the leader price level were not allowed to increase their prices.

However, drug units having sales turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs are exempt from seeking prior approval of the Government for effecting changes in their Cat. III formulations. Since no details in this behalf are available with Government, it is not possible to indicate the factors responsible for increase or decrease in these cases.

(c) The New Drug Pricing Policy envisages rationalization of the prices of drugs in such a manner that while the drugs of mass consumption and essential nature are available at comparatively cheaper prices, the manufacturers also get on an overall basis, a fair return for their products BICP have already taken in hand cost studies of a number of bulk drugs including life saving bulk drugs. The prices of these bulk drugs and the related formulations will be suitably revised, if necessary. After the results of the BICP study become available.

Shortage of Diesel in West Bengal

780. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether West Bengal is suffering from an acute shortage of diesel

severely affecting public transport and agriculture;

(b) if so, whether Government has supplied the requisite quota of diesel to West Bengal in the months of January and February; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to supply the necessary quantity now?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Due to the agitation in Assam and consequent closure of the three refineries located in that State and Barauni Refinery in Bihar, the availability of high speed diesel oil (HSD) in many of the States, including West Bengal, was affected. The State Government was advised to give highest priority to agriculture. Some effect may have been felt on public transport.

(b) The following are the details of sales of HSD for the months of January and February 1980 and the allocations for March, 1980 for West Bengal:—

Month	Quantity in metric tonnes
January /80 . . .	50619 (approximately)
February /80- . . .	50078 (approximately)
March /80 (allocations) . . .	61000 (approximately)

The State Government had been asking for additional allocations of HSD from time to time. It is not possible to indicate the percentage of demand that has been fulfilled.

(c) The allocation of HSD for March 1980 has already been increased substantially.

प्रालूमों के नुस्खित रखने हेतु शीतागारों के स्थिर अतिरिक्त शीत संयंत्रों का लगाया जाना

781. श्री राम लाल राहीः

क्या शान्तीका पुनर्निर्भाव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विजली की कमी के कारण शीतागारों को दी जाने वाली बिजली में कटौती करने का कोई विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शालुओं को सड़ने प्रादि से बचाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या इस विकट स्थिति पर काढ़ पाने के लिए शीतागारों में अतिरिक्त शीत संयंत्रों को लगाये जाने हेतु कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

इषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग). देश में कुछ राज्य बिजली की कमी अनभव कर रहे हैं और यह स्थिति 1979 में मानसून के अधाव के कारण और भी गम्भीर हो गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक और तो जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से बिजली की उपलब्धता में कमी हो गई है तथा दूसरी ओर विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बिजली की भाग में वृद्धि हुई है। विद्युत विभाग ने कमी की प्रवधि में बिजली की आपूर्तिहेतु विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को कुलेक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त परिचालित किए हैं। इन मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों में अनिवार्य उपभोक्ताओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली की आपूर्ति करने और उसके पश्चात् उपभोक्ताओं की आपूर्ति श्रेणियों को वर्गीकृत प्राथमिकताओं की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत बिजली की आपूर्ति करने की व्यवस्था है। कृषक उपभोक्ता तथा शीत भण्डारण संबंध अनिवार्य उपभोक्ताओं की पहली प्राथमिकता में शामिल है। तथापि, बिजली की कमी की वर्तमान स्थिति में अनेक बिजली बोर्ड अनिवार्य उपभोक्ताओं की भी सारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने योग्य नहीं हो पाए हैं। जहां तक शीत-भण्डारों की आपूर्ति करने का सम्बन्ध है विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के बिजली बोर्डों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बालू शीत भण्डारों को नियमित बिजली की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करें तथा उन्हें विशेष मामता के रूप में बिजली की कटौती से छूट दें। जल के प्राकृतिक वाष्णवरण द्वारा ठांडे किए जाने वाले प्रशीतन कद्दों का विकास करने हेतु प्रयोग भी किए जा रहे हैं।

Purchase of Onions from Maharashtra by NAFED

782. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate per quintal of onions which the NAFED has purchased from the Government of Maharashtra from July, 1979 to December, 1979.

(b) the margin of profit earned by NAFED during the same period; and the distribution system and selling price in Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to take action against the officials agencies who are responsible for this abnormal rise in the price of onions in Delhi during the said period, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). NAFED has made purchase of onions not from the Government of Maharashtra but from the farmers through cooperatives in the State. The purchase rates for the period from July to December, 1979 are given in the Statement

(b) NAFED has, instead of earning any profit in the sale of onions; incurred losses in such transactions

during July—December, 1979. It arranged distribution through its own 10 Kiosks and 2 mobile vans. and 52 branches of Super-Bazar, in Delhi with effect from 13-9-1979. The retail price as fixed by NAFED from time to time are as follows:—

(Rs. Per kg.)

13-9-79 to 10-12-79	1.25
11-12-79 to 15-2-80	2.00
16-2-80 to 25-2-80	1.00

(c) As seen from answers to parts (a) and (b), NAFED was in no way responsible for the abnormal rise in the price of onions in Delhi during the said period. In fact it helped to contain the price rise. No official agencies were responsible for this rise in prices and therefore no action is contemplated against any one.

Statement

Month	Centre	Quantity purchased in M T	Rate range (per Quintal)
1	2	3	4
July '79	Lasalgaon Pimpalgaon	2008 997	Rs. 85-115 82-115
	Saykheda	192	100-106
	Dindori	451	111-115
August '79	Lasalgaon	9648 1089	108-117
	Dindori	379	112-115
	Pimpalgaon	236	114-117
		1704	
September '79	Pimpalgaon	356	100-120
	Lasalgaon	198	111-113
	Dindori	146	110-115
		700	
October '79	Lasalgaon	125	165-181
November '79	Lasalgaon	1036	159-198
	Dhulia	453	155-194
		1489	

1	2	3	4
December '79	Lasalgaon	367	201-300
	Manmad	555	199-293
	Pimpalgaon	86	210-293
		1008	
	Grand Total	8674	

बिहार शारीक, बिहार में सीधी डायल व्यवस्था

783. श्री विजय कुमार पालव : क्या बंचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के नालन्दा जिले में बिहारशारीक, कस्बा जिला मुद्यालय है और वह देश में आलू का मरमे बड़ा व्यापारिक केन्द्र है;

(ख) क्या इस कस्बे में सीधी डायल व्यवस्था उपलब्ध न होने के कारण भारी असुविधा होती है;

(ग) क्या स्वचालित डायल व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिये यह कस्बा मध्ये आवश्यक शर्तों को पूरा करता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का बिचार इस कस्बे में स्वचालित डायल व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सौ. एम० एम० स्टोकम) : (क) से (ग). नालन्दा जिले के मुद्यालय नियर बिहारशारीक को 480 लाइनों वाले हस्ताचल एक्सचेंज द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। 30-9-79 को 389 कलेक्शन बालू ये तथा प्रतीका सूची में 14 आवेदक थे।

इस प्रकार के सभी केन्द्रों में सरकार की इच्छा स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की है। बहन्तु स्वचल स्विचिंग उपस्कर की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण कुछ समय के लिये एसा करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। स्वचल स्विचिंग उपस्कर का उत्पादन एवं सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(व) बंतमान स्थिति के अनुसार 1982-83 के बाद ही एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज की स्थापना या बिचार करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

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बिहार में पटना सदर ब्लाक और बिहार शारीक केन्द्रों की उर्द्वरकों की संख्या

784. श्री विजय कुमार पालव : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पटना सदर ब्लाक और बिहारशारीक आलू, प्याज और अन्य सम्बियों के उत्पादन के सबसे बड़े केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पालू, प्याज और सम्बियों के उत्पादन के लिए अमोनिया सल्फेट उर्द्वरकों की भारी मांग है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का उपरोक्त केन्द्रों का अमोनिया सल्फेट उर्द्वरकों की सप्लाई करने में प्रायमिकता देने का विचार है।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) बिहार में पटना सदर ब्लाक और बिहारशारीक आलू, प्याज और सम्बियों के उत्पादन करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) सत्य विज्ञान की दृष्टि से नाइट्रोजन-यूक्त उर्द्वरक आलू, प्याज तथा सम्बियों के लिए समान रूप से प्रभावी है। तथापि, जहाँ कहीं सल्फर की कमी होती है, वहाँ अमोनिया सल्फेट के प्रयोग को वरीयता दी जाती है।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Amendment in Seeds Act

786. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the exploitation of

agriculturists by the seed merchants; and

(b) whether Government propose to enact a law or adopt suitable amendments in the existing Seeds Act so that the concerned authorities take immediate and drastic actions against the seed dealers selling sub-standard seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Seeds Act, 1966 was promulgated by the Government of India to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale and for matters connected therewith. Seeds merchants are prohibited to carry on the business of seeds unless it conforms to certain standards laid down in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the enforcement of which is the responsibility of the State Governments. Violation attracts penal provision. The State Governments have been repeatedly requested by the Government of India to enforce the provisions of the Act strictly.

The Government of India considers the existing safeguards of the Act adequate and is not in favour of its being made more stringent for the time being in view of the nature of the seeds business.

Abolition of Lease of land in Delhi

787. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to abolish lease system of land in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The question of conversion of leasehold land in Delhi into free hold in respect of residen-

tial plots has been under consideration of Government for some time. Though the then Minister for Works and Housing, Shri Sikander Bakht, was in favour of conversion of leasehold land into free-hold in Delhi, the then Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel expressed himself against it mainly on grounds of financial loss. In December, 1979, the then Minister of Works and Housing Shri Rama Kinker placed the matter before the Cabinet but the Cabinet deferred consideration of the matter. The matter is thus still under consideration of Government and a final decision will be taken at the Cabinet level.

New sugar policy

788. SHRI JANARDHANA

POOJARY:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA

BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of steep rise in the price of Sugar in the market, Government proposes to formulate a new sugar policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Partial control on sugar with dual price mechanism was introduced only on 17th December, 1979 after a review of the sugar policy. A close and continued watch on the price trend, availability and other aspects is being kept by the Government. The Government have also taken a number of steps to ensure availability of sugar in all the States and to keep the prices of free-sale sugar within reasonable limits. Some of the very important measures are, the monitoring of sugar prices on day-to-day basis by the Central and the State Governments, reduction of stock holding limits of the licenced sugar dealers by 50 per

cent, streamlining the movement of sugar from the factories, increase in the transport charges for road movement upto the rail head allowed to the sugar mills, visit of high level teams to Maharashtra, U.P. etc., to sort operational problems, revalidating of the lapsed quotas of levy sugar, removal of restrictions on the movement of khandsari from U.P. to other States and strict instructions to the State Governments to take energetic steps against the hoarders etc.

Import of Alcohol based Chemicals

789. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the chemicals with alcohol as raw material which can be produced in the country and are being imported from abroad;

(b) the quantity of each of such chemicals imported and amount spent

thereon during each of the last four years giving the reasons for the imports; and

(c) what is the policy of Government about the import of technical know-how for the production of alcohol based chemicals, when such know-how is not available indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Alcohol based chemicals like Acetone, 2-Ethyl Hexanol, Polyethylene and P.V.C. are presently being imported to supplement local production.

(b) The quantity and value of the imports of such chemicals is detailed in the enclosed list. The imports have been made to supplement local production in order to meet the demand.

(c) The import of technical know-how for the production of alcohol based chemicals, when not available indigenously, is considered by Government on merits.

Statement

Import of Major Alcohol based chemicals during the years 1975-76 to 1978-79

CIF Value : Rs. Lacks;
Quantity : Thousand Kgs.

Sl. No.	Description of item	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
		Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value
1.	Acetone . . .	1	0.09	21	1.32	495	33.48	144	9.42
2.	2-Ethyl Hexanol . .	36	3.24	715	33.42	2689	120.84	3504	193.08
3.	Polyethylene resins and compounds (low density)	7376	311.93	8193	445.54	35287	1852.01	27742	1290.80
4.	Polyethylene resins and compounds (high density)	1512	84.04	8544	469.60	22997	1320.41	26178	1377.76
5.	P V C . (Resins and Compounds)	510	37.26	391	34.11	8381	410.61	6519	371.06

Non-availability of vital drugs

790. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the non-availability of certain vital drugs in the country due to the non-availability of basic raw materials;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, S.r. There has been a marginal reduction in the production of some vital drugs, such as Cloramphenicol Powder, Erythromycin, PAS and its salts, Procaine Hydrochloride and DDS (Dapsone) during the period April to December, 1979 as compared to the production in the corresponding period of 1978. However, the shortfall in their production is not due to the non-availability of basic raw materials alone but a number of other reasons as well, such as, power cuts, industrial unrest, non-availability of packaging materials (like Aluminium foils), escalation in the cost of inputs etc.

As regards formulations, shortages have been reported in respect of brand products. Equivalent brands are available in these cases.

(c) Government monitors the production of vital drugs, as well as production and distribution of vital and life saving formulations. In specific cases of constraints brought to the notice of Government, Government takes remedial measures, to the extent possible. For instance, in respect of non-availability of packaging materials, Government have reduced customs duty on import of aluminum foil and allowed its liberal import by

putting it under O.G.L. Government have also allowed bottle packing without change in the existing selling prices. In regard to canalised bulk drugs, Government have, apart from arranging the needed imports to supplement indigenous production, also authorised, in respect of certain items direct imports by actual users.

In cases of shortage of life saving formulations, immediate remedial measures are taken including advice to the concerned manufacturers to rush supplies to the areas of shortage.

Stoppage of domestic Gas Connections

791. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that new domestic gas connections have been stopped by Government;

(b) if so, the reason for the stoppage thereof;

(c) when the sanction for the new connections is likely to be started; and

(d) whether Government propose to amend the existing procedure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In view of the present acute shortage of LPG (cooking gas) no new gas connections are being generally given. However, an exception is made for certain categories of applicants such as newly elected MPs and foreign diplomats etc.

(b) The existing availability of LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) from all indigenous sources is fully committed as a result of which there is no surplus to permit the general release of new domestic gas connections.

(c) The availability of cooking gas in the country is anticipated to increase from around 1980-81 with the commissioning of:—

- (i) facilities for separation of LPG, (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) from Bombay High Associated Gas;
- (ii) Mathura Refinery;
- (iii) secondary processing facilities at Koyali Refinery; and
- (iv) coker unit of Bongaigaon Refinery.

In the meantime, besides taking steps to increase production of LPG in the Refineries, Government have plans to import cooking gas to the extent possible to improve its availability.

The release of new gas connections on a large scale would be possible only after the completion of the above schemes.

(d) The overall question of allowing new connections is kept under constant review.

Stoppage of Production in Barauni Fertilizer Factory

792. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production has been stopped in the Barauni Fertilizer factory since 24th January, 1980;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to resume production in the factory;

(d) total loss incurred due to the stoppage of production in the Barauni Fertiliser factory since 24th January, 1980; and

(e) reaction of Government thereeto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (e). The Barauni Fertilizer factory was shut down on 24th January, 1980 due to stock out of naphtha resulting from the closure of the Barauni refinery on account of disturbances in Assam. The factory was restarted on 15th February, 1980, when some naphtha was supplied by the IOC from Haldia. The plant was again shut down on 5th March, 1980 on account of stock out of furnace oil. The plant remains closed since then. The production in the factory can be resumed as soon as the supply of naphtha and furnace oil is resumed. The estimated loss of production on account of the closure of this plant between 24th January, 1980 and 14th February, 1980 and 5th March, 1980 to 12th March, 1980 is 19500 tonnes of Urea.

Foodgrains allotted and employment generated under "Food for Work" Programme

793. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise Central foodgrains assistance sanctioned, disbursed and utilised in connection with the implementation of "Food for Work" Programme during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) State-wise additional employment generated through implementation of this programme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) State-wise value and nature of durable assets created during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(d) whether the programme for 1980-81 has been drawn up, State-wise; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement-I indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated, released and utilised under "Food for Work" Programme to the State Government/Union Territories during the year 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-542/80.]

Statement-II containing information in respect of the year 1979-80, both for normal as well as special "Food for Work" Programme, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-80.]

(b) Figures of additional employment generated through the "Food for Works" Programme, during the year 1978-79 and those in respect up to the year 1979-80, as reported up to date, are indicated Statement-III is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT/80.]

(c) Details regarding the physical assets created during the year 1978-79 are given in Statement-IV is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-180]. Available information in respect of the year 1979-80 is given in Statement V.

(d) & (e). The programme for the year 1980-81 is being drawn up and is yet to be finalised.

Meeting with Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries regarding distribution of Petroleum Products

794. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was convened by the Prime Minister to devise steps for equitable distribution of various petroleum products, particularly diesel and kerosene, with the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Diesel Oil to States

795. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the supply of diesel oil to the States after the new Government have taken charge; and

(b) whether the quantity of diesel oil has been increased and if so, the details thereof, month-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The following are the details of sales of High Speed Diesel oil made in the different States and Union Territories (excluding sales to Defence and Railways) during the months of January and February 1980 and the allocations made for the month of March, 1980:—

Figures in Metric tonnes	
January (Sales)	7.03 lakhs (Approximately)
February (Sales)	7.62 lakhs (Approximately)
March (Allocations)	7.97 lakhs (Approximately)

(b) Yes, Sir, for the month of March, 1980. The figures, Statewise of allocation of HSD for the month of March, 1980, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of High Speed Diesel Oil Allocations made to States/Union Territories for the Month of March, 1980

States/ Union Territories	Figures in Metric Tonnes	
	March, 1980	High Speed Diesel
1	2	
Andhra Pradesh .	60386	
Arunachal Pradesh .	506	

1	2
Assam . . .	15383
Andaman & Nicobar	945
Bihar . . .	36000
Chandigarh . . .	1500
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*
Delhi . . .	31000
Gujarat . . .	59000
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	7792
Haryana . . .	21000
Himachal Pradesh . .	3200
Jammu & Kashmir . .	7000
Karnataka . . .	38190
Kerala . . .	32230
Madhya Pradesh . .	40000
Maharashtra . . .	120000
Manipur . . .	1292
Meghalaya . . .	1201
Mizoram . . .	464
Nagaland . . .	610
Orissa . . .	13455
Punjab . . .	38000
Pondicherry . . .	1344
Rajasthan . . .	40000
Sikkim . . .	293

1	2
Tamil Nadu . . .	78000
Tripura . . .	1249
Uttar Pradesh . . .	86000
West Bengal . . .	61000
TOTAL . . .	796.980

हृषि विश्वविद्यालय

796. श्री एन० के० शजवलकर : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय, राज्यवार, किस किंवा तारीख को स्थापित किया गया; और

(ख) एक राज्य में एक से अधिक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का आधार क्या है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री आर० श्री० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारत में हृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उनकी स्थापना की तिथियों की सूची संलग्न है ।

(ख) सामान्य नीति यह है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हो । तथापि वहे राज्यों में से दो बड़े राज्य महाराष्ट्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रमशः चार और तीन हृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं ।

इन विश्वविद्यालयों को जब विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान मायोग द्वारा 1975 के अधिनियम की द्वारा 12(ए) के मन्तर्गत मान्यता दे दी गई थी इहे भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा भी स्वीकार करना पड़ा ।

भारत में हृषि विश्वविद्यालयों का उच्च स्थापना के वर्ष की सूची

विश्वविद्यालयों का नाम

स्थापना वर्ष

1	2	3
1. गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त , हृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, वस्तवर, विद्या नैनीताल (उ०प०)		1960
2. उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)		12-7-1962

*High Speed Diesel oil allocations of Dadra & Nagar Haveli are included in Gujarat quota.

3. उडीसा कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर (उडीसा) . . .	24-8-1962
4. पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना (पंजाब) . . .	18-10-1962
5. कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, हज्जल, बंगलौर-24 (मैसूर) . . .	21-8-1964
6. जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर (मा० प्र०) . . .	1-10-1964
7. आनंद प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, इस्कूला, हैदराबाद (आ० प्र०)	नवम्बर, 1964
8. असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जोरहाट-4, (असम) . . .	1-4-1969
9. महाराष्ट्र कृषि विद्यापीठ, राहुरी, जिला—अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र)	20-10-1969
10. पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ, कृष्णनगर, अकोला (महाराष्ट्र)	20-10-1969
11. हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार (हरियाणा) . . .	2-2-1970
12. हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय, (कृषि कामलेक्स) शिमला, (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	22-7-1970
13. राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, रो० आ०—पूसा, जिला—समस्तीपुर (बिहार)	3-12-1970
14. तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोयम्बटूर-3, (तमिलनाडु)	1-6-1971
15. गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, डफनाला के निकट, शाहीबाग, सरकारी बंगला नं० 5, अहमदाबाद-4 (गुजरात)	1-2-1972
16. केरल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, मशुरी, जिला—किचूर (केरल)	26-2-1972
17. मराठवाडा कृषि विद्यापीठ, परम्परी (महाराष्ट्र)	8-5-1972
18. कोकण कृषि विद्यापीठ, डोली, जिला —रत्नगिरी (महाराष्ट्र)	18-5-1972
19. विधान चन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हरिनाथा, रो० आ० —मोहतपुर, जिला—नडिया—741244, कल्याणी (पर्यावरण विभाग)	1-9-1974
20. बन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर-208002	1-3-1975
21. नरेन्द्र देव कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद (उ० प्र०)	17-10-1975

सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों में आमीण पुनर्निर्माण

797. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या आमीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेष रूप से सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों में आमीण पुनर्निर्माण की इस वर्ष क्या योजनाएँ हैं; और

(ख) विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के लिये क्या योजनाएँ हैं ?

कृषि भंगालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० शी० स्वामीनाथान) : (क) आमीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय पांच विशेष योजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है—लघु किसान विकास कार्यक्रम, समन्वित आस विकास कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त भेज कार्यक्रम, मरम्भिय विकास कार्यक्रम तथा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम। इसके अलावा, सुखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को 131.69 करोड़ रुपए की अधिक योजना सहायता सुलभ की गई है तथा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 25.63 लाख थप्पे के खाद्यान बिट्ट किए गए हैं। संलग्न विवरण में अधिक योजना सहायता, खाद्यानों का घटन

तथा राज्य के कुछेक क्षेत्रों में चल रही विशेष योजनाओं के राज्य-वार और दिए गए हैं :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए अधिक योजना सहायता तथा वायान्नों का बंटन उपर्युक्त विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में मरम्भमि विकास कार्यक्रम को छोड़कर, सभी विशेष योज-

नाएँ कार्यान्वयित की जा रही हैं। लघु किसान विकास कार्यक्रम, समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यय को केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच बराबर-बराबर बांटा जाता है। अन्यतर, 1979 के अन्त तक, राज्य सरकार ने इन तीनों योजनाओं के अन्तर्वाल 361.68 लाख रुपए व्यय किए थे।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	कुल अधिक योजना सहायता (लाख रुपए में)	1979-80 के दौरान बंटित खायान (लाख मीटरी टन में)	राज्य के कुछेक क्षेत्रों में चल रही विशेष योजनाएँ
1	2	3	4	5
1. आनंद प्रदेश	.	2028	2.31	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
2. बिहार	.	1080	3.61	— वही —
3. हरियाणा	.	450	0.74	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, मरम्भमि विकास कार्यक्रम।
4. दिल्ली प्रदेश	.	358	0.30	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, मरम्भमि विकास कार्यक्रम।
5. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर		225	0.45	समन्वित ग्राम विकास, कार्यक्रम लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
6. मध्य प्रदेश	.	2125	3.26	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
7. महाराष्ट्र	.	685	1.61	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
8. उड़ीसा	.	1030	2.51	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
9. उत्तराखण्ड	.	1085	3.90	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, मरम्भमि विकास कार्यक्रम।
10. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	3121	5.43	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
11. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	382	2.41	समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु किसान एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम।
कुल		13169	25.63	

**Study of Food Corporation of India
by Birla Institute of Scientific
Research**

798. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla Institute of Scientific Research has conducted an indepth Study about the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether the study has revealed that the organisation is actually incurring losses of substantial nature if the subsidies given by the Government are not taken into consideration;

(c) if so, what is the cost that FCI incurs in handling one quintal of wheat, on storage, on transport charges, establishment cost separately and the subsidy per quintal that the Government gives to it; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government were not aware of this study until recently when a book entitled "States in Foodgrain Trade in India published under the auspices of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research, New Delhi was brought to their notice. Government have not examined this book and are therefore, not in a position to comment on the contents thereof.

(c) The handling cost incurred by the Food Corporation of India for the public distribution of foodgrains in 1977-78, the year in which the subsidy was made, was Rs. 14.83 per quintal made up as follows:

Freight	4.17
Transport & Storage losses . . .	1.27
Handling godown expenses . . .	1.31
Godown charges	0.89
Interest	4.65
Administrative overheads . . .	2.54
	<hr/>
	14.83

The consumer subsidy on wheat during that year was Rs. 23.32 per quintal.

(d) The handling costs incurred by the Food Corporation of India have been reviewed by a number of Committees in the past and suggestions made by these Committees have been implemented to the extent possible. Even so, these costs are under constant review for effecting economies wherever possible.

Fisheries Development Corporation in U.P. with World Bank Aid.

799. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fisheries development corporation has been set up in U.P. in collaboration with the World Bank;

(b) if so, the districts which are to be covered by this scheme;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to develop fisheries in the Hill Districts of U.P. as there is much scope for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Fish Seed Development Corporation has been set up in Uttar Pradesh for production of fish seed under a project on Inland Fisheries assisted by the World Bank.

(b) The districts selected under Inland Fisheries Project in Uttar Pradesh are Lucknow, Unnao, Gonda, Barabanki, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Allahabad, Ballia, Varanasi, Rae Barelli, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.

(c) and (d). Under State Plan scheme it is proposed to develop trout and mahaseer fisheries in the hill area. In this context the hatcheries located at Talwari and Kaldyani are under renovation for improving the breeding and rearing of trout and mahaseer for stocking in the streams and lakes in the hill areas.

Destruction of Forest in Hill Districts of U.P.

800. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that forests in the Hill Districts of U.P are being destroyed through working plans; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to develop and protect these forests and to make available such land for cultivation by local farmers, who may be displaced by afforestation of that area?

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

(b) The reserve forests in the Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh are being preserved and scientifically exploited. Under the prescriptions of the working plans, strict protective measures are ensured so that forests are exploited to the benefit of society in perpetuity.

The civil forests in the hill districts which have been badly depleted for want of any scientific management in the past are being developed by the Government under Soil Conservation Scheme. As no persons are being displaced by any afforestation programme the question of making available forest land for local farmers for cultivation does not arise.

Waiting List under non-O.Y.T. Scheme in Delhi

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

(a) the total number of persons registered with Delhi Telephones under Non-OYT scheme, exchange-wise; and

(b) by what time it is proposed to provide them with telephones under this category?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The total number of applicants on the waiting list on 31-12-79 under non-OYT category was 47393. Exchange-wise information is at Annexure-I.

(b) It is hoped that excepting certain areas served by Shahadra and Jorbagh exchanges all existing applicants will be provided telephone connections by end of 1982-83. For Shahadra and Jorbagh areas also new relief exchanges have been planned which may be commissioned in 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

Statement

Exchange-wise Non-OYT waiting list in Delhi Telephones as on 31-12-1979

Sl. No	Name of Exchange	Non-OYT W/L	
		1	2
1	Shahdara East 20		1266
2	Shahdara (22)	..	2399
3	Tishazari (22, 25, 23)	..	1937
4	Delhi Gate (26, 27)	..	3536
5	Ghaziabad(85)	..	1733
6	Janpath (31, 32, 34, 35)	..	262
7	Secretariat (37)	..	327
8	Rajpath (38)	..	580
9	Connaught Place (4)	..	Nil
10	Idgah (51, 52)	..	2709
11	Jorbagh (61, 62, 69)	..	2600
12	Okhla (53)	..	1224
13	Hauz Khas (65, 66)	..	3152
14	Chanakyapuri (67)	..	1034
15	Nehru Place (68)	..	1130
16	Faridabad (81)	..	1403
17	Badarpur (82)	..	105

1	2	3
18. Ballabhgarh (88)	452	
19. Shakti Nagar (71, 74)	3813	
20. Delhi Cantt. (39)	1811	
21. Karol Bagh (56, 58)	10084	
22. Rajouri Garden (59)	4267	
23. Alipur (801)	28	
24. Badli (802)	208	
25. Janakpuri (803)	980	
26. Bahadurgarh (83)	120	
27. Najaigarh (86)	46	
28. Nangloi (87)	137	
29. Narela (89)	52	
Total . . .	47393	

Automatic Telephone Exchange in Gaya

802. SHRI RAM SAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up automatic telephone exchange in Gaya; and

(b) if so, by what time the scheme is going to materialize and why it is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). The Department is keen to set up an automatic exchange in replacement of the manual exchange at Gaya as at other similar stations. However due to acute shortage of auto-exchange equipment it may not be possible to do so for sometime. Action is being taken to step up production of automatic exchange equipment in the country. Taking this into account it may be possible to plan an automatic exchange at Gaya by 1983-84.

Setting up of Aromatic Project

803. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has submitted any application to Government for a letter of intent for the Aromatic Project nearly a year ago, i.e. in February, 1979;

(b) what special features have been put forward in favour of locating the Aromatic Complex at Cochin; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon; and if no decision has yet been taken, when it is expected to be taken?

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

(b) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has claimed that their proposal has several favourable features such as availability of existing processing facilities in the Cochin Refinery which goes to reducing the cost of the project, ready availability of power at cheap rates and water, availability of adequate land and well developed infrastructure facilities and absence of pollution constraints.

(c) Government are appointing a Committee which will suggest locations for new aromatics projects. The Committee will also look into the special features claimed for the Cochin project.

Functioning of Dacca Telephone Exchange, Bihar

804. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dacca Exchange of Bihar is not efficiently functioning for last several years; and if so, since when, and the reasons thereof.

(b) how many Public Call Offices are expected to operate on this exchange if it is brought back to working order;

(c) the number of individual subscribers connected with such Public Call Offices and exchange; and

(d) the justification for realising rent from such individual subscribers if they have not been served properly?

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

(a) Dacca Exchange of Bihar is functioning satisfactorily during the periods when power supply is available. The power supply position in this area is extremely poor ever since commissioning of this exchange in March, 75. The supply is available only for 3 to 4 hours a day with long interruptions ranging from 2 to 3 days.

(b) At present there are 5 Public Call Offices working from the exchange. It is proposed to add 13 more Public Call Offices by end March, 1980.

(c) No individual subscribers are connected to Public Call Offices. The number of individual subscribers connected to the exchange are 13.

(d) To improve on the number of hours of working of this exchange we are proposing to instal an engine alternator shortly. As the position of diesel supply is also acute, this may not provide permanent relief. The Department is thus incurring an extra expenditure and losing trunk call revenue in respect of this installation which is even otherwise non-remunerative. No rebate of rent for the individual subscriber is possible.

Tele-communication Service in Bihar and West Bengal

305. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the inefficient and unsatisfactory tele-communication service of West Bengal and Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps that are being proposed to be taken for improving the tele-communication service?

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

(a) The performance of West Bengal and Bihar Telecom. Circles are the same as for other States and cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The P&T is taking action to further improve service, by providing additional plant and equipment for carrying the traffic more efficiently.

Contract System in F.C.I.

306. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the jobs of the Food Corporation of India are being managed on contract system;

(b) if so, the nature of the job and the number of hands employed throughout India on different jobs;

(c) whether there was any agitation in Bihar and other States to improve their working conditions at any time; and

(d) if so, the terms of settlement arrived at?

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

(b) The jobs on which contractors' labour is engaged are handling of foodgrains, fertilisers, sugar at various points and stages and construction of godowns and buildings. As the required labour is supplied by handling, transport and building contractors and their number varies from time to time according to requirements, it is not possible to give the number of such labourers employed on different jobs throughout India.

(c) There have been agitations in Bihar and certain other States by con-

tract labour for abolition of contract labour system or bringing them under direct payment system.

(d) The Food Corporation of India as an experimental measure departmentalised the labour in 42 depots and major ports covering a total of about 17,200 workers. In addition, direct payment system was introduced in 47 depots covering about 2,700 workers. The experience of the Corporation in respect of these depots has been unhappy. While the costs have gone up considerably the output and discipline have gone down. It has, therefore, been decided not to extend the experiment to other depots.

Shortage of Sugar Production

807. **SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA:**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI T R SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to unremunerative price as compared to other crops and also due to the non-payment of cane price, there has been shortage in the cultivation, production of sugar cane resulting in reduction in production of sugar; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to stabilise the level of cane and sugar production to ensure fair and reasonable price of sugar at which it may be available to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE in THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As a result of developmental efforts of the State Governments and the Centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Central Government on intensive development of sugar cane during the Fifth Plan, a record production both of sugar as well as of sugarcane was witnessed during the year 1977-78. The production has,

however, declined during 1978-79 and 1979-80 due to various factors viz., shrinkage of cane area, decline in per acre yield on account of adverse weather conditions etc. Other factors, namely, low prices of sugarcane offered by the manufacturers of gur and khandsari during the years of surplus production and delay in payment of cane price by sugar factories have also contributed, to some extent, to the decline in production. Efforts are being made to increase production of sugar cane during 1980-81 by concentrating on measures aimed at raising the yield per hectare. The important components of the proposed measures are:—

- (i) Clean inter-cultivation through timely hoeing and weed control. Use of chemical weedicides in difficult areas.
- (ii) Spraying against pests combined with fertiliser use.
- (iii) Earthing up, detrashing and propping.
- (iv) Strengthening of plant protection measures against the important pest pyrilla including pest surveillance.

2 During the current year (1979-80), the minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar mills has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with proportionate premium for higher recoveries. This price has been fixed by the Central Government taking into consideration all relevant factors including the cost of cultivation and return from other crops and is remunerative. Although no price control is normally exercised on sugarcane purchased by gur and khandsari manufacturers, some of the State Governments, viz., Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and Haryana have been fixing the remunerative prices to be paid by them during years of surplus production to safeguard the interest of the cane growers. In order to ensure prompt payment of cane price to the cane growers by sugar factories, the Central Government has taken

vigorous action under the sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 which provides for taking over of management of sugar mills which leave cane arrears in excess of 10 per cent of the total cane price payable for the preceding year.

Drought and Heat Wave in the State

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

(a) the parts of the country which were affected by drought and heat wave last year;

(b) what was the loss of life and property, State-wise, due to this calamity; and

(c) now did the Government come forward to assist the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal have been affected by drought.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

State	Population affected (Lakhs)	Cropped area affected (Lakh ha)			Ceiling of expenditure approved for purpose of Central assistance (Rs. in Lakhs)			Short-term sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)			Allocation of food-grains	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Normal and Special Food for Work Programme (Lakhs MTs)	Food for Nutrition Programme (MTs)	Food for Work Programme (Lakhs MTs)	Normal and Special Food for Work Programme (Lakhs MTs)	Food for Nutrition Programme (MTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	•	•	125.00	40.00	202.00	177.00	220.05	1000.00	800.00	1800.00	2.25	6700
Bihar	•	•	473.00	30.00	1080.00	102.00	1182.00	200.00	873.00	1073.00	3.21	12500
Haryana	•	•	30.00	17.00	450.00	..	450.00	200.00	500.00	700.00	0.70	4200
Jammu & Kashmir	•	•	2.69	2.13	225.00	54.00	279.00	..	80.00	80.00	0.45	3500
Madhya Pradesh	•	•	279.00	88.00	2125.00	155.00	2280.00	200.00	697.00	897.00	3.25	2000
Maharashtra	•	•	53.14	10.23	685.00	169.00	854.00	400.00	300.00	700.00	1.36	..
Orissa	•	•	115.00	43.18	1030.00	375.00	1405.00	200.00	300.00	500.00	2.25	6700
Rajasthan	•	•	240.00	30.00	1685.00	190.00	1875.00	200.00	700.00	900.00	2.86	5900
Uttar Pradesh	•	•	773.00	105.00	3121.00	370.00	3491.00	800.00	2500.00	3300.00	5.29	33500
West Bengal	•	•	87.00	15.55	382.00	922.00	1304.00	500.00	800.00	1300.00	2.15	6700
Himachal Pradesh	•	•	27.00	4.90	358.00	12.00	370.00	..	100.00	100.00	0.95	..

Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-524/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 525/80].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-526/80].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi as up-to-date.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-527/80].

(2) A copy of the Central Electricity Authority Regulations 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the

24th December, 1979 issued under section 4C of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-528/80].

(3) A copy of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-529/80].

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION FOR 1978

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the period 1st January, 1978 to the 31st December, 1978 under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-530/80].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (2ND AMBT.) RULES, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 196 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-531/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND HINDI VERSION OF THE REPORT, NOTIFICATION RE. EXCISE EXEMPTION TO ZINC OXIDE NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, MADHYA PRADESH GENERAL SALES TAX

(AMDT.) ORDINANCE, 1980 AND
AMDT. TO RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
GENERAL REGULATIONS, 1949.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the report and also for not laying Hindi version of the Report simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-532/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 47 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77/73 —Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1973 modifying the unconditional exemption thereunder to Zinc Oxide, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-533/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 76(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(ii) G.S.R. 79(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian Currency or vice-versa in supersession to Notification dated the 6th March, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-534/80].

(4) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 1 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor on the 18th January, 1980 under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-535/80].

(5) A copy of the Amendment to Regulation 23(ii) of the Reserve Bank of India General Regulations, 1949, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-536/80].

U.P. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT LAWS
(AMDT.) ORDINANCE, 1980 AND PUNJAB LAND REFORMS (1ST AMDT.) RULES, 1979 WITH STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Local Self-Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 3 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor on the 6th March, 1980, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-537/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Punjab Land Reforms (First Amendment) Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. G. S. R., 162 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1979, under section 26(2) of the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt— 538/80]

जमीन पर सो उन पर मकदमा ढालते, कानूनी कार्य-वाही करते, अदालत में ले जाते, वहाँ से जो सजा मिलती वह देते, इस का मतलब यह हो नहीं है कि उन के घर जला दिए जायं और उन को जिन्दा जला दिया जाय।

12.05 hrs .

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED BURNING OF HUTS NEAR MORADABAD (U.P.)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, according to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 73 huts unauthorisedly put up on Municipal Board land in Bangla-gaon locality on the outskirts of Moradabad city, Uttar Pradesh, got burnt on the night of March 15, 1980. There was not loss of human life. One woman received minor burn injuries. There was not loss of cattle life also. Total loss in the fire is estimated to be Rs. 37000. ADM with a senior Police officer had visited the scene immediately after the incident. It has further been reported by the State Government that there was a dispute between a mali and some Harijans about a field nearby. The mali won the case in this regard in a Court of Law a few days back. Reports have been lodged by both the parties against each other in respect of the fire. They are under investigation, which will bring out the cause of the fire. The DM and SSP have visited the spot. The State Government has been asked to expedite the investigation and further action. Relief totalling Rs. 7450/- has been sanctioned to the sufferers. Further the State Government has been requested to look into the housing needs of these Harijans and solve them in a satisfactory manner expeditiously.

श्री अनन्दशास्त्र शैलाचारी (हावरस) : मंत्री जी । कि उन्होंने घरें बना कर लिया था किसी

RE. SOME MISSING BLINDMEN INVOLVED IN POLICE LATHI CHARGE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Yesterday the Prime Minister gave a solemn assurance here regarding the incident that took place concerning the blind men. We welcome that assurance. But I wish to point out to the Home Minister that today the papers have published that two of the persons who participated in the demonstration were missing upto mid-night yesterday. All the papers have carried this news item on the front page. The Times of India has carried a box about it on the front page. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether those two missing persons among the blind men who demonstrated have been traced back and have been returned to the Federation which is in search of them.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; you have brought it to his notice.

गृह मंत्री (श्री शैल शिव) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस को जानकारी के लिए स्टेट गवर्नरेंट को और पुलिस कमिशनर को कहा गया है। उन्होंने बताया कि एक हरीकंकर, जिसे इस्तहान देना था, उसकी लक्ष्यनक भेजने के लिए लौड़ दिया गया था लेकिन इस के बाद मैं तमाम जानकारी कर के हाउस को इनकार्य कर दूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he will inform the House. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: He has referred to something else.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Could you follow what he said? Please convey to him what I mentioned.

अधिकारी महोदय : जानी जी, ब्लाइंड मेन के लिए पूछा था, अप उन्हें बाद में इन्कामेशन भेज दीजिएगा ।

बी कैल सिंह : मैंने ब्लाइंड मेन के बारे में ही कहाया है। ब्लाइंड मैन में से एक हरीशंकर नाम का ब्लाइंड परसन था। उस ने कहा कि मेरा इम्तहान है लखनऊ में और पुलिस ने इन्कामेशन किया है कि वह उस को छोड़ दिया था। वह लखनऊ इम्तहान देने गया है। लेकिन इस के बारे में हम ने उन को कहा है कि लखनऊ से पता कर के कि वह वहां पहुंचा है या नहीं चहुंचा है और दूसरे आदमी का भी पता कर के कि वह कहां गया है, कहां पहुंचा है, इन्कामेशन दें। पूरी इन्कामेशन मिलने के बाद सदन के सामने सूचना रख दी जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sethi...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, shall I make a submission? My submission is this. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has sought certain clarification or some statement to be made by the Home Minister. That was on a thing which happened yesterday. He has to inform the Speaker. If this is going to be allowed like this, then there would be no end to such things. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is my discretion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can rest assured that there would be no procedural mistake on my part. I have given in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: He was talking about the assurance given by the Prime Minister. That is why I allowed him.

Mr. Sethi.

12.08 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

SMUGGLERS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANIPULATORS (FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) WITHDRAWAL OF LEVY BEEDIES

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I wish to invite the urgent attention of the hon. Minister for Industry and Finance, about the serious crisis being faced by the organised bidi industry in the country. Many of these are on the verge of closure. I wish to draw special attention of the Government on the Kerala Dinesh Beedi Industrial Co-operative which provides employment for about 25,000 workers. Sir, this unit is unable to continue production and any day it will be closed.

The Central Government imposed a levy of Rs. 3.60 per 1000 beedies on those manufacturers whose annual output is more than 60 lakh beedies. The result was that many of the private employers manipulated accounts and escaped from the payment of levy. Some others divided their establishment and put different names and kept the production below the levy limits. Some of them who had a good name for their trade mark could not do so and they are facing a crisis since they cannot compete in the market. The net result is that the excise receipts for the government are considerably reduced. Lakhs of workers are thrown out of employment and those who get work are forced to work for nominal wages since they have lost their bargaining power.

Therefore, I request the government to withdraw the levy on beedies and impose a duty on manufactured tobacco so that the government will get more money and the workers will be

saved from the present difficulties.

Till such a step is taken, the Kerala Dinesh Beedi Industrial Co-operative may be exempted from this excise levy. This is the biggest Beedi industrial Co-operative run by the workers in India providing better living conditions and wages. Hence the Government of India must come to its aid forthwith.

(ii) SHORTAGE OF WATER IN PERIYAR DAM

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Perriyakulam): Recently the Kerala State authorities have announced that only 136 feet of water will be stored in the Periyar Dam and the surplus will be diverted to Kerala through a spill-way in the Baby dam.

In this regard I would like to point out that the Central Water and Power Commission has certified the safety of the dam and allowed the storage of 156 feet of water. Therefore, I would like the Minister to give suitable instructions to maintain the storage at 156 feet and stop the move to drain the surplus water through another spill way in Baby dam. A team of engineers from States other than Kerala and Tamil Nadu may be sent to study the safety of the dam. The proposed work in Periyar dam may be stayed till then.

May I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider my request and pay immediate attention to this urgent problem and save Tamil Nadu from Famine and drought?

(iii) REPORTED DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF GANG CANAL IN RAJASTHAN

श्री कुमाराम आर्य : (सीकर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन आपके हारा निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

गंग कीनाल (जिला श्री चंगानगर, राजस्थान प्रदेश) अत्यधिक जरजरित हो चकी है क्योंकि इसे बने बहुत समय हो याया है। कीनाल का निर्माण आज से पहले वर्ष पहले हुआ था। आज वह बह-विकास होने के कारण पूरा पानी भी नहीं दे रही है और वर्ष काल में बिल्कुल सकती है। ऐसा हो जाता है तो गंग कीनाल

क्षेत्र का हरा भरा इलाका बीरान हो जायेगा और वहां का किसान और दुकानदार उजड़ जायेगा जिसको किर से आबाद करने और खन को हरा भरा करने में भारी शक्ति, धन और समय लगा कर भी आज जैसा नहीं बना सकेंगे। इसलिए सरकार अविलम्ब ध्यान दे कर यह कनाल को नया बनाये। नई कैनाल बनाने के लिए योजना कार्य और यंग कनाल खन को सिविल रखने के लिए राजस्थान कैनाल और भारतीय कैनाल से सिक्काई की व्यवस्था अविलम्ब की जाये।

(iv) REPORTED SCARCITY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN WEST BENGAL FOR WANT OF WAGONS

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): For want of wagons, essential articles like rice, wheat, sugar, rapeseed oil, etc. are not reaching West Bengal. There is not enough stock in the State. A serious situation would arise if foodgrains and other essential articles do not reach West Bengal within two weeks. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has already expressed his anxiety to the above effect. An urgent message has also been sent to the Union Government.

(v) REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF CARGO SHRI "M. V. KAIRALI"

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum): The ship M. V. Kairali of the Kerala Shipping Corporation set sail to Restock in East Germany with iron ore from Marma Goa on 30-6-1979 with 51 people on board. Instead of making a thorough search for the missing vessel the authorities are trying to close the issue in one way or the other and claiming the insurance amount.

Even though, the messages sent by the Corporation were not received in the ship from 4-7-1979 to 6-7-1979

(3 days), the authorities have neither taken any action nor reported the matter to the concerned authorities in time.

On 15-7-1979, a message was received in Naval Control of Shipping Organisation (INS Augro) from an observatory plane "Ship like Kairali is located near Socatra Island Communication trouble all safe". The next day, the Liaison Officer of the Corporation put another version that the ship located is not Kairali but Koyali. But, there is a strong presumption among the family members of the people in the missing ship that the ship located was Kairali and probably that had been hijacked.

This hijacking theory is reinforced by the fact that an Arab Shipping Company came forward with an offer to locate the vessel and crew on board on a "no cure no pay" basis in the very beginning of the disappearance, that is, on 23-7-1979. Even now no fruitful action has been taken on this matter. After a lapse of eight months the Kerala Shipping Corporation or the Government of Kerala have failed to clarify how the vessel disappeared.

Under these circumstances, I request you, the honourable members of this House, the Minister for Shipping and the Prime Minister to look into this matter and do the needful for conducting a thorough investigation to locate the missing vessel, if necessary, even by the Research and Analytic wing of the Government of India and thereby saving the lives of 51 innocent people on board.

12.15 hrs.

**THE PUNJAB BUDGET*, 1980-81—
GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PUN-
JAB) 1980-81 AND SUPPLE-
MENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS
(PUNJAB) 1979-80.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 11, 12 and 13 relating to Punjab together for which one hour has been allotted.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account, for or towards defraying

the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7 to 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 to 22, 24, 32 to 41"

Statement

Demands for grants on Account (Punjab), 1980-81 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of demand for grant on Account submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	
1 State Legislature	25,31,000	..
2 Council of Ministers	26,19,000	..
3 Administration of Justice	92,85,000	..
4 Elections	89,89,000	..
5 Revenue	2,75,72,000	..
6 Excise & Taxation	1,02,22,000	..
7 Finance	3,53,11,000	..
8 Public Service Commission	4,35,000	..

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
9	Civil Secretariat	86,87,000 ..
10	District Administration	1,30,94,000 ..
11	Police	8,58,02,000 ..
12	Jails	70,41,000 ..
13	Stationery and Planning	1,14,86,000 4,33,000
14	Miscellaneous Services	92,92,000 ..
15	Rehabilitation, , Relief and Resettlement	21,28,000 ..
16	Education	32,32,87,000 ..
17	Technical Education	50,03,000 ..
18	Medical and Public Health	15,12,55,000 ..
19	Housing & Urban Development	71,99,000 2,70,17,000
20	Information and Publicity	43,20,000 ..
21	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	14,54,000 15,00,000
22	Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	1,72,61,000 5 00,000
23	Social Security and Welfare	5,80,86,000 48,33 00
24	Planning and Statistics	34,07,000 ..
25	Co-operation	1,82,16,000 2,16,93,000
26	Agriculture	6,93,72,000 2,43 , 53,00
27	Soil and Water Conservation	1,27,95,000 ..
28	Food	2,76,48,000 3,59,50,21,00
29	Animal Husbandry	2,25,97,000 ..
30	Dairy Development	17,85,000 7,00,000
31	Fisheries	15,08,000 ..
32	Forest	1,16,04,000 ..
33	Community Development	4,96,15,000 ..
34	Industries	1,89,73,000 1,59,17,000
35	Civil Aviation	6,88,000 2,67,000
36	Roads and Bridges	6,99,37,000 4,16,67,000
37	Road Transport	13,76,38,000 2,33,33,000
38	Multipurpose River Projects	2,29,52,000 9,05,99,000
39	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	10,07,95,000 10,68,08,000
40	Buildings.	6,87,67,000 2,71,84,000
41	Loans and Advances by the State Government	42,80,82,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) 1979-80 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to vote of the House.			
		Revenue	Capital	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Legislature	3,40,000	..	..	..
3	Administration of Justice	33,67,000	..	..	..
4	Elections	2,90,000	..	..	..
7	Finance	1,93,73,000	..	..	..
8	Civil Secretariat	29,93,000	..	..	..
9	District Administration	49,72,000	..	..	..
10	Police	4,43,52,000	..	..	..
11	Jails	12,74,000	..	..	..
13	Miscellaneous Services	29,59,000	..	..	..
15	Education	11,92,31,000	..	..	..
17	Medical and Public Health	80,02,000	..	..	..
19	Information and Publicity	33,87,000	..	..	..
20	Tourism and Cultural Affairs.	5,60,000	..	..	..
21	Labour, Employment and Industrial, Training	15,16,000	..	..	..
22	Social Security and Welfare	..	..	1,00,00,000	..
24	Co-operation	..	..	1,20,00,000	..
32	Community Development	5,30,11,000	..	..	..
33	Industries	21,36,000	..	..	..
34	Civil Aviation	8,39,000	..	..	..
35	Roads and Bridges	1,23,78,000	..	..	..
36	Road Transport	4,35,13,000	..	1,18,44,000	..
37	Multipurpose River Projects	24,27,000	..	..	..
38	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	97,67,000	..	2,11,93,000	..
39	Buildings	62,51,000	..	7,56,000	..
40	Loans and Advances by the State Government	..	..	9,000	..
41	—Appropriation to Contingency Fund	..	..	13,00,00,000	..

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sushil Bhattacharya. Not here, Shri Suraj Bhan.

श्री सूरज भान (धर्मवाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले महीने मुळ में दो ग्रहण लगे—एक सूरज ग्रहण था जो 16 फरवरी को लगा और चन्द्र घण्टे मुळ पर रहा, दूसरा मियासत का ग्रहण जो 16 फरवरी के अगले दिन यानी 17 फरवरी को लगा और मुळ के दो—तिहाई हिस्से पर अभी तक कायम है। सूरज ग्रहण के बुरे अमर से बचने के लिए बहुत से लोगों ने अपने मकानों और दुकानों के दरवाजे बन्द कर लिए, लेकिन इम मियासी ग्रहण से बचने के लिए कुछ लोगों ने हरियाणा हिमाचल प्रदेश और कुछ दूसरी जगहों पर दलबदलिया की। हरियाणा में तो यहा तक हमारा कि भजन लाल अपनी पूरी की पूरी भजन मण्डली को लेकर चले गये। जिन लोगों ने सियासत के ग्रहण से बचने के लिए दलबदलियां की हैं, मैं इन लोगों को ...

चन्द्र चान्दी के टकड़ों के लिए या कुर्सी के लिए इन को जहां जाहैं वहां ले जाया जा सकता है। मैं पजाब के (व्यवधान) ... ±

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it parliamentary? (Interruptions).

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Yes, yes, I call them.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय प्राप अरानी भाषा को स्वच्छ रखिए।

I am trying to look into the record to see whether the word is unparliamentary or not.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पजाब के बजट में 41 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया है और एक पैसे का भी टैक्स नहीं लगा है। यह पंजाब के लोगों की आखों में धूल झोकने की कोशिश की है कि हम कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा रहे हैं, ताकि वे आइदा होने वाले चुनावों में उन्हें बोट डाल दें। लेकिन पजाब के लोग सुम-दूस के मालिक हैं, वे इन को मुहन्तोड़ जवाब देंगे। उन को पता है कि जब सही बजट आयेगा.... (व्यवधान) .. उम बक्त यह घाटा 41 करोड़ के बजाय 60-70 करोड़ का हो सकता है और तब कमर—तोड़ टैक्स लगेंगे, इसलिए वे लोग इलेक्शन के मौके पर मुहन्तोड़ जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

जब से वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का राज हुआ है, तीन-चार बातें उल्लेखनीय हुई हैं। पहली सरकार ने प्रारंभ की शराब की खाली क्षट कर दी गई है।

शायद महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा को शान्ति देने

का यहां एक तरीका है। दूसरी बीहां—पंजाब एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, न वहां डीजल मिलता है, न मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है, न बिजली मिल रही है, न सीमेण्ट मिल रहा है, पहले से ज्यादा किलत हो गई है। अब फसल कटने का टाइम आ गया है, डीजल की ज्यादा जलरत है, बिजली की ज्यादा जलरत है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश हैं, इन में डीजल की मिकदार को बढ़ाया जाय और बजली की कटौती को कम किया जाय, ज्यादा बिजली दी जाय ताकि वे गेह और दूसरे अनाज निकाल सकें।

तोमरी बात—बहां पर महगाई पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गई है जनता पार्टी के राज में लोग राशन काड़ों को भल गये थे, लेकिन आज चीनी तो दूर रही, गुड़ भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। मरसो का तेल जनता राज में साढ़े सात रुपये किलो था। अब किस भाव मिल रहा है और इस बजट के बाद महगाई कहा जायगी, इसका अन्दराजा आप स्वयं लगा मानते हैं। विशेष रूप से तीन-चार चीजों की महगाई को, सीमेण्ट, डीजल, चीनी और बिजली की कमी को रोकना चाहिए।

चीनी चीज़—मरकार की तरफ से कुछ दिखावा किया जा रहा है, छोटे—छोटे दुकानदारों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है, हैगम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन जो बड़े मगर-मच्छ हैं उन के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करते हैं, मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। आज पजाब में व्यापारियों को सेल्ज टैक्स के “सी फार्म” नहीं मिल रहे हैं, लोगों का माल स्टेशनों पर पड़ा है, वैकों से बिल्डिंग नहीं सूट रही है—इस का बन्दोबस्तु तुरन्त होना चाहिए।

बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वहा जाली बोट बनाए जा रहे हैं, ताकि इलैक्शन को जीता जा सके। इस मम्बन्ध में “बनूर” के लोगों को हाई कोर्ट की शरण लेनी पड़ी है—इस की जाव होनी चाहिए। जब तक बोटस-लिस्ट टॉक न हो, वहां पर इलैक्शन नहीं होने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पजाब में कोई सरकार नहीं है, उस की डिम्बेदारी केन्द्र सरकार पर है, इस निए दो शब्द में हरिजनों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दूसरी ज्यादतियां तो उन के साथ होती ही हैं, लेकिन सर्विसिंज में पंजाब में हरिजनों की जो हालत है—उम को भी देख लीजिए। सुपर जुड़ीशियल सर्विसिंज में 25 फीसदी के बजाय तरफ

2 फीसदी लोग सर्विसिल में हैं। कलास 1 में 25 फीसदी के बजाय 7.2 प्रतिशत लोग सर्विसिल में हैं। कलास 2 में 25 फीसदी के बजाय 5.9 फीसदी है और कलास 3 में 25 फीसदी के बजाय 12.13 फीसदी लोग हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में कानून बनाया जाय ताकि वहां हमारा रिंजेशन का कोटा पूरा हो सके। इस तरह का कानून तो न स्टेट्स में पहले ही बन चुका है, बेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर ने इस सिलसिले में अपने यहां कानून बना कर कदम उठाये हैं।

अब आखरी बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में जन-सेवाओं में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रांस्फर्स हो रही हैं। एक-दो ट्रांस्फर हों, तो बात समझ में प्राप्त सकती है। मेरी जानकारी है कि एक निरंकारी आई ० ए० एस० अफसर था, उस को गलत तौर पर केस में फंसाया गया, बाद में अदालत ने उसको बरी कर दिया। उसको आप ने किसी जगह पोस्ट कर दिया तो वह टीक है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन जिम थंग से आज यहां ट्रांस्फर्स हो रहे हैं, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। चौक सैक्ट्री ने जो ट्रांस्फर्स की थी, उन को कैम्पस कर दिया गया और सैक्टर के इशारे पर ट्रांस्फर्स की जा रही हैं, इस से अफसरान के मन में बहुत अमन्तोष पैदा हो गया है। उत्तरी भारत का एक विषयात अखबार है, उस का नाम "ट्रिव्यून" है, उस ने अपने एडिटोरियल में लिखा है—मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

The Congress (I) which has obviously something to gain from transfers at this stage has used its influence, both local and Central, to effect moves which, in the party's calculation, would bring its candidates the maximum benefit during the coming poll. To take the principal changes first. As many as 28 IAS officers, including Financial Commissioners, Secretaries and Deputy Commissioners, were mentioned in the List of transfers published on Monday, i.e., 3-11-80 Officers of the IPS though slightly less moulded have also been pushed around like pieces on a chess board.

वहां पर यह आम बात हो रही है कि होम लिनिस्टर साहब इन ट्रांस्फर्स को करा रहे हैं।

Home Minister of India is Chief Minister of Punjab in residence at New Delhi.

इन सब बातों के कारण मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the recent General Election, the Akalis were routed because of their past action. Since they are not represented in this Parliament they were asked our friend from Haryana to speak for them. So, what he has been saying is not true. Whatever the circumstances he has explained with regard to Harijans and the farmers of Punjab were all due to Akali rule during the last three years. Before the Akali regime, when Congress (I) was in power, land was distributed to Harijans. But all those lands have been taken away from the Harijans and they have been removed from those lands. There were so many atrocities which had taken place which he had been brought to the notice of this House. I do not know why our friend is defending those Akalis whom the people of Punjab had rejected.

While presenting this Budget, the Finance Minister rightly said that the misrule and directionless policies of the Janata Government created a situation which was a legacy to us, which was a misrule in this country. Similarly, in Punjab the Akalis who lacked intelligence as well as capacity govern had also created problems for us in Punjab. We are glad that this Budget has been presented by the Union Minister and that he will take care of all the problems which the Akalis have created.

Now, Sir, Punjab is predominantly an agricultural State and our problems are related to agriculture. Punjab which gave a lead to this country by adopting the modern technology and the scientific approach to the agriculture has brought this country from the stage of deficit to the stage of surplus in foodgrains. But, Sir, what we find is that now the farmers of Punjab do not get

[Shri R. L. Bhatia.]

the fruit of their labour. The cost of production has gone so high, the prices of tractor and agricultural implements have gone very high and diesel is not available. All these factors have pushed the cost of production upwards. But you have fixed a ceiling on the procurement price of the foodgrains. When the cost of production has gone up, the farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce because of the ceiling in prices. The farmers of Punjab find themselves extremely difficult to produce foodgrains under these circumstances.

During the last three years, the Akalis who claimed themselves the representatives of the farmers, the farmers of Punjab suffered the most during that period. The farmers in Punjab were not getting remunerative price for their produce during the Akalis regime. They were getting very low price and the result was that Punjab farmer was most affected during their regime.

Coming to another point, before 1977, Mr Badal, who was the Chief Minister of Punjab, brought a piece of cotton here outside the Parliament House and burnt it. At that time, the price of cotton was ruling between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per quintal. Mr. Badal was demanding a price of Rs. 800 per quintal. He said the Congress Government had ruined the farmers. But during the Akali regime, the price of cotton in Punjab was Rs. 250 per quintal. But the same person, Mr. Badal, burnt a piece of cotton before the Parliament House. From this, it is clear that the Akali Government had ruined the farmers of Punjab.

Sir, potatoes were thrown in the streets last year. Even the monkeys did not eat it. The price of potato was Rs. 5 per quintal. Even the cost of a gunny bag is Rs. 6 each. Even

the cartage was not covered for the price offered. The result was that people of Punjab have not returned the Akalis to this House. They promised that they would be the benefactors, of the farmers, friends of the farmers, but they have ruined the farmers of Punjab.

The Government have raised the procurement price of wheat by Rs 2; formerly it was Rs. 115 per quintal, it is now Rs. 117 per quintal. This is most inadequate. This is a joke which you have done to the farmers of Punjab. You mentioned in your speech that there is a twenty per cent rise in the overall prices and, therefore, this rise of Rs. 2 per quintal is thoroughly inadequate for the farmers. We do not accept it, we want that the minimum price should be fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal so far as Punjab and other wheat growing areas are concerned.

Now, I come to the other problems. There is a great shortage of diesel in Punjab. We have got one lakh tractors and six lakhs diesel pumping sets. You are giving us roughly forty thousand kilolitres of diesel per month. This quantity of forty thousand kilolitres was fixed for us in the year 1974 when there were drought conditions. Thereafter in six years there has been such a big development in Punjab; we have got so many tractors, so many diesel pumping sets and the overall consumption has gone very high. This quantity of forty thousand kilolitres is no match to what we require. We would, therefore, request you to come to our rescue immediately because the coming two months are very important for us in Punjab. You will get more wheat, Punjab has always stood by the Centre, whether it was a time of war or time of peace, or whether it was a question of green revolution, Punjab has always been in the forefront to help the Centre. I would

request you to come to our rescue and we will give you better results.

Then, there are no heavy industries in Punjab. There are only small scale units like woollen goods, units, hosiery units, hand tool machines, wrap knitting machines etc. All these industries are suffering for want of coal. There is shortage of electricity in Punjab and people are using diesel generating sets. We need diesel for that, and that is also in short supply. The small scale industries are, therefore, suffering tremendously. I would request the Government to come to their rescue. The industry in Punjab is going to be ruined. At least thirty factories in Amritsar, in my constituency, have closed down and the machines have been purchased by people from Surat because there is no electricity in Punjab. Punjab is suffering on this account also.

The industries in Punjab are also suffering for want of raw material. Raw materials like steel, coal etc. are not available and there is a great deal of unemployment in Punjab.

Further, there is one important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister particularly, because it concerns his department. You are giving us two crores for this project, four crores for another project like small irrigation etc. According the figures available with me, the Punjabis deposited Rs. 837 crores in the nationalised banks and the nationalised banks have invested only Rs. 311 crores in Punjab. You may be giving us a total of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 crores for the various small projects, but what about the drain of Rs. 500 crores from Punjab. You are draining out the capital from Punjab. That is why there is no growth in industry agriculture is also suffering because of lack of investment. Punjab is

suffering for want of this investment and on the other hand you are draining away the money from that State. This is a very serious matter and I would request you to remedy the situation since this concerns your Department.

There is another problem concerning Thein Dam. In 1969 India and Pakistan through the good offices of World Bank agreed on the use of water of Ravi in Punjab. India had to pay hundred crores of rupees for that.

What is happening? Since 1969— we are now in 1980—water is flowing to Pakistan, for which we paid Rs. 100 crores. Why can't something be done? We require that water. Lakhs of acres of land will be cultivated by that water, and lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains obtained.

Punjab, with its meagre resources, has invested Rs. 12 crores upto 1978; and thereafter about Rs. 10 crores for laying a railway track, but no help is coming from the Centre. The technical committee of the Union Government has passed that project as viable. Why is this valuable source wasted, I fail to understand.

12.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

One more point; before 1977, the G.T. Road, Highway No. 1—which is now called the Shershah Suri Road—was proposed to be made a 4-lane road. Traffic there has tremendously increased. Foreign tourists are coming there. There are so many accidents on that road, that it requires your attention. It was agreed that a 10-mile track will be built by Haryana, and another 10-mile track by Punjab. Haryana has been given the sanction, but not Punjab. Please look into this matter.

[Shri R. L. Bhatia.]

Lastly, you must have a comprehensive agricultural policy. You are helping wheat sometimes, and sometimes rice. This will not solve the problem. If you want to solve it, you will have to have a comprehensive agricultural policy, in which you must see agriculture as a whole, keeping in mind the price of fertilizers, seeds and various agricultural implements; or on the other hand, you must see the price-structure of foodgrains. You must see whether the producer or the agriculturist gets a proper return for his labour. Unless you do it, we will suffer. That is why you don't have enough seeds. That is why people have turned to other crops. I am afraid agriculturists will revert to other crops and people will suffer thereby. So, you must have a comprehensive agricultural policy to solve this problem. The moment you solve it, the problems of Punjab will be solved.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA

(Burdwan): The interim budget of Punjab for 1980-81 and the Supplementary Grants for 1979-80 do not reflect the wish and will of the people of Punjab. After the undemocratic dissolution of the State Assembly, mass transfers of the Government employees and officers are going on, from the Secretariat to the districts. Most of the deputy commissioners and SSPs have been transferred. Most of the officers have been transferred from the Secretariat. This is in violation of the Election Commissioner's circular. This is done from the narrow angle of winning the coming Assembly elections. This mass scale transfer will demoralize the Administration; and ultimately, people will lose faith in the Administration.

As a result of the mass transfer, law and order situation is fast deteriorating. Robberies and thefts are rampant. Particularly in two districts, viz., Faridkot and Bhatinda, they have reached the peak. In Taran

Taran of Amritsar district, an unhappy incident took place. Two persons arrested on charge of theft, were beaten to death in the Police lock-up. Local people had to lead a demonstration to compel the authorities to take necessary action.

Price rise is all all-India phenomenon. In Punjab too, people are facing it, particularly poor peasants and agricultural labourers. Punjab is facing a serious crisis in power and diesel. Most of the industries are facing this crisis. The small industries particularly are getting closed down; and the workers working there are facing lay-offs and termination of services. I can mention about Punjab's thermal plant and the fertilizer plant. They are facing a serious crisis of shortage of coal. Hon. Members are aware that Punjab produces surplus wheat and rice and the entire country has to depend on this surplus; but due to shortage of power and diesel, the farmers are facing a serious crisis which may affect the surplus food grains supply to the country.

The construction of Thein Dam was started during the previous government. Now it is in doldrums. May I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate sufficient money for the projects which are under construction? The previous government promised to nationalise the entire road transport system. Sufficient money is not allocated in the budget to complete it. 60 per cent has already been done.

I beg to invite the attention of the government to victimised policemen. A large number of policemen were victimised for the expression of their legitimate demands and they have not been reinstated. I urge upon the government to reinstate them. Before I conclude, I share the agony of Punjab all the more since I come from West Bengal where the left front government have provided education free for all students upto Class XII, provided unemployment benefit, pro-

vided old age pension for poor farmers and helpless widows, distributed surplus land to the landless and poor farmers, ensured a fair wage for agricultural workers and have been able to stabilise the foodgrains prices through successfully implementing the "food for work" programme. I am sorry to say, all these provisions have been absent in the hon. Finance Minister's budget. With these words, I oppose the budge. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Punjab is a rich state with the highest per capita income in the country. In the last three years, however, the State has not been able to mobilise enough resources for the plan and therefore the plans have really suffered and the tempo of development has also received a serious setback.

The balance from current resources which represented the surplus of the State Governments' resources over expenditure has not been rising satisfactorily. In 1977-78, it was Rs. 81 crores; in 1978-79, it rose by a paltry sum of Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 95 crores. This year, again it has fallen to Rs. 80 crores, and in the next year, it is expected to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 88 crores. The result of this poor performance is that the resources of the state have been almost stagnant. Due to shortage of resources, the State has not been fulfilling the Plan outlays as approved by the Planning Commission. In 1977-78, a plan outlay of Rs. 254 crores was approved by the Planning Commission and the Centre gave an assistance of Rs. 50 crores as committed by it for the plan, but the State achievement was only Rs. 204 crores, thus signifying shortage of Rs. 50 crores. The same dismal failure was repeated again in 1979 when the approved plan outlay was Rs. 260 crores but the State could achieve only Rs. 221 crores thus showing a shortfall of nearly Rs. 40 crores.

Seeing the poor performance of the State, the Planning Commission, last

year, approved the same budget as of the previous year. And this year again the indication is that the progress of the State will be much below the target.

The development of power is very important for the progress of the State, but there have been serious slippages in the Anantpur Sahib Hydel Project with the result that the project which was to be commissioned some time in 1980-81 will now be commissioned in the distant future. The government, instead of concentrating on some important projects which would yield benefit for the future, is spending money on many projects at the same time with the result that all of them are going to be delayed.

Rs. 104 crores allotted for power and Rs. 41 crores for irrigation will at best be able to maintain the development activities at the existing level and take care of essential commitments of on-going projects in the power and irrigation sectors. I request that larger outlays be given for power and irrigation sectors so that some important projects which have a bearing on the future development of the state may be taken up. This is possible only if, apart from the state raising resources, the central government also gives adequate assistance. Some projects which are important from this point of view are the Thien dam and the Shahnehr extension and development project. In the case of Thien dam, as some Members have already mentioned the progress is not satisfactory. Last year the finance and planning department could spare only Rs. 13.50 crores as against Rs. 50 crores demanded from the dam directorate. Besides finance, vital supplies like cement and steel are not available and this hampers the progress of the project. It is anybody's guess how long this project will take to complete with this pace of financial assistance. According to expert opinion, power situation in the eighties is going to be grim unless

[Shrimati Sukhbunns Kaur]

the 480 mw which the Thien dam would generate is made available; the project has to be speeded up.

From experience it has been established that Bhatinda thermal plant has not come up to expectations mainly due to insufficient supply of coal. Coal has to be carried from over a thousand miles and the slightest dislocation in rail traffic causes disruption in the generation and supply of power. Bhakra dam which is another source of power has to depend upon the vagaries of nature. In any case there are other user states to share in its power. I should request the Central Government to seriously consider putting up a nuclear power plant so that Punjab is assured adequate supply of electricity to the farmer and agriculturist and the industries. This would give tremendous confidence to the farmer and the industrialist to invest in future development.

The rural health programme stands badly neglected and the health centres which were opened are without staff. The scheme for nutrition and environmental development of urban slums has also been neglected. The centrally sponsored programme called the small farmer development agency programme was expected to cover the stipulated number of beneficiaries but the coverage was poor as no attention was paid to this important programme. It should be ensured that there is maximum coverage under this programme. This programme should be closely monitored so that the backward and weaker sections receive benefits.

My constituency is a border area and I should request the state government to pay special attention to the development of border areas. Also, Gurdaspur, my constituency, is a backward area. Efforts should be made to establish small scale industries. The central and state governments may have reservations in putting up largescale industries because

it is a border area. The employees of Punjab government are getting some benefits and some special incentives working there in the border areas in my district. The central government employees who are working there do not get these benefits. Rs. 4 crores had been allotted for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribe. I do not know whether it is known that Punjab has a large number of Christians and they are as poor as the Scheduled Castes and tribes. I should request the state government, because they are concentrated, in Punjab, to pay special attention to them and make some provision for them.

Rs. 20 crores had been allocated for road transport. The condition of roads has much deteriorated in the last two and half years; the roads were built—I am talking especially village roads built over a period of 27 years during the Congress rule. No metalling work has been done. My district needs two bridges because some of the areas of my constituency are accessible only through Jammu and Kashmir, a Bridge need to be built over river Ravi and on the river Beas so that the district of Hoshiarpur can be joined to Gurdaspur. I hope that when the regular budget is presented the hon. Finance Minister will make provisions for these projects as assistance to the state government. Finally, you know, that the Punjab farmer given the opportunity and adequate inputs has been able to bring up the yield of crops which is amongst the highest in the world. But to ensure that the tempo for agricultural development is maintained, it is necessary to see that the Punjab farmer gets adequate supplies of inputs mainly diesel and fertilisers specially during the next two months. For the rabi crop diesel is very essential and then for harvesting. At the same time remunerative prices should be given for the crops. Rs. 117 has been fixed. We thank the Government.

Education Facilities in Adivasi area of Gujarat

836. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to launch a scheme to provide educational facilities in Adivasi area of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Drilling operation by ONGC in Gujarat

837. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drilling operation has been conducted in Gujarat by ONGC recently; and

(b) if so, where and the result achieved?

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

(b) As a result of recent surveys and exploration, prospective gas bearing areas have been found at Sisodra, Motwan and West Motwan group of prospects to the south of Anklesvar oil field.

National Adult Education Scheme

838. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in setting up adult education cen-

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tres under the National Adult Education Scheme;

(b) what is the total expenditure so far incurred by Central Government by way of grants to voluntary organisations engaged in adult education work under the scheme;

(c) what are the voluntary organisations which were given financial grants for adult education work and what was the amount received by each of them;

(d) whether Government have evaluated the work done by these voluntary organisations;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) whether Government intend to continue the National Adult Education Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (f). The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India as grants to voluntary agencies for running adult education programmes was Rs. 46.39 lakhs in 1977-78, Rs. 156.75 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 236.44 lakhs in the current financial year so far.

A list of voluntary agencies receiving financial assistance from Government of India under Adult Education Programme with details of the projects approved, and the grants approved for those projects is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-544/80].

A Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to review the National Adult Education Programme in all its aspects keeping in view its progress so far. The Government will take a view in the matter after receiving the Report of the Committee.

Child Welfare Measures during International Year of the Child

839. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the measures initiated by Government to deal with problems of child welfare in India as a part of the observance of 1979 as the International Year of the Child,

(b) what was the net impact of the observance of International Year of the Child on the future course of child Welfare activities in the country;

(c) whether the Indian Committee for International Year of the Child has submitted any recommendations regarding child welfare;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A National Plan of Action for International Year of the Child was formulated by the Ministry of Social Welfare and approved by the National Children's Board. Action was taken by the Ministries of Government of India and State Governments on the basis of National Plan of Action which embodies and incorporates programmes in the fields of child health and nutrition, education, Social welfare, legislation, publicity and fund-raising. Accordingly, new programmes were launched and existing ones expanded in these fields with particular emphasis on health, immunisation, nutrition, supply of safe drinking water and enrolment of children in schools. National Children's Fund, National Awards for best work done in the cause of children, child-to-child programme, Food for nutrition programme are some of the new programmes. A Committee under the chairmanship

of Shri M. S. Gurupadaswami was set up to go into the causes leading to and the problem arising out of employment of children and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee has since submitted its report.

(b) The impact of the observance of International Year of the Child has been felt and recognised both in Governmental and non-Governmental sectors not only in generating and awareness but operationalising basic services for children. As a follow up, the Government of India is considering the formulation of a Perspective Plan for Child Development for the next 20 Years.

(c) The Indian Committee for International Year of the Child, a voluntary non-governmental organisation, has not submitted any recommendations regarding child welfare.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Plan for Rural Reconstruction

840. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive plan for rural reconstruction;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) the total estimated expenditure of the plan;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to associate rural workers' organisations in the formulation and implementation of rural reconstruction programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The major rural development programmes are:—

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme;

(iii) Desert Development Programme;

(iv) Small Farmers Development Agency Programme;

(v) Food for Work Programme; and

(vi) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e). The formulation and implementation of rural reconstruction programmes is basically the responsibility of State Governments. The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction has issued broad guidelines on the formulation and implementation of rural development programmes including the association of voluntary agencies in these tasks.

Statement

Central Outlays for Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, 1979-80

(Rs in crores)

Programme	Central outlay (1979-80)
1. Small Farmers Development Agency including IRD in SFDA areas and minor irrigation programme in Non-Special Programme areas and for 2-4 hectares	56.89
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme and IRD in DPAP areas	44.44
3. IRD in CAD areas	13.10
4. Area planning for full employment	6.30
5. Desert Development Programme	9.00
6. Food for Work Programme	350.00
7. Training of rural youth for self employment	3.00
TOTAL . . .	482.73

Payment of Royalties for Crude Oil

841. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of royalties being paid for crude oil to Gujarat State and other oil producing States;

(b) whether the royalty being paid to Gujarat State is less than the other States;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has requested for its increase; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Rs 42/- per tonne.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The existing rate of royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate is to be continued till it is reviewed in 1980. The State Governments concerned have been requested to furnish their views which they would like to be taken into consideration for the review of the rate of royalty, which are awaited.

Reduction of Sugar Quota to Card Holders from Fair Price Shops

842. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of sugar was reduced per card from the fair price shops;

(b) the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether large quantity of sugar was available in the open market at higher rates and;

(d) whether shortage of sugar still exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar from 17-12-79, the allocation of monthly levy sugar quotas to the States has been resumed at the same level of their quotas during the earlier partial control period prior to August, 1978. The scale of distribution is decided by the State Governments.

(c) and (d). Under the partial control policy 65 per cent of the production during 1979-80 season is procured as levy sugar for distribution through the fair price shops at a uniform issue price of Rs. 2.85 per kg. The balance 35 per cent is allowed to be sold in the open market. There is no shortage of sugar as liberal releases have been made. With considerable improvement in the availability and supply of levy sugar, the prices of free sale sugar have already come down by a range of Rs. 40—100 per quintal, as on 11-3-1980, as compared to the prices in the second fortnight of February, 1980, in the principal sugar markets of the country.

DDA Flats/Plots for Members of Parliament

843. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a provision for allotment of a plot/flat to every Member of Parliament before the year 1977;

(b) whether this provision was scrapped by the Janata Government;

(c) if so, whether some Members of Parliament were also allotted plots of land/flats during the years 1977 to 1979 by the DDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allotment of the same in the absence of any rules; and

(e) whether Government propose to revive the pre-1977 provision for allotment of flats/plots to the present Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बिहार में नालन्दा जिले में बोडी अभियानों के लिए मकान

844. श्री विजय कुमार लालवद्ध : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य में नालन्दा जिले के बिहार शरीफ नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे लगभग 10,000 बोडी अभियानों को आवास सुविधा की अत्यधिक कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का बिहार शरीफ के उपरोक्त बोडी अभियानों को आवास सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास नंदी (श्री पी० सौ० सेठी) :

(क) से (ग) : आवास राज्य क्षेत्र में है। इसलिए इस मामले पर निर्णय राज्य सरकार को करना है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता "समेकित ज्ञानों" और "समेकित अनुशासनों" के रूप में विभिन्न प्लान योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दी जाती है। जिसमें कमज़ोर बच्चों को लाभ पहुँचाने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई सामाजिक आवास योजना शामिल है।

Rules for Dispensing of Petroleum Products

845. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules for dispensing petroleum products at present and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether supply of diesel etc. in empty tins is not allowed under these rules?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERANDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Petroleum Rules, 1976 framed under petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934) cover all aspects of storage, transportation, distribution and handling of petroleum products in bulk and non-bulk including dispensing of Motor Spirit (MS) and High Speed Diesel (HSD) at retail outlets.

(b) Supply of diesel etc. in containers is permissible subject to compliance with licensing conditions or as per direction by State authorities under the existing Rules.

Jhuggi-cum-Mandir in Baba Kharak Singh Marg

846. SHRI JAMILUR REHMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Association, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (a recognised Registered Body) and the Sanatan Dharam Sabha of that area has sent representations, expressing the resentment of the residents of that colony, against the unauthorised existence of a Jhuggi-cum-Mandir in their colony, and requested for its immediate removal;

(b) since when this Jhuggi-cum-Mandir exists in that area;

(c) what steps the CPWD Officials had taken to remove this unauthorised construction; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Representations from Central Govt. Employees Residents Welfare Association, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi only have been received

(b) It is stated to be in existence for about last ten years.

(c) and (d). The C.P.W.D. sought permission from the Lt. Governor for removal of the temple. In the meantime, detailed instructions were issued for dealing with such unauthorised religious shrines. The matter is being processed accordingly by the Land & Development Office.

Decision on Nizam's Jewels

847. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has announced its decision regarding the Nizam's Jewels as to whether they were really art treasures or not; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government has not yet announced a decision on the subject.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Calling of Tenders by Indian Oil Corporation for Import of Kerosene and Diesel

848. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation called for tenders for the import of Kerosene and diesel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the formula on the basis of which the offers were accepted?

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

(b) Total quantity contracted for imports against tenders during 1980 upto now is as under:—

Kerosene : 0.3 million tonnes

Diesel : 1.15 million tonnes

It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation as

also contrary to the international practices to disclose further details.

छपरा (बिहार) में डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करना

849 श्रो० सत्यवेद सह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के नाम पर छपरा (बिहार) में डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की मांग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के नाम पर एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह विश्वविद्यालय कब तक खोला जाएगा और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (ओबी० संकरानन्द) : (क) नए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के सभी प्रस्ताव सामान्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों परा तैयार किए जाते हैं। बिहार सरकार ने छपरा में एक नया विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Roads for Development of Rural Areas

850. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether road is one of the two main infrastructures for the development of rural areas;

(b) whether Bihar is lacking in this respect; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that all these villages are connected by metalled roads?

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

(c) According to norms under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1000—1500, are to be provided with rural roads during the Sixth Plan period.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, please accept our adjournment motion on the treatment meted out to the blind....

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, we have given notice of a Calling Attention on this subject....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When the Speaker stands up, you have all to sit down. Don't you know the rules? There is something wrong somewhere. I would request the House not to behave in this manner. (Interruptions) When I am standing you have all to sit down Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, please sit down; I am standing; I am on my legs. I would like to know from this House whether we want to have any sort of decorum in this House or not.... (Interruptions) Please sit down. When I ask you and you speak one by one, then I could hear you. If all of you speak at the same time, how am I going to listen to you and follow you? I could not follow a single word which was uttered by the Members, because it was not clear enough. If one member were to stand up and speak, I could hear him. If all of you speak together, what do you expect from me? I have not hundred ears. One member could have asked this question. (Interruptions). Please listen to me. The Home Minister is going to make a statement. If one member had stood up, I would have heard him. But all of you sprang a surprise.... (Interruptions) I am not going to allow this. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION FOR 1978-79, HYDROCARBONS INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1978 AND INDIAN PETRO-CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERN-DRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) I copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1978-79 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(2) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-496/80].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-497/80]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you said you would like to hear us one by one. So kindly allow us.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you under rule 377.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not a matter for rule 377. This is not a matter for the Home Minister to simply make a statement. It is far too serious a matter....(Interruptions) What is the Home Ministers statement....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid, Shri Sethi.

At this stage some hon. Members left the House.

Review on and Audited Reports of Delhi Development Authority for 1977-78 and a Statement for delay, Review on and Audited Account of Delhi Urban Art Commission for 1978-79 etc-etc.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1977-78 under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audit Report of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1977-78.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audit Report. Placed in Library. See No. LT-498/80].

(4) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, for the year 1978-79 under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No--LT-499/80]

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-499/80].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-500/80].

(7) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the years 1977-79, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report [Placed in Library. See No. LT-501-80].

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There was an element of tension....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed your motion and he is going to make a statement.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions) **.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shankaranand.

**Not recorded.

*English version of the report was laid on the Table on the 2nd February, 1980.

†English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 28th January, 1980.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DURGAPUR FOR 1978-79, SALARJUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD FOR 1978-79, KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN FOR 1978-79, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN SUBMITTING THE AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi* version) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-502/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi† versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-503/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review on the working of the Museum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-504/80].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National School of Drama for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-505/80].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public

Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Institute.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-506/80].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Museum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-507/80].

(7) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, retirement and conditions of service of Members) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1441 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-508/80].

(8) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi version)*** on the accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1978-79 under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-509/80]

(9) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version)**** of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-510/80].

(10) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi versions)**** of the Regional Engineering College, Triuchirapalli, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-511080].

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Additional Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-512/80].

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Akademi.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and for not laying the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-513/80].

(13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version)**** of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Adyar, Madras for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-514/80].

(14) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 1 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor on the 26th February, 1980 under article 213(2)(a) of the constitution with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. †Placed in Library. See No. LT-515/80].

***English version of the Audit Report was laid on the Table on the 2nd February, 1980.

****English version of the Reports were laid on the Table on the 2nd February, 1980.

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Lah, Ladakh, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the School. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-516/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79, ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATION UNION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1977-78 together with Audit Certificate thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-521/80].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Certificate thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-522/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-523/80].

COPIES OF INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979, INDIAN TELEGRAPH SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979, PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND BALANCE SHEET OF TELE-COMMUNICATION BRANCH OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1976-77 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIA TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD. BANGALORE FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 495 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1979.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 1508 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-517/80].

(2) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (Hindi and English versions) (On accrual basis) of the Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-518/80].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version)** of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-519/80].

**English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 28th January, 1980.

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES
PROMULGATED BY GOVERNOR

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) on behalf of Shri R. V. Swaminathan:—

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Gujarat Government Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 7 of 1979) promulgated by the Governor on the 17th December, 1979.

(ii) The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 8 of 1979) promulgated by the Governor on the 27th December, 1979.

(iii) The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 1 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor on the 21st January, 1980.

(iv) The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor on the 19th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-520/80].

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Now, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture.... (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other side is not expected to disturb.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Whatever may be the adjournment motion and the calling attention, are you going to admit the Call Attention motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it. The Home Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Are you going to admit it?

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed the adjournment motion. Calling Attention is still under discussion. The Home Minister is going to make a statement. I have also admitted this under Rule 377.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Under protest I walk out.

At this stage Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar left the House.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS PART OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country.”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, the Government is deeply concerned about the continuing drought conditions in the country and the misery inflicted by it on the rural community.

During the year 1979, the pre-kharif rains, on which jute and early paddy crops are heavily dependent, had been deficient in West Bengal and the North Eastern States. The South-West monsoon was also erratic and significantly deficient; the on-set of monsoon was delayed by over a fortnight and there had been continuous dry spells stretch-

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

ing from 4 to 9 weeks till the end of August, 1979. Although the rainfall was deficient in 16 States; 11 States were particularly hard hit, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Ninetyseven districts in these eleven States have been reported to be most seriously affected. According to the information available from the States, the drought during kharif has affected about 220 million people, 123 million heads of cattle and over 38 million hectares of cropped area. At the request of the State Governments, Central Teams visited all the affected States for on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure amounting to a total of Rs. 156.95 crores have been approved by the Government of India for purposes of Central assistance to the States as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh . . .	(Rs. 22.05 crores)
Bihar . . .	(Rs. 11.82 crores)
Haryana . . .	(Rs. 4.50 crores)
Himachal Pradesh . . .	(Rs. 3.70 crores)
Madhya Pradesh . . .	(Rs. 22.80 crores)
Maharashtra . . .	(Rs. 8.54 crores)
Orissa . . .	(Rs. 14.05 crores)
Rajasthan . . .	(Rs. 18.75 crores)
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	(Rs. 2.79 crores)
Uttar Pradesh . . .	(Rs. 34.91 crores) and
West Bengal . . .	(Rs. 13.04 crores)

Funds within the ceilings are released to the State Governments on receipt of relevant reports from the concerned States. In order, however, to ensure that the relief operations by the State Governments do not suffer in any way for dearth of funds, we have made ways and means advances as and when required.

In order to enable farmers in drought affected States to recoup part of the loss sustained during Kharif season by raising a good rabi crop, short-term loans worth Rs. 78.50 crores have been made available to the 11 drought affected States by stepping up the budgetary provision and allowing postponement of recoveries in respect of Kharif loans.

The eleven drought affected states have been allocated 12.51 lakh MT. foodgrains under the Normal Food for Work Programme. A Special Food for Work Programme has also been introduced specifically for taking up additional works for creation of durable community assets through the gainful employment of the local labour force exclusively for the drought affected regions of the concerned states. Already 11.55 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated to these States. A further allocation of 1.20 lakh tonnes has been made very recently to some of the major drought affected states to meet their contingent requirements .

In order to cover about 67 lakh persons belonging the vulnerable sections of the population like pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers, old and infirm persons and the physically handicapped individuals, a Food for Nutrition Programme has been launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare with an allocation of 1 lakh MT foodgrains. The State Governments are expected to provide the counter-part funds for non-food components and arrange free feeding of the beneficiaries Available reports indicate that Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have already taken up the Programme. The other State Governments have also geared up their machinery and showed interest in the programme.

The other concessions to the drought hit farmers include subsidy for agricultural inputs including nitrogenous fertilisers to small and marginal farmers in all drought hit areas where the

damage to crops has been more than 50 per cent, waiver of interest liability on kharif loans in these areas for small and marginal farmers, ban on export of cattle feed and stoppage of export of expeller cakes of oil seeds and de-oiled rice bran as well as of compounded cattle and poultry feed.

Ever since the present Government took over, our main emphasis has been to ensure that there is no let up of the relief operations by the State Governments and the relief reaches those for whom it is meant. The State Governments have been directed to push through relief measures with determination to alleviate the sufferings of the people and avoid lop sided priorities in the distribution of essential commodities like kerosene and diesel in the drought affected areas. Since diesel is an essential input for farmers during the rabi season, the Ministry of Petroleum has, against heavy odds, made additional allocations over and above the earlier quotas and a substantial part of the additional allocation has gone to the drought affected States. I have advised the State Governments that at least 50 per cent of the diesel should be earmarked and actually made available to the farmers for providing one or two critical irrigations during the rabi season. Recently, after touring the drought affected areas, I have also suggested to the Ministry of Petroleum some changes in the mode of distribution at the retail level, such as supply of diesel through barrels instead of bulk vending through tankers, increasing the number of distribution outlets in the rural areas, and preferential allocation to cooperatives.

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

In order to ensure that the public distribution system functions smoothly and foodgrains are continuously available in the F.C.I. and State depots and sub-depots a task force has been set up in the Department of Food to monitor the movement of foodgrains, especially in the drought affected states. Another inter-departmental task force is functioning in the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor, coordinate and streamline the different aspects of drought relief operations, such as, availability of diesel and kerosene, availability of drinking water, implementation of employment generation schemes, arrangements for supply of fodder and cattle feed etc.

I have already requested the State Governments to take over the successful exploratory tubewells of the Central Ground Water Board and to make fullest use of all available rigs through planned utilisation, proper maintenance and multi-shift operation. Thirty three rigs have been mobilised by the Government of India from the Central Ground Water Board, UNICEF and surplus rigs available with the unaffected States and allocated to the drought hit States. Action is also being taken to procure additional rigs through DGS&D for which indents have been placed by the State Governments and 60 of these are expected to be in position by May, 1980.

We are also fully aware of the need to protect our cattle wealth. State Governments have been encouraged to fortify cattle feed with molasses and urea and the F.C.I. has been directed to deliver damaged foodgrains to the State Governments for use as cattle feed at reasonable prices. The State Governments have also been advised to extend all possible assistance and concessions to rural areas for making water available for the cattle.

Although precise estimates of the loss in production due to drought are not yet available, it is estimated that there may be a shortfall of about 12 million tonnes from the last year's level. The recent showers and the relatively

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long cold spell have, however, somewhat brightened the prospects of rabi crops. Concerted efforts are being made to obtain a good rabi crop through judicious utilisation of diesel and power, prudent water management practices and efficient pest control operations. We have a sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains located in strategic areas; we have the will and determination to rise to the occasion and above all the most valuable asset is the ingenuity and fortitude of the Indian farmer. With the cooperation of the State Governments, who are the implementing agencies in relief operations, we are confident of tiding over the situation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):

Mr. Speaker. Sir, the backbone of Indian economy is agriculture, which to a very large extent depends on monsoon—it is a gamble of monsoon. Because you have a long record of experience as a farmer, I hope you would appreciate and provide me an ample opportunity to point out many things on this issue. It is a very serious matter, for the last 32 years, we have the prevailing situation where the magnitude of the problems created by natural calamities like famine, drought and floods is quite big. Ours is a very vast country and as I said earlier, agriculture is the backbone of our economy. It is most unfortunate that we find ourselves in such a situation. I sympathise with the hon. Minister for having read out the same stereo-type statement taking more time. I would like to point out that in para 13, page 6 of his statement, the hon. Minister has said: "although the precise estimates of loss in production due to drought are not yet available." It is quite disheartening to note that in January also the Minister has made a similar statement. Talking about the magnitude of the problem, he had said, 220 millions of people, 123 millions of heads of cattle and 38 millions acres of crop are affected. I would like to know the facts, many states are chronically

affected by drought and there are drought-prone areas even in the Southern States. For instance, the Royalseema belt is affected, eight to nine districts of Karnataka and various parts of the Southern States are affected. My point is, there should be a comprehensive programme to combat the situation. Nothing of that sort has been categorically stated anywhere in the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to mention what the hon. Minister has stated about the problem in certain areas in Madhya Pradesh and other places, which are affected and where the relief measures are going on. How the relief measures are being organised will be revealed, from an article which has appeared in today's *Times of India* which I will quote now:

“Foodgrains supplied by the Food Corporation of India are said to be the worst type, let alone being grossly inadequate. In a village near Akaltara in Bilaspur district, a labourer was reported to have died soon after consuming the rice supplied by FCI, while many others suffered illness.”

This has been reported by many of the local leaders. There has been a rice racket in Chhattisgarh. To face such a situation, the relief measures should be quite adequate and well organised. But no such strategy has been envisaged for the last 32 years, except that whenever any area is affected, by drought and the people represent, the Planning Commission and the Central Government send a stereo-type team from the Centre and they will collect the information from the bureaucratic agencies in that area and they never see the real situation of the chronically drought affected areas. This has been my experience for so many years.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech, rather than putting a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a call attention and so give me some more

time. This is the situation that is prevailing. The Minister has got a lot of background about the conditions of the farmers and agriculturists. Only yesterday, I visited his constituency and I saw there that even fodder is being sold at an exorbitant price.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhang): I rise on a point of order, Sir. In course of a supplementary question, only one issue is referred to and stressed. That has been the practice. What I have been listening is almost a regular speech. Would you allow it?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, what is your question now?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My hon. friend has raised an objection. It is a Call Attention it is a serious matter. Even in 1973, there was the Meena Committee Report on this issue. I would like to say....

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to ask, not say. You put a direction question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know whether on the basis of certain reports available and the various agencies created in the country—a national water grid has also been created—is there any integrated programme to meet and combat the situation permanently? We have got a long experience; we have got enough resources available. The rivers are there; the rivers are running. There is no integrated scheme....

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow this. Please put a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a very serious matter. Please bear with me.

MR. SPEAKER: You are over-serious. You reply whether there is any permanent solution or not.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am asking whether an integrated programme has been adopted in order to see that a permanent solution is found.

MR. SPEAKER: Again, you are repeating the same thing. Please take your seat. You have asked the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why are coming in the way?

MR. SPEAKER: No repetition. That is why the House has put me here. How many times you would like to know?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is there any permanent strategy to combat this situation in the country? Do you have any integrated scheme to meet this situation? I would like to know whether you are taming the rivers from south to north, including the Ganga-Cauveri link and also from west to east, to see that there is proper distribution of water and to see that all the affected areas are converted into a green belt in this country. What is the long-term strategy to combat this menace of drought? What is the integrated rural development plan that has been mooted? I would like to know what are the resources at his command to meet the situation on a permanent basis and what are the immediate short-term measures that he is going to take to meet the situation throughout the country including the southern States. I would like the hon. Minister to give a categorical reply on all these points.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question and one point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are Members of Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Minister has to answer all the points. All the questions are relevant.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have already stated earlier in the morning that we are going to increase the irrigated area in the country by considerable extent during the

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next year. The hon. Member might be knowing that India is at the top in irrigation in the whole world. The irrigated area in India is about 50 per cent as compared to 50 per cent in the rest of the world. In the next 10 years, we are going to increase our irrigated area from 55 million hectares to 113 million hectares which will be about 70 to 75 per cent of our total cultivated land.

The Member need not have any worries on account of the Government's programmes and intentions about increasing the irrigation.

He has mentioned about the exact extent of damage in terms of money not being known. As you know, it is very difficult to assess the damage from natural calamities in monetary terms. The State Governments sometimes give inflated estimates of the damage. The Central Team that has been visiting the States has made its own assessment and that is why I would not like to enter into any controversy by quoting any exact figures in this regard.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): The Central Team's figures at least must be available?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: My friend Mr. Lakkappa has mentioned about a report in the Times of India that there was a starvation death in a village...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I said the death was due to the rice supplied.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, that is right. The facts are that the person who died, one Panchandas, was aged 45 years. The death occurred on 3rd March 1980 and the rice that is reported to be responsible for the death was not distributed in the area before 5th or 6th March. The death occurred on account of vomiting and loose motions, and it cannot be stated that it was on account of the bad quality of the rice supplied for relief work.

Another fact I would like Mr. Lakkappa to know is that the person was not employed in any relief work in the Food for Work programme.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It seems some people had to live on grass.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That is also not true.

Par-boiled rice is being supplied in certain areas, but we are confident that the rice is being used is absolutely safe. It is being tested in our laboratories from time to time. We have about 40 lakh tons of par-boiled rice in stock in Madhya Pradesh and I would even go to the extent of saying that the people should be encouraged to use more of par-boiled rice for relief work because it takes less time in cooking and saves fuel...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: And it is more healthy.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: May be it is more healthy also, as he says.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is more nutritious and healthy and that is why the Keralites are so very strong!

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is nothing else to be replied to, out of the question put.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I had put a question regarding the taming of rivers as a long-term strategy..

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied about the irrigation potential. (Interruptions.) Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. (Interruptions.) Mr. Lakkappa, please take your seat now. (interruptions.)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I would like to mention to the Hon. Minister that out of nearly 3500 gram panchayats in Orissa, more than 2319 gram panchayats have been seriously affected by drought. But the final crop cutting survey has not yet reached the State Government. When the final crop survey reaches the

Government it may be that nearly 3000 gram panchayats would be found to be seriously affected by drought in Orissa. There is scarcity of drinking water in almost all the drought affected areas. Therefore, will the Minister immediately sanction 20000 tube wells, since scarcity of drinking water has become the main problem in Orissa today? Will the hon. Minister sanction these 20,000 tubewells between March and April, so that the people get the minimum need of drinking water?

Rigs are not available in Orissa. Will the Government of India allot immediately rigs to Orissa, so that the tubewells can be sunk immediately in those drought affected areas?

The foodgrains that were allotted to Orissa in January and February have not so far reached them: today is the 18th March, 1980, and the foodgrains have not yet been despatched to Orissa. Where is the bottleneck? Why have the foodgrains not reached Orissa?

The loans are being recovered in these drought affected areas. I would ask the Central Minister to direct the State Government to postpone recovery of loans till the next harvest. If possible, those people should be fully exempted from paying back the loans.

I would also like to know, out of Rs. 14 crores which the hon. Minister has mentioned, what is the real allotment so far sent to Orissa. I would also request the hon. Minister, in view of the increasing drought conditions and difficulties in Orissa, to increase this amount of Rs. 14 crores to at least Rs. 25 crores, so that the people in the drought-affected areas get the benefit of drought relief and gratuitous relief. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I invite you to visit Orissa after the Session and see the condition there. (Interruptions) About gratuitous relief will the hon. Minister kindly direct the State Government to issue at least three million gratuitous relief cards to the old, infirm and incapacitated people who cannot work?

There is also mass migration of people from the drought-affected areas because there is no employment for them there. Will the hon. Minister take this into consideration and open all kinds of relief works in different areas, so that people do not migrate from there? Also what is the remedy which the hon. Minister thinks of providing to the middle-class, for giving work to the middle class people in the drought-affected areas?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have already given the figures of Central assistance, the money sanctioned, in the case of each State affected by drought. Orissa had its share of Rs. 14.05 crores as sanctioned by the Central Government.

The hon. Member has mentioned about enough rigs not being available in Orissa for boring tubewells. 48 rigs are already working in Orissa; that is, probably, a larger number than in any other drought-affected State. I have also mentioned in my main statement that we are obtaining about 60 more rigs through the DGSD, and we will see that Orissa also gets its due share. Tubewell is the responsibility of the State Government. We only provide assistance, and for mitigating this misery on a long-term basis, we are executing the DPAP, Drought-Prone Areas Programme, through the State Government. That is also being taken up in Orissa.

We are monitoring the progress of all the schemes that are intended to provide relief in the present situation, and are also trying to see that, in future, such a calamity does not appear in a serious form. Some of the Ministers have also been touring the States. Even the Prime Minister has been touring the drought-affected States. She returned from Rajasthan the other day. She had earlier visited Uttar Pradesh. She is going to visit Madhya Pradesh also very soon. Maybe she would also find time for other States. Orissa is also being looked after by my colleague, Shri J. B. Patnaik. Even

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this morning he had been discussing the problems about Orissa. We are trying to improve the movement of foodgrains for all these States and Orissa also is being paid special attention. There should be no worry on that account. We will see that foodgrains are available in the future months and there is sufficient stock built up before the monsoon starts.

श्री मूल चंद डांगा (पाली) : क्या राजस्थान के 33305 गांवों में से 31056 गांव अकाल से प्रभावित हैं? क्या यह सही है कि 2 करोड़ 40 लाख जनता वहाँ अकाल से प्रभावित है? क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान में 4 करोड़ 10 लाख जानवर घूमते हैं? क्या यह सही है कि घूरू के प्रदर्श 1 रुपया किलो धास मिलती है? क्या यह सही है कि पानी के एक बड़े मटके के लिए डेंडे रुपया वहाँ देना पड़ता है? क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान के लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो बजट रखा है उसमें केवल 7 करोड़ रुपये का ही प्रावधान किया है जबकि कल वहाँ के राज्यपाल ने प्रधान मंत्री के वहाँ जाने पर यह कहा कि सौ करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है? क्या यह सही है कि 1968-69 के अद्य राजस्थान में 17 लाख आदमी काम पर थे और आज जब राजस्थान में 2 करोड़ 40 लाख आदमी प्रभावित हैं तो इस समय केवल 6 लाख लोग ही काम पर लिए जाएंगे? क्या यह सही है कि आज वहाँ कम से कम 30 लाख आदमियों को रोजगार की जरूरत है और उसके लिए एक रोज का 1 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया चाहिए? फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो प्रोपोजल दिया है उसको वह पक्ष और बाकी वह बजट पर मैं कहूँगा। क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान में 3 किलो मानज फूड फार वक्त के अंतर्गत दिया जाता है और वह उस हालत में दिया जाता है जबकि आदमी 10/10, इतनी जमीन खोदेगा। अगर वह उतनी जमीन खोदने में प्रसमर्थ होता है तो उसको एक किलो मी आनज नहीं मिलता है। अगर राजस्थान की यह हालत रही तो दो लाख आदमी वहाँ और अधिक हो जाएंगे, इस का पाप किस लिए लगेगा? क्या यह बात सही है कि राजस्थान में आज बिजली नहीं है। 100 प्रतिशत उसमें कटौती कर दी है। न वहाँ डीजल मिल रहा है। कल बताया है राज्यपाल महोदय ने कि हमारे मंत्री श्री पी. ०. सी. ०. सेठी ने जो दस परसेंट ज्यादा डीजल और कोरेसिन दिया था उसमें कट कर दी गई है। क्या यह बात सही है? कल श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक बहाँ अव्ययन दल भेजा है। मैं एक बात आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ--

Accountants should not be the arbiters of the fate of the people in distress. More sensitive people are needed.

क्या आमनीय हृषि भंडी और माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय जिनका राजस्थान से बोडा लगाव हो सकता है एक बड़ा राजस्थान की हालत देखने की हुपा करेंगे? 40 लाख कोरिसीज तो वहाँ से बर छोड़कर चली गई है। उनकी हालत देखने वाला कर्ता है? ये मेरे स्पेसिफिक बैश्वकन हैं। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ, राजस्थान में 60 करोड़ रुपया पानी के लिए वे रहे हैं लेकिन राजस्थान को 2 करोड़ रुपया भी उसमें नहीं मिला है। राजस्थान की हालत इस तरह इन्होंने बिनाए है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने 7 करोड़ रुपये की मात्र स्वीकार की है जबकि राज्यपाल कह रहे हैं सौ करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। यह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी का कल का बयान है, राज्यपाल महोदय यह बोल रहे हैं। तो यह क्या कांट्राडिक्षन है? हमारे साथ यह खिलवाह हो रहा है। क्या मिनिस्टर चांज वह कम कर देंगे? लेड रेवन्यू.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री मूल चंद डांगा : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि क्या मिनिस्टर चांज जिली के जो हैं उनको वह कम करेंगे और कितना रुपया वहा के लिए उपलब्ध करेंगे? 6 लाख लोग काम में लगे हुए हैं, वहाँ 30 लाख लोगों को काम पर लगाने की क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? यही बता दें। मैं बहुत एहसान मानूँगा?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राज : स्पीकर साहब, मैं नरेन्द्र मेंट्रर ने अपने अन्दाजे के मूलताबक जो नुकसान हुआ है वह बताया है।

श्री मूल चंद डांगा : हमारा अन्दाजा नहीं है, आपको कीर्त्ति है।

I have got documentary proof to prove. Please don't tell me like that. This is from your own statement. If you have got the official figure, why should I put the question. Why do you want me to confirm them?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, the population affected in Rajasthan is 2.40 crores according to our own assessment. A lot of relief has been provided to them. Even for drinking water, arrangements have been made to supply drinking water in the interior-most areas by tankers. I myself visited Rajasthan and discussed some of the arrangements that the State Government is making.

The Prime Minister, as I said, has also returned from there recently. We

have created a monitoring cell in the Agriculture Department to get information about the progress of works in hand. The hon. Member wanted to know how much have been given under the food for work programme. Rajasthan has already been given about 3 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains under the programme. About 6.56 lakhs people are employed everyday in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is the only State where central assistance has exceeded 5 per cent of the Annual Plan.

All that can be done is being done. But, Sir, you know it is not at all humanly possible to compensate fully for the loss suffered by the farmers after such a serious drought.

Government will continue to make all efforts to see that, to any extent possible, the relief is given and the farmers are rehabilitated by better production of rabi crops and are helped to sow the next crops also so that all their losses are made up.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, his answer is completely contradictory.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, Mr. Daga's name has been mentioned again.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been corrected. (Interruptions). Mr. Daga, will you please take your seat?

Shri Arjun Sethi.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No answer is given.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, the main problem in the drought-affected areas is the problem of providing drinking water to the affected people. All the hon. Members who have participated in this debate have pointed out that the problem is to provide drinking water to the affected people.

The hon. Minister also in his reply stated that in Orissa 40 rigs are under operation. But, Sir, the hon. Minister referred to the hon. Minis-

ter, Shri Patnaik who is looking after the problem. I am thankful to him. But I would like to draw his attention to the statement made by the hon. Minister, Shri J. B. Patnaik. He says that Shri J. B. Patnaik has expressed his concern over the acute shortage of drinking water in the drought affected areas of Western Orissa where the inadequacy of sophisticated rigs is a major constraint.

The statement was made on the 9th of this month. So, I would like to know from him how many rigs have been issued in between to Orissa so that the problem of providing drinking water there is improved. Moreover the hon. Minister referred in his statement that the F.C.I. is looking after in meeting enough food supplies to different affected regions of the country. I would like to know from him whether he is aware of the fact that the F.C.I. people in Orissa are most callous; they never take care to open more depots so that foodgrains are available to the affected people.

I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister on this point.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have already stated what steps are being taken to supply more rigs to the States where they are needed. Drinking water supply is one of the programmes to which top most attention is being given. We have already promised that within the next 10 years every village where there is no drinking water source will be supplied with drinking water and within the next 5 years we shall see that all these places, where water is absolutely undrinkable and water has to be brought from long distances, sufficient water supply arrangements are made. (An hon. Member: What about rigs?) 48 rigs are already working. 60 rigs more we erect soon. Out of that some allocation will be made to Orissa. But we have to look after the entire country and cannot make available all the rigs to one State.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I am not saying that you should give all the rigs to Orissa. What is the fact, I am asking. Why are you saying like this?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Largest number of rigs is now working in Orissa, and Bihar. It is only because their need is the greatest. Rajasthan is also very badly affected. Certain interior areas need to be looked after and we shall see that all possible steps are taken to supply drinking water. We are also planning to create more storage capacities in the States in interior areas so that the FCI can look after the distribution work better. More centres are also being decided upon in consultation with the States and we shall see that food stocks are not stored in large towns at command stations only but also in some of the interior areas so that in times of emergency there is no difficulty for movement of foodgrains to needy places.

—
12. 52 hrs.

**PETITION RE: CHANGES REQUIR-
ED IN RAPE LAW**

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Geeta Mukherjee—Presentation of Petition.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shrimati Lata Mani and others regarding changes required in rape law.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Why are all the three ladies standing?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Home Minister has to make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before the statement is made, you have the discretionary power. We have to raise the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, I have seen. There is no precedent. I cannot do it according to the rules. It

has never been done. There is no precedent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have allowed me to raise the issue. He is making a statement on the same subject. I am referring to that.

MR. SPEAKER: You will get chance under Rule 377 after that. It does not matter. For what you say there is no precedent. I cannot do it, it cannot be taken up just now.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You can make your statement after the Minister makes his statement, in the light of that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please allow me to make one submission. All that I am saying is this. The Home Minister is wanting to make a statement on a subject in which you have allowed me to make a special mention under Rule 377. Sir my point is this: After the Home Minister makes a statement, my raising the issue is meaningless.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In the light of that statement you may make your remarks. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to make a statement. Let him make a statement. Why are you interrupting?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not saying anything about instructions in Speaker's Directions which are there. But ultimately there is something like the common sense which can always be accommodated under Speaker's direction.

MR. SPEAKER: No, common sense will also mean that he can take cognizance of the same facts which you might be putting there. Then again you can have an option to reply.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But it is topsy-turvy, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have seen that because I knew of the situation the common sense asked me to do this, that is allow you to read it out under Rule 377. So, I did that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, let the common sense be the common sense between you and me.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister make the statement.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON THE PROCESSION OF BLIND MEN IN NEW DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the Government deeply regret the incident that occurred yesterday the 16th March, 1980, on Parliament Street when a procession of blind persons are alleged to have been lathi-charged by the Police. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, he says "alleged to have been lathi-charged". Sir, he must make a proper statement. He cannot just make a statement like this. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it alleged? Sir, let him see the newspapers. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Action should be taken for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, action has already been initiated for that. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is whenever the Minister makes a statement or under Rule 377 if a matter is raised by a Member.....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am formulating my point of order. The procedure regarding submitting a statement by any Member of the House including the Minister is whenever any Minister or any Member of the House makes any statement for which he has sought permission, he has to give a copy of the Statement in advance to the Speaker.... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want a ruling from you. Sir, Speaker's post has not been decentralised as yet. You are the Speaker. Therefore, when the copy of the statement is submitted, you always scrutinise it. Even my statement has been slightly altered and I accepted it as you wanted. Therefore. Sir, the hon. Minister should have sent a copy of the statement which he has read out now. Now, he has used the words alleged to have been lathi-charged". Sir, here is photograph of the lathi-charge that has taken place. When this has taken place, how could he say "alleged to have been lathi-charged".

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the Police language.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, Sir, it is incorrect and untruthful. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring to his point of Order. As a matter of fact, ordinarily, a copy of the statement should have come to me. But in the nick of time this item has come. It should have been done. Hereafter he should do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you had given the statement, he would have corrected it.

प्रधान मंत्री : जानी जी, इसको दोबारा पढ़ दीजिये।

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the Government deeply regret the incident that occurred yesterday

[Shri Zail Singh]

day, the 16th March, 1980, on Parliament Street, when a procession of blind persons are alleged to have been lathi-charged by the Police....(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Again he is reading out the word "alleged".

MR. SPEAKER: I know. I will see to it. Let him finish it now (Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: This morning a deputation of the blind persons met the Prime Minister, who assured them that all their grievances would be sympathetically looked into and redressed speedily.

In regard to the incident of the alleged lathi-charge, the Lt. Governor, Delhi has ordered a judicial enquiry.

The Lt. Governor requested the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court to make available the services of a senior District and Sessions Judge for holding the said enquiry. The Chief Justice has deputed Shri D. C. Aggarwal, a senior District and Session Additional Judge of Delhi.

Shri D. C. Aggarwal has been appointed as Commissioner of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act. The Commission shall enquire into the circumstances leading to the incident, alleged use of force by the police, and also fix responsibility for the lapses. The Commission shall complete the enquiry and submit its Report within three weeks.

In the interest of fair enquiry, the Station House Officer of the Parliament Street Police Station who was present at the spot, has been placed under suspension by the Commissioner of Police.

According to the police version, there was no lathi-charge and only minor scuffle took place when the processionists insisted on going through the Parliament Street where prohibitory orders were in force. In spite of the advice of the police officers to take alternative route the processionists broke the police cordon. Only four persons suffered minor bruises. All of them have been discharged by the hospital authorities after, first aid....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

May I point out to the hon. Members that according to the rules, a statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : प्रध्यक्ष महेदय, आप सदन की रक्षा करने वाले हैं। ये अलावा रो में फोटो निकले हैं कि लाठी चांडे हुआ है। ... (अवधारणा)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What we are seeking is a discussion on this....

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister wants to say something.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has finished the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to say something in continuation of the statement.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: When the Prime Minister came to know of this incident, she immediately ordered that a judicial enquiry should be held....(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Did you follow what he said?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये क्या बोल गये, आप भी समझ नहीं पाए, हम कैसे समझें कि क्या बोले हैं।

एक मानवीय सदस्य: हिन्दी में बता दें कि क्या कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप फिर से हिन्दी में बता दीजिए।

ओं जैल सिंह: आनंदेबल स्पीकर सर, मैंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसका कुछ पोशांन बाकी रह गया था जिसको मैंने प्रारूप किया। पहले स्टेटमेंट में यह सारा कुछ आ गया है। मैंने सिर्फ़ इतना बताना था कि जब इस इंसीडेंट का पता प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लगा तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मूले उसी बक्स टेलीफोन किया। इस मामले में उनकी एडवाइस थी कि इसकी जुड़ीशियल इंकावायरी होनी चाहिए। उसके बाद लेपटीनेंट गवर्नर ने जुड़ीशियल इंकावायरी की आंदर कर दिया है।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, will you please allow me to make a statement? My submission is....

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is a serious matter. I am submitting on the statement which the Minister has made.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me another notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not a question of notice. I have given notice of adjournment of the House. Will you please listen to me.. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Buta Singh, what do you want to say? I have called Mr. Buta Singh.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Ropar): It is quite unfortunate..

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is under the same rule under which they have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: If any motion is given to me, I will consider it. I am not going to allow any discussion on this. Give me another motion. Not now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Not now. Now Prof. Dandavate on 377.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want an immediate discussion. We seek a discussion. What else do we seek?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate is on his 377.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Let Prof. Dandavate make his Statement under Rule 377. Nothing. No discussion on this statement. Nothing to go on record, which has been said without my permission. No, no. No discussion on this statement now. Please take your seats.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR rose

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Under 389, you have got powers.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Ratnagiri): Under rule 389, regarding your residuary powers, Sir. You have got the powers to allow an adjournment motion or Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Prof. Dandavate is on his point under rule 377.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Please allow me to make a statement, seeking clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: For clarifications, there is no provision in the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please refer to me anything which you have under the rules.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, when there is no positive rule, you very well know that you have inherent powers.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have called Prof. Dandavate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring to Rule 372 which says: "A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am not asking a question. When the statement was being read, he used the words "That the persons were allegedly lathi-charged." Therefore, I said, "This is not correct" and you told me that I was right. Therefore, you should correct that particular statement that you agree with me.

MR. SPEAKER: As a matter of fact, when the judicial enquiry was instituted, that means the incident took place. It is so simple.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You agree with me and still you say that you are not correct.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on a point of order under Rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*). He has already made a very serious allegation against the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have allowed him first. Then I will take your point of order. What is your point of order, Mr. Buta Singh?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: My point of order arises out of what Mr. George Fernandes has said about the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please refer to any rule. I want to know the rule.

Prof. N. G. RANGA: Under what rule, did you allow all those people to make statements?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded without my permission. I disallow everything. What is your point of order, Mr. Buta Singh?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I was raising an objection against the portion of the statement made by Mr. George Fernandes.

MR. SPEAKER: No statement has gone on record. There is nothing recorded. What is your point of order? (*Interruptions*). Don't you understand that nothing is recorded? Why should you make any point? This is such a simple statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My submission is this. Rule 372 says: "A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made." My submission to you was that perhaps he had just now made a statement. I fully agree with your interpretation that no question can be asked at the time the statement is made. Our submission is that this is an issue which is far too serious to be left for the statement to be made by the Minister. In fact, you heard the Minister and the Minister himself talked about alleged lathi-charge. In other words, he was trying to throw dust on the entire country, on the entire Press and on the House. Therefore, my submission to you is that since the statement has been made you allow a discussion on the statement either later in the day or tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I assume that you allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not assume anything. You leave it to me. I have to consider it. Now 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: rose.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Should I speak afterwards? I think let Mr. Dandavate speak. He was talking on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: On the same subject.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: He is on his legs. Let him make his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He was on 377. If you (Madam Prime Minister) want to say anything you can say before that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: He is on his legs.

MR. SPEAKER: Statement under Rule 377.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, do not take the law into your hands all the time.

13.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **LATHI CHARGE ON A PROCESSION OF BLINDMEN IN NEW DELHI.**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your previous permission, I am raising the following matter under Rule 377 in connection with lathi-charge on the demonstrators consisting of blindmen.

The Delhi Police acted in the most inhuman manner in resorting to a merciless lathi charge on a group of about 200 blindmen who were march-

ing towards prime Minister's residence on 18th March, 1980 on the occasion of "The World Day of the Disabled" to present their charter of demands. (Interruptions).

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Ropar): Mr. Speaker....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Kindly give me only one minute. You allowed him to make a statement before the Home Minister had made it clear that the judicial enquiry is ordered.

Now that a judicial enquiry has been ordered, I request you to kindly reconsider this.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had raised this point at that time, you ruled me out. Because once you give a ruling I will have nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing about this; I had already allowed him to make a statement.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You allowed under a circumstance when the Home Minister had not come with a positive suggestion that there would be a judicial enquiry; now the government has accepted a judicial enquiry. This statement is likely to prejudice the proceedings in the judicial enquiry. My submission is that you kindly hold this up. (Interruptions). My humble suggestion is that you can allow a statement after the enquiry is over. You cannot now allow him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to see if it is going to affect the enquiry in any way; I will have another look at it. I can expunge it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The blindmen had informed the police about the route of their march 15 days in advance. Yet they were stopped at Parliament street and when they squatted on the road they were subjected to inhuman lathi charge resulting in bleeding of some of the demonstrators. The injured were not given even first aid for two and half hours. In the past peaceful marchers were always permitted to demonstrate, for your information. The Home Minister should make a statement on the matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am on a point of information, because my name is involved. I am deeply sorry that this incident took place. I do not think that the Home Minister wanted to "throw dust" in anybody's eyes, I am using those words in quotes since they were used by an Hon'ble Member on the other side. Now an enquiry has been ordered and it will show whether it was a regular lathi charge or an inadvertent act, just to keep them together or hold them back; the enquiry will show that... (Interruptions).

As soon as we got the news, we instructed that there should be a full judicial enquiry, of which the Members have been informed. Furthermore, the group of blind did come to see me today, not all 200 of them, but a fairly large number. I did not count them. They have given their memorandum and I have discussed the points in it with them. But as I had a meeting and as they said that they wanted to say something more, we have given them time in the office also. As hon. Members know, I meet absolutely everybody who wants to meet me. Now the problem is becoming almost out of control; this morning I think, I had 3,000, or so people. Even if you stop only a minute with each, it becomes quite impossible. Nevertheless we are not stopping anybody. We are trying to put them in categories, who has what kind of grievance, so that other people can also listen to them. We have now people from the office to look into grievances that are connected with the gov-

ernment, I have others to look into other questions. At no time from my side has there been any kind of hesitation to meet anybody of any party or to enquire into any type of grievance. I should like to assure the hon. Members. I do not know why this incident has happened. I have given general instructions that I would not like to meet people on Sundays. May be, it is because of that they were stopped. Nevertheless, when they turn up, I do meet them which I would not like to publicise. But when they turn up, I do not like to tell them to go so, usually I do meet them also. We have told the Home Ministry and the Delhi Administration that in future they should be very careful about such matters.

(ii) ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN A VILLAGE IN MORADABAD DISTRICT

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 15 मार्च, 1980 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद ज़िले के बाल्मीकी नगर में तीन हरिजनों को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया।

प्रधान मंत्री जा रही है। यह प्रस्तुती भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सुन लीजिए। हरिजन ज़िन्दा जलाये जा रहे हैं। (अवधारणा)

फलस्वरूप 1200 हरिजन बेघरबार हो गये हैं। लाखों रुपये की संपत्ति एवं पशुधन जल कर राख हो गये। पूरे क्षेत्र में भौत का सा सन्नाटा है। बस्ती का कोई चिह्न बाकी नहीं है। प्रतिदिन हरिजनों, अल्पसंख्यकों एवं कमज़ोर वर्गों के लोगों की हत्या हो रही है। उन पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन भी दिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन ज़ल्म घटने के बजाये बढ़ता जा रहा है। लगता है कि प्रशासन एवं सरकार हरिजनों, अल्पसंख्यकों एवं कमज़ोर वर्गों की रक्षा करने में बिल्कुल विफल हो गई है। पूरे देश में हरिजनों अल्पसंख्यकों एवं कमज़ोर वर्गों की जानो-माल की रक्षा का स्पष्ट आश्वासन सदन की दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : उसके पास कोई इनकारना नहीं है।

श्री राम विश्वास वासवाल: क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है या नहीं? प्रधान मंत्री भीर होम बिनिस्टर दोनों बैठे हुए हैं। हरिजन विद्या जलाये जा रहे हैं। One more empty assurance!

MR. SPEAKER: Let him get the facts and he will give them.

श्री वंशी (श्री बैल तिह): स्पीकर साहब, इस बारे के संबंध में मैंने आज गवर्नर के एडवाइजर से टेलीफोन पर बात की है और उन्हें कहा है कि हमें इस मामले की पूरी जानकारी दें। जब मुकम्मल जानकारी हमारे पास आ जायेगी, अग्रर शाम तक या गई, तो आज, नहीं तो कल-तो मैं इस हाउस में स्टेटमेंट करूंगा।

श्री जार्ज कार्नर्डीस (मुजफ्फरपुर): सवाल यह है कि लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। उनको मरने से रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री बैल तिह: आप सोगों की जो कार्रवाइयां थीं, उनकी वजह से सोगों को आज तक जुल्म सहना पड़ रहा है।

(iii) REVIVAL OF PEOPLE'S VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I want to bring to the notice of the Government about profiteering and hoarding in Bombay under Rule 377.

The Government at one time to detect and identify the hoarders and profiteers in the matter of essential commodities like sugar, kerosene, diesel, etc. had allowed People's Vigilance Committees in cities like Bombay.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Will the Government again allow such Committees in view of the present high prices and dearth of commodities due to hoarding and profiteering?

(iv) SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN KERALA

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, may I use this opportunity to invite the attention of the Government

of India to the grave situation prevailing in the State of Kerala due to the acute shortage of cement supply. Total construction works, including developmental works, are at a stand still because of the non-availability of cement. Kerala requires 12 lakh tonnes of cement per annum as against which she gets only 8 lakhs per year. Of the 1,91,000 tonnes allotted for the last quarter ending in December, 1979 only 1,16,000 tonnes have reached there. Consequently, complete developmental works and construction works are stopped causing unemployment to more than 2½ lakhs of workers employed in construction works. Further, most of the governmental works are pending for lack of cement and the financial sanction of these will also cease on March 31st.

In the circumstances, I earnestly request the Minister for Industries to allot at least 2 lakh tonnes of cement as a special quota to Kerala in view of the special situation prevailing there.

(v) GLUT IN JAGGERY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, there is a glut in jaggery market of Anakapalli, one of the biggest markets in Andhra Pradesh. Due to non-supply of railway wagons, the merchants closed the market to stop the fresh arrivals.

For two years, the jaggery producers suffered great losses due to steep fall in jaggery prices as a result of the ban on exports imposed by Janata Government. This year, due to non-supply of wagons, again the producers are suffering a great deal and getting losses. If this continues, the producers' economy will be shattered and the area of sugarcane crop will be decreased.

To illustrate the grave situation, it is sufficient to say that 318 wagons were supplied in February last year

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

when the arrivals of jaggery blocks were 7,42,844 and the wagons supplied at present are only 380 for 17,29,131 blocks. These blocks require at least 800 wagons. Only half of them were supplied.

Non-supply of wagons in the season is not new. It is happening every year. Therefore, the producers are suffering everywhere. Even in Chittoor and Pakala at times when the jaggery arrivals are the highest, wagons will not be available.

The railway authorities must make it a point to look into these things and arrange necessary wagons so as to avoid glut in the markets.

This year there will be a bumper crop in Andhra Pradesh. Chittoor district is one of the districts in India which is known for its mango gardens. This year the lorry transport will not be easily available due to the scarcity of diesel oil and due to increased cost of transport. It is quite necessary to assess the crop and the arrival of mangoes in Chittoor and Damal Cheruvu stations and supply the wagons necessary for the transport of mangoes. Crores of rupees worth of mangoes have to be transported from these stations and it is not possible to preserve mangoes longer. Hence, it is quite necessary to take necessary precautions now itself and arrange the supply of wagons in time.

(iv) INDISCRIMINATE HUNTING OF THE GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD

श्री मनकूल सिंह जौधरी (बोकानेर) : गोडावद (Great Indian Bustard) की संख्या में निरन्तर कमी होती जा रही है। यह जैसलमेर, जोधपुर और समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र में पाया जाता है। प्रहृति की इस दुलंभ ब्याहोहर को तेलूर पक्षी भी कहते हैं। भवेष शिकार के कारण यह निराला पक्षी शीघ्र ही लुप्त हो जायेगा। राजस्थान ही नहीं, परन्तु सारे भारत के क्षेत्र पक्षी ब्रेमी इस विषय को ले कर काफी चिन्तित हैं। इस के बारे में भारत की पर्यटन और क्षेत्र जीवन सोसायटी

ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक ज्ञापन भी दिया है। इस पक्षी की निवित्त संख्या मात्रम कर इसे विनाश से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि निकालय को तुरन्त प्रधावशाली कदम उठाना चाहिए। बन-घ्राहिकारियों की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति के कारण सपूर्ण राजस्थान में प्राकृतिक वातावरण असंतुलित हो रहा है और क्षेत्र जीव-जन्तुओं के लिए जलरा पैदा हो गया है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पर्यटकों, जीव-जन्तु प्रेमियों और प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के समर्थकों की इस मांग की ओर सरकार शीघ्र ज्ञापन देंगी।

13.29 hrs.

BUDGET (MAHARASHTRA) 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS*FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (MAHARASHTRA), 1980-81 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (MAHARASHTRA), 1979-80.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Items 10, 11 and 12 relating to Maharashtra Budget for which 2½ hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desiring to move their cut motions which have been circulated, may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 2, 3, 6 to 16, 18 to 38, 40 to 42, 45 to 58, 60, 63 to 70, 73, 75 to 82, 85 to 95, 97 to 100, 102 to 110, 113, 115, 118 to 128, 130 to 146, 148 to 161, 163 to 166, 168 to 181, 183, 184, 186 to 190, 192, 193, 195 to 198, 200 to 216."

That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 2, 7, 10, 13, 18,
 19, 21 to 25, 29, 31, 34, 35, 41, 48,
 49, 53, 59 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69 to 71, 80
 to 82, 82A, 91, 93, 95, 99, 107, 108, 111
 to 113, 115 to 123, 125, 126, 128, 130,
 131, 134, 140, 142, 144, 152, 157 to 159,
 164, 166 to 170, 175 to 177, 189, 197,
 200 to 203, 205, 207, 214, 215, 219, 229,
 233, 236, 236A, 258, 259, 269 and 277."

Demands for Grants on Account (Maharashtra) for 1980-81 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	Rs.
General Administration Department			
2	Council of Ministers	19,31,000	..
3	Election	6,51,47,000	..
6	Public Service Commission	45,000	..
7	Secretariat—General Services	85,00,000	..
8	District Administration	16,38,000	..
9	Other Administrative Services	39,11,000	..
10	Miscellaneous General Services	13,10,000	..
11	Art and Culture	17,95,000	..
12	Housing	2,19,000	..
13	Information and Publicity	1,02,20,000	..
14	Social Security and Welfare	19,33,000	..
15	Other Social and Community Services	3,45,0000	..
16	Other General Economic Services	54,000	..
18	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	5,06,000
Home Department.			
19	Administration of Justice	5,23,00	..
20	State Excise	66,65,70	..
21	Taxes on Vehicles	95,86,000	..
22	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	11,00,000	..
23	Secretariat—General Services	17,96,000	..
24	Police	34,42,94,000	..

1	2	3
		Rs.
25	Jails	1,73,62,000 ..
26	Other Administrative Services	96,76,000 ..
27	Miscellaneous General Services	18,000 ..
28	Urban Development	74,000 ..
29	Social Security and Welfare	20,81,000 ..
30	Other Social and Community Services	13,53,000 ..
31	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	60,61,000 23,47,000
32	Civil Aviation	44,000 ..
33	Road and Water Transport Services	11,72,000 3,02,000
34	Indian Railways	1,91,000 ..
35	Compensations and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	23,000
36	Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	.. 6,38,000
37	Loans for Housing	.. 1,52,67,000
38	Loans to Government Servants	.. 44,90,000
Revenue and Forests Department		
40	Land Revenue	4,06,51,000 ..
41	Stamps and Registration	72,87,000 ..
42	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	18,10,000 ..
45	Secretariat—General Services	32,68,000 ..
46	District Administration	8,27,42,000 ..
47	Public Works	5,05,88,000 ..
48	Other Administrative Services	1,22,000 ..
49	Miscellaneous General Services	3,67,000 ..
50	Housing	4,00,000 ..
51	Urban Development	73,000 ..
52	Social Security and Welfare	1,97,99,000 1,12,64,000
53	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	1,52,31,000 ..
54	Other Social and Community Services	4,77,000 13,33,000
55	Other General Economic Services	1,00,000 11,83,000
56	Agriculture	2,39,000 83,000
57	Forest	9,55,67,000 46,84,000

1	2	Rs.	Rs.
58	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	18,000	..
60	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	39,40,000
Agriculture and Co-operation Department			
63	Social Security and Welfare	78,000	..
64	Secretariat—Economic Services	32,60,000	..
65	Co-operation	7,88,35,000	3,99,00,000
66	Agriculture	13,24,30,000	11,53,30,000
67	Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation and Area Development	5,09,50,000	3,73,000
68	Animal Husbandry	5,01,38,000	13,76,000
69	Dairy Development	74,01,31,000	57,41,000
70	Fisheries	53,07,000	23,18,000
73	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	26,42,000
Education Employment and youth Services Department			
75	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	85,51,000	..
76	Secretariat—Social and Community Services	18,33,000	..
77	Education	1,13,69,70,000	14,20,000
78	Art and Culture	88,28,000	..
79	Labour and Employment	3,16,03,000	5,00,000
80	Social Security and Welfare	5,68,000	..
81	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	9,37,000
Urban Development and Public Health Department			
82	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	32,000	..
85	Fire Protection and Control	4,14,000	..
86	Other Administrative Services	1,000	..
87	Secretariat—Social and Community Services	10,70,000	..
88	Medical	22,01,11,000	67,000
89	Family Welfare	3,63,55,000	..
90	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	14,91,86,000	8,24,84,000
91	Housing	33,000	..
92	Urban Development	5,08,16,000	34,22,000
93	Social Security and Welfare	17,000	..
94	Roads and Bridges	1,11,97,000	..

			Rs.	Rs.
95	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	.	2,02,51,000	..
97	Loans to Government Servants	.	..	23,17,000
Finance Department				
98	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	.	27,51,000	..
99	Sales Tax	.	3,24,76,000	..
100	Other Fiscal Services	.	2,17,15,000	..
102	Interest Payments	.	10,00,000	..
103	Secretariat—General Services	.	25,07,000	..
104	Treasury and Accounts Administration	.	1,63,45,000	..
105	Other Administrative Services	.	8,67,000	..
106	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	.	11,18,35,000	..
107	Miscellaneous General Services	.	4,45,27,000	..
108	Social Security and Welfare	.	51,11,000	..
109	Other General Economic Services	.	80,000	..
110	Compensations and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	.	19,34,000	..
113	Loans to Government Servants			8,20,000
Public Works and Housing Department				
115	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	.	6,66,000	..
118	Other Administrative Services	.	5,70,000	..
119	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	.	1,000	..
120	Housing	.	11,74,47,000	1,00,90,000
121	Social Security and Welfare	.	53,000	..
122	Other Social and Community Services	.	12,76,000	..
123	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	.	4,12,000	..
124	Secretariat—Economic Services	.	19,97,000	..
125	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	.	18,000	..
126	Civil Aviation	.	2,50,000	63,000
127	Roads and Bridges	.	16,40,14,000	5,44,21,000
128	Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	.	24,08,56,000	3,17,21,000
130	Loans to Government Servants	.	..	12,17,000

		Irrigation Department	Rs.	Rs.
131	Aid Materials and Equipments	. . .	95,25,000	..
132	Social Security and Welfare	. . .	50,000	..
133	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	. . .	96,28,000	..
134	Secretariat—Economic Services	. . .	13,57,000	..
135	Minor Irrigation	. . .	83,51,000	3,63,16,000
136	Soil and Water Conservation	. . .	9,49,000	..
137	Area Development	. . .	1,82,96,000	..
138	Water and Power Development Services	. .	10,18,76,000	7,24,000
139	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	. . .	25,33,03,000	89,30,60,000
140	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	. .	..	20,33,000
141	Loans to Government Servants	. .	..	31,09,000
Law and Judiciary Department				
142	Secretariat—General Services	. . .	16,32,000	..
143	Administration of Justice	. . .	3,95,41,000	..
144	Other Expenditure Pertaining to the Law and Judiciary Department	. . .	30,95,000	..
145	Loans to Government Servants	. .	..	9,12,000
Industries, Energy and Labour Department				
146	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services		59,51,000	..
148	Supplies and Disposals	. . .	4,29,000	..
149	Stationery and Printing	. . .	4,27,90,000	..
150	Labour and Employment	. . .	1,08,90,000	..
151	Social Security and Welfare	. . .	68,000	..
152	Secretariat—Economic Services	. .	13,05,000	..
153	Industries	. . .	1,96,90,000	2,55,07,000
154	Village and Small Industries	. . .	1,00,45,000	36,13,000
155	Mines and Minerals	. . .	45,50,000	11,66,000
156	Water and Power Development Services	. .	20,61,000	—
157	Power Projects	. . .	18,03,00,000	81,40,00,000
158	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	. .	..	5,55,000
159	Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	18,00,000
160	Investment in industrial Financial Institutions	6,86,000

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		Rs.	Rs.
161	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	..	50,00,000
163	Loans for other Social and Community Services	..	62,19,000
164	Loans for Co-operation	..	17,000
165	Loans to Government Servants	..	10,22,000

Rural Development Department

166	Land Revenue	6,09,58,000	..
168	District Administration	8,55,16,000	..
169	Treasury and Accounts Administration	6,000	..
170	Police	12,000	..
171	Aid Materials and Equipments	1,56,000	..
172	Education	1,67,82,000	..
173	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	7,40,25,000	3,33,000
174	Housing	..	1,33,000
175	Social Security and Welfare	50,23,000	..
176	Secretariat-Economic Services	13,81,000	..
177	Agriculture	14,93,000	..
178	Minor Irrigation	3,29,70,000	1,46,42,000
179	Forest	42,55,000	..
180	Community Development	45,77,000	5,00,000
181	Roads and Bridges	6,66,000	..
183	Loans to Government Servants	..	1,41,000
184	Miscellaneous Loans	..	92,22,65,000

Food and Civil Supplies Department

186	Social Security and Welfare	15,000	..
187	Secretariat— Economic Services	9,94,000	..
188	Other General Economic Services	16,45,000	..
189	Food	2,99,60,000	..
190	Capital Outlay on Food	..	6,82,78,000
192	Loans to Government Servants	..	4,80,000

Social Welfare Cultural Affairs Sports and Tourism Department

193	Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	45,000	..
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1	2	3
		Rs.
195	Secretariat, Social and Community Services	9,65,000 ..
196	Education, Art and Culture	99,85,000 8,35,000
197	Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	10,72,50,000 25,70,000
198	Tourism	1,20,000 17,33,000
200	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	.. 8,75,000
201	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	7,80,00,000 7,20,00,000
Planning Department		
202	Labour and Employment	6,30,00,000 ..
203	Social Security and Welfare	15,000 ..
204	Secretariat— Economic Service	26,30,000 ..
205	Other General Economic Services	41,80,000 ..
206	Agriculture	2,76,44,000 ..
207	Area Development	1,00,00,000 ..
208	Community Development	47,00,00,000 ..
209	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	.. 3,18,000
Legislative Affairs Department		
210	Secretariat— General Services	1,40,000 ..
211	Social Security and Welfare	2,000 ..
212	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	.. 18,000
Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat		
213	Parliament /State/Union Territory Legislature	49,96,000 ..
214	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	12,3 ,000 ..
215	Social Security and Welfare	3,000 ..
216	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	.. 40,000
TOTAL		6,13,84,83,000 3,28,34,76,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants [Maharashtra] for 1979-80 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be Submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
A—GRANTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT		
		Revenue Rs.
2	Council of Ministers	9,00,000
7	Secretariat-General Services	7,70,000
10	Miscellaneous General Services	4,21,000
13	Information and Publicity	49,50,000
HOME DEPARTMENT		
18	State Excise	76,63,000
19	Taxes on Vehicles	6,53,000
21	Secretariat—General Services	5,42,000
22	Police	6,74,45,322
23	Jails	18,23,000
24	Other Administrative Services	41,13,000
25	Miscellaneous General Services	9,000
29	Ports, Light Houses, and Shipping	44,02,000
31	Road and Water Transport Services.	18,000
REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT		
34	Land Revenue	23,00,000
35	Stamps and Registration.	25,64,000
41	District Administration	1,50,50,000
48	Social Security and Welfare	10
49	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	9,56,68,000
53	Forest	1,29,30,000
AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT		
59	Co-operation	1,05,94,010
60	Agriculture	87,90,020
61	Minor Irrigation	38,000
63	Area Development	75,18,000
64	Animal Husbandry	24,14,000
66	Fisheries	10,59,010

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT			
69	Secretariat Social and Community Services	65,000	..
70	Education	14,22,97,050	..
71	Art and Culture	45,11,0000	..
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT			
80	Medical	7,03,27,000	..
81	Family Welfare	3,54,42,000	..
82	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	26	..
82—A	Housing	1,48,000	..
FINANCE DEPARTMENT			
91	Interest Payments	2,00,000	..
93	Treasury and Accounts Administration	6,75,000	..
95	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	59,25,000	..
99	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.	19,82,000	..
PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT			
107	Other Social and Community Services	3,13,000	..
108	Secretariat—Economic Services	7,69,000	..
111	Roads and Bridges	3,59,62,000	..
112	Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	1,90,40,000	..
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT			
113	Aid Materials and Equipments	34,20,000	—
115	Secretariat—Economic Services	2,00,000	—
116	Minor Irrigation	1,27,000	..
117	Soil and Water Conservation	6,00,000	..
118	Area Development	43,30,000	..
119	Water and Power Development Services	2,58,90,000	..
120	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	5,50,72,000	—
LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT			
121	Administration of Justice	44,67,000	..
122	Secretariat—General Services	1,46,000	..

		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
123	Other Administrative Services	3,56,000	..
125	Other Social and Community Services	21,000	..
126	Other General Economic Services	13,000	..
INDUSTRIES, ENERGY AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT			
128	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	4,95,000	..
130	Supplies and Disposals	1,00,000	..
131	Stationery and Printing	1,39,17,000	..
134	Secretariat—Economic Services	10,25,000	..
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			
140	Land Revenue	3,68,00,000	..
142	District Administration	10,64,000	—
144	Aid Materials and Equipments	3,82,000	..
152	Community Development	43,16,000	..
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT			
157	Secretariat—Economic Services	3,88,000	..
158	Other General Economic Services	4,96,000	..
159	Food	46,89,000	..
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department			
164	Education	10	..
166	Social Security and Welfare	30	..
167	Co-operation	38,64,000	..
168	Tourism	1,10,000	..
169	Revenue Expenditure on Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan	34,43,040	..
Planning Department			
170	Labour and Employment	2,40,00,000	..
175	Area Development	10	..
176	Community Development	2,86,80,000	..
Legislative Affairs Department			
177	Secretariat—General Services	34,000	..
TOTAL A—Grants on Revenue Account			78,81,26,592

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
B-GRANTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Agriculture and Co-operation Department		
189 Capital Outlay on Co-operation	1,56,39,000	
Urban Development and Public Health Department		
197 Capital outlay on Urban Development	50,48,000	
Public Works and Housing Department		
200 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	71,53,000	
201 Capital Outlay on Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	1,00,45,010	
Irrigation Department		
202 Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	3,63,000	
203 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	19,68,000	
205 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Project	27,97,95,000	
Industries, Energy and Labour Department		
207 Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development	45,50,000	
Rural Development Department		
214 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation Area Development	7,66,000	
Food and Civil Supplies Department		
215 Capital Outlay on Food	63,61,70,000	
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department		
219 Capital Outlay on Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan	1,38,94,000	
Revenue and Forests Department		
220 Loans for Forest	35,000	
Agriculture and Co-operation Department		
233 Loans for Co-operation	13,83,82,000	
236 Loans for Fisheries	2,74,000	
236-A Loans for Consumer Industries	2,08,07,000	
Industries, Energy and Labour Department		
258 Loans for Other Social and Community Services	1,96,50,000	
259 Loans for Industrial Research and Development	45,00,000	

			1	2	3
				Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Rural Development Department					
269	Miscellaneous Loans				7,46,00,000
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department					
277	Loans for Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan				14,12,000
TOTAL—B-Grants on Capital Account					1,22,87,60,010
A-GRANTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNTS					
TOTAL—A-Grants on Revenue Account					78,81,26,532
B-GRANTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
TOTAL—B-Grants on Capital Account					1,22,87,60,010
GRAND TOTAL					2,01,68,86,542

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed glad to participate in this debate because the Finance Minister is presenting the Budget of Maharashtra on its new year day. I will, therefore, start by giving him greetings on this auspicious day.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Thank you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When I am speaking on Maharashtra Budget, I find that there are two aspects of the Budget—one is the political aspect which is not the direct result of the Budget: But these Budgets are the product of that political aspect. Therefore, I would be speaking symbolically for all the States whose Assemblies have been dissolved and whose Budgets are being considered. This political aspect is something which is not very auspicious for this particular regime for years to come.

I would like to give some history of this problem. This question of dissolving the State Assemblies after the parliamentary elections was started as a wrong precedent by the Janata Government. Unfortunately, those who claim to be very severe and acute critics of Janata Government are now walking on the footsteps of the Janata Government by dissolving Assemblies of an equal number of States, 9 State Assemblies. I think, this is a very wrong thing. I would like to remind this Government that Mrs. Gandhi as a leader and as a Prime Minister of a previous Government, had taken a decision of de-linking the State elections from the parliamentary elections. What was the point in de-linking? The point was that State issues are different; State issues are considered by the people in a different manner. So, the verdict of the people should be taken separately. When those issues are being judged by people and a certain Government is functioning and as long as there is no consti-

tutional break-down, it is absolutely undemocratic and arbitrary to dissolve such a Government. Particularly in Maharashtra only 10 days before the dissolution, the Assembly had met and confidence was expressed in the Government by the Assembly. That proves that the Government had got a stable majority in the Assembly. Even then it was the sweetwill of this Government to dissolve such an Assembly. This is a very unfortunate day to think about that in the Indian democratic atmosphere such things can take place where a dozen people sitting in some room of the South Block are undoing what the millions of people have done at the time of elections in 1978. This is what was done.

Why I am mentioning this political aspect is that it has made this Budget a bureaucratic Budget, a worst Budget. When the political leadership is in authority, when the Planning Commission is in authority, there are certain social and economic priorities which are taken into account while formulating the Budget. Today, we find that there is neither the Planning Commission nor the political leadership of the State Government. The State bureaucrats come to Delhi under instructions from another group of bureaucrats. They sit with other bureaucrats in Delhi, take some view and that is being formulated as a Budget which is placed before us.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister: What are your priorities after such an important election result? Are you still only concerned with your domestic intrigues of a political nature? Don't you think that the socio-economic problems have got a higher priority for your consideration? How would you consider socio-economic problems when you have not got the properly constituted Planning Commission functioning. Two months have passed but there is no Planning Commission. We were ridiculing the Janata Party for the rolling plan concept. But now

the whole Plan text seems to have been rolled up, and there is nobody to guide the 9 States, whose budgets are prepared for one year for all practical purposes. Though it may be a Vote on Account for some months, once the framework is laid down, it is very difficult to make any further very important changes in the budget later on. Therefore, I feel this Government must sit down and seriously consider what are their priorities. The socio-economic problems should get priority.

We just now had a row in the House about harijan houses being burnt or their being beaten mercilessly. We have the problem of prices. For instance, in Maharashtra there is an agitation going on about onion prices, which have fallen terribly, and the Government agency which was expected to purchase it is non-co-operating by refusing to purchase it. There was police attack on these people and hundreds of people have gone to jail. I am just mentioning one instance. When these problems are exercising the minds of the people, how can you say that these are not your priorities. Therefore, first of all, please make up your mind about priorities. Instead of dissolving the State Assemblies, you should have done something better.

My main point is that when a party gets a mandate of this nature, that party should not seek a confrontation. I can understand an opposition party trying to seek confrontation. But here I find that the Government itself has started this confrontation in the country. What India needs today is some sort of reconciliation with the people. They have come out of the experience of an Emergency time; they have also come out of an experiences of unstable Government. I think the time has come when some thought should be given as to how to reconcile on the major issues. This cannot be done on political terms; it can be done only on the background of the solution of the socio-economic problems. Therefore,

I would request the Finance Minister to advise the Prime Minister to give priority to the constitution of the Planning Commission. Since the House is sitting, we should know who are the members of the Planning Commission. While the Cabinet is important and Parliament is important, in the process of development Planning Commission is also a very important forum, and so we should know about its constitution early.

As I have said, this is not a proper budget. It is rather a bureaucratic budget, which is not considered by the political leadership at any stage. Yes, certainly, Shri Venkataraman as the political leader is handling it, but at the preparation stage it was not in his hands. In fact, that is how he explained it on the first day when he introduced the Assam budget. So, I would request him to give more thought to this problem.

Coming to the budget proper of Maharashtra, the ex-Chief Minister, Shri Sharat Pawar, had issued a statement that no new items have been included in the budget. When a criticism of this type comes from a person who was handling the matter, it needs very due consideration. Well, the Finance Minister might point at some minor points and say that these are the new items here and there. Some authority of the Maharashtra Government have circulated a note, which I have with me, and I find that there is nothing new in it.

Here I would invite attention to one aspect. The elected Government of Maharashtra was giving priority to the problem of, what they call, defaulters. A large number of small agriculturists and the co-operative movement dealing with agriculturists is in a terrible mess today.

Sir, one thing should be taken care of in this country more particularly in those areas which are drought-

prone areas because in drought prone areas the problem also becomes serious. Even when there is no drought, the small agriculturist, the agriculturist who has got about a couple of acres of land or three acres of land, even when there is good rain, but if it is a non-irrigation land, he cannot maintain his family and his agricultural operations on that income.

In the field of industry, we try to deal with the sick industrial units. May I request the Finance Minister, because it is the political leadership which must give lead in this matter, that instead of treating the sick individual industrial units, you had better treat the sick individual agriculturist because he is also in an industry, and try to find out a way for those agriculturists. The Government can certainly find out a way for them and that way should be only that some of their non-recoverable arrears must be written off. That is the only way. You give incentives for starting industries in backward areas and you certainly write off or you certainly give exemption in taxes. Here only the legal concept of whatever is due is to be recovered. Sir, this is very inhuman and when you say you want to give priority to the agricultural sector, to the rural sector, this particular aspect must be given special attention to. I, therefore, would suggest that that scheme has been included in a very mutilated form. I would ask him to call the officers and find out in what original form this scheme was contemplated. Maharashtra State certainly can take financial risks in this matter because this is one of the States whose finances are well managed and who can afford to take socio-economic risks in taking some bold decisions and showing a new way in this particular matter. So, this question of the scheme for defaulters and treating them as sick units and giving them some facilities for them should be settled because being defaulters they do not get taccavi from the Govern-

ment, they do not get credit from the bank. Not only that, the Government officers go and auction whatever they have got in their own premises. So, this question needs priority consideration.

I would like to mention another thing which is based on my impression of the Budget. The rate of rise or the rate of growth or increase of expenditure on education was considerable previously in this State. I find this rate of growth of expenditure on education has practically come to a standstill. There may be some technical growth, but there is not high priority consideration for education particularly technical education, professional education, education to the backward classes and education in the rural areas. These are the matters which require consideration. I hope, Mr. Finance Minister, you will look to this particular aspect of Maharashtra Budget and try to do what you can do. The Plan was expected to be of Rs. 1,000 crores. I find that is being reduced. The State certainly can do that if the Finance Minister can help the State to work out the Budget ambitiously. You should aspire and show courage to have an ambitious plan because from the information that is provided here, it is clear that they themselves have raised quite sufficient resources. They have had the capacity to raise the resources. Here you are not helping the States which have the capacity to raise the resources. You had better do that and let them have a little more opportunity. Naturally, I am very glad that some reasonable amounts have been provided for the two important sectors of irrigation and power. Power and irrigation are two very important sectors and they have made a reasonable provision for this. So, I would certainly like to sound a note of caution here and that is, the potential that is created for irrigation, whether it is actually used or not, is a most important matter and that will have to be seen and we are to see whether

the investment in power is going according to schedule and giving the result that is needed because irrigation is important from the agriculture point of view, and rural areas point of view. Power is also more important from the rural areas point of view and agriculture point of view.

There is also another aspect that it is a highly industrialised State. If industries come to a standstill—that is what is happening there—the sharing of load is a constant malady there and one will have to find out a solution for this. So, while going into these problems I would request the Finance Minister to give proper advice to the officers concerned.

Sir, I have made a general reference to the problem, but the point that I have particularly mentioned about the defaulters and about the potential of irrigation etc. should be carefully considered. About the political aspect, I know we will have to take more time when the issue directly comes before us.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanani): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to name Marathawada University after Dr. Ambedkar despite the resolution of the Legislature] (1)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,22,97,050 in respect of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to name Marathawada University after Dr. Ambedkar despite the resolution of the Legislature] (1)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Nanded): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

support the Budget of Maharashtra as presented by the hon. Finance Minister. While speaking on the Budget of Maharashtra, at the very outset, I must say that I had promised the hon. Finance Minister that I would give him the points so that he may be able to give me the specific reply on certain issues. But I am sorry I could not do that. I request him to send the reply if it is possible.

Sir, before I start my observations about the Budget proper, I must refer to one or two points which my honourable predecessor, Shri Y. B. Chavan, has referred. One was about the absence of the Planning Commission and without the Planning Commission the budget seems to have been finalised and he described it as a bureaucratic Budget. I think during the course of his speech he made a reference to Maharashtra Assembly being there till February, and if I may say this, most of the officers from Maharashtra Government must have finalised the Budget on the instructions of the then Government before February. That means, the popular mandate was there; if it is not there, then certainly I would like to understand from him whether he is prepared to take credit and discredit both. When he is pleading about the scheme for small holders formulated by the Maharashtra Government and specially for the defaulters of the cooperative societies, I am sure he is referring to the scheme which was then prepared by the Maharashtra Government which was tried by the officers with the Reserve Bank of India, but somehow they could not succeed with them and a modified scheme has been incorporated in the Budget. In fact, I am sorry he is not there; otherwise it would have been a very interesting thing for him also to know the kind of attitude which was adopted then by the Chief Minister saying that for this scheme of defaulters it is a matter of prestige with them and this has come in the

press. I have not verified the veracity of the statement which has come in the press, but the press statement said that if the scheme is not conceded by the Reserve Bank of India, then they were almost warned that their mint is located in Bombay, that the printing press where the currency notes are printed is in Nasik and he has almost instigated the workers in that area saying that "if this scheme is not accepted by the Reserve Bank of India, then I would rather see that both these concerns are closed down." If this newspaper report is correct that he said that if the scheme was not accepted by the Reserve Bank, he would go to that length, then it is certainly a very serious matter.

Hon. Shri Y. B. Chavan was pleased to make certain observations about the dissolution of the Assemblies. He said that the political executive which ought to have been there has been taken away by the dissolution of most of the Assemblies. I am happy that he has blamed the Janata Government also for dissolving nine Assemblies, but if my memory does not fail me, I do not think he made then the kind of statement that he is making today. He then only said that the nine Assemblies should not have been dissolved, but today, of course, he comes forward in a very democratic manner saying that the dissolution of the Assemblies is undemocratic.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): He disagreed with the Janata Government even then.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: But he did not make any public statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
He said so in the House also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am prepared to correct myself, but I am not aware of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffarpur): He was a party to the resolution.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: According to the Supreme Court's opinion given to the Janata Government, if the majority of the voters have voted in favour of a particular party and if a different party were to rule in a particular State, then certainly they were justified in dissolving that Assembly. They upheld that kind of action and on that basis, nine Assemblies were dissolved. If we are to go by the figures of voting in Maharashtra, 53 per cent of the votes have gone in favour of Congress-I, and less than 31 per cent to the Janata Party.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Ninteen per cent.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If these figures are taken into account, I am sure Shri Y. B. Chavan will not disagree that the kind of step which was taken was, in fact, necessary, so that the real mandate of the people is reflected and the real representatives of the people are allowed to come in and have their say.

Now, I will deal with the Budget proper. The year 1979-80 which shows a deficit of Rs. 68 crores, I am given to understand, is going to close with a deficit of only Rs. 17 crores. It was possible for the State Government to cover this gap also completely by adopting the measures which, in fact, were then enunciated. I was responsible for the presentation of the Budget then, and I know the measures which were contemplated then, the resource mobilisation which was contemplated and was agreed to with the Planning Commission. If that had been done, then even this deficit of Rs. 17 crores would have been wiped out.

There are two points which I would like to emphasize, and as they concern the Government of India, and since the Finance Minister has presented this Budget, I think he will be able to reply to these points which concern his Ministry.

The first point is about the income-tax arrears which are due since 1972. For the last five or six years, repeated efforts have been made to see that these arrears are paid to the State Government because they form part of their resources, but the explanation given is that the C.A.G. has not been able to certify the quantum of surcharge and income-tax respectively. How long is it going to continue like this—for five or six years? This was also a part of the resources and it was pointed out to the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that even after so many years, if we are going to get some kind of a set reply that unless the CAG certifies, it is not going to be possible to clear the arrears, which are in fact due to the Government of Maharashtra, it will not be proper. As an interim solution, I can suggest that if CAG is going to take some more time or if the Government of India is going to take some time to evolve some kind of a formula, as a kind of interim arrangement, on account payment can be made and thereafter, the whole thing can be settled. This is one thing.

Another point which I would like to bring to his notice is about the inter-State matter, which has also been there for the last 20 years. Maharashtra Government has paid back to the Government of India and according to the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, in all these inter-State disputes, the Government of India has a certain authority under the SRC Act. If that is invoked I do not see any reason why this matter should also be kept pending for such a long time. I would request, specially, the Finance Minister to go into this aspect and see that these matters are settled as early as possible.

I have been able to go through some of the papers, which were given and I find that a scheme has been incorporated in the budget; there is a bud-

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

get provision of about Rs. 15 crores for helping the defaulters among small holders. In fact, the plight of the small holders, the marginal holders and the dry-land cultivators is very bad. There is no doubt about it. Some kind of a re-thinking in this matter will have to be done. The Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry will have to sit together and evolve some kind of a scheme with a view to charge concessional rate of interest, if not to others, at least to small holders, marginal holders and dry land holders, not only in Maharashtra, but all over the country. I am very happy to note that the agricultural production started right from about 90 lakh tonnes and the figure achieved last year i.e., 1979-80 is about 104 lakh tonnes. But there will have to be some kind of a correlation between the rate of growth of population and that of agricultural production. If the small holders and marginal holders are to be fully involved in the Agricultural Production Programmes, then I am sure that this step is a necessity and serious re-thinking will have to be done. The Reserve Bank has merely agreed in the case of small holders, who have been affected by drought and they show the readiness to pay the principal amount, either in full or in part. If that is agreed to, then the Reserve Bank is prepared to give some concession in the matter of interest. I think it is too much to expect the small holders or the marginal holders to pay arrears of interest. They are not in a position to pay even the principal part of it, much less the interest. So, as a kind of rehabilitation programme, some kind of re-thinking will have to be done. The rate of interest will have to be substantially reduced and I am of the opinion that it should never be more than four per cent in the case of all these categories, and I would like to include specially the dry land cultivators in Maharashtra in this because there the irrigation facilities are very meagre and agricultural production is in fact

a kind of gamble, which they have to indulge in.

14.00 hrs.

The second thing which I would like to emphasise is the prices of agricultural inputs. The prices of most of the things that the farmer has to purchase from the market are exorbitant. Correspondingly, the agricultural produce does not fetch that much money. The prices are very slightly increased, if not reduced, hardly an increase of about Rs. 2.00 in the case of wheat and nothing has yet come out as to the price increase in the case of other cereals. But inputs is a necessity. The Minister of Agriculture was assuring the House this morning that in the years to come we are going to emphasize more utilisation of fertiliser. Fertiliser is now going to be almost a prohibitive commodity, beyond the reach of an average cultivator. So, some more subsidy will have to be given and, how to compensate the same is a different matter which the Finance Minister will have to look into. The terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission will have to be enlarged to link up the cost of production with the amount that the farmer gets in return for his produce. Some kind of a linking will have to be done.

In this respect, I would like to inform the House that there has been a tremendous increase in the cotton production in Maharashtra. In the year 1979-80, the cotton production which normally used to be about 13 lakh bales has increased to 16 lakh bales. That means, there is an increase of about 3 lakh bales all over Maharashtra. The main reason why this increase has taken place is the guaranteed price which the Government has promised to the cotton growers. I am told that the period of this monopoly cotton purchase scheme is going to expire by the end of this year. I would request the Finance Minister to extend the period of the

scheme by another 10 years so that a kind of guarantee is given to the cultivator and he knows for certain that guaranteed amount he is going to expect after his sale is effected.

Now, I would like to say something about the Energy Department and specially about the shortage of energy. In Maharashtra, there has been a chronic shortage of electricity both in industrial and agricultural sectors. Power cuts have been continuously imposed in Maharashtra. In the case of most of the schemes which the Maharashtra Government have submitted to the Government of India, they have not been able to get clearance either from the Energy Department or the Planning Commission. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly bear in mind the thermal power stations at Parle, Ujran and Nasik and super-thermal power station at Chandrapur. These are the four schemes which we have submitted. If the schemes are cleared early, I think, it will help the Maharashtra Government to overcome the power shortage in that area.

One more point which I would like to bring to his notice is about the shortage of coal. In spite of the fact that we are told that the number of wagons have been increased and there is a quick movement of coal, still we find that there is a considerable shortage of coal in that area. The thermal power stations are able to run hardly upto 75 to 80 per cent of their capacity. The minimum stock which they should have is about 15 days' stock. I would request him to use his good offices to see that coal supply is increased.

Another thing is about the sets which were supplied by the BHEL. They are of a very low standard. I must bring it to the notice of the Minister and specially Mr. George Fernandes who is sitting here—he was Minister in-charge of Industry. He knows the problem very well. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that major faults have been detected in the

sets which were supplied by the BHEL. Repeatedly, we have been requesting them to kindly see that these are rectified at the earliest. Even major defects in rotors take as much as one year for complete repair.

So, my request will be that either the working of the BHEL should be improved to take the responsibility of quality control, to take the responsibility for the kind of sets they have supplied or, instead of standing on a question of prestige—we are more interested in getting power than in the source from which these sets are supplied—as it is necessary, in the interests of the country, to see that the shortage all over the country is brought to the minimum, if it is very necessary to go in for imports, then imports should be allowed.

These are points which I hope he will kindly bear in mind.

SHRI R. R. Bhole (Bombay South Central): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Government here. I will not take much time, so that there will be enough time for the Opposition; they are very anxious as seen by their expressions to attack from any side and in any way.

AN HON. MEMBER: We don't attack good things.

SHRI R. R. Bhole: You always attack bad things as well as good things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should say attract!

SHRI R. R. Bhole: Yes, that is what is happening.

Dealing, firstly, with the point raised by our friend Mr. Chavan, I will not go into it at length because this is not the time or the occasion to talk about the dissolution of the Assembly. At the proper time, when many champions from the other side rise to attack the dissolution on many grounds, we may have an opportunity to reply.

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

For the present, I will mention only one ground, and that is whether the Government of Maharashtra headed by the Chief Minister sharad pawar was supported by the people in 1980 when the Assembly was dissolved or whether he was not. Taking into consideration the percentage of the votes in Maharashtra, the Congress (I) polled 42.56 per cent of the votes whereas the Janata Party which had its Government in Maharashtra, along with the Sharat Pawar's Congress and some other Parties and Groups took only 18.9 per cent of the votes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Elections were not fought on State issues.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: All the issues including the state issues were argued before the voters at the time of the Elections. Not only in the city of Bombay but also in the rest of Maharashtra; your object was to get as many votes as possible for your candidates and therefore State issues were also argued. National issues were also argued and many other issues were argued.

Therefore, the support of the people which the Maharashtra Government perhaps had in 1977 was lost in 1980. Looking at it from another angle, the Congress (I) got 39 seats in Parliament, out of a total of 48; the rest were got by the Opposition. There was only one seat for Sharat Pawar's Congress, and that was of our respected Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. This is the state of affairs. If this is so, then it can very reasonably be concluded that that Government has forfeited the confidence of the people. If that is so, then they must go.

I will not divert attention in details to the law and order situation which was prevailing in Maharashtra, but I will mention only one instance and that is of the Marathwada area. There were riots in Marathwada on account of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra unanimously that the Marathwada Uni-

versity should be named after Dr. Amedkar. In spite of the fact that the Government knew that its passage will perhaps create a law and order situation, the Government of Maharashtra slept over it, not for one month, not for two months but for several months—about a year—and they did not even bother to find out what was happening in Marathwada. The result on account of delay in implementing the resolution was that all huts and houses of Scheduled Castes and Budhuis were set on fire in the villages and their localities were all destroyed. The Government did not bother to maintain law and order and protect the poor people or their property. They did not send the Police to these localities; nothing was done. This is the way in which law and order was maintained by the Maharashtra Government—which they say was a popular Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Budget proper so that you will have more time for it.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Coming to the Budget, I am interested in the city of Bombay. I will raise only two points. One of the main problems of the City of Bombay is the slum area. The population of the city of Bombay is about 60 lakhs or more.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is 80 lakhs.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Yes, it has increased to 80 lakhs now. About 20 per cent of the population perhaps are staying in decent houses and in some sort of shelters. But the rest of the population are living either in dilapidated houses, fallen houses or in huts where there is neither any development nor any drainage, latrines, toilets etc. They are all living in insanitary conditions. The problem, therefore, is to house these poorer classes in the slums or elsewhere. It is a very important problem and I think it is necessary for the Maharashtra Government and also the Government of India to solve this problem to the extent possible.

I was thinking of proposing some solution in so far as the supply of money is concerned, for clearing the slums. I do not know whether some of my friends on the other side or even the Government will agree to it. One of the solutions is this. We have, in Bombay, tonnes of money....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): You are speaking for yourself.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN: Show them to me.

SHRI R. R. Bhole: My friend, Mr. Jethmalani, knows perhaps more than what I know, about money, about black money. I am talking about black money.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I know all about black money in Bombay.

SHRI R. R. Bhole: He is not only a good lawyer but is also an expert in finding out black money. We have in Bombay large sums of black money. They are not taxed. The income-tax people cannot find them out. What I suggest is that some of these big business houses and trade houses who have got lots of black money which is not disclosed to the Government for tax purposes, may be persuaded or even coerced to clear the slums; and if they build some decent houses for the slum-dwellers, Government should exempt that particular sum as well as an equal sum or half the sum which is spent for clearance of slums, of Income Tax and other allied taxes. I do not know whether my friend, Mr. Jethmalani will agree. I am glad he agrees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He will agree where he has nothing to lose.

SHRI R. R. Bhole: If this is done, I think, quite a large number of slums may be cleared. And we have some business houses which have already adopted some villages and they are doing some good work. If it is possible

for the hon. Minister for Finance and also the Government of India, to persuade some of these big business houses with money bags to clear some of these slums, it would be a wonderful thing.

There is another thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government, and that is this. Bombay is overcrowded. People go there for employment. Instead of bringing the villagers to Bombay, it is better that industries for employment are sent to the villages. If industries are established there, then Bombay which is already crowded may not be further crowded. If that is done, if small scale industries and medium scale industries are spread out at district places, at talukas, in bazars villages and those townships are given some urban bias, the villagers from villages will not go to Bombay or Poona or elsewhere but will be there and probably be happy. Bombay crowd will also decrease.

These were the two points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House and the Government. I am glad I am in a position here to support our Budget because all told it is a good budget. I support the Budget.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): Sir, I would like to start by congratulating the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Sharad Pawar. It is only because of Mr. Sharad Pawar that we are discussing this budget here today. All the wooing, all the cajoling, all the brow-beating, every bait that was held out to Mr. Sharad Pawar was rejected by him. That was the only reason why the Assembly in Maharashtra was dissolved. My friends on the other side are aware of this, and the people of this country who have seen what happened in Karnataka, what happened in Haryana and what happened in Himachal Pradesh, are also aware of this. So, let us not get into this kind of debate on quoting statistics. They do not convince anybody because it was not statistics when the wooing of Mr.

[Shri George Fernandes]

Sharad Pawar was going on, and when he rejected it, like the jilted lover, his Assembly was dissolved and he was thrown out. That is why, I would like to congratulate him for making it possible for my friend, Mr. Venkataraman, the hon. Minister for Finance, to come forward with this Budget. Two speakers who spoke from the other side spoke about law and order. I would also like to start speaking about law and order—law and order in Maharashtra. This morning I received two documents. Both relate to incidents which took place after the Central Government was taken over by the Congress (I) and the State Government was dissolved.

On the 14th of January—two days after the new Government was formed here, employers in Maharashtra started feeling that they had now licence to shoot the workers—I am referring to the Taluj incident where the two partners of the Pramod Rubber Works, the Dikshit Brothers used their own revolvers on the 14th of January and the 15th of January to shoot down the workers. That was the signal. This law and order debate that was going on in the country during the last General Elections and that has since been going on in a completely different way—one saw an example or a sample of it this morning when we referred to the attack on the blind yesterday in the streets of Delhi. The employers thought that now that the Congress (I) was installed in power in Delhi, they did not even need the Police anymore and they could use their own revolvers to shoot down the workers. That has happened at Taluj, at the Pramod Rubber Works. I would like to know from the government what they propose to do in a case of this nature.

The second document that I received is from an organisation—Kashikari Sangathan. It is an organization of the toiling people. I am sure Shri Shankar Rao Chavan is aware of this organisation for workers that works among the Adivasis—not very far from the litter of Bombay, in Dahanu and the neighbouring villages. On the 20th of

February, within days of your dissolving the Assemblies, a lady—her name is Budarakha—an Adivasi woman, was raped and killed. It will be one month and two days since this incident took place. People went to Narainpur and shed crocodile tears... (Interruptions) Of course, they were crocodile tears. Then why are not tears being shed for the rape and murder of Budarakha, an Adivasi woman in Dahanu? Not one person has been arrested so far. No action whatsoever has been taken and this is just one of the many cases in Dahanu area. It has been listed in this document which, Sir, if you give me permission, I would like to lay on the Table of the House because this document is nothing but an indictment of all that has been going on in that region during the last several months, may, for several years and particularly, during the last one month, the attacks on the Harijans and attacks on the Adivasis and the rural poor have been on the increase and this is what has really been happening from the 12th of January when the new government was sworn in here and from the 17th of February when Sharad Pawar government was thrown out.. (Interruptions)

The other issue that these people raised during the elections is the prices of essential commodities. There was a lot of talk of onion as if onion was the only thing that mattered in this country. Across the length and breadth of this country there is only one campaign as they went round saying that even onions were not available. Sir, yesterday I was in the Pune district in a village called Chakan and day before yesterday I was in Nasik district—in the villages of Ozar and Lasalgaon. Sir Lasalgaon is the biggest onion market in India. About 12 per cent of the onions marketed in the country are marketed in that one village. Last year the total money paid out to the farmers there was Rs. 10 crores. I was there day before yesterday evening. They had an auction and 10,000 quintals of onions were sold for prices ranging from 30 to 56 paise per kg....

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: In Bombay it was selling at Rs. 8 per kg.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In Delhi to-day you are selling onions at Rs. 2.60 per kg, but you are paying the farmer only 30 paise per kg. There was an agitation all over Maharashtra. You could not go to Pune for three days because the roads had been blocked with the bullockcarts by the farmers. What did you do? You lathi-charged them. What did you do afterwards? You arrested 500 of them and put them in the Yeravada Jail. But, they were released only yesterday after they had called off their agitation. They called off their agitation on a condition. The Government announced 45 to 60 paise a kilo purchase price. Their demand was for 60 to 70 paise a kilo as the purchase price—a reasonable demand. That has been accepted by everybody including by the spokesman of the Congress (I) in the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the districts of Pune and Nasik are India's largest onion-growing areas and yet this Government is not prepared to listen to their demand. The farmers, yesterday, out of sheer despair in a certain sense, out of their concern for the life of their leader who was on hunger strike, Mr. Sharad Joshi and, to a certain extent and primarily, in order to give to the Government a few more days to take a decision, decided to sell their onions between 45 and 60 paise a kilo. However they say that if the price is not paid to them at 50 to 70 paise a kilo with retrospective effect, they will start a no-tax campaign in the entire onion growing districts of Maharashtra and that they will not pay the land revenue and will not return to the banks the loans that they had borrowed from them till the Government paid them the difference between 45 and 50 paise at the lowest level and 60 paise and 70 paise at the highest level of prices. So, Sir, what is the issue that these people talked about? I ask: What are you doing about these issues? What have you done about them. My hon. friend, Mr. Chavan talked about the Planning Commission. You forgot about the

Planning Commission. You still don't have a Defence Minister. I do not know whether Mr. Venkataaraman, my esteemed friend, will finally be the Industries Minister or the Finance Minister. I do not think that even he himself knows it. I say you are still running an *ad hoc* Government for more than two months after you came to power and more than five months after your leader had the intuition, because she herself said that when she wrote on a little chit 350. This was three months before the elections when she wrote on a little chit this number 350. But, why did you not write as to who would be the next Defence Minister? Our country's frontiers have become very sensitive with various neighbouring countries, but we do not have a Defence Minister. Everybody here talks about the industrial development, industrial production, downfall and so on and so forth. I want to discuss that here. There will be time for discussion and everything will be blown as to what is said in the budget. We will discuss it. (Interruptions) My question is Why are you allowing the country drift? Why are you allowing Maharashtra to drift?

The former Chief Minister replied to another Chief Minister; Shri Shankarrao Chavan to Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, who said that because Shri Sharad Pawar was still in office the budget must have a political hand in it. I can say with all the emphasis at my command that there was no political hand in drafting of the budget—certainly not the political hand of Shri Sharad Pawar. But, I can see your political hand, your party's political hand. But, what are you doing with Maharashtra? This is the budget you are presenting—I am not concerned with bureaucracy. I certainly am not concerned. The bureaucrats will carry out your instructions. I am sure you are not here as a spokesman of the Bureaucrats. But the bureaucrats are your craftsmen. You gave them the idea. They have given you this budget. What are you doing for Maharashtra?

[Shri George Fernandes]

Mr. Bhole only spoke about Bombay. Of course, Bombay has a problem. I am grateful to him for his not saying that they were created by the Janata Government because, just now your slogan may be anything—I was about to say that—because I saw two sparrows may be, you would say that it is the Janata which put them here. You have a standard argument for the Janata Rule, Lok Dal Rule, as if you people were born only on the 12th of January this year. But, for thirty years, you ruled this country. You made a mess of it. The worst that you can say about us is that we returned the mess to you. That is the most that you can say. But, you constantly go on harping on the Janata Government. What about this budget? What are you going to do with Maharashtra?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this budget has to be rejected and I am going to vote against this budget. They are going to undo all that was sought to be done in Maharashtra during the last two years. I don't agree with Mr. Shankarrao Chavan. I have great respect for him; he is an able administrator. But I have absolutely no sympathy with his political views, I may say. I wonder whether he has gone through the budget. Is it because of discipline? Is it loyalty to their leader? Is there any articulation of the feelings of the people of Maharashtra and what they expect from this House? I would like you to refer to page 9 of this Annual Financial Statement. This has been presented by the Finance Minister. It stands in the name of the Finance Minister,—not in the name of any bureaucrat. I take Item C, Economic Services. What are they trying to do? Take item No. 305, Agriculture. The figure in the revised estimate for 1979-80 is Rs. 45 crores. In the budget estimate for 1980-81 it has been reduced to Rs. 44 crores. This is Revenue Account, Disbursements. In the revised estimates on Minor Irrigation for 1979-80 it is put at Rs. 12 crores. This has been brought down now to

Rs. 11 crores in 1980-81. Regarding soil and water conservation the revised estimate for 1979-80 was Rs. 28 crores. They have brought this down to Rs. 17 crores. On industries, we talk about industries going to or being spread out in the rural areas and as Minister of Industries I announced this in the past. And on Industries the last year's revised estimate was Rs. 3.96 crores and this has been brought down this year to Rs. 3.92 crores. The figure last year on village and small industries was Rs. 3.59 crores. This is now brought down to Rs. 2.83 crores. The biggest slice has been in the area of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects. Here, against Rs. 66 crores of last year, you have provided for Rs. 10 crores only this year. See the sharp decline in the allocation made. This is your concern for Agriculture.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: They are revised estimates.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please read the last revised estimate, Mr. Bhole, and the budget estimate. They are not capable of even reading the budget papers.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I am reading with you. You are reading only estimated figures.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Here it shows: Budget Estimate 1979-80, Revised estimate 1979-80 and Budget Estimate 1980-81. This is what I am reading from.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I hope you have gone through all the figures. Power figures have not been quoted by you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not yielding just now.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Figures are not fully quoted by you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I take page 14. This is Capital Account, Disbursements. A much bigger slicing is done here. Take capital

outlay on minor irrigation, soil conservation, and area development. This is item No. 506 on page 14. From Rs. 16.98 crores, it has been brought down to Rs. 8.36 crores. The capital outlay on Animal husbandry was Rs. 75 lakhs and this has been brought down to Rs. 51 lakhs. On Dairy development it was Rs. 57 crores and it has been brought down to Rs. 3.51 crores. Take capital outlay on fisheries, next item. From Rs. 148 lakhs this is brought down to Rs. 77 lakhs. The total amount in all these items was Rs. 37.48 crores which has been brought down now to Rs. 35.59 crores. There is increase in the population of Maharashtra by two percent and we thought that that development, programmes would be taken up more seriously. But what we find on the other hand is that you have reduced your investments. You take the Capital Account on Industry and Minerals. The sub-item shows capital outlay on Industrial research and development. Here, from Rs. 5.05 crores you have brought it down to Rs. 2.35 crores. Regarding Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries, you have brought down the allocation from Rs. 1.75 crores to Rs. 1.03 crores. We thought that Social Services and Education will get more allocation but here also it is the other way about. Please see page 13 of the Annual Financial Statement. Please take the item, capital account on social and community services. Take Education. What a sharp decline here? For Art and Culture from Rs. 1.40 crores, it goes up just to Rs. 1.44 crores. But the Capital Outlay on medical assistance is going down from Rs. 5.47 crores to Rs. 3.19 crores. On Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply, from Rs. 6.30 crores, it goes down to Rs. 4.14 crores. For Housing from Rs. 4.19 crores it goes down to Rs. 4.3 crores and for Urban Development, from Rs. 1.25 crores, it goes down to Rs. 65 lakhs. So, where is the money going? What are they doing? Are they concerned about Maharashtra? Are

they concerned about the problems of Maharashtra? There is a general understanding that Maharashtra is best administered, it is the most resourceful and the richest State. But Maharashtra has a tremendous contrast. You have Bombay city on the one hand, the richest city. More than half the wealth of this country, white or black, define it in any way you want, is concentrated in Bombay. But just under the shadow of the skyscrapers is Konkan whose poverty can only be described by artists. It is difficult for human being, for an ordinary mortal, to describe the poverty of that part. The only other part comparable to Konkan is North Bihar. There is no other comparable part of India to compare with the poverty of Konkan. You have Marathwada, you have Vidarbha, you have vast areas where there has been no development, development has not touched those areas. The whole concentration of your economic policy was one which should firstly treat the States like Bihar, States like Orissa, even Uttar Pradesh, particularly the Eastern part of U.P. has become the colonies to rob them of their resources and take them to the big cities and even when you took those resources to the big cities like Bombay, Bangalore or Madras or Calcutta, you ignored the rural areas completely. Yet you are suddenly getting up and saying 'Janata rule and Lok Dal rule' I am worried and worried for this reason that one must have the humility to admit one's mistake. But what I am finding today is that after returning to power after an absence of 33 months, the hon. lady and the gentlemen are not realising their mistakes. They are trying to find scapegoats—Janata and Lok Dal. This slogan can take you only up to a point, may be for another 3 months, not beyond that. So, don't make that statement. We have gone through this drill. I am stating from my experience that excepting that we made a sincere effort to bring about a change in policies.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Tatas and Birlas?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, yes, I am prepared to discuss not only Tatas and Birlas but name the God-father I am prepared to discuss.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including cement administration...?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, including cement administration, my dear friend. You raise the issue and I am prepared to discuss it on the floor of this House and outside. I don't run away from debate, I don't run away from discussion and I don't hold on to somebody's petticoat and argue. But I make my points from the statistics available, I speak from facts and I speak with conviction. My views do not change with times. So don't tell me that.

These gentlemen and these hon. Gentlemen are not still realising that for 30 years they followed policies which impoverished Konkan in Maharashtra, which impoverished Vidarbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra, which did not allow the Adivasis in Dahanu which is just half-hour's drive from Bombay city, to live a human life, to live in dignity. Chief Ministers came and went. Everybody came and went. But nothing just happened there. This is what is worrying me when I took at this budget and when I look at their attitudes. Therefore, I am making my observations on this budget and I am requesting the Finance Minister to have a look at these figures. If you want to pass a vote on account, seek a vote on account, don't ask the people to vote for this budget because asking the people of Maharashtra for this is to ask them to deny themselves all developmental programmes which the earlier Government of Mr. Sharad Pawar had initiated. If you want to bring about changes, bring about changes for the better. But please don't

bring about changes for worse and if you go on in this manner, I can tell the people of Maharashtra that only God will be able to help them because it seems to me that the Congress-I has certainly decided not to be with the people of Maharashtra. With these words, I would express my very strong objection to the budget that has been presented and I mean to oppose the budget at every stage.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for Maharashtra that has been presented by the Finance Minister.

The hon. Member who just ended his speech is better known for the scandalous Baroda dynamite case, is better known for protecting the interests of the industrialists, the landlord and is better known for many other bad things that have happened during the past thirty-three months of the Janata and Lok Dal rule. It is well known that the hon. Member for Muzaffarpur is a very well-equipped and good debator and has command over English and thus can convince many people by giving wrong figures and showing them as right. But I am grateful to him when he himself in his book said that he was responsible for dynamiting so many trains, for killing so many lives, for injuring so many people and for bringing agony to the people of India. I do not understand how the people of India elect such kind of people to this august House and how can they represent the people of India in this House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, he is insulting the electorates of Muzaffarpur... (Interruptions). He should not attack the people of Muzaffarpur. Let him attack me and I would take that, but not my electorates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the budget.

SHRI BALAKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK:

Sir, the Finance Minister had very little time to prepare the budget that he has presented to this House. But during the short time at his disposal, he has presented the best kind of budget that was possible for him. I am sure, the things will improve in the days to come and the difficulties that are being faced by the people of Maharashtra will be over.

I would like to draw your attention to one point that was made by my hon. friend, Shri S. B. Chavan, about the paucity of power in Maharashtra. Let me remind him that the people who were governing Maharashtra then had their source of power in Delhi. In that case, how can there be power in Maharashtra? There must be scarcity of power in Maharashtra. Shri Sharad Pawar was there in Maharashtra, but his source of power and generation of power was at 1, Race Course Road and, therefore, there was shortage of power in Maharashtra ... (Interruptions). The sides have been changed, the road has also changed and the road to progress and prosperity has now come. The place is 1, Safdarjang Road now. I as sure and the people of Maharashtra are sure that this road will now lead to prosperity of Maharashtra. I have no doubt about it.

The hon. Member for Muzaffarpur gave many figures about the budget, but I am not going into those figures. I would, however, like to raise a few questions before the House. First, there are certain under-developed regions in the State of Maharashtra. My complaint is that though there has been industrial and other developments in the State of Maharashtra, these are only confined to Bombay or near about area. Most of the industries are only in this areas.

Agricultural development also is there around Bombay, particularly in Western Maharashtra. Irrigation faci-

lities are there, but not enough attention is given either to Marathwada or Khandesh or Vidarbha. I would request the Finance Minister that when he looks to the interests of Bombay and Western Maharashtra, he should also look to the under-developed regions and peoples of Marathwada, Khandesh and Vidarbha. Not sufficient funds are provided for the development of irrigation—nor sufficient incentives given for the development of industries there. Now that the generation of power has come to Delhi, and Mr. Venkataraman is the chief engineer of that power station. I would like that he now pays more attention to Marathwada, Khandesh and Vidarbha.

I know what was happening during the 33-month rule of Janata and Lok Dal. I know that the hon. Member from Muzaffarpur can only say, 'Ah!' when I refer to the Janata Party and Lok Dal. All the atrocities start with the letter 'A' viz. atrocities on Adivasis and Harijans and atrocities on Muslims. All these things happened more when the Janata rule was there, and more when the Lok Dal rule was there. After the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi has come, you can quote 1 or 2 instances; but we can quote hundreds, and many more number of instances than those taking place to-day. Have you forgotten what had happened in Belchi, Jamshedpur and Kanpur? Have you forgotten what had happened in Hyderabad or Malkapur? You have not forgotten them; but you will conveniently not speak about those things, but mention only things which are occurring after the Congress (I) party's rule has come about.

There are some other points on which I wanted to speak. But there is no time. Prices are going up. I am sure the Finance Minister will do his best to bring down the prices, and that people will be satisfied that their pockets are not pinched very much.

[Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra Wasnik].

I wanted to bring some other problems to your notice now. But I have other occasions also to speak on these subjects. I will speak on these subjects, when the Demands for Grants for them will be taken up. But I would like to speak about one problem in brief.

A solemn assurance was given by this Parliament and the Prime Minister of India to the people of Nagpur when it was decapitalized due to States Reorganisation. Now some people are trying to go back on that promise. I would like to say here in this House that people of Nagpur will take every step and will go to the extent of shedding their last drop of blood if anybody tries to bring down the importance of Nagpur by shifting offices, by shifting industries or by shifting other important things. Thank you.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister in respect of Maharashtra State. Before I straighway go to the budget, I would like to make passing reference to two issues which have been raised by the hon Members from the opposite side. One is about the dissolution of the Assemblies and the other is about Talaja incident. As far as the dissolution of the State Assemblies is concerned, I do not wish to enter into full discussion of the matter. The hon ex-Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan has said that one could have understand if there had been a constitutional break-down and then the dissolution would have been ordered. He disapproved the action of the Janata Government in deciding to dissolve 3 State Assemblies in 1977. I am not going into the discussion of the matter at all, even though the Supreme Court might have adopted the line of thinking that was taken by the Janata Government. I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that a government is not run

always by a written constitution though the State may have a written Constitution alone. It is impossible to run a government by a written Constitution. A part of the activity of the government in any State which has a written Constitution must be necessarily under an unwritten Constitution. So far as the Indian Constitution and the running of the government at the Centre and in the States is concerned, nowhere in the Constitution is there any provision for the party system and yet we are running the government on party lines, on party system. Now if the party system is a part of constitutional structure—although unwritten—and if there is a break-down in the party system, will it not be a constitutional breakdown? That proposition I desire to pose before this House. I am not a judge. There may be Members who claim to be judges of the Constitution and they may judge it. I am not going that aspect, because people are there to judge both the propositions proposed by me and by anybody else. Therefore, this House is able to judge, whether if there is a constitutional break-down in that sense, the Central Government is not entitled to dissolve those State Assemblies where opportunists, self-seekers, power stickers sit together without their having any fundamental basis for cohesive party.

They squander away public funds... (Interruptions). Let not hon. Member interrupt. They may have better knowledge perhaps, I am not sure of that. That does not mean that my knowledge is imperfect. Let them understand it also, let them not ask how or why. If they do not understand things, they should consider whether the position they are occupying is proper or improper. I am not going to give any judgement on that. Now, the thing remains that public funds are squandered in order to keep together people to sustain the government, to sustain power. Will it be running of a government? Can they

say that the government is running? I do not wish to have any detailed discussion on it now; it will come up when the ordinance will come before the House for discussion; at that time we shall have a detailed discussion.

About the Tenaja incident, the hon. gentleman from the Opposition stated that the Promodd. Rubber Factory owner was encouraged that as soon as the Congress government was installed at the Centre, immediately the capitalists got all powers to shoot poor workers. I had visited that spot immediately; that falls in my constituency; I had visited that spot in the company of the police officers and I demanded of them that full justice should be done to the case and that no police authority must be under any pressure from any capitalists, they have ordered immediately a magisterial enquiry into the matter. I do not wish to enter into any other detail; the result of that enquiry would be out soon. I also saw to it that the workers who became jobless should get employed somewhere.

Coming to the budget proper, I invite the attention of the House to the West Coast Railway. It is not only the Konkan railway, I am calling it the West Coast Railway. It is the missing link in the west coast railway between Bombay and Mangalore. If you look to the map of India, you will find that on all coasts there are coastal railways; this is the only missing link between Bombay and Mangalore that is sought to be provided for. The railway budget provided for about Rs. 3.24 crores on the so-called Apta-Roha section and Rs. 3.24 crores on Vasai Road-Diva section. It is necessary that this work should be given impetus and priority. Unfortunately in the budget of Maharashtra State provision has been made only to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs on Konkan Railway. May I point out that when this project, Apta-Roha was taken up the then Railway Minister had coerced or pressed upon the State Government to bear the liability

or undertake the responsibility of paying compensation for the land required by the railway. This was unusual. Railways are Central government projects and they have to take responsibility for all costs to be paid. Unfortunately the Government of Maharashtra was made to take that responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up; you have not come to the subject at all.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I shall now state the propositions.

The first is that the provision for compensation is inadequate. Since only Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for in the Budget. I request the Central Government to take upon itself the responsibility to pay the compensation for land acquired and the payment should be made immediately. That is number one.

15.00 hrs.

So far as the second point is concerned, I may invite the attention of this House to the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Employment Guarantee Scheme that is being worked in Maharashtra is a unique scheme. People contribute 50 per cent of the total cost and the State Government contributes to the extent of another 50 per cent. Here we have taxed the people especially for this scheme. We estimated that we receive Rs. 37 crores from the people for the purpose of Employment Guarantee Scheme. Government itself pays 50 per cent from the Consolidated Fund. I call upon the Central Government to pay proper attention to this particular scheme which is unique in itself and to contribute further to the extent of 50 per cent of the present fund. That means in all 33 per cent be contributed by the people, 33 per cent by the State Government and 33 per cent by the Central Government. The Central Government may also contribute equal amount—37 crores so as to make a total of Rs. 111 crores. In the

[Shri A. T. Patil]

current year 1979-80 the cost on Employment Guarantee Scheme is likely to be Rs. 80 crores. Rs. 74 crores will not be sufficient. For next year provision has been made for Rs. 70 crores. But even taking into account Rs. 74 crores, it may not be sufficient to meet the requirements of Employment Guarantee Scheme. Therefore, I request this Government, specially the Finance Minister to see that equal amount is contributed by the Central Government so that the amount contributed by the people and the amount contributed by the State Government and the amount contributed by the Central Government will be equal.

The third point is about Rural Water Supply Scheme. Provision has been made to some extent for meeting the requirements of Rural Water Supply scheme. While replying to my Supplementary Question put to

the hon. Minister said that there could not be a phased time bound programme for supplying water. I may bring to the notice of this House and the notice of the Finance Minister that the Government of Maharashtra has already resolved (in fact, the Legislative Assembly has resolved) that no village should be left without good drinking water in a period of five years. There is no difficulty to have a time bound phased programme. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to clear all the schemes that have been sent to the Central Government for rural water and more funds should be given for the same.

The next point is about the development of saline lands (Khar lands). I may point out to the Finance Minister that foreign aid is offered to this country for the development of saline lands i.e., coastal land. Without any precondition crores of rupees are being offered. Will it not be possible for the Central Government to have a dialogue with those foreign Governments to get financial aid and technical aid from those countries? If the Finance Minister so

permits me, I shall have a talk with him on this point. I, therefore, request that for the development of saline land and coastal land, this Government should make every effort to obtain financial aid from foreign countries.

Coming to fisheries, the Konkan area, to which reference was so loudly made by a member from the opposition as the most backward area, is also concerned with fisheries. But so far as the Marine Product Export Promotion Commission is concerned it has put a ceiling upon the export of silver pomfret to the extent of 5000 tonnes per year. With the rise in the cost of diesel and other materials for catching fish, it has become absolutely necessary that they should be given better market to improve their economy. For that, this limit of 5000 tonnes per annum should be removed and they should be permitted to export all the possible silver pomfret to foreign countries.

There is another problem in respect of fishing. For constructing fishing trawlers, financial aid is not given. They are also not given sufficient diesel for running the trawlers, with the result that they are suffering today. I hope the Government will look into both these matters regarding regular financial assistance from nationalised banks and also availability of diesel to the fishing trawlers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am concluding. So far as power is concerned, provision has no doubt been made, but Maharashtra produces almost one-third of the wealth of the nation through industries. If that aspect is taken into consideration, it is the imperative duty of the Central Government to see that the industries do not suffer due to power cuts. Unfortunately, what had happened was, on 17th January the notification was published dissolving the State Assembly. From 18th January onwards, the

power generating stations at Nasik, Paras and Koradi were shut down due to non-availability of adequate coal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you take more time, you would be depriving another member of your own party the opportunity to speak.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am concluding. I wish to invite the attention of the Government to the Seventh Finance Commission Report. I hope the Finance Minister will look into those recommendations and will try 'o implement them faithfully and honestly so as to give benefit to the different States of the country.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, Maharashtra is one of the unfortunate States which have become the victims of the Draconian dissolution game by the Centre. It is unfortunate. And I rise to speak with an anguished heart that the people of Maharashtra cannot find their budget discussed by their own representatives in their own Assembly. It is a serious situation. Because such dissolution hits at the very root of the federal concept as was envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution. Very naively of course, they are trying to find a precedent in the action taken by the previous Janata Government in 1977. This comparison does never hold good. Firstly, because at that time in 1977, most of the States had outlived their usual tenure of five years. Above all, there was a verdict, a massive verdict a total verdict against the emergency excesses, against the Emergency rules. But this time with a 43 per cent victory, with your 43 per cent verdict, you are trying to find a precedent in a nearer similar action by the previous Janata Government. But the situation then was entirely different. There is a gulf of difference between these two verdicts. You cannot compare the present verdict with the verdict of 1977 which was a total verdict that the people of India gave.

Let us come to the Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a land of riches. It is also a land of abject poverty. Maharashtra is a State where there is Bombay, an illuminating Bombay, where multi-millionaires roll in their air-conditioned multi-storeyed houses. Just by their side, lakhs and lakhs of people, 20 lakhs of people live under the open sky. They are the pavement dwellers, the helpless lot. If one-third of the total population of Greater Bombay are pavement dwellers, the other one-third of the population of greater Bombay live in slums. Bombay has the biggest slums of Asia. After 32 years of our Independence, after 32 years of so many pious declarations of socialism and 'Garibi Hatao' what do you find in the life of the people? They are living in abject starvation. There is no place for them to live. Their children are dying on the streets of Bombay. If that is the situation prevailing in the city, the people in the rural areas are no better. Their lot has never improved during the last 32 years even after so many promises and so many pious declarations.

15.13 hrs.

[**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair**]

If we come to the question of land reforms, what do we find there? The 1961 Land Reform Act of Maharashtra was revised in 1975. At that time, the hon. Member—I do not find him sitting here now—Mr. S. B. Chavan, himself had said that nothing had been done with regard to land reforms. He himself had admitted that Ministers and Legislators had avoided the Land Ceiling Laws even by giving fake names so that they could keep their own lands. Even now, there are large tracts of land, upto 400 acres, sometimes in the name of their servants, sometimes in the name of their relatives and sometimes in the name of their unborn children even. That is the kind of situation prevailing in Maharashtra.

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

Who are these landless labourers? They are the Harijans, the Scheduled Castes people, the Scheduled Tribes people for whom they have shed tonnes and tonnes of crocodile tears during the last 32 years, but nothing has been done. If that is the condition of the rural poor, of the landless labourers, of the Harijans, the lot of the small farmers is no better. Just now, the hon. Member was referring to their condition. Their condition is serious.

Just by the side, there is another picture. That is the picture of co-operatives. Maharashtra is very much known for its cooperatives. But mostly whose cooperatives are they? They are the cooperatives of the rich farmers. The sugar barons dominate the co-operatives, the sugar tycoons dominate the co-operatives. Something is rotten with the whole state of co-operatives there. So, a comprehensive enquiry should be instituted into that.

Then I come to another very important question. The ruling party claim to be the champions of the down-trodden. There has been a long-standing demand for changing the name of the Marathwada University after the name of Dr. Ambedkar. During her election tour Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not speak even a word on that question. A unanimous resolution was adopted as early as 1978. Up till now, even though so many questions have cropped up, that sensitive issue is being kept in abeyance. I would request the Government to come to an early solution on this question.

Coming to the spiralling prices, the Common people are gasping under the pains of inflation. Let us look at the other end. The agricultural producers are not getting remunerative prices. Take for example 'onion'. In fact, the earlier election of 1980 was known as the onion election. For the last nine days the producers of onion are agitating for a remunerative

price for their produce. I hope the onion politicians will look into this problem and try to solve it.

With these words, I oppose this budget lock, stock and barrel, because for the last 32 years this Government has been following the capitalist path of development and by this path no problem can be solved. Pious declarations will not help us. Unless and until the people take to the socialist line and bring about radical changes, no problems will be solved.

श्री जे० सी० बर्थे (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट सदन में रखा है, उसकी तारीद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ है।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लंगा और मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशन्सी की जो बातें हैं, उनकी और ही आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूँगा। इस बजट में जो पावर और इरीगेशन के लिए रकम रखी हुई है, वह रकम जहां तक मेरा ल्याल है, उसी मद पर खर्च होनी चाहिए, यह बड़े महत्व की बात है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशन्सी में पेच प्रोजेक्ट है और उस प्रोजेक्ट से हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर और पानी दोनों ही मिलेंगे। इरीगेशन के लिए पानी मिलने से बहां के किसानों को काफ़ी लाभ होगा। उस प्रोजेक्ट का जब भी पूजन हुआ था, तो स्व० श्री वसंत-राव पाटिल और श्री पी० सी० सेठी जो उस समय प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, ने यह कहा कहा था कि 1980-81 तक यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो जाएगा और उससे पानी और पावर दोनों मिलेंगी लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, वह अभी नहीं होने वाला है। वह प्रोजेक्ट महाराष्ट्र के लिए बहुत जल्दी है और उसकी और अबश्यक ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस के लिए जो ऐसा रखा जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं रखा गया है। इसलिए वह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होने में देर हो रही है। ऐसा मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशन्सी में एक बिडसी तालाब है, जहां से सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल सकता है लेकिन आज पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। गेहूं की बात तो दूर रही, धान के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और पीने का पानी भी हमारे यहां नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए क्योंकि यह आदिवासी एरिया और दूसरे पिछड़े हुए और गरीब लोगों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। प्रगत वहां पर पानी मिल जाए तो उत्पादन काफ़ी बढ़ सकता है परन्तु हमारी बहुत कोशिशों के बावजूद भी इस साल किसानों ने जो पेढ़ी लगाई थी, उसको एक दफ़ा भी वे लोग पानी नहीं दे सके, जिस की वजह से सब धान रुक्न हो रहा है यानी सूख रहा है।

ओर आज वहां के किसानों की माली हालत बहुत बाराबर है। इसलिए इस प्रोजेक्ट की ओर तुरन्त मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और जल्दी से जल्दी इस को पूरा किया जाए, ऐसी भेंटी उन से प्रायंना है।

दूसरी बात यह कहूंगा कि जो किसान उत्पादन करता है, उस किसान को उसके माल के हिसाब से उसकी उपज का दाम मिलता चाहिए। किसान जितना माल उपज करते में लगता है उसका हिसाब लगा कर हम उसको उसकी उपज की कीमत दें। यह जरूरी है। यह इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि लास्ट इपर में अपने यहां 75 लाख टन शक्कर पैदा हुई लेकिन उस माल में किसान को गन्धे का रेट कम मिलने की वजह से इस साल 45 लाख टन ही शक्कर होने वाली है। इसकी वजह यही है कि किसान को उसकी लागत को महेनजर रखते हुए, ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके माल के बराबर कीमत नहीं मिलती है। जिसको वजह से इस साल हमारे देश में शक्कर की कमी पड़ रही है। अगर अब भी उसके माल के बराबर किसान को कीमत नहीं दी गयी तो देश का उत्पादन घटेगा और हम सबको और सारे देश को इस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए किसान के माल की कीमत फिल्स करने वाली संस्थाओं में ऐसे लोगों को शामिल किया जाए जो योग्य हों और जो उसके माल की कीमत का सही तरीके से विचार कर के उसको सही दाम दें।

मैं रामटेक कांस्टीटुशंसी से आता हूं। वहां संतरे का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। वहां नरखेट टू ग्रमरावती रेलवे लाइन न होने की वजह से संतरा वही पड़ा रहता है। इस साल तो आपने भी पढ़ा होगा और यहां पर प्रश्न भी उपस्थित हुआ था कि वहां बेगन तो मिल गये लेकिन डोजल न मिलने की वजह से वहां से संतरा नहीं जा सका और बहुत तकलीफ हुई। इस बजह से भी यह रेलवे लाइन उस क्षेत्र के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं इनलेड फिशरीज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। यहा पर मेरीन फिशरीज की बात कही गयी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनलेड फिशरीज के प्रोबीजन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए। वैदमं में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पानी है भगव फो मीड की व्यवस्था न होने से मत्स्य पालन करने वाले कैसे उत्पादन करेंगे और फिर इनलेड फिशरीज का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा।

माननीय मंथापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि चन्द्रपुर, अण्डाग और नागपुर में पानी के बहुत तालाब हैं। भगव वहा पर सीड न मिलने की वजह से वहां के लोग मत्स्य का ज्यादा उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं अपील करूंगा कि वहा के लिए सोड मिलना चाहिए।

आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए मैं बन्धवाच देता हूं और इस बजट का ममर्जन करना हूं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to comment on the Budget Estimates for the State of Maharashtra as presented by the Finance Minister. Sir, it is really an irony of fate that some of the hon. Members on the other side have criticised the working of the PDF Government, little understanding or forgetting the fact that Mr. Shankerrao Chavan and many others now on that side were in the PDF Government. Mr. Shankerrao Chavan was one of the Ministers in the PDF Government in Maharashtra. You were also a witness to the working of the PDF Government in Maharashtra. As far as the dissolution of the Assembly is concerned, I consider it to be the greatest insult to the people of Maharashtra because Maharashtra is nicely governed State in all respects. Moreover, the Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Sadiq Aliji had not submitted any report stating that there was breakdown of law and order in Maharashtra. Neither did he suggest that the Government in the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Sir, many attempts were made to engineer defections in Maharashtra to break that Government, but they failed miserably in those attempts and ultimately this sort of dissolution came on the State of Maharashtra. Now, the people in Maharashtra are wondering—just now my friend, Mr. Fernandes has already suggested how allocations on each and every item have been decreased and reduced and know how injustice to the people of Maharashtra has been inflicted in this Budget.

Sir, Maharashtra is one of the efficiently administered States where employment guarantee scheme, rural water supply measures, construction of huts for rural landless and monopoly cotton procurement financial assistance to cooperative societies and sales scheme are undertaken. I would say that all these constructive activities which aim at the amelioration of the conditions of the poor masses of Maharashtra have been

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

given the go-by in the present Budget. Merely giving fringe benefits would not render any justice to the people of Maharashtra. Progress was very fast under the past Ministry, but the present portents are that it may come to a grinding halt at the end of the period of allocation in this budget.

The Finance Minister has not only reduced the allocations, but has given up certain basic economic programme undertaken by the PDF Government. If things go on in this way, I think the people of Maharashtra would not sit silent as far as this Budget and their economic progress are concerned.

I would give an example. Though outwardly the economy of the State may look to be buoyant, the masses are living in abject poverty, and if allocations are reduced, that amounts to adding insult to injury.

The City of Bombay has been receiving a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Central Government, though it contributes 12 per cent to the Central Exchequer by way of income-tax. The Central Ministry of Agriculture has been pushing through a gigantic fish processing plant in the city of Bombay. The people of Bombay have objected to this plant because it is located in the Sasson Dock near Colaba, where there is no arterial road. In the shallow waters of the coast about 50,000 poor fishermen have been earning their bread, and now they will be thrown out of their jobs by this gigantic fish processing plant. I had led a deputation to the then Agriculture Minister and he appointed a committee which came to Bombay. They have collected some evidence, but their report has not seen the light of day. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly place it on the Table of the House, because the people of Bombay, especially those residing in Colaba and Sassoon areas would like to know, our poor fishermen would like to know, what their fate will be with regard to that scheme.

In Bombay, there are 20 lakhs of people who are living in huts. The Central Government has done nothing for them; on the contrary they have burnt their huts at Govandi. They were tear-gassed on the 15th March and a lathi charge was made. There was firing. Let the hon. Members on the other side, who are crying hoarse about the so-called and alleged atrocities under the Janata Government, open their eyes and see what is going on under their very nose. Twenty lakhs of people are living in huts in the city of Bombay. There are no basic or sanitary amenities available to them but the police force goes there one fine morning and they are thrown out from their huts.

MR CHAIRMAN: We have to finish this Budget by 4 O'Clock and I have a few more names.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You should not be unkind to the slum dwellers. Their voice must be heard. Basic amenities like water supply, roads, electricity are not available to the slum dwellers of Bombay. The prices are soaring sky high. I would request the Finance Minister to visit the city of Bombay. There are long queues, which were not seen during Janata regime. Sugar is available at eight rupees and more per kilo in the city of Bombay after you took over the reigns of power. Kerosene is not available to the people and when you talk about the poor people and their amelioration, would like to know what sort of programmes, economic programmes you are pushing ahead. The city of Bombay is a democratic island and I think that this insult and injury is being inflicted and a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the Bombaymen because the city of Bombay has voted for the Janata Party. If that is so, if that is the attitude of the Government, may God help them because the people of Bombay and Maharashtra are not going to tolerate it....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Even God cannot help them.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: No. The people of Maharashtra are not going to tolerate this kind of hardship any more.

Having said this, I would oppose this Budget and the estimates submitted by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI SHANTARAM (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to support the Budget presented by our Finance Minister. I fully endorse the views of my other friend who just spoke about Nagpur. About the Western Coalfields Limited, it has been reported in the press that it is being shifted to some other place, involving a cost of Rs. 4 crores. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that this is very much resented by the people of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State.

I want to speak about the power shortage. As far as the power shortage is concerned, there is a super thermal power station, which is being constructed in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. It has a capacity of 2,340 megawatts, at a cost of Rs. 140 crores. It will exploit about 5,000 million tonnes of coal, giving employment to 3,000 persons. But the Central Government has not given the sanction to this project, and if it is left to the State Government, I am afraid, it will take about ten or fifteen years for this project to be completed. So, I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to give his special attention to this project.

Another project which is to be cleared by the Central Government is Machlighat Paper Project, which will produce, about 15,500 tonnes of writing paper, giving total employment to 5,500 people. Land is to be allotted to this project. The State Government has not given land to this project. The Government of India has also not cleared this project.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of this House is about Inchampalli project, which comes up in my constituency. It was an issue in the last elections also and people resented about this project. It will have about 30,000 acres of land involving about 125 villages, rich mineral deposits and other things. I have already written to the Prime Minister about this requesting her to intervene, which she had done. It involves the territory of about 38,000 hectares of land, valuable teak wood, forests worth crores of rupees in addition to the annual yield of rice and virginia tobacco. It has a population of not less than 30,000 people inhabiting in about 124 villages of the Sironcha tehsil, mostly belonging to Scheduled Tribes. I suggest to the Government that the height of the proposed project should be lowered or the site should be changed. I think the Government should now make a re-survey about this project and give relief to the people there.

My last point is about the inter-State roads. Chandrapur district is the only district in Maharashtra where inter-State roads are not tarred or asphalted. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this state of affairs and request him to take necessary steps in this regard.

श्रीमती ऊवा प्रकाश औधरी (झमरावती) : सभापति महोदय, मैं हस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए बँडी हूँ। यहां पर महाराष्ट्र के बजट पर पहली बार चर्चा हो रही है। जिस बजह से हम हस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं शायन को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ।

रोजगार गारटी योजना महाराष्ट्र का एक भूषण है। अन्य राज्यों को भी हस योजना को अपनाना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र में इतनी अच्छी योजना कांग्रेस के जासन में ही लागू की गई थी। इस योजना के लिए बजट में ज्यादा धनराजि रखनी चाहिए और इसको अच्छी तरह कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इसके कार्यकारी तंत्र की सरक भी इयान देना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में सु-प्रविधिक बेकारों की समस्या दिन-बदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके लिए इस बजट में कोई समय आन और प्राविधिक रखना चाहूँ चाहिए है।

[बीमरी उपाय प्रकाश बौधरी]

इस बजट में रोड़ज और पुलों के लिए कुछ रकम मंजूर की गई है। इस प्राविजन को और भी बढ़ाना चाहिए, क्योंकि पूरे महाराष्ट्र की यह कटिवाई, अंसुक प्रबलम है कि रोड़गार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत बेहात में जो रोड़ज, बनाये गये, वे पक्के रस्ते नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त नदियों पर पुल भी नहीं हैं।

मेरे क्षेत्र में मेलघाट एक पहाड़ी इलाका और अधिवासी एरिया है। वहां बैरागड़ नाम का एक गांव है, जिसके साथ पञ्चास छोटे छोटे गांवों का एक शून्यट छैट है। जो मध्य प्रदेश के बोर्डर पर स्थित है। वह शारीरी से 20, 22 फील की दूरी पर है। वहां पर कोई अस्ताल या मैटनिटी होम नहीं है, कोई अन्य तुरंवधी भी नहीं है। बारिरिख जो दिनों में वहां चार महीने तक कोई भी नहीं जा सकता है। अमरावती जिले में ही केवल ऐसे बेहात नहीं हैं जहां नदियों पर पुल नहीं हैं, बल्कि महाराष्ट्र के और कई जिले हमें ऐसे दिखाई देते हैं। इसलिए रोड और पुल के लिए आप को कुछ और यादा प्राविजन करना चाहिए।

यहां माननीय चम्हाण साहब ने एकाधिकार कपास खरीद योजना का समर्थन किया। मैं भी इस योजना का समर्थन करती हूं। कपास का एकाधिकार बहुत जरूरी है। फिर भी मैं बतना चाहती हूं कि पवार शासन में महाराष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था और महाराष्ट्र की जनता की हालत बहुत बुरी रुही है। उन के शासन में एकाधिकार योजना जब वहां चल रही थी तो किसानों को बक्त पर पैसा भी नहीं मिलता था और एकाधिकार योजना में बहुत अस्ताचार भी बड़ा हुआ है। यह कुछ एकाधिकार योजना में ही अस्ताचार बड़ा हुआ हो, ऐसा नहीं है, महाराष्ट्र में आज हम एक बात देखते हैं कि जब केन्द्र में जनता का शासन था और महाराष्ट्र में पवार शासन था तब जनसंघ और आरएमएस के अधिकारियों ने ज्ञाय में मब्र प्रधिकार चले गए थे जिस से उस समय भी लोगों पर बहुत अन्यथा हुआ और आज राष्ट्रपति के शासन के बाद भी अधिकारी लोग न कांग्रेस (आई) के एम पीड़ के साथ सहयोग करते हैं तो जिला परिषद के जो कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य हैं उन के साथ महायोग करते हैं। जिनानी भी अच्छी योजनाएं केन्द्र शासन बनाता है वा करना चाहता है उस को जनसंघ और आरएमएस के अधिकारियों का जिन को कि अपने शासन में उन्होंने रखा है, सहयोग नहीं मिलता। वह इसलिए नहीं देते कि वह यह गलतफहमी कैलाते हैं कि अब इंदिरा की काराज आधारा है, वह क्यों नहीं करती? केन्द्र शासन और राष्ट्रपति शासन ने जो बदनामी करने के लिए यह बात वहां की जा रही है। इसलिए मैं इस शासन से विनती करती हूं कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण लाने के लिए उपाय किया जाये और वहां के प्रशासन को सुधृतव्यस्थत करने के लिए आप उपाय सोचें।

मैं जिस विवरण से आई हूं वह महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं पूरे देश में कपास के बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन के द्वारा है। इस देश में एक बीमरी कपास का उत्पादन विवरण

के अंदर होता है। फिर भी वहां उस की मिलें कम हैं। इसलिए भेर निवेदन है कि वहां काटन मिलें और स्प्रिंगिंग मिलें और यादा खोली जाये ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिले और ग्रीष्मांशुक दृष्टि के विदर्भ का विकास हो। इस के लिए शासन कुछ ईताजाम करे। कुछ प्राविजन राज्य के इस बजट में आप करे और कुछ केन्द्र भी इस के बारे में सोचें।

जिस अमरावती मतदान क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आई हूं वहां की कुछ मांगों काफी दिनों से चली आ रही है। एक तो अमरावती विद्यापीठ की मांग कई मालों से चली आ रही है, काफी दिनों से अमरावती भेड़ि-कल बालेज की मांग हो रही है, अमरावती नरखेड़ रेलवे लाइन की मांग है, इसी तरह वहां एक रेडियो स्टेशन की मांग है। ये जो हमारी मांग हैं इन के लिए कुछ राज्य शासन अपनी ओर से हिस्सा दे और कुछ केन्द्र शासन की तरफ से सहयोग दी जाय। आज यहां महाराष्ट्र के बजट की बचत हो रही है इसलिए मैं ने आप सब का ध्यान अमरावती की जो लोकल प्रान्तम है उन की तरफ दिलाया है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि उन पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जायगा।

आज की जो स्थिति है, हमारा विरोधी पक्ष बाबार चिल्लता है और बोलता है, अभी उस दिल द्वारा एक अभिनी ने कहा है कि महिलाओं पर अत्यधि चार होते हैं, उन के साथ बलात्कार होता है। ये सन्त्वी बात है। अभी अभी नागपूर में बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन हस्तके लिए स्लेड गया और बहुत बड़ा मोर्चा किया गया जिस में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की ओर गुनहगारों को मजा देने की मांग की गई। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी जो परिस्थिति है वह जनता राज ने हमें भट में दी है। फिर भी एक बात मैं कहती हूं कि हमारी नेता इंदिरा गांधी जी, हमारी पार्टी और हमारे शासन पर लोगों का विचास है कि वह उन के हक की गारंटी हैं। इसलिए इस शासन को अभी जो परिस्थिति और हालात निर्माण हुए हैं उनके बारे में कुछ करना जरूरी है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE (Khed): I take this opportunity to mention some points regarding the budget which has been placed in the House.

There is a very serious problem of lift irrigation schemes which are pending since 1965. A large number of schemes have been left incomplete resulting in non-use of water resources and rise in the liability of poor farmers. The investments are lying waste with no returns from the same, but only increase in interest each year. Ironically, the budget has made no provision for helping such farmers. I am to request the Hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the issue of incomplete lift irrigation

schemes and sanction some subsidy to complete the same, and also to give some relief to the poor farmers.

Regarding the scheme for Seed Capital to Educated Unemployed Youth, I see no provision in the budget, separately. Last year some sanctioned schemes were not provided with seed capital. I am to request the Hon. Finance Minister to sanction substantial amounts for the implementation of this scheme.

I am to refer to the statement of Shri Swaminathan, Minister of State for Agriculture, regarding the purchase of onions. I am to state that the support price announced is below the production cost, which works out to approximately 58 paise per kilogramme. The support price given by Government is only ranging between 45 paise and 60 paise per kilogramme.

It is absolutely necessary that Government must fix a support price for onions at 70 to 80 paise per kilogramme so as to make its production remunerative to the cultivators.

Furthermore, 80 per cent of onion production comes from Maharashtra. However, there are no proper storage facilities for onions and those existing are inadequate. Some provision must be made in the budget for setting up such storage facilities, and as this is a major crop in Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Government should not sholve the entire responsibility on the Central Government.

I would like to mention a few words about the PDF Government. The PDF Government in Maharashtra had given the people only attractive slogans during its brief rule. There was no constructive work done. The Chief Minister was only busy pleasing and satisfying the various factions and groups of his PDF Government, with little time to do any work.

The Jana Sangh faction which had dominated the Government and with whose support the Government exis-

ted was a boon to the industrialists and businessmen and other capitalists.

With these words, I support the budget.

श्री कांडी लक्ष्मी (पौरंगावाड) : सभापति महोदय, आज इस बजट पर बोलते हुए सबसे पहले श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण ने प्रसेम्बली के दिवालीयुक्तन की बात कही और यह कहा कि बजट को प्रसेम्बली में पास कराने के बाजे यहां लोकसभा में रखा जा रहा है। इसके लिए कानूनी या दूसरे ओ बजूहात है उनके बारे में हमारे एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री लाकरराव चव्हाण और एक्स चीफ अस्टिस्ट, शोले साहू ने कहा है। मैं एक बड़ी दिलचस्प बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि शारद पवार की दृक्मत ने लोक सभा के एसेक्यूलर में यह तात्पति कर दिया कि वह पापुलर नहीं रही उनकी पार्टी के 39 सोग चुनकर यहां पर नहीं आ सके। यह तो कानूनी बात हुई। दूसरी बात यह है कि बहु जितने लागे पार्टी में भी, सिवाय उन लागों के जो मिनिस्टर्स की कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए थे, उन्होंने पार्टी इन पावर को ज्ञाइन करना कुछ किया। लोक सभा के इलैक्शन के बाद हमारे बहां के टो मिनिस्टर श्री निलामे और श्री सुन्दर राव सोलाकी इन्दिरा पार्टी में शामिल हो गये—यह इस बात का सबूत है कि उन की पार्टी में सिर्फ चीफ मिनिस्टर और लीडर ही थे—जाहिर है कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है।

मैं इम सिलसिल में ज्यादा बहत नहीं लेना चाहता, प्रब मैं प्रपने रीजन की मांगों के सिलसिले में आपका कुछ बहत लेना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं एज्जेक्शन की प्लानिंग की बारे में दो-तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यहां तक एज्जेक्शन की प्लानिंग का ताल्लुक है—अगर एक दफा हमने गलत प्लानिंग कर दी तो उसका असर पूरी जैनरेशन पर बहुत खराब, पड़ेगा। कुछ साल पहले यह प्लानिंग की गई थी कि हम एज्जेक्शन का विस्तार करें, इसको देहातों तकले जायें और यह प्लानिंग कामयाब भी रही। यह उस बहत की जूत है जब महाराष्ट्र में इन्दिरा गांधी की पार्टी की सरकार थी। उसके तहत हर ताल्लुक में कालिज खोले गये। दूसरी बार यानी पिछले दो साल पहले जूनियर कालिजिज को अलग किया गया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो कालिजिज वहां चल रहे थे, उनकी तादाद कम होने लगी, उनमें लड़कों की तादाद कम हो गई। उसके बाद यह आर्डर आरी किया गया कि जहा लड़कों की तादाद कम है, उन कालिजिज को बन्द किया जाय। इसका असर बहुत, पूरा या ऐसे बड़े-भूमात पर जहां पैसे लाने लोग रहते हैं उनपर नहीं पड़ा, क्याकि वे लोग उन जगहों पर प्रपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये भेज सकते थे, लेकिन इसका असर यात्रावाहा और विद्या पर पड़ने लाता है। आज यात्रावाहा में 50 फीसदी कालिजिज इस लोड रहे हैं, उनको खोलिय आरी कर दिये गये हैं कि इन कालिजिज को बन्द कर दिया जाय। दिन कालिजिज में बर्देव

[भी काव्यी तथायि]

मजदूर और खिलानों के बच्चे पढ़ते थे, बंगापुर या बीजापुर में छोटे-छोटे मकामात से बच्चे प्राकर तालीम हासिल करते थे—वे कालिज बन्द होने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वे मकामात पर, औरंगाबाद या बड़े शहरों जैसे बम्बई या पुना में अपने बच्चों को भेज सकें। सरकार की इस पालिसी से हमारी जेनरेशन पर बहुत खारब असर पड़ने वाला है, शाज जो बच्चे कालिजों में पढ़ रहे हैं, वे अब क्या करें, एक तरह से बेकार हो गये हैं। अपने देखा होगा—पिछले बार-पाँच सालों में हमारे मराठाबाड़ा में कालिज एजेक्यूशन 9 फीसदी से लेकर 17 फीसदी तक तरकी कर गई थी, लेकिन पिछले दो-तीन सालों के अन्दर वह फिर नियंत्रक 13 फीसदी पर था गई है। इस तरह की एजुकेशन पालिसी से हमारे रीजन को कोई कायदा नहीं पहुंचने वाला है, बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जूनियर कालिजिज को बन्द किया जाय, इसलिये कि जो बच्चा जूनियर कालिज में पढ़ता है, वह अपने आप को हाई स्कूल के भैयार का समझता है, उसका जेहन कालिज का नहीं बनता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर किर से गोर किया जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करती है कि अभी हमारे भौंसे साहब ने मराठाबाड़ा यनिविसिटी का चिक किया। मैं इसके खिलाफ या मुशाफिकत में बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन चूंकि इस सदन में अलग-अलग प्रांतों के लोग आये हुए हैं, जो महाराष्ट्र के इस सदन से पूरी तरह से बाकिया नहीं हैं, मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ा सेन्ट्रिटिव मसला हो गया है, इस पर दोनों तरफ से फ़हने की बहुत गुंजाई है। एक तरफ से आन्दोलन हो सकता है तो दूसरी तरफ से भी बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन हो सकता है। इस तरह से बहां पर जातिवाद का तनाव पहली बार इस रेजूल्यूशन की वजह से पैदा हो गया है और यह रेजूल्यूशन भी एक प्राइवेट टेलोल्यूशन था, अभी इस सिलसिले में एक की लालस में कोई तरमीम नहीं हुई है। इसलिये मैं इस सदन से, खासतौर से भंडारी जी से दरबास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में जल्दबाजी से काम न ले, बल्कि मराठाबाड़ा के लोगों को हक दें, वे इसका तस्किया लुढ़ करें। अगर नेकीयती से बहां के लोगों से, खासतौर से शेष्यूल कास्टस के लोगों से, मराठा लोगों से और जो दूसरी जातियों के लोग हैं, जैसे मुसलमान हैं, जो इंस्टीट्यूशन चलाते हैं, उनसे बातचीत की जाय तो एक बड़े पास्टरनेटिव के हीर पर एक बड़ा स्पार्क (मान्यूर्मेट) बाबा साहब अन्वेषकर के नाम पर टेक्नीकल यूनिवर्सिटी की लालस में आ सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हमारे इसके को ज्यादा फायदा पहुंच सकता है। जहां तक मराठाबाड़ा में वीटर-नेज लैंसिंग का लाइसेन्स का ताल्लुक है—मैं वह बात लाक तौर से अर्जी करता चाहता हूँ कि जब तक मनमाहि

हे श्रीरामास्त तक जाएंगे ताइन नहीं बढ़ाई जाती, उस इसके की तरफकी नहीं होंगी वह सकती। यह काम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट की वटव से ही हो सकता है। हमारे यहां सामान के लाने-लेने के लिये शीटर गेज जाकरी हैं। बहुत एक बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स से दरबास्त की बई, बल्कि उनके लिये 13 फिस्म की सूखलियतें फ़राहवध की गईं, उसके बाबजूद भी वहां पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल नहीं लगतीं। सहूलियतों का कायदा उठाने के लिये उन्होंने वहां पर अपनी बाल्बेज खोल दी है, लेकिन वहां पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल एटमास्टीयर अभी तक काबम नहीं हो सका है। मैं बाहत हूँ कि आप इस पर जल्द से जल्द और कहके वहां ब्राउ-गेज लाइन डालने का इत्तजाम करें।

मैं एक दो बातें और अर्ज करता चाहता था लेकिन बहस नहीं है, इसलिये अर्ज नहीं कर सकूंगा।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I shall try to refer to a few points very briefly...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A few points about Maharashtra Budget.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us extend the time, Sir.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The first item I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is in regard to the plight of the cotton growers. Of the hon. Members from Vidarbha region who spoke here, to my utter surprise none referred to the cotton growers' plight... (Interruptions) The hon. lady Member mentioned about setting up a factory—not about the cultivators' problems. Here, the point is that the cotton growers do not get a remunerative price...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You are right.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: This is the main point.

The Government of India has set up the Cotton Corporation of India—the CCI, which has the habit of never entering the cotton market in time...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is right.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: And when it enters the market...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not fully.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:in collusion with the traders they are not prepared to buy the marketed cotton. Only a portion of the marketed cotton they buy and the poor and the small peasants wait for weeks together and at the end, are forced to sell at throw-away prices.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is right.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: This has been happening for the last several years. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this aspect of the cotton cultivation in Maharashtra and liberally assist...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But you have the monopoly corporation.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am coming

....to liberally assist the State Marketing Federation which is the agency for the monopoly cotton procurement scheme of the Maharashtra Government. Since they have no money...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is the point.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN...they are often forced to issue post-dated cheques to the peasants. Therefore, I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Finance Minister. Please persuade the Reserve Bank of India to advance at least Rs. 200 crores as loan. .

PROF. N. G. RANGA: To Marathwada only?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Not only to Maharashtra but to other States also. I am in support of the monopoly procurement scheme which should be extended to other cotton-growing States. This is my first point.

The second point is the composition and functioning of the co-operative sugar Mills in Maharashtra. The name

'co-operative' is a misnomer. It is controlled by kulaks. At the same time there is a paradoxical situation. I do not know how it was allowed to function in the name of 'Co-operatives' because I find that 82 per cent of the membership of these co-operative factories is from peasants owning less than 3 acres of land and then 10 per cent to 15 per cent is from peasants owning less than 5 acres and 3 per cent of the members own more than 5 acres and it is this 3 per cent which controls these co-operative societies. The Co-operatives Act in Maharashtra has been framed in such a way that this minority, i.e. the rich kulaks...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When was it framed?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: When the Congress Party was in power everywhere.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: This minority was able to control the society. Therefore, my request is: please amend this Co-operative Act of the Maharashtra State and provide for representation proportionate to the numerical strength of each economic group of the sugar cane growers.

16 00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kodiyan, your time is up.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: My last point is about Maharashtra University, naming it after Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I did not raise the point of naming it. I merely mentioned about how the law and order situation was allowed to be deteriorated there.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: You did not mention. The hon. Member who spoke—I do not know his name—said not even to mention such a sensitive thing. This is a problem in which hundreds and thousands of scheduled castes and other progressive people were involved. Many scheduled castes

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

people were arrested and a lot of blood had been shed and the Maharashtra Government have shirked this responsibility of implementing the assurance given to the scheduled castes people as early as in 1977 to rename the Marathwada University after Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. That should be implemented.

This is my earnest request. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate on the Maharashtra Budget has been enriched by the contribution from the two former Chief Ministers, one former Cabinet Minister and a number of distinguished members from Maharashtra.

Therefore, I am thankful to them for the contributions that they have made. Also I assure them that some of the points which they have made will be taken note of in the regular budget that will be presented later on.

As usual, the first objection that was raised was that the dissolution of the Maharashtra Assembly was undemocratic and illegal. Sir, I do not want to repeat my argument again. There is going to be a full-dress debate when the Proclamation comes before the House and it will be dealt with, I hope, on either side. (Interruptions) If you want anything more, I will tell you that. Both by the Constitution and by the judicial pronouncement—the decision of the Supreme Court—and by the political practice established by you, it has been justified.

I shall proceed to deal now with the problems relating to the budget. I wish to give a few broad outlines of this budget so that people may get a whole picture of the budget presented. Before I go into the individual points raised by the Members, I should say

that the Maharashtra Plan outlay has been increased from the original Rs. 762.5 crores with an addition of Rs. 25 crores in I.I.T.P. to Rs. 801 crores in 1980-81. This represents a broad step up in the total plan investment.

Again, the Central assistance has been fixed at Rs. 187 crores for the year 1980-81. The broad allocations are that for irrigation, flood control and power, Rs. 474.5 crores is allotted. It is almost 60 per cent; actually, it is 59.2 per cent, which has been allotted in this sector.

And, the further break-up of this will show that Rs. 316 crores is allotted for Power and Rs. 159 crores for irrigation.

A point has been made that Minor Irrigation has not been taken care of. Here I wish to point out that major and medium irrigation will cater to 1.11 lakh hectares for the year 1980-81. The minor irrigation schemes will cater to 23,000 hectares in the following year.

As regards the drought situation in the State the allotment under the normal food for aid programme is 81,000 tonnes. A special allotment of 55,000 tonnes under the food for work programme has been made. There has been no complaint that the allotment is inadequate. In any event, I want to assure the House that similar allotment will continue for the next year also, 1980-81 and there will be no room for complaint that adequate food is not given to the States in respect of food for aid programme or for the drought relief programme.

Now I will examine some of the points raised by hon. Members.

Mr. Chavan said that this is a bureaucratic budget. Having been a Member of the Planning Commission myself, I would like to explain the procedures in respect of the formulation of the plan. At the end of the calendar year it is the State Government officers who come to the Planning Commission and discuss it at official level.

They discuss the plan for each State with the Planning Commission. Taking into account the need of various sectors and the fund available, a scheme is drawn up and more or less the plan for the State is arrived at. And the subsequent discussion between the Chief Minister and the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman is more or less to get a political commitment from the C.M. that the gap will be filled up by adequate tax mobilisation effort. Therefore, since the later is also not being done, you cannot say that this budget is in any way different from the budget ordinarily presented or usually presented so far as the plan part of it is concerned. I do not deny that any successor government can change the priorities or that they may reallocate things within the broad parameters but to say that this is a bureaucratic budget is not justified. Mr. Chavan also referred to the fact that there has been no Planning Commission. It is true that it has taken some little time to appoint a Planning Commission but what I want to assure hon. Members from Maharashtra particularly in this House is that the State of Maharashtra has not suffered on account of the absence of the Planning Commission and they have had the best treatment under the circumstances as any other State. Mr. Chavan also referred to the writing off of certain debts owed by the small agriculturists. A scheme was formulated by the Maharashtra Govt. in which it was suggested that certain debts due to co-operative societies will be written off as they are unable to pay these debts. Hon. Members know and particularly those who have been in Administration in the States are aware of this. Mr. Biju Patnaik knows this. If Co-operative institutions are deprived of their resources by way of writing off of the loans advanced, their ability to borrow from the Reserve Bank will to that extent get reduced and as a consequence further expansion of rural credit and agricultural credit or others will suffer. Another aspect of the case is if you give an impression that debts due would be written off, I am afraid it will lead to similar clamour all

over the country and it may lead to a declaration in the activities of the co-operative societies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Maharashtra Government had suggested that the arrears of interest on the loans which had been taken by the small farmers and land owners with 5 acres of land or so, should be waived. Talks were going on with the Reserve Bank on this point. What is the position on that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not completed my answer. Therefore, I was going to suggest that the alternate scheme which was suggested by the Reserve Bank was accepted by you and by the Maharashtra Government. The alternated scheme suggested by the Reserve Bank was that instead of writing off of the loans, you should make a selective criterion. So in the cases of those areas which have suffered drought for a period of 2 years out of 4 years and those having only holding of 2 or 2½ hectares, the interest may be written off and the principal recovered in part or spread over some years. Now, this is a scheme which is much better and that is a scheme which is under the consideration and discussion with the Maharashtra Government. Therefore, I am thankful to Prof. Madhu Dandavate for reminding me of this. But I was going to say this because I said that the other scheme was not the proper one.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Is it meant for Maharashtra only or for the whole country?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, it is being discussed for Maharashtra and when Orissa and other states come up, it will be taken care of.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There was a move by the Orissa Government that it should be for 2 years. Now, the

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

compound interest on the principal of Rs. 500 has accumulated so much that it has become Rs. 5000 in ten years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, the Government of Maharashtra has waived the interest in the sense that they will undertake the liability. Well, if any State Government does it, it will also be considered.

Now, there was another point which was raised by Mr. Chavan, namely, the irrigation potential. He said that attention should be paid for the irrigation potential and the use of the potential created. I am happy to inform him that the utilisation of the command area has increased from 40.3 in 1978-79 to 46.2 per cent in 1979-80 and it is further expected to increase to 48 per cent in the year 1980-81.

Then my esteemed friend, Shri S. B. Chavan, had referred to the same scheme and he wanted to modify the scheme as suggested by me. Government, as I said, are considering this matter and will reach conclusion on this. He also referred to the Income-tax arrears which have not been cleared. This matter has been under consideration by the Comptroller and Auditor General and some suggestion that an ad hoc or a part payment should be made was given. Well, this is under examination and it will be attended to as early as possible.

The next point raised by him was the allocation of public debt between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. This relates to the problem created by the formulation of linguistic states. Here, I am unable to hold much hope except to say that the Government of India have no legal authority to compel any other State and what they would like to say is that we must continue the discussions with the other two States.

Shri S. B. Chavan also referred to the monopoly procurement scheme. I will deal with the point raised by Shri

Kodiyan also at this stage. We have Cotton Corporation of India which buys cotton only as a support price institution. Shri Kodiyan seems to be under the impression that it is an organisation which buys whatever is offered in the market. No. Its function is not to buy whatever is offered in the market. Its function is to buy only when the prices go below the support price and when it reaches that position, the Cotton Corporation will do that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why should we not extend this in respect of other commodities also?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is another corporation which is dealing with monopoly procurement and that is the Maharashtra Procurement Scheme under which they buy all the cotton that is offered in the market.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: But they do not have enough finances.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If I go on replying to this, I will not be able to complete my answer, therefore, I would say whatever I want to say and leave them to draw their own inferences.

The Monopoly Procurement Corporation buys all the cotton that is offered in the market and it has problems, no doubt, of finances, but they always sort out with the Reserve Bank and credit is arranged between the Reserve Bank and the Corporation.

Shri Chavan also made a reference to the fact that the Corporation's term is coming to a close. I wish to inform him that the Government will be very soon considering extension and will come to a favourable decision on this matter.

Shri George Fernandes, as usual, was very eloquent. In fact, Shri George Fernandes is one person who can import emotions into economics.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And you imported demotion in allocations.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He quoted a number of figures and said that the allocations have gone down. One should know to read Budget documents also. There are two documents one is the annual financial statement which deals with plan and non-plan together. The other is about the Plan document which deals with expenditure under Plan schemes. The Annual Financial Statement which deals with the Plan and the non-Plan schemes will not give a correct picture, whether the investment is higher or lower for developmental purposes, because there can be a reduction in the non-Plan expenditure. And, therefore, it can show a lower figure. There can be an increase in the non-Plan expenditure, in which case it will show a higher figure, while in fact the developmental figure may be lower.

So, one should look at the document relating to the Plan. Before he came, I gave the total picture of the overall increase in the Plan. It is possible that in certain items, there can be an increase or decrease. But the total figure is what you should take into account. When I say that the Plan has increased to Rs. 801 crores and within that the State had made certain adjustments according to its needs, then it should follow that there is a higher allocation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point is about their sense of priorities. It is quite likely that the total Plan expenditure is more than what it was last year. It is a question of priorities. I have quoted from their own figures to point out that in certain priority areas—priorities, according to me, i.e. small scale industries, irrigation, agriculture etc.—the outlays have been slashed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Fernandes is in the habit of only reading half of the paper, and quoting only those figures which just suit him. Let him turn to the figure in the document

which he has been referring to, viz. the Annual Financial Statement. He referred to page 9 and item i.e. head No. 333 where, under irrigation, there has been a decrease from Rs. 66 crores to Rs. 10 crores. I suppose I am correct. Even now he mentioned it; but he forgot to see that there is an Errata which is also added, along with the document.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is hitting below the belt.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not attached to my document. If it is attached, I am sorry the Minister is trying to mislead everybody. I am on a point of order, Sir. Obviously, the concerned officials are trying to mislead the House. They have given us a document which does not contain the Errata. They are feeding the Minister with a different document. This is like giving two kinds of electoral rolls. It is not in my document. Mr. Dandavate's document had no Errata. Just like in the case of electoral rolls one kind of roll is given to the presiding officer and another to the candidate. You can do it outside, but not here.

I seek your protection, Mr. Chairman Sir. The Minister has said that I do not read the document. He has given me a document which I have read. He is now producing a document which he has not given me. Is it fair? Is this fair to the House? Whosoever has done this to the House, must be pulled up.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry, why do you take it so seriously? You could have said, "you have misled me. It is not in my papers." If the Errata slip has not been given, I withdraw my argument and I am sorry for it. That is the end of it. I wish to say that it is an error of printing; and, therefore, there has not been a great education. All in all, what I say is true.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not want to interrupt; but only on a point of information about the Errata. What exactly is the figure? It is shown

[Shri George Fernandes]

here that the revised estimate in 1979-80 is Rs. 66,97,93,000, and for 1980-81 it is given as Rs. 10,83,50,000. I am making this point because the total under (d) in page 9 is given as Rs. 71-crores-odd. This Rs. 71-crores-odd is obviously the sum total of the 3 items mentioned there, which takes into account this Rs. 10-crores-odd. If there is an Errata, that Errata must be in respect of both the Rs. 10-crores and the subsequent addition also. So, it is not a typographical error.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will show you. It is so. I can pass on the paper to you. The error is here. It is pointed out in the Errata: "...for the figure 10,83,50,000, read 74,17,78,000." The next sentence in the Errata says: "Against Total (d) in the same column for the figure 71,99,11,000 read 1,35,33,39,000" It is all here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very big mistake.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is not a marginal error.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a typist's error. Instead of the figure '74', '10' has been given. But it should be obvious to anybody that irrigation outlay cannot go down from Rs. 66 crores to Rs. 10 crores. One should have at least checked with the figures to see whether they are correct or not. There has been no error in the relative priorities made. On the contrary, we have made every effort to see that the plan allocation is increased to the maximum extent possible. I can also tell my hon. friend that if you go through new modified schemes in relation to relief to the distressed agriculturists you will find that another Rs. 30 crores will be added to the plan and it will go upto Rs. 836 crores. About Rs. 80 crores which have been set aside for that purpose, Rs. 10 crores may be possibly spent on this and the balance will go again to the plan and it will increase the size of the plan. This is the position in regard to agriculture. We have increased the allo-

cation in regard to power. As I have said, we have increased the allocation in every one of the vital sectors, provision has been increased and there is no reason why we should get greatly disturbed by this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Well one errata does not take care of everything.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know whether still you want further figures in this respect of all these things. I have got the correct figures with regard to agriculture and allied services, cooperation, irrigation and so on and so forth. But having made a point I don't think it is necessary to go further into this. Mrs. Usha Prakash Chaudhuri made this point that adequate funds have not been provided for the unemployed schemes. I wish to point out that seed money for educated unemployed has been raised from Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.74 crores. This is only an interim budget. With regard to the hydro-electric project mentioned by one hon. Member, I would like to tell him that it is an inter-State project and owing to geological structure, there has been difficulty in keeping the scheduled time. However funds are being provided for that purpose. I think I have fairly dealt with all the points raised and I think the House in the good spirit in which they have supported this—I hope after this answer, my esteemed friend Mr. George Fernandes will withdraw his objection to the budget and have it passed—will pass it. But, in any event, it is an interim budget and the final budget will be presented by the House, by the government which may be elected afterwards.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I had referred, during my speech, to the problems of the onion growers in Maharashtra. I would like to make specific suggestions. Firstly, the growers have now withdrawn their agitation. Since they have withdrawn their agitation—but it is a conditional withdrawal—their demand is that your 40:60 will be treated by them as 50 to

so, as far as they are concerned. They are very determined on this. I was with them yesterday. They are very determined on launching their movement on non-payment of land revenue and non-refund of bank loan. Before any further situation develops in that region, would the Finance Minister first accept the demand which is very reasonable, which has been supported by everyone. It is not a political demand it is a demand that has come from the farmers and it has met with the support of every section in Maharashtra including Congress I. Their delegations came here. They met me also there. They met me also in Nasik; they met me also in Ozer; they also met me in Lasergaon; they also met me in Pune and Chakam. They have submitted to the Prime Minister, to the Finance Minister, to the Commerce Minister specific proposals; they have given a break-down of the cause involved. I want the Finance Minister to give us a categorical assurance that this demand will be conceded. (2) Last year the total onion production in the country was between 18—20 lakh tonnes. The growers received Rs. 80 crores. That is the market figure. The consumers paid Rs. 500 crores. Assuming that fifty per cent of the cost goes towards transportation, storage, profit, etc. about Rs. 300 crores of money has gone from the consumer, not to the grower but to some middlemen. Would the government come forward with any concrete proposal by which people can have onions at one and half times of the cost that is paid to the grower. If you have any other proposal, I should certainly like to hear about that.

My third question is this. To prevent exploitation of the growers, will you please ask the banks to interact with grampanchayats and the farmers to enable them to have little sheds where they could store onions and while they store onions will you instruct NAFEL or any other government agency or bank to pay the farmers the minimum support price between 50 and 70 depending upon the grade of the onion? These are my three specific questions and if the Minister takes

positive action on these, we shall be able to avert a major disorder in that part of the country.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I do not expect the hon. Minister to make a response here and now. I would like him to reconsider the question of the functioning of the cotton corporation. My hon. friend said that it is principally intended or established in order to maintain the support price. The chairman of that corporation has been repeatedly pleading for sufficient funds to enable that corporation to go into the market, even ordinarily also in order to help the farmers to get a better price in competition with the ordinary trade and mill owners. Till now it is the Government of India's function, not the Maharashtra Government. Till now the Government of India has not given sufficient consideration to this particular plea of the chairman himself. I should like my hon. friend to give some thought to it. Then, secondly, the Maharashtra scheme of so-called monopoly purchase of cotton has not been as great a success as it should be because sufficient funds have not been placed at its disposal by the Reserve Bank of India. The Maharashtra government as well as several of us who are interested in cotton growers have been pleading with the Government of India to ensure that sufficient funds are placed at their disposal by the Reserve Bank of India. I should like him to give some thought to that also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My esteemed friend Fernandes has been a Minister. As Ministers are not God Almighty who could give boons for the asking, we cannot give decisions. I should like to bring to the notice of the House that only yesterday the Government had come forward with an announcement of support price. It took into account the condition of the onion grower and acted promptly by coming forward and announcing to the House that they would buy onion in that area as well as elsewhere at the support price mentioned by it. Whether that support price is adequate or not, whether it should be increased or not is a

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

matter in which the agriculture ministry will have to take some decision. Therefore, I will not be able to say anything on this. The fact that the government have come forward to announce the support price is itself proof positive of their interest in the matter and their deep concern in the matter. Therefore, all that is necessary for the purpose of ensuring adequate return to the grower will be taken note of.

The second point which he raised was: what are you going to do about the middleman's profit. I do not know whether we have organised our society in such a way that we have completely eliminated the middleman's profit. Last year the price of onions went up to such dizzy heights that you lost elections on that. Now in the bargain some people have made money. It happens always. Whether any formula could be enunciated in which the selling price in the retail market is linked to the price at which it is being procured is not confined to onion, it is a matter which is concerned with all the commodities and a policy decision could be taken. It cannot be taken in respect of only one commodity.

The third point which my friend has stated is about the storage. That is a good point. It is a very valid point. We will refer it to the Reserve Bank to examine the feasibility of giving such credit as is possible for the purpose of storing the commodity. We will bring it to their notice. We do not want the growers to make distress sales because they do not have credit. I shall bring it to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India.

So far as Cotton Corporation is concerned, we start institutions with some basic ideas. The basic idea with which the Cotton Corporation

was started was that it should be a support price organisation. It is not a monopoly procurement organisation. The Maharashtra Government started monopoly procurement organisation... (Interruptions)

I have said already that it is a matter which they have to take between the Government and the Reserve Bank. At present it is not possible to convert Cotton Corporation into a total monopoly procurement organisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cut Motion on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget for the State of Maharashtra for 1980-81 to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 2, 3, 6 to 16, 18 to 38, 40 to 42, 45 to 58, 60, 63 to 70, 73, 75 to 82, 85 to 95, 97 to 100, 102 to 110, 113, 115, 118 to 128, 130 to 146, 148 to 161, 163 to 166, 168 to 181, 183, 184, 186 to 190, 192, 193, 195 to 198, 200 to 216.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cut Motion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Maharashtra for 1979-80 to the Vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 7, 10, 13, 18, 19, 21 to 25, 29, 31, 34, 35, 41, 48, 49, 53, 59 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69 to 71, 80 to 82, 82A, 91, 93, 95, 99, 107, 108, 111, to 113, 115 to 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 134, 140, 142, 144, 152, 157, to 159, 164, 166 to 170, 175 to 177, 189, 197, 200 to 203, 205, 207, 214, 215, 219, 229, 233, 236, 236A, 258, 259, 269 and 277.

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

MAHARASHTRA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the with-

drawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.”

. The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move:**

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bom-Bay North West): Sir, normally I do not speak on matters of finance at all, because I understand finance very little. But these days our politics has become so complex and devious that I think I should prefer to talk on matters of finance, because I understand them now a little more than I understand the politics of this country. What amazes me and sometimes makes me sick is some of our old friends who only till yesterday were with us casting stones at us, when all their life they have been living in glass houses. I do not wish to concentrate on all of them, but I will only talk of one example, my distinguished friend, Shri Shankar Rao Chavan, who during the emergency,

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**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

when thousands of people were in jail, reminded us very gracefully that in other countries, those who were in jail would have been shot and it is out of his mercy in Maharashtra that they were only in jail. After the 1977 elections, he told us that he had made a horrible mistake. He believed in some kind of democracy and he had even a party which had the name of democracy in it. Thereafter, again he has left us...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not finance, but politics!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am only suggesting to the House and to my friends that those who have completed 360° of political revolution should at least spare us from their attacks so that we can concentrate on matters which really pertain to Maharashtra's finances.

In 1971, I wish to remind Mr. Venkataraman, our distinguished Finance Minister, the then Prime Minister of the country, Mrs. Gandhi, came to Bombay to inaugurate the Maharashtra election campaign on behalf of her party. She told a largely attended meeting, which I also attended, at Shivaji Park, that she wanted to remove all the ugly slums in the city of Bombay and that she had brought Rs. 30 crores to the city to carry out this great project of hers. Many people applauded her and so did I, but my applause was a little tentative. On the next day, there was a big ceremony and with great fanfare and garlands going round, a huge foundation-stone was laid, the inscription on which still reads: This was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The promise made to the people was that the slums will disappear. But I regret to say that the slums remain; only Rs. 30 crores dis-

appeared! It is true that this is a time-barred misappropriation and since that party has been voted back to power, I do not wish to talk at length of those old misappropriations and crimes. But when the President's Address was being debated in this House I moved a cut motion and I had made some little point about the slums of Bombay. I had said that the Government should accept at least three propositions as the basis of their future policy. First, no poor man whether he is rightly or wrongly on a place and has found an abode, a hut or some dilapidated structure to shelter him, should be thrown out of that place unless overwhelming national necessity so requires. Secondly, even when he is thrown out, the Government must see to it that some alternative accommodation is provided to him. And thirdly, I said that the slums which exist on land belonging to the Central Government, their dwellers must receive the same benefits and facilities as the poor, unfortunate slum dwellers on private land or State land. I expected Mrs. Gandhi with her past 1971 professions at least to get up in her reply and say a couple of soothing words for the unfortunate slum dwellers of the city. But not a single word was said and that only confirms my belief that the Government in power only sheds crocodile tears but has no intention whatsoever of doing anything for the poor, unfortunate people of that city. Mr. Bhole, our distinguished colleague and a very distinguished judge of the Bombay High Court where I practised before him, got up and talked about slums. I whole-heartedly support him. I find from the Appropriation Bill that you are going to spend Rs. 5 crores now on the elections which you have unnecessarily and unconstitutionally ordered. Rs. 5 crores the Government is going to spend and another Rs. 5 crores the candidates will be spending. So, Rs. 10 crores of money will now start circulating in the economy of Maharashtra producing inflation which you are not able to control. The inflation is rising. But I would welcome Mr. Bhole's proposal, provided his proposal is acceptable to

his own Government. Whatever he wants to be done for the slums, whatever he has suggested, we will wholeheartedly support him. But Mr. Bhole himself is not sure of what his Party's attitude is going to be. Therefore, he stands on three uneasy stools, the evidence of which he gave when he talked on the subject, Marathwada University. He now says that he never talked of the name of Marathwada University.

One of the points which I have proposed to make about this Appropriation Bill is the appropriation for the purpose of education. It has been said time and again that democracy without education is hypocrisy without limitation and, therefore, no democracy will flourish in the country unless you educate the people. We have been in power for less than 33 months but you have been in power for 30 glorious years. But that primary Directive Principle in India's Constitution that you shall provide primary and compulsory education free for the children of a certain age, remains a dead letter in the Constitution and you have been shedding tears about Directive Principles and upholding their supremacy and primacy over Fundamental Rights. Dr. Ambedkar is a person whose constitutional knowledge, integrity and erudition everybody in this country respects. But I am not sure that the Prime Minister of this country respects Dr. Ambedkar's principles or his Constitution. So far as I am concerned, I will support a move that every university in this country, particularly those universities which teach law and the Constitution of the country, should be named after Dr. Ambedkar. I do not stand on uneasy stools. I will support Mr. Bhole if he is prepared to tell his Government that Marathwada University should be named in the manner in which the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra had wanted it to be named. But he is not sure of what proposal will enhance his reputation in his constituency because he comes from Bombay. He does not know what will enhance his reputation with the community to which he belongs. He does not know what will bring him

popularity with his own leader. Therefore, when the crux of the problem arises whether we should name the University after Dr. Ambedkar, he said that he was not talking about the name but he was only talking about the law and order problem.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I am afraid he is misdirecting himself. I referred to the Marathwada and the naming of the Marathwada University after Dr. Ambedkar for the purpose of saying that the Maharashtra Government was not maintaining law and order there. That was all.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, apart from the fact that the Prime Minister made no response to the question of slums, as my friend has told you, only two days back I happened to be in Bombay, when I received news that the hutments of the poor people were being burnt down. My personal inspection of the site disclosed that the Municipal Corporation employees had summoned the assistance of the Bombay police, and they had started dispossessing and throwing out these poor people lock, stock and barrel, their pots and pans children carrying broken toys, mothers with children in arms and old men carrying what they could salvage of their few paltry belongings. It was a heartrending sight to see the poor people of this country being treated in this way, and it is done by a Government which was returned to the House on the vote of the poor people of this country. If this is not throwing dust in the eyes of the poor people of this country, what else is it? Will the Finance Minister tell us as to what he intends to do about what is happening to the poor unfortunate people of this country?

Sir, I do not wish to dilate upon the problem of the dissolution of the Assemblies. The Finance Minister has assured us that there will be time enough to debate this problem on another occasion. But I only want to

[Shri Ram Jethmalani].

say this thing in one sentence, that he was wrong in the simile which he gave. He is trying to destroy the figs whereas we destroyed the thistle, because at that time he will remember that most of the Assemblies had outlived their life, outlived their lawful tenure and continued only on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, which had been thrown out by the people in 1977. I do not know why men who understand law, men who have some conscience, do not appreciate at least one thing, that in a period of Emergency the States lose their sovereignty, they lose their autonomy, they lose their independent character and they become limbs of the Central Government. Therefore, in 1977 when the vote was against the Central Government, it was also a vote against all limbs of the Central Government, including those States who had worked for the Emergency.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): They never lost their autonomy.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Then I want to bring to the notice of the House the unfortunate position of education in the city of Bombay. Prospective mothers have to secure admission at least ten years before they think of getting married, and those who do not have the necessary foresight find that their children cannot find a primary school to go to. The state of primary education is in a bad shape and the state of colleges is in a bad shape. You do not find admission for medical students in our colleges, and people have to go about paying fancy amounts of money to various institutions, some not of the requisite standards and expertise. They have to go about hunting throughout the country and ultimately, those who can afford to migrate to foreign countries, take some education there. Today this is the state of education in our country. Ask the

doctors of Bombay and they will tell you how step-motherly treatment has been received by their educational institutions.

Lastly, there is a small little problem which I wish to bring to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. The city of Bombay flourishes substantially and significantly on taxes paid by a class of people who sell milk and have a large number of buffaloes and cows with them. The whole of North Bombay, particularly my constituency, is full of these stables of cows and buffaloes. A representation is made that our animals are dying, because these animals have to be sent to Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat. Due to train facilities not being available at Viramgaon, the station from where they have to change from metre-gauge to broad-gauge, our animals are dying by the scores. Representations are made but, like all representations made to bureaucrats, Government officials, they fall on deaf ears, and cattle continue to die from day to day. Believe it or not, this will lead to another agitation in the city of Bombay, like the one Shri George Fernandes talked about, in the case of onion growers. Please look into this problem. Please do not adapt a policy that whatever the Opposition suggests, you will do exactly the contrary of it. That is not the way of carrying on the Government of this country. Please listen to us, and if you listen to us, perhaps you will do much better than you are doing now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I have to carry six more budgets. Therefore, I will not take the time of the House.

There can be no two opinions on the question that the slum clearance must be given the highest priority. As I said, this is only an interim budget. When the regular budget comes, the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly will be able to deal with the problem adequately.

So far as education is concerned, the same answer would cover that case also.

Regarding the train facilities which the hon. Member mentioned, I will bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister for appropriate action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year, 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move:

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.56 hrs.

MAHARASHTRA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India dated 17-3-80.

Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2,

**Introduced & Moved with the recommendations of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted..

Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16 58 hrs.

BUDGET (ORISSA), 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (ORISSA), 1980-81 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (ORISSA), 1979-80.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item Nos. 17, 18 and 19

Demands for Grants of on account (Orissa) for 1980-81 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for grant Submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		REVENUE Rs.	CAPITAL Rs.
1	Home Department	13,16,00,000	20,83,000
2	Political and Services Department	66,06,000	1,03,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President .

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
3 Revenue Department	.	9,57,51,000
3-A. Excise Department,	.	37,63,000
4 Law Department,	.	65,25,000
5 Finance Department	.	4,14,99,000
6 Commerce Department,	.	1,91,04,000
7 Works Department	.	12,26,98,000
8. Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat	.	19,81,000
9. Food and Civil Supplies Department	.	67,36,000
10 Education and Youth Services Department	.	39,55,20,000
11 Tribal and Rural Welfare Department	.	5,19,03,000
12 Health and Family Welfare Department	.	13,72,92,000
13 Urban Development Department	.	5,72,28,000
14 Labour, Employment and Housing Department	.	78,35,000
15 Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs	.	44,97,000
16 Planning and Co-ordination Department	.	72,06,000
17 Rural Development Department	.	4,46,89,000
18 Community Development and Social Welfare Department	.	12,75,64,000
18-A Community Development and Social Welfare (Gram Panchayat) Department	.	56,57,000
19 Industries Department	.	3,18,67,000
20 Irrigation and Power Department	.	8,29,99,000
21 Transport Department	.	33,29,000
22 Forest, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department.	.	8,19,83,000
23 Agriculture and Co-operation Department	.	13,97,78,000
24 Mining and Geology Department	.	57,34,000
25 Information and Public Relations Department	.	29,69,000
TOTAL		155,37,21,000
		70,41,02,000

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ORISSA)

For 1979-80 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for grants Submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		1	2
		REVENUE Rs.	CAPITAL Rs
1	Home Department	34,11,000	34,37,000
2	Political and Services Department	5,15,000	—
3	Revenue Department	6,10,83,000	2,00,000
3-A	Excise Department	9,75,000	—
4	Law Department	6,13,000	—
5	Finance Department	2,000	37,76,000
6	Commerce Department	20,46,000	19,50,000
7	Works Department	35,07,000	2,50,66,000
10	Education and Youth Services Department	10,23,000	—
11	Tribal and Rural Welfare Department	1,52,42,000	1,26,76,000
12	Health and Family Welfare Department	3,90,07,000	—
13	Urban Development Department	3,20,71,000	1,15,87,000
14	Labour, Employment and Housing Department	1,34,000	1,000
15	Tourism and Cultural Affairs Department	70,000	20,75,000
16	Planning and Co-ordination Department	1,000	—
17	Rural Development Department	64,77,000	1,30,00,000
18	Community Development and Social Welfare Department	5,18,09,000	—
18-A	Community Development and Social Welfare (Gram-Panchayat) Department	3,22,000	—
19	Industries Department	95,59,000	1,62,36,000
20	Irrigation and Power Department	8,77,61,000	9,31,75,000
21	Transport Department	5,05,000	75,00,000
22	Forest, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department	2,43,73,000	10,74,000
23	Agriculture and Co-operation Department	9,06,81,000	2,47,34,000
24	Mining and Geology Department	1,000	—
25	Information and Public Relations Department	19,13,000	15,000
TOTAL		43,40,01,000	21,65,02,000

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for having fire stations at Khandapada, Odagan, Bolgarh and Dhaipathar centres] (1)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for expediting relief work in the drought affected area] (2)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Ineffective land reform measures during the previous regime] (3)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Very slow progress in land distribution programme] (4)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Very slow progress in abolition of bonded labour system and their rehabilitation] (5)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Very slow progress in liquidation of Rural Indebtedness] (6)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Commerce Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of some more cargo berths at Paradip] (7)

That the demand for grant on account Works Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of Marine drive between Konark and Puri] (8)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Health and Family Welfare Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check acute scarcity of drinking water in rural areas] (9)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for development of Hot-springs in the State, specially a 10 acre beautiful Hot-spring area of Tarabalo in Khandapada area] (10)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expedite Atri Hot-spring project] (11)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for declaration of Kantilo and Odagan important places of pilgrimage, as tourist centres] (12)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for lighting of Lingaraj Temple and Khandagiri Udayagiri caves] (13)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for development of Malangotli Iron Ore Project, Lead and Zinc Project, Ferro-Vanadiuro factory and chrome chromite factory] (14)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for setting up of a second steel plant in Orissa] (15)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for setting up of the ship building yard at Paradip] (16)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for taking up of Manibhadra, Brutang and Singhanaid Irrigation projects] (17)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of Bhimkund Irrigation Project] (18)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check power-cuts to major industries which is resulting in mass unemployment] (19)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): I realise the Finance Minister, my esteemed friend for many years, is quite tired of dealing with figures and he also said there is no scope for romanticism in economics. I do not quite agree with him. I think the Finance Minister would do well to know that once I was talking to Dr. Schacht, Hitler's miracle Finance Minister and he said that the science of economics is not an exact science. It is a matter for an artist. So, there must be a lot of romanticism in it except that he said that when the value of the German Marks was so low that you were buying a cup of coffee for 10,000 DM in the Thirties, the art of the Finance Minister is to find out exactly how much can a nation bear, how much the nation can produce how much the nation can be

disciplined to produce more than it normally can. Only then the Finance Minister can prepare a Budget which would excel normal accounting budgets.

The State Budgets are prepared in a parrot-like fashion year after year, they go to the Planning Commission and are discussed with the officers there, and there is the standard formula that if you raise so much resources, we will give you so much etc. A State like Orissa, I think, ought to be the laboratory of India for replanning its planning, because it has 10 per cent of the nation's water resources, one-sixth of the nation's forest resources, one-third of the nation's mineral resources, ten per cent of the nation's coastline, and only four per cent of the nation's population, and still it is the poorest. Can the planner Finance Minister find an answer to this, how it has happened like this?

Is it a tragedy of history that the British people settled down in Madras and Calcutta and Bombay the barren island which was sold for 16 guineas, and so the presidencies grew in education, transport, railway communications, power, health services, industrial development, agricultural development and so on, whereas the other States like Orissa and even areas in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and elsewhere were left untouched. So, we became the untouchables of India, we became the Adivasis and Harijans of India.

As a matter of fact, we have 40 per cent of the Adivasis and Harijans in Orissa. We have more Adivasis and Harijans in Orissa than the whole of the northeastern region, including Assam, and yet the Planning Commission, in its wisdom, gives us an allocation which is only one-third of what they get in the name of tribals for the whole of north-eastern India. I would request the Finance Minister to consider not recasting but replanning planning, so that you begin to plan with a certain amount of realism.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rolling plan.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Rolling plan you will not understand because it is beyond you. Let me tell you about your plan. The Prime Minister has been saying that in 30 months we have destroyed everything that she had built brick by brick in 30 years. Please come with me to hundreds and hundreds of my villages, have a bath in their tank where millions of villagers and their wives and children bathe, drink the water, which they drink everyday and if you do not die of pneumonia and cholera in the first bath and after the first drink, I shall join you in that bath and drink. This is what has been done in thirty years of planning, brick by brick. I take you, Mr. Finance Minister, back to 1964, to the plenary session of the Congress at Bhubaneswar which was held under my Chairmanship, where the first resolution of socialistic pattern of society was introduced, moved by Lal Bahadur Shastri and seconded by me. There I said, in 1964, about sixteen years back from today, how long with the Congress go on practising fraud on the people? That holds even today. We say, we get votes, yes. You say you have a massive mandate. Fine we had a massive mandate three years back. That does not speak anything. The quantum of voting is going down and down and the voters are no longer getting interested. Only 49 per cent of the voters have exercised their franchise and this shows that people are losing interest in our system because the common man is really not getting anything. If today, after 30 or 32 years of planning, nearly one-fourth of the villagers of the nation do not get drinking water and yet we have multi-storeyed buildings built in the streets of cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, what sort of Planning is this? Wherefrom is the money coming to the cities? Whose money is it?

Mr. Finance Minister, you were very tender in dealing with Tatas and Birlas and multi-nationals. I was deeply touched with your tenderness. But

let me put it to you this way. One day, Jamshedji Tata started a small mill, something like 75 years ago, he took charge of one of the hills of Orissa, which is full of iron ore and for 75 years, the House of Tatas bled that iron ore hill, reduced it to a dust, made their crores and half of Bombay was built with that money. Should I have tenderness for the house of Tatas?

The house of Birlas have the biggest mill, they boast of a highly profitable paper mill, called Orient Paper mill. From old times, under your Planning they have entered into a contract, which cannot be broken, whereby they take the bamboos at the last royalty possible and they pay the lowest wages to the Adivasis and the people who are working in the forests. In my time as the Chief Minister of Orissa, I doubled that royalty against a lot of odds, and when the Congress Government came, they lowered that royalty and that all that profit is being used for opening their mills in Africa. None of the houses, either Tatas or Birlas, have spent even a penny—I say literally a penny—for developing education or health or any development in Orissa. Should I have tenderness for them?

Therefore, we are working at cross-purposes. You are on one wave-length and we, when I say we, I mean the people living in the conditions in which they are living even after thirty years of planning, are on a different wave-length. When I became the Chief Minister and for the first time a majority Congress Government was formed in Orissa and at the behest of Panditji I took over as Chief Minister, I told the Prime Minister after two months—if Mr. Moraji Desai, who was the Finance Minister then, had been here in the House now, he would have borne me out—“I feel that with the industrial resources of Orissa and the Planning and the devolution and the guidelines that have been prepared by the Planning Commission for the total development of India, Orissa does not stand a chance

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

of developing in a thousand years." I told Panditji then. I said that autonomy must be restored more strongly than existing in the federal structure of India today, that it should have the same State autonomy as Australia has, that Australian type of state autonomy permits them to deal with the world market with their natural resources, not through the federal structure.

If you would permit, I told Panditji—and Mr. Morarji Desai, said, "How is it possible?"—why not I had rejoined why not every State Government, every State Legislature, try to add to the Nation's kitty by an extra effort, as against the system where all the initiative, all the knowledge, all the progress, be planned by half a dozen Joint Secretaries sitting at Delhi? This is not national planning; this is not creating national ethos: this is not creating a store house of national energy. Nevertheless, in that time, for the first time, the Plan ceiling on Orissa was broken. At that time, Panditji increased the Plan by 50 per cent when I said, "I cannot have it. You have another Chief Minister. I cannot deal with it." It was raised by 50 per cent. Some infra-structure was built.

In Orissa, from the time of the British, because Orissa was the last to fight the British, the last to surrender to them, nothing was done. Only a rail line went along the coast because Calcutta and Madras were to be connected. If they could go over the sea, they would not have touched Orissa. All the hinterland of Orissa, all the hinterland of Madhya Pradesh could have an opening to the sea. Therefore, the Paradip port was built so that the hinterland opening could go that way. The development of whole of Chhattisgarh which is a backward area, all that development could move; the development of southern Bihar could move. But nothing has been done in Orissa. Railway lines shall not be built in

Orissa. All the development from the Paradip port, alongside connecting Talchar and Rourkela moves to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. All this is the rich hinterland. Should not the State planning be a part of national planning? When shall we be considered? You will be there for five years. Please consider us.

How shall you plan for these things for the development of the backward areas. There is the question of Central investments, Central projects. With great difficulty, we put a project for manufacturing Telephones. As soon as your Government comes, the whole thing gets washed off. Why?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the second steel plant?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I as the Minister had arranged for a small credit of Rs. 2,000 crores for the Paradip port. The Finance Minister knows that; he is aware of it. And Steel Minister knows about it. And I hope they will not fail because you will need steel anyhow. Then, I created all the facilities for the aluminium project. In any case, you have to have aluminium. Otherwise, the whole energy programme of the nation will fail. You have been able to clinch the aluminium deal. I am glad that you have done that. Similarly, we wanted more Central investment in backward areas.

We have been asking for a cantonment to be built in Orissa. What is the difficulty? There are hundreds of cantonments all over the country. We have offered 5,000 acres of land in Bhubaneshwar. But you cannot have a cantonment. Why can't you have a cantonment in Orissa? There is a Naval School because Chilka provided the necessary input. We have given half of Chilka for the Naval School, but we cannot have a cantonment! So, where is the Central investment? If you say that for the steel plant there is Central investment or for the aluminium plant there is Central investment, I do not agree,

These are not Central investments: these are national investments which had to be there. The resources of State are donated to the nation. That is not the investment I am talking about: I am talking about Central investment in projects which can be built anywhere. I would not say that the aluminium factory at Koraput is a Central investment. There is one Avro-engine plant at Koraput and a factory for repair of wagons that the former Railway Minister had put at Bhubaneswar. I would say it is a Central investment. But there is no third Central investment in Orissa. In thirty years, there is no third Central investment in Orissa. Would you please look into this.

Therefore, when we talk of 30 years of build-up—we all are part of that thirty years of build-up also—I can assure you that we are not satisfied. It is difficult to be satisfied. I am sure you are not satisfied: I am sure none of us are satisfied. But the question remains as to how to deal with it. As for Education, we all want more investment for Education. But here the Primary School teachers and Secondary School teachers, whom we want to be Government servants, being given adequate status and brought under control, cannot be done. You have not provided for that in this budget.

You know very well, Mr. Finance Minister, about the farmers—the marginal farmer, the small farmer or any other farmer. When there is drought—and Orissa has suffered a heavy drought, as you know, and it goes on year after year—, when there is a flood, when there is a cyclone, what is the crime of the farmer in India that he must suffer, that he must borrow, that he must pay interest charges, that he must go on paying interest on interest charges? Has the national exchequer nothing to do with them, the feders of the nation? Can you not have crop insurance? We had decided last year to start crop

insurance in Orissa at least in one District as a trial. I hope you will reconsider this and have it, even as a trial, to see how it works, in one of the affected areas so that it can be spread to the rest of the country, to areas where it is needed.

Now, village after village gets burnt. In the cities, if houses get burnt, you have insurance; if, cars get damaged, you have insurance, if jewels get damaged or stolen, you have insurance but, for rural India, there is nothing. There is nothing for rural India. If villages get burnt, they get nothing for insurance; if crops get damaged due to natural causes or calamities, they get nothing for insurance. The national insurance institution is divided: is the word 'farmer' separate from 30 per cent of our people. What sort of planning have you done for thirty years? Brick by brick you have built? What is that 'brick by brick' you have built?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): You were the Chief Minister for so many years.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I told Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru that we wanted to be separated from federal India because this federal India can never develop my State in a thousand years.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not your Orissa.... (Interruptions).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is the first time you have come, and may be the last time; so don't talk too much. (Interruptions).

Mr. Finance Minister, I am not giving you the figures. I am not bothering you or straining your brain by giving you figures: I am merely giving you the planning part of it. You have been involved in the Planning Commission. You have done excellent planning for the industrial growth of your own State of Tamilnadu. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: The whole world knows you are the most corrupt person in the country. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not worried, Mr. Finance Minister. I am not bothered by them. They will learn in their own time: this is a new thing for them. We all learn. We have learnt our own time. But I would suggest this to the Finance Minister: at the time of planning, please consider Orissa's plan; what you have given is meagre; with a 40 per cent Adivasi and Harijan population there, the planning at least should have been tagged on to the planning method which has been accepted for Assam and North-Eastern Frontier. This is the minimum that you can do; this is the minimum that you should be able to do. When the Central investments come, whether steel plant or aluminium plant or other investments, do not forget these areas where natural resources are abundant, and the investment has been little over the last 100 years, yet today, if the same thing continues, the people in the backward areas like Orissa or Chattisgarh or other areas of Madhya Pradesh or Bihar will stand no chance whatsoever of adequate development comparable to the developed areas of this country.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, I support this Budget with the whole heart, and that is because we know that the Union Government have had the occasion to frame the Budget and place it before this august House. 17th February, the day when the State Government was superseded, was a day of jubilation for the people of Orissa because the entire administration there had degenerated to such a level that there was almost administrative stand-still all over the State. I would place before you what happened there.

Mr. Biju Patnaik had taken over the responsibility of the State times without number. I will tell you one

thing. The day on which the State Assembly there was dissolved was considered as the second phase of abolition of princely States, abolition of zamindari, because in Orissa people were tired of Mr. Biju Patnaik's living in Delhi and controlling the administration in Orissa. People were calling it is the zamindari of Biju Patnaik. The Orissa administration was functioning under him, under zamindar Biju Patnaik, and the Chief Minister who was functioning there had absolutely no say even in a trifling matter relating to administration. This is not my version. The local paper always writing that the zamindari system must be abolished in Orissa. And it was abolished on 17th February 1980. I tell you, the entire administrative set-up had been politicalised. Could you imagine this? All the corporations had been manned by the Janata MLAs or Janata workers. Subsequently, they became Lok Dal workers. Could you imagine this? The entire distribution system had been politicalised. The MLAs were entrusted with the responsibility of nominating the dealers. That was the state of affairs. That was why, the entire distribution system had collapsed. I can tell you that, unless the present set-up is totally changed, it is impossible that there could ever be a fair system of distribution in Orissa. I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that the set-up should change; also all the political nominations to the corporations should be changed.

I would submit before this House one thing. Even before the fall of the Government, two or three days before, when everybody knew that the Assembly was going to be dissolved, the Orissa Government, in the Governor's Address, promised everything to everybody: they promised that there would be crop insurance in the State, there would be fire insurance in the State, they promised that all primary teachers would be converted into government servants; they pro-

missed that there would be no fees for students upto the Seventh Class. They have promised a number of things in the Governor's Address without any examination of their financial implications. They knew they were going to be displaced from the administration and that is why the entire administration was politicalised and they took advantage of the situation because after all they were going.

I would submit before you that no doubt so far as Mr. Patnaik is concerned, so long as he is in office, his language is different and whenever he is out of office he talks in the language which he has adopted to-day. That is the greatest paradox for the State of Orissa. It is paradoxical that whenever he comes to office, he says one thing and out of office, he says something else. Sir, he was Chairman of the State Planning Commission, he was Chief Minister and not only that, a number of times the State Government was under his grip. Since 1961 upto 1980, barring 3 to 4 years, he was almost in the control of the State administration but did he ever take care to evolve a sound system of planning?

Sir, I would invite the attention of this House that Orissa may be lagging behind. 71 per cent of the people of Orissa are below the poverty line. Not only that, the per capita income in Orissa is almost the lowest in the country. I would invite the attention of the House that at this forum it should be considered as to why we are lagging behind in spite of so much of natural resources. Nature has never been unkind to us. But we are lagging behind for want of funds to exploit them. That is why my submission would be: let there be a re-examination, a re-examination of the provision of Art. 275 in regard to devolution of federal finance. Let the Government of India consider allotting judiciously the discretionary funds which are at their disposal and let it be considered.

So far as planning allocation is concerned, it should be suitably enhanced. Our population is 4 per cent but the planning allocation is reduced from Plan to Plan. In the 5th Plan we had an allocation of 3.2 per cent but now it has been further reduced. My submission would be: that there should be a reconsideration so far as the devolution of the federal finance and also a reconsideration of the allocation of finance which is at the discretion of the Government of India.

There should be also another aspect. The central investment has to be enhanced there. I do not say that in that field Orissa is lagging behind. But my submission would be that it should be further enhanced. There is a lot of mineral wealth. There are certain proposals awaiting clearance from the Union Government. They should be taken up and clearance given expeditiously. Certain projects are under examination. I would mention specifically the coal jetty at Paradip. Then there is the Koraput-Rayagada railway line. Then the Banspani-Daitari railway line—the second phase as also Melankhoty and Sarjipally projects. These ought to be cleared immediately and the Union Government must consider that Orissa should not lag behind the national average.

In all fields of development the State of Orissa is lagging behind. My submission would be, whenever I describe, whenever I say that the people of our State are poor, I do not feel diffident to say it—I recall what the great poet Nazrul Islam has said:

दरिद्र दुमचामादे कोरिदः महामः ।

We are poor but we are a noble and great people and we inherit a glorious culture. I would submit before this House: let there be a reconsideration of the allocation of the devo-

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]
lution of the federal finance so that we can develop and in no time, Orissa would reach the national average.

Then another aspect I would place before you. That is, so far as the Union government is concerned, it is giving subscribing finance for grain for work programme. I would submit that out of Rs. 100 only Rs. 40 was being spent on the spot and the rest was being misappropriated. There has been a lot of corruption. Charges were placed before the Collector. They were placed before the Governor, but nobody looks into them. I would submit, let this matter be inquired into. Let the corruption be brought to light and let there be some improvement. Otherwise, there will be no use even if substantial grain is allotted to the State of Orissa. Corruption should be rooted out. My submission would be that the Finance Minister should look into this.

Another thing is about the Food Corporation of India. The top officers of the F.C.I. are functioning as if they are the General of Victoria's Army. They forget the local needs and they feel no responsibility in so far as distribution of stocks is concerned. They mismanaged the whole thing. The affairs should be looked into. I would not specifically say anything on this. I would point out privately to the Minister concerned about it. You know previously there were charges that they were charging Rs. 10 per bag of sugar to be delivered. If it was not paid, then only the worst damaged stocks of sugar would be delivered. This is the way the FCI is functioning there.

Another aspect is about the drought. My submission would be that so far as drought situation is concerned, it has been brought to light but the entire situation has not been impressed upon the Government of India. Thousands of people are migrating; people are starving; the villagers are going without drinking water. The situation

is very much grave and so I appeal to the Minister of Finance that he should look into it and there should be consideration that the loans which have been given to the poor people which they cannot pay should be completely remitted; there should be no hesitation about it and Government of India should bear the entire financial responsibility for the remission of loans.

Another aspect is that Rs. 14 crores had been given on drought account. That should be the assistance of the Government of India and it should not be taken into account while allocating the funds for the Plan. The Government of India should not take it as a Plan assistance. This is my submission which he should take into account.

As regards dissolution of the State Assemblies, a number of speakers from the Opposition felt very much distressed. They committed themselves to maintain the independence of judiciary. Their allegation had been that the judiciary was being crippled by the Congress Government. My submission would be that the judicial view regarding the dissolution is very clear. I invite your attention to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Assam *versus* Union of India and to the observations made by Justice Bhagwati. He said that so far as democratic principle of Government is concerned, the basic thing is that there must be consent to the people. If there had been no consent of the people, in that case, Government should not be allowed for a day. Otherwise, the people will withdraw it and there would be conflicts or confrontations. I do not know where they will lead us. I may recall that when Shri Jayaprakash Ji was in Jaslok Hospital, he wrote a letter to Shri Morarji Desai as to what about the recall which he had committed to the people of India. About that, he did not give any reply. You know Justice Bhagwati had categorically said that there was no scope for recall

of a Member in our Constitution. But, all the same, one way to recall is that when the Government has forfeited the confidence of the people, it should not be allowed to continue. That is why I say that if you want to maintain the independence of the judiciary, you should not violate the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court of India when in 1977 the Assemblies of Orissa and U.P. were dissolved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. I have here 16 names on the list. For this budget only one hour is allowed; so you will conclude.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This is a very serious matter. You must give us opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as budgets are concerned, I would request you all to make the points and you may not advance the arguments in a very elaborate manner.

You may conclude after one or two sentences.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Rajasthan budget is coming up tomorrow only and thereafter the other budgets.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It is no longer a matter of controversy between the political parties.

In 1977 the Orissa Assembly was dissolved and when the Assembly was superseded it did not complete its term of five years. It completed only three years. So also is the case with regard to U. P. At that time we were not happy but when the Supreme Court's pronouncement came out we have to accept the norms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point we will discuss separately.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: That is all right. My submission is only this. If we want to see that

Parliamentary democracy has to succeed in India, we should see that certain norms should be evolved and those norms should be respected both by the party in power and the party in the opposition. With that I conclude. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call, hon. Members to speak, may I make a request? I request them to be very brief in their arguments, not in their points. Now, Mr. Jagannath Rao.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Sir, it is perhaps the third time that the Orissa budget is being presented to Parliament, the main reason being that there was no political stability in Orissa except during the period 1961 to 1967. Every two or three years Orissa assembly was being dissolved. This happened even earlier. This time it was dissolved on 17th of February. Lok Dal Government went out of office. Not a dog barked, nor any tear was shed when this Government went out of office. Now we are going to the polls in two months' time. I am confident that there will be stable Government in Orissa which would be a progressive Government, which would look after the progress of the State in the economic field.

Orissa is one of the backward States; there are other States also. The State is not backward but the people are backward and the people are poor. It is rich in mineral resources. It is rich in forest resources. It is rich in water resources. But it is not able to harness the resources for the benefit of the nation, nor for the benefit of the State. In spite of its wealth the development has been very slow.

Regarding the national projects that have been started in Orissa, we can count them on our fingers. We have got only one steel mill. The other irrigation projects and other projects are only State projects. What is needed now is to lift the State from backwardness to bring in rapid economic growth.

(Shri Jagannath Rao)

The rate of Orissa's economic growth is only 2 per cent; its population growth is 2.5 per cent. Therefore economic growth is not able to keep pace with this population growth. Therefore it will take centuries with this type of planning to expect or even to hope that there will be economic development of the State.

We have got 10 per cent of the water resources of the country but only 1/10 of the water resources have been harnessed. The population is 4 per cent of the total population of the country. But the Central assistance is only of the order of 3.2 per cent. It is coming down too from plan to plan. And if this is the rate of Central Assistance that Orissa is to get, I am certain, there is no hope of any salvation in the foreseeable future.

Sir, the Gadgil formula or the IATP formula will not help the State in its economic growth. The Central Government has to come to the aid of these backward States like Orissa which has the largest Tribal population and Scheduled Castes. I am told that very 4th man is a tribal in Orissa and every 7th man is a Harijan in Orissa and out of 147 Assembly seats, 53 are reserved seats. With this state to stand on its possible for the State to stand on its own legs and go in a big way on economic development? Therefore, a time has come when the Central Government and the Planning Commission should revise the old line of thinking, set aside the old formula—Gadgil formula and I.A.T.P. formula—and revise it to new methods, new schemes, and come to the rescue of such backward States so that they can also keep pace with the developed States in the country. There are States which are favourably placed. I am not jealous of those States, but it will take centuries for the State to catch up with those States which are developing fast. We are stagnating. Take for instance World Bank loan. We have got about Rs. 500 crores from the World Bank for carrying out major and medium projects. Out of this amount, Orissa got Rs. 46.00 crores. We need a

minimum of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores to complete the on-going project, but with Rs. 46 crores nothing can be done. Under the Tribal Development Scheme, Orissa is not considered to be a hilly region nor a tribal region. I do not know what is the height of the hill that determines the qualification to become entitled to any contribution from that Fund. We are on the Eastern Ghats where hilly regions are there. The tribals are there. We are equally entitled to come under that scheme. How the interpretation has been made by the Planning Commission, I do not know. Only the Himalayan ranges are included in this scheme and not Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. There are hilly regions there also. So, this sort of thinking and economic planning by the Planning Commission and the Central Government will not help Orissa to develop itself in a big way. This has been the long-standing cry of Orissa to revise this formula and come to the help of Orissa in a big way so that it can stand on its own legs and can be proud of its being a part of India. But these cries have been cries in the wilderness. But I hope that there will be a fresh thinking now in the Central Government and in the Planning Commission to revise the old principles of planning and see that Orissa and other backward States like Orissa are benefited by the proper planning of the Government. Otherwise Orissa has done well in mobilising resources. Even in the Seventh Finance Commission's report, it was admitted that in 1960, the revenue was about Rs. 59.00 crores. Now, it has trebled. It has reached saturation point. Small savings have been very good. But still there is no further scope as there is no industrial base in the State. It has mainly an agricultural base. It is an agricultural economy. But not more than one crop is being raised because of non-availability of enough water resources, etc. Therefore, with this low rate of agricultural growth and lack of industrial growth, it will not lead the State to progress in the foreseeable future. At this stage, it is not necessary for me

to go into details. I would only request the Finance Minister to make a note of the suggestions that are made. I also agree with Mr. Patnaik on some points, on academic points, not politically and I am sure the Government of India will come to the rescue of Orissa.

*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance, in respect of Orissa. I wanted to say a lot of things. But time is very limited so I shall only confine my speech to a few points. Had it been the full-fledged budget, we could have discussed for seven to eight days, but as it is only an interim budget, one hour has been allotted for discussion.

Just now I heard the speech of Biju Babu. I had been listening his speech attentively. I felt as if he is delivering speech in an election meeting. We heard him delivering speech in the same maner many a time in the past. So it is not new for him. He knows how to mislead the people. He was speaking in the same manner while he was in Janata Party subsequently which was converted into Lok Dal in Orissa. Perhaps he forgot that he was speaking on the floor of this august House. His speech was just a platform speech. He said....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have the time....

SHRI A. C. DAS: I just Sir,....Sir, while Janata Government presented the budget Shri Patnaik was in that Government. Then the Lok Dal Government was formed and this Government was dissolved while they were going to present the budget. Sir, so far as Orissa is concerned, Shri Patnaik was the real Government there. The State Government was running in his direction. I really could not find any meaning in his speech. He only wants to speak for his personal benefit.

Sir, this is an interim budget. It is meant for three months only. Therefore it is not possible to allocate funds for all-round development in this budget. It is our privilege to demand many things. But it is not possible that all our demands will be fulfilled. However, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not cite some instances of how our predecessor Government acted. We are facing serious drought in our State. I am glad our Union Government has set 10 crores 30 lakhs of rupees to help our drought-affected people. But due to lack of proper incentives by our former Government the amount is not spent properly. I would like to ask whether any help has been extended to the small farmers and the agricultural labourers who are suffering a lot. Nothing has been done by the former Government to help them. The officers appointed at that time are still dealing with the funds. It seems from the figures that 40 per cent of the total amount allocated for Orissa has been spent for the small farmers. But actually it is not correct. Hardly 10 per cent of what they have said has been spent. Rest amount has been misappropriated by the workers of the Lok Dal, employees entrusted upon such duty by the former Government and some other officials. Few other contractors are also gainer. It has happened everywhere in Orissa.

Sir, during my election tour in my constituency, I, found misappropriation of Government funds. The development work has not started nor contractors appointed but lakhs of rupees have been spent in the name of different schemes. In some other cases, the contractors' bills have been passed and they are drawing money without any execution. I drew the attention of the Governor as also the former Chief Minister of Orissa to these instances. But they did not take any action. I have also drawn the attention of our Home Minister requesting him to look into these matters.

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

(Shri A. C. Das)

I must say the dissolution of Orissa Assembly is the right decision. It has saved our people. Sir, there was a Committee constituted at Bhubaneswar to go into such grievances but the former Government disbanded the Committee.

It is a matter of great regret that all block-level developmental works were mismanaged. Sir, the F.C.I. is not functioning properly even now. The Lok Dal-appointed men are handling the distribution of essential commodities. The Lok Dal men think that if some developmental works are taken up now, the Congress (I) Government will get the credit. Let me tell them that we can win the election even otherwise. They are taking all possible steps to retard the development works and are trying to create uncertainty in all sectors. I would like to urge upon our Government therefore, to change the entire administrative set up. The officials appointed by the former Government should be transferred. Only then there will be equitable distribution of essential commodities. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance as well as our Home Minister to take necessary steps in this regard.

A word about the law and order situation in our State. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to certain things. Sir, there were cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Tribes in my constituency. Some incidents occurred in a village Kalan. I wrote to our Governor to take necessary steps. But I regret that he did not take appropriate action. I urge upon our Government, therefore, to look into all such matters.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): As the time is short, I would just like to mention a few points about the problems faced by our State. I rise to support the vote on Account presented by the Finance Minister for 1980-81, and also the Supplementary Demands. However, since our Finance Minister was a member of the Planning Commission, I would

like to point out to him some of the features of the un-developed nature of our State. Orissa to-day is one of the areas most affected by drought. We have drawn the attention of the Government to this, and requested them to alleviate the sufferings of the people. But only Rs. 14 crores has been sanctioned to the State, after the Central team came back from Orissa. Out of this, they have released only Rs. 10 crores. I was pleading with the Finance Minister that he should take into consideration the backwardness of the State, and the fact that in Orissa, about 70 per cent of the people belong to Harijan, Adivasi, backward and weaker sections of the community. Most of them are the worst sufferers of the drought. This advance plan assistance of Rs. 14 crores given to Orissa is, therefore, too meagre.

As has been pleaded by other Members, from year to year and from plan to plan, the plan allocation for Orissa in the context of overall national planning, has been going down and down. You will be surprised to know that it was only in the 3rd Plan that Orissa was fortunate to get a 5 per cent allocation. In the 4th and 5th Plans, it came down from 5 per cent to 3 per cent; and now it is 2 per cent.

The main objective of our Planning Commission, the Congress Party and the Government of India is to see that the regional imbalances are reduced from Plan to Plan. But here you will find that more allocations are made to advanced States. It is so, only because the formula for plan assistance is based on the Gadgil formula. After this new Government has come, getting a massive mandate from the poor people, I hope regional imbalances will be reduced during the next 5 years. You have to take steps to bring States lagging behind, like Orissa, on level with the rest of India. You must have special category States, consisting of the whole of the north-eastern region. Otherwise, you cannot bring them to the all-India level, in the matter of development.

Mr. Venkataraman was a member of the Planning Commission. As such, I plead with him that he should take these matters into account. While a new 6th Plan is formulated, the entire thing should be reversed. The backward States should get more and more. The discretionary grants and funds at the disposal of the Government of India and the Planning Commission may be about Rs. 20,000 crores. And even for Adivasis and Hajjans, it may be about Rs. 900 crores. At least for those backward areas where your formula does not work at least out of this discretionary grant of Rs. 20,000 crores why not the hon. Finance Minister should set aside at least Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores every year so that in a period of 6-7 years Orissa may come up to the standards of other developed States in the country?

The drought condition in Orissa is most acute. Drinking water has become one of the biggest problems in our State. I was pleading in the morning that about 20,000 additional tube-wells should be there with more rigs if required. The rigs have been ordered. I was told by the Agriculture Minister today. So, between March and April or even the first week of May at least 20,000 additional tube-wells should be there so that people can get the minimum drinking water.

As far as food for work programme is concerned, only 2.05 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat were allotted to Orissa. But you will be surprised to know the amount which was allotted to Orissa in January-February has not reached Orissa yet. Today, it is 17th March. The movement is slow. Then there is a committee here which is sitting and they are making all out efforts, but still it is lagging behind. I hope within a period of 5-6 days, adequate quantity of foodgrains should reach Orissa so that it can reach the drought affected areas.

About gratuitous relief, according to the report that we have got, I am told that only 2.5 lakh old, infirm, incap-

citated, drought affected people have been identified. I think it will be 3 millions. Therefore, more provision should be made for this purpose and Rs. 14 crores should be increased to Rs. 25 crores as assistance for meeting the drought situation.

So many projects are lying pending before the Government of India for the last so many years. The Ship Building Yard at Paradeep is one of the important projects which has almost got clearance. I hope this will come up soon. We are fortunate enough that the moment this new government came into power, immediately we got an aluminimum complex at Koraput. We are grateful to the Government that this offer has gone there. We request that it should be expedited. Then there is another good thing. Two new offers of two new steel plants have come from the foreign countries. I think Orissa get its first steel plant when the Congress Government was there. I hope you were listening to Mr. Patnaik when he was speaking. I was not in the House. I was outside and somebody told me that he was speaking very loudly. Then somebody commented why he was speaking so loudly was that he is out of power; that is why he was speaking so loudly. When he was in power, he could not speak for his State. Today, he is out of power and that is why he was speaking so loudly. Then there is one factory which has been lying pending for the last so many years. This factory has got clearance and it should come up very soon. Then there are Malangtola Iron Ore Project and Nickel Project also. All these projects are already there. Once you add up all these projects, their total investment will not be less than Rs. 1000 crores. If they come up, it will give a new impetus to the development projects in Orissa.

In my constituency in Bhubaneswar, we have got this Cross Bar Telephone Industry and the Government of Orissa has offered free land for this industry. We hope the work will start immediately.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

The hon. Finance Minister while discussing the Maharashtra Budget gave some hints about Rs. 30 crores as loan to the small and poor farmers and the Reserve Bank is considering to exempt this loan. Similarly for Orissa also, the hon. Finance Minister should be kind enough to see that it is also processed through the Reserve Bank so that all poor farmers, middle farmers and other poor people in the backward and drought affected areas should be benefited by this. I support this budget. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I rise to support the vote on account presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1980-81 knowing fully well that it is not his budget nor does it reflect the policy of this government. I take part in this debate with a deep sense of anguish and sorrow that this great land of Orissa known as Kalinga in the earlier days, which had converted Chanda Asoka into Dharmasoka, whose Asoka chakra and lion we have in our national emblem as well as in our national tricolour, and of principles and rock edits we wax eloquent, the land of Orissa which is endowed with natural resources, which has inspired poets like D. L. Ray who composed songs like *Dhana Dhanya pushpe bhara*, which every Indian knows, is in such a sad state. It is the poorest state in this country. Only the other day the Prime Minister replying to an unstarred question said that 71 per cent of the people of Orissa are below poverty line, poverty line has been defined as those who have a per capita income of only Rs. 65 per month. The reasons are not very far to seek. This is the greatest paradox in this country. The economy registered a growth of 2 per cent in the 5th plan while the population has been growing at the rate of 2.5 per cent. Consequently the worst hit are the tribals who compose 25 per cent of the population and the Harijans

who compose 14 per cent and the economically weaker sections, whether they are forward or backward. Article 275 of the Constitution which should have been applied in the case of Orissa has not been put forward and I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to help Orissa to tide over the difficulties. Inadequacy of investible funds has been the main and principal reason for the sorry state of affairs of the economy of Orissa. Drought, floods, cyclones have been a ritual and regular feature of Orissa since 1964. Agricultural production, especially paddy, has stagnated since 1964 when it was only 69 lakh tonnes, to 67 lakh tonnes in 1979. In spite of these, Orissa's additional resource mobilisation effort which in 1967 had been of the order of Rs. 57 crores; in 1979 it had risen to Rs. 169 crores. Instead of rewarding such efforts, what has been done is that gradually and progressively central assistance has come down, from 67 per cent in the 3rd plan, which was 5 per cent of the total plan, it came down to 62 per cent in the 4th plan which was 3.5 per cent of the total plan, it further came down to 3.2 per cent in the 5th Plan. Our friend Mr. Patnaik, when he was waxing eloquent I thought that he gave out shades of Louis XIV or Napolean Bonaparte. His Government rewarded Orissa for its resource mobilisation effort by only providing 3 per cent of the total outlay and that came to Rs. 1125 crores out of total plan outlay of 37,000 crores for the 6th plan. Severe drought conditions which have been a regular occurrence have seriously made inroads into the scarce funds and scarce resources have been diverted from development to give doles and relief. This year's rainfall in Orissa has been less than 55 per cent in my district it has been between 15-30" and the water table has gone down. There is acute shortage of drinking water. The entire thing has to be fought on a war footing. Loans to the farmers and all the other things which have been demanded by the Orissa government should be rushed

immediately, before there are incidents of starvation deaths and law and order situation. People have started leaving their homes and are going away. In some cases children were being sold in open market.

As far as discretionary funds are concerned, Government of India has Rs. 1900 crores but nothing has been given to Orissa because of some stupid formula in 1965-66 where Orissa was not included in the hill areas and tribal development areas.

I would like to submit and make a plea to the Finance Minister, what Orissa needs is not the Gadgil formula or some dogma but it needs a realistic and pragmatic approach. Human aspect must not be lost sight of.

People of Orissa have shown abundant goodwill and sympathy to Shrimati Gandhi in the last election and they have every right to expect equal amount of goodwill and sympathy from Shrimati Gandhi and her Government in the form of central assistance and devolution of funds to

Orissa so as to remove regional disparities, to have rapid industrialisation and accelerated development.

There are two very important points. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention them.

The Supply position is in chaos. To add to the woe of Orissa, mismanagement, bungling and bottlenecks are being created by the Food Corporation of India. Till 10 p.m. last night there was not a single grain of wheat in Dhenkanal which is my Constituency and in Jajpur Road which is Shri Anadi Charan Das constituency. This I have got from the horses mouth.

The requirement of Orissa is about 80,000 tonnes. We are not getting even 55,000 tonnes of foodgrains. What had been promised was 3,300 tonnes of foodgrains daily. We are getting only 1,500 tonnes per day. It is taking 20 to 25 days for rakes and wagons to reach Bhubneshwar and other destinations. Wagons come from Haryana and Maharashtra. From this you will know the mischief being done by F.C.I.

Month	Plan (Demand from Orissa Govt.)	Reduction arbitrarily-FCI made to	Allocation made by F.C.I.
December	80,510	78,000	62,000
Jan.	68,000	58,000	43,000
Feb.	67,225	53,000	40,480
March	80,000	55,000 upto 10th March.	46,000 upto 10th March.

I would urge upon the Government to remove these bottlenecks and to ensure that the FCI supplies grains to the Block Headquarters and there is proper monitoring and streamlining of this system.

My last point is that there is Mafia Rule in Orissa where former Ministers i.e., Ministers of the last regime are going along with armed gang in Phulbari District. In an Open

shadow they shot down one boy and seven Harijans had been injured as a result of grenade throwing. They were moving the entire day heavily armed with lethal weapons, but the police did nothing to apprehend them.

In my District of Dhenkanal in the sub-Division of Angul there is another Mafia Rule by another former Minister of Community Development and

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Irrigation. He has diverted Darjang canal which is the Central Government project to go to his field leaving out seven gram panchayats absolutely dry. They are Kulad, Tulsipal, Santri, Nuahata, Budha Panka, Sanjapada. They are without a proper drop of water. He had got people murdered. Jageswar Pradhan, Sarpanch of Tainsi Gram Panchayat had been murdered in June 1979. This created furore in the Orissa Assembly. Till to-day the culprits have not been brought to book. People have been dismissed without rhyme and reason.

We have submitted a memorandum to the Governor of Orissa to seize these documents and to supersede the Central Cooperative Bank of Angul, of which the former Minister has become President for the third consecutive term, which is against the rules, by the help of an ordinance passed just before the Assembly was dissolved. I need your protection Sir, to see that these things are done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request hon. members to help the Chair and the Finance Minister and the House to complete the business at least within the extended time? May I request the members to give their points pointedly and finish their speeches? Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd): Sir, before starting with my arguments, I would like to state that the dissolution of the Orissa Assembly is a prelude to bring democracy into danger. However, hon. members on both sides i.e. members from the present ruling party and members from the parties which ruled just before, have attacked each other shifting their respective responsibilities, lapses and failures to the other. I am not going into that. I would like to point out that the burning problems of Orissa today are poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and law and order. As regards poverty. I may state that poverty cannot be

removed unless total land reforms are undertaken. The zamindars, big land lords and ordinary land lords are dominating the villages. Orissa tops the list in respect of poverty. 71.91 per cent of the total population of Orissa are living below the poverty line. To free them from the landlords I suggest that total land reforms should be undertaken. The land ceiling should be reduced and the surplus land should be distributed among the poor people. Bank credit must be given to them, so that they can cultivate their land to produce more.

There is also the burning problem of illiteracy. Although we achieved freedom more than 33 years ago we hang down our heads in shame when we think that of the total population of India, only about 33 per cent are literate and in Orissa, only 26.1 per cent are literate. What is the reason? What has the Government been doing so long in respect of article 45 which has been enshrined in Chapter IV of the Constitution? May we not put this question to the present rulers who have been in power for 33 years and the Janata and Lok Dal Governments who have been in power for about 2 1/2 years? I am not casting any aspersions on them. I am just appealing to their good sense, so that from the humanitarian standpoint, they must provide for compulsory education upto the age of 14.

What about the boys who have been studying in West Bengal? The West Bengal Government has made education free upto XII standard. And in Orissa, no free education is given. What is the reason? The hon. Members from Orissa have not pointed this out. They are only talking about planning, this and that. They are not striking at the very root of the poverty illiteracy and unemployment. Unemployment is a serious problem to be tackled nowadays. This is a social problem. Form the humanitarian and social standpoint, every unemployed must be given

suitable employment. So long as they are not given employment they must be given unemployment allowance. What about their unemployment allowance which had been declared or which had been tabled in the now dissolved state Assembly? I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to look into all these things.

About law and order situation,—I will not take much time as the time is limited—I am just referring to one incident, the Narayani temple incident. 35 school girls and three of their mistresses went there for a picnic. Some Congress (I) students and Youth Congress Leader followed them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. This is wrong (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: They mauled and molested these school girls and the mistresses. What are these hon. Members doing? The hon. Lady Members are there. They are just suppressing these things. For the sake of politics, they must not tolerate such humiliation to womanhood. We have also political life but when school girls are molested, we protest while they say nothing. This is the law and order situation and some hon. Members are praising that the law and order situation is very good. This incident was reported by the press. So, the pressmen were subjected to torture. And one Cabinet Minister of the present Government hailing from Orissa intervened. He made a trunk call to the DIG there and the person whom the Police arrested in this Connection got freed. This is the situation. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister not to beat about the bush. I would just say that if you have the real will to solve the acute poverty problem, if you have the good will to solve the unemployment problem you must strike at the very root of these things; otherwise, all things will fail.

*SHRI NARAYAN SAHU (Deo-garh): Mr. Chairman Sir, while supporting the interim budget of Orissa, I would like to speak a few words about the regional imbalances created by the former Government. In spite of its abundant resources, Orissa remains backward. It is only due to inefficient leadership. Due to the maladministration of the previous Governments in the last three years, the economic situation of Orissa deteriorated. There was anarchy all over the State. The first speaker on the Orissa budget, Mr. Bijayanand Patnaik, had led the administration in Orissa. He was treating Orissa as his Zamindari and he was passing orders from the Centre. His orders were carried out by the State Government. As a result, the officials became corrupt and they did not implement various schemes for the upliftment of the people. Now his leadership is no more there; our party has ousted them. But he is still addicted to his bad habits.

In the name of different schemes the former Government was creating imbalances. I would like to give some specific instances while speaking something about Rengali Dam Project. Sir, during the time of the previous Government the second phase of the Samal barrage started. The President laid the foundation stone. A Chief Minister of the State pressurised the Irrigation Department and changed the original plan. The direction of the channels near the left side of Samal was changed. It was done to provide irrigation facilities to the villagers near the Chief Minister's village, even though barren lands lay on the other side. The Chief Minister wanted the channels via Parjang. As a result the fertile lands for about a hundred miles is submerged in water. Three hundred villages in my constituency are deluged. The people of those villages became homeless and landless. This could have very easily been avoided.

[Shri Narayan Sahu]

Sir, the people of that area are poor and illiterate. Most of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The previous Government did not pay much attention to the solution of their problems. I request the Government that it should take special steps for the all round development of my people. It is a matter of regret that the former Government did not consider their grievances. No steps were taken for rehabilitation of the people of the submerged areas. The Government used force to evict them. The people were deprived of their legal rights.

Now, I would like to speak a few words about our drought affected people. There is a serious drought in my constituency. The former Government neglected it. No relief was given to my people and they are facing serious difficulties. I request that special funds may be allocated to help our people.

Sir, the opposition Members are criticising the dissolution of assemblies. I do not know on what basis. I remember that the Janata Government had also dissolved the nine State assemblies when they came to power in 1977. In Orissa the elected Chairmen of different blocks were deprived of their rights. The S.D.O.'s were asked to do the work of the Chairmen. The Lok Dal M.L.As. sent direction to the S.D.O.s. In this way the administration at the sub-divisional level became non-existent. The former Chairman have maltreated and insulted by the Lok Dal M.L.As; their workers and at many places by the S.D.O.s even.

Sir, the drought this year is very serious. If the present administration continues any longer; we will fail to control the situation. Sir, we are going to pass the budget; and by doing so we are going to hand over the keys of our treasury to those officials. But we should not depend upon the feudal elements who deliberately destroyed our economy.

They cannot implement different schemes properly. Not to talk of helping drought affected people; they are incapable of supplying even a drop of water. Immediate steps should be taken to protect people from the drought. At the same time, I request our Government to dig wells in all villages of my constituency.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : समाप्ति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

कई मामलों में सबस्त्री उड़ीसा से इनका क्षय महोदय है। उड़ीसा बालों की बोलने दिया जाए।... (अपवाहन)...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप समझते नहीं हैं, उड़ीसा और बिहार किसी जमाने में एक थे।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri, you continue your speech.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : समाप्ति जी, मैं कुछ बातें आपके व्याप में जाना चाहता हूँ...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir. I have a submission to make. Let the time be extended. There are a number of speakers who want to participate in the debate. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, we have given about 45 minutes in excess of the time allotted by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the time allotted for passing this Budget was only one hour and now we have discussed this Budget for one hour and 25 minutes.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Another half-an-hour should be given for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a very long list of speakers with me. I am trying to accommodate all the speakers, but Members should help the Chair by not repeating the points and not advancing very wide and extensive arguments. You may make the point. That is all.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी मैं तीन-चार प्लाईट रखना चाहता हूँ । सब से पहले तो माननीय सदस्यों को मैं यह बता दूँ कि एक जनाने में विहार और उड़ीसा एक ही राज्य या और स्वतंत्रता संघान के द्विनों में उड़ीसा और विहार के लोग साथ साथ लड़े और अंद्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए, हम लोग साथ-साथ जेल गए और बच्चों सक पटना के प्याजेस में रहे । प्रगर इस बात की किसी को जानकारी नहीं है तो वे जनकारी कर लें । लेकिन मेरहबानी कर के दखलन्दाजी न करें ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने आठ दायरों के साथ-साथ उड़ीसा में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया, वहाँ की विधान सभाओं को भग दिया, इस से बड़ा जनताल विरोधी कार्य और कोई नहीं हो सकता है । मैं इसे तानाशाही का परिचयक आनंदा हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, क्या हर बजट के समय यह मुद्दा कहना जरूरी है ?

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : ये समझते नहीं हैं, इन को समझाना बहुत जरूरी है ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोगों ने इस बात की चर्चा की और सही चर्चा की कि उड़ीसा की जनता बहुत ही निर्वन्धन है । इन्हीं निर्वन्धन बहुत कम जगह होती है । उस निर्वन्धन को व्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को ऐसा कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए जिससे बहाँ के लोगों की प्राप्ति हो सके, तरकी हो सके । (व्यवधान) मैं विहार के बजट पर नहीं बाल रहा हूँ, उड़ीसा के बजट पर बोल रहा हूँ । इसलिए इस बात को व्यान में रखते हुए बहाँ भूमि सुधार के ऊपर सब से ज्यादा व्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । जब तक प्राप ऐसा नहीं करते, तब तक न बहाँ लोगों की बेकारी मिटेगी और न उनकी स्थिति में कोई सुधार होगा ।

सभापति जी, इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात की और जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ । मुझे वहा के बारे में ज्ञानकारी मिली है कि बहाँ जो भूमि सुधार कानून है, वह पहले के कानून को बदल कर बनाया गया है । अब के कानून में एक व्यक्ति को, एक एडल्ट को, एक बालिंग को एक परिवार माना गया है ।

एक भाग्यवान सदस्य : यह लोक दल की सरकार ने बदला है ।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : जो भी दल की सरकार हो । मैं लोक दल, जनना पाटी और प्रापके बीच में इस सबाल पर कोई भेद नहीं रह रहा हूँ । प्राप सीनों एक है । (व्यवधान) प्रगर ऐसा ही होता रहा तो मैं आपको भी बोलने नहीं दूंगा और मैं तब तक नहीं बैठूंगा जब तक कि बोल नहीं लूँगा ।

इस तरह को व्यवस्था किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं की है कि एक व्यक्ति को एक परिवार माना हो । यह गलत है । हमारे विहार में या दूसरे राज्यों में पांच व्यक्तियों के परिवार को एक परिवार माना गया है । पर यह व्यक्तियों को परिवार मान कर भूमि की हृदयन्दी की गई है । प्रगर उड़ीसा में इस तरह की बात ही है । तो आपको सरकार को प्रतिक्रिया करा है, प्राप की नीति क्या है, क्या प्राप भी एक व्यक्ति को परिवार मान कर भूमि की हृदयन्दी करना चाहते हैं, यह प्राप हमें बताएँ । प्रगर किसी सरकार ने इस तरह का गलत काम किया है, किसान विरोधी काम किया है तो उसको बदलने के लिए प्राप क्या तयार है ?

छात्राओं, शिक्षिकाओं के बारे में जिस नारायण टैम्पल बाली घटना का यहाँ जिक्र किया गया है उसकी क्या आपने इनकावायरी करवाई है और यदि हाँ तो कौनसी आपने कार्रवाई की है, कम से कम यह तो आपको सदन को बताना चाहिये । वहाँ पर आपका राज्य है । इस विवाद मे मैं नहीं पड़ता कि किस ने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया । जिस ने भी किया है गलत किया है--(व्यवधान).....प्रापके कहने से मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ । मैं बड़ा रहूंगा, प्राप हल्ला कीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रगर प्राप चेयर को सम्बोधित करेंगे तो चेयर प्रापको सरकार प्रदान करेगी और वे भी आपका विरोध नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : ये लोग समझते हैं कि मैं काउं डाउन हो जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं ऐसा होने वाला नहीं हूँ । मेरी आवाज दबाने वाली नहीं है । मैं यहाँ के लिए नया नहीं हूँ । जब तक मैं अपनी बात कह नहीं सकूँगा मैं बैठूँगा नहीं ।

सभापति महोदय : इस बजट पर प्रापको संदर्भ ले कर ही बोलना पड़ेगा । साथ ही जो कुछ भी बोलें चेयर को सम्बोधित करके बोलें । साथ ही बहुत थोड़े समय में अपनी बात कहनी होती है । पुराने मध्यवर्ह होने के नाते प्राप उनको बैलेंज न करें । हमारी प्राप मदद करें ।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : वही कर रहा हूँ । इधर उधर तकने पर कुछ खूबसूरत चेहरे देखने को मिल जाएं तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उस घटना की इनकावायरी हुई तो सरकार को बताना चाहिये कि क्या । निष्कर्ष निकला है और प्रगर नहीं हुई है तो सरकार को उसकी इनकावायरी करवानी चाहिये ।

खेत मजदूर का सवाल भी मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ । मुझे मालम दूमा है कि बहाँ की सरकार ने उनकी चार रुपये मजदूरी तय की है, एथिकल चेवर की मजदूरी चार रुपये तय की है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको इतनी मजदूरी मिल रही है ? प्रगर

[**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]**

नहीं मिल रही है तो सरकार क्या कर रही है। आप बजट पेश करके ही सन्तोष कर लें तो यह उन गरीबों के प्रति व्याप्त नहीं होगा। उनको खाने को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, वे प्राज भुखमरी के शिकार हैं अकाल के चंगूल में हैं। उनको उनकी भजदूरी आप दिलवाएंगे या नहीं?

यहां दमनचक्र सरकार की ओर से जन आनंदोलन की दबाने के लिए, किसान आनंदोलन को दबाने के लिए, मजदूर आनंदोलन का दबाने के लिए, छात्र आनंदोलन को दबाने के लिए, आदिवासियों के आनंदोलन को दबाने के लिए ही रहा है। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। दूसरे सदन के एक सदस्य श्री लक्षण महापात्र जो सीधी पी शाई के राज्य सभा के मेम्बर हैं उनके बिलाक इकट्ठी के मामला चलाया गया है। यह शर्म की बात है कि इस तरह का काम सरकार करती है..(व्यपश्चात).....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On a point of order. It is well known that a person cannot refer to a Member of the other House; particularly he is making a serious allegation against a Member of the Rajya Sabha. I hope he will not do it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let it be expunged.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I was only referring to a Member of the other House who has been implicated in a false case of murder. (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let the Chair be pleased to look into the records and if anything is found to be objectionable in what the hon. Member had said, please be good enough to expunge it from the records.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not levelling any charge against anybody. I was only referring to a Member of my party in the other House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has not levelled any allegation against the Member who is not sitting here or who has no opportunity to

speak. But he says that the Member of the other House is falsely implicated. That is not an allegation against him.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर द्रास्त्वेश्वर की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात फिर दोहरा देता हूँ।

राज्यसभा के एक मेम्बर को गलत तरीके से छक्की के केस में फंसाया गया है। मैंने एक एजेंट्स दिया कि किस तरीके से वहां जन-आनंदोलन को दबाया जा रहा है। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो आपको बहुत प्रचंड आनंदोलन का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। मैंने किसी भी मेम्बर पर, न आपके दल के और न अपने दल के, कोई चार्ज लेवल किया है। मैंने तो सरकार पर चार्ज लेवल किया है कि सरकार ने ऐसा किया है, जो गलत है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मही मेरा निवेदन है।

***SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, At the outset, I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister for having presented a excellent interim budget for Orissa. But it is painful to note that the economical condition of Orissa is deteriorating day by day. It is due to the unprecedented natural calamities we are facing for many years. There was a serious drought in 1965-66. This drought broke the economic back of our people. We are witnessing the same economic situation this year. Unless we take special steps from today onwards, we will be unable to control it. I would like to suggest that massive relief programme should be undertaken to save our people. Different schemes should be implemented in an extensive way, otherwise the condition of our people will be very uncertain.

Sir, our Finance Minister is a very competent man. He was a member of the Planning Commission. He is aware of the various problems of Orissa. I would like, therefore, to focuss his attention on the implementation of various plans and programmes which will change the present economic situation of our

*The original Speech was delivered in Oriya.

people. I trust he will provide special allocation to my State.

Coming to the Indrabati Project, I would request our Government to extend all necessary help for the completion of this scheme within a time bound programme. It involves an estimated cost of 1988 crores of rupees and the completion work will take 9 years. We will get 600 MW of electricity in every year from this project. Thus it is one of the very important project and the fate of people of many district of Orissa depends upon it. It will produce Electricity and hundred and thousands of acres can be irrigated. The amount it involves is also reasonable. Therefore, I draw the attention of our Finance Minister for special allocation of funds for this project. I hope by the sincere efforts of our Government. The work of this project will complete within the time bound programme. The Lok Dal Government destroyed our forests while they were ruling our State. Kalabandi and other adjoining districts are abounding in forest wealth. Before Lok Dal Government ousted from power they got an act passed in the legislative assembly. Whereby they deprived our local people from taking wood from the forest for their day to day need. They made a provision by which the people were fined a sum of Rs. 60 to Rs. 90/- for a cartload of wood. On the other hand they allowed the contractors of other States to take as many truck-loads of wood as they liked. Under this rule I do not think there will be any upliftment of our people. This act is no doubt a politically motivated act. I humbly submit that Government to remove political uncertainty and thus to give real justice to our people. Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words about the drought situation of my constituency and the nearby areas. Due to regular drought in Kalahandi, Balangir and Padmapur the developmental works have been undertaken every year. In the year 1965-66 and again in the year 1975-76 there was

unprecedented drought in those areas which caused enormous damage to our people. The drought prevailed due to shortage of rain which resulted in wide spread crop failure. In view of this I request the Government to pay special attention to food for work programme. Loans recovery should be suspended specially from the marginal farmers those who are possessing only 5 to 6 acres of lands. Unless we take such steps they will not be able to harvest any crops in the coming year. They will face misery and their agony will go up. Short term loans should be given to our people. I would request the Finance Minister once again to extend all possible help to our people. With these words I conclude.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Murbhanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take much time. I want to give some concrete suggestions.

In Orissa, there is a failure of paddy crops due to shortage of rains. So, the people are now wandering about without work and food. In this respect, I suggest the following:—

Firstly, immediately food for work programme should be intensified in order to tide over the drought situation prevailing in the State.

Secondly, exemptions from loans may be given.

Thirdly, small credit facilities should be given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people and other poor people for starting small trades with subsidy arrangement.

Fourthly, the coconut and cashew-nut plantation programme should be implemented with greater emphasis to encourage a tribal State.

Fifthly, a steel plant should be established in a tribal State like Orissa, in the coastal belt.

[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

Lastly, I would like to emphasize one point that a separate directorate be created at the Central level to have an effective supervision on the schemes to be executed in each and every scheduled area of different States in the country.

Orissa is the most backward State in the country having 45 per cent of SC/ST population and 30 per cent other backward people. About 80 per cent of the people are below the poverty line.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me now speak in Oriya for one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless a member gives prior notice, it will be difficult for the Interpreter to be in the cabin to interpret the speech so that other members can also understand what the hon. Member says. Without giving notice, it is no good speaking in your own language.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Already, there is an arrangement for that. I want to speak in my own language for a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two members have given notice.

*SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Murbhanj): Sir, as far my observation goes the hon'ble member Mr. Biju Patnaik is among those who have exploited our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at different times. He was the sole administrator of Orissa for a pretty long time. Once upon a time he was a leader of Congress party. He was compelled to leave the party because of complaints of maladministration. I do not know if it is our good fortune that he has been elected to this House from Orissa.

One word I would like to say about our Communist friends. I do not understand what type of communism they believe in. Their day to day activities are tempting me to say that they are the exploiters of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have no fixed principle and policies. For their political gains they are shedding tears for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the people. But they are exploiting this class of people in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. I would like them not to make any further effort to make the Congress (I) unpopular.

If they sincerely want the development of Adivasis and Harijans they should cooperate with us in a genuine way. I would like to appeal to the hon'ble members of different parties of this House to realise the real problems of our people and come forward with a broad outlook to help us. I support this budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I think, you would be interested in knowing what the hon. Minister has to say to the points raised by the hon. Members.

The Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I very well understand the great feelings of distress among the Members from Orissa because this is one of the most backward States in India, and it not only needs but deserves all the assistance that one can extend. I will just give a brief outline of some of the things done and then proceed to reply to the points raised by the hon. Members.

So far as the drought position is concerned, a sum of Rs. 14.05 crore has been sanctioned as the ceiling for expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 10 crores has already been released. For the normal food for work programme, we have released 1,44,00

*The original Speech was delivered in oriya.

tonnes of food, and as a special drought relief, we have released 81,000 tonnes of food again. I wish to assure the House that, whatever be the requirements of Orissa, the Government of India will meet—in respect of its food needs.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): The wagons meant for Orissa should not be diverted away from Mughal Sarai to other States, as was happening.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have received some complaints... (Interruptions).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I want to seek one clarification, whether the amount that is allocated on account of financial assistance for drought will be adjusted with the Plan allocation or it will be an outright grant or something like that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The position is that it is now adjusted against the Plan allocation, but I want to tell the hon. Member that this is a tentative decision: we will, as we go along, examine the position further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Tentatively, keep it outside the Plan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: After all, this means money and it has to come within the overall financial assistance. So, we have said that it will be as Advance Plan assistance. But we shall go on examining the position.

So far as Plan is concerned, I had a discussion with the officers from Orissa this morning, and I certainly share the feelings of the Members that it is not adequate. It has been allowed a sum of Rs. 221 crores, and the Central assistance is Rs. 145 crores out of these Rs. 221 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They will withdraw the applause.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to dispel any possible misunderstanding in the House and among the Members that the Centre has not been fair to Orissa. While I recognise that the problems of Orissa are acute, I want to make it clear the Centre is doing its best to relieve the distress in Orissa. Again if you look at the central assistance for Orissa, in 1974-75 it was Rs. 32.7 crores. In 1975-76 it was again Rs. 32.7 crores. In 1976-77 it was Rs. 35.97 crores. 1977-78—Rs. 38.25 crores. 1978-79—Rs. 67 crores. 1979-80—Rs. 119 crores and it was later raised to Rs. 135 crores.....

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: But what is the percentage?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The question is about the quantum the centre gives. In 1980-81 we have increased it to Rs. 145 crores. That shows that the centre has really taken a note of the situation in Orissa.

Certain hon. Members also said that the grant-in-aid should be increased. Now, so far as grant-in-aid is concerned, it may be mentioned that Orissa is the only State—apart from the Hill States—which is the recipient of revenue gap as grant-in-aid from the Government of India and this revenue gap will be Rs. 137 crores during the period 1979-84. That is the Seventh Finance Commission allocation.

I am aware that notwithstanding these things, the largest number of people below the poverty line are in Orissa and its per capita income is low. Therefore, we should try to do something with regard to the State in other ways.

Certain members said that the Plan allocation formula should be changed. This is a matter in which the Central Government could not do anything on its own accord. It is the National Development Council in which all the States are represented

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

which arrives at the formula for the distribution of central assistance and the Gadgil formula was arrived at by the National Development Council taking into account the various factors like population, continuing schemes, the tax effort by the State and so on.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Also the extent of backwardness of the State.

SHRI R. VENKATARAM: Backwardness is also taken into account as also the special assistance required in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is open to the State Government of Orissa to take it up again in the National Development Council and raise this question of proper allocation of the shares to the various States.

My esteemed friend, Shri Biju Patnaik almost delivered a tirade—I do not know against whom?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Against himself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Former Planning Commission Member.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When he criticised the 30 years of the Congress administration, he forgot that for nearly 20—25 years of that 30 years, he was a part of it. So some of the criticisms emanating from the people opposite look hollow. I can understand Prof Madhu Dandavate saying it or Mr. George Fernandes saying it...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is my fortune.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ... and not Mr. Biju Patnaik.

In fact, we have sat together in the National Development Council when I have heard his eloquent speeches as the then Chief Minister of Orissa State. But, I am sorry he is

not here. I wish to inform the House that the concept of the planning, distribution of the central assistance and the sectoral allocations were all approved by him or by the people here who were practically his associates and friends as States Ministers in Orissa. I do not want to spend more time on that any more. There are one or two points which he raised which require attention. He mentioned about Paradip steel plant. I wish to inform the House that it is actively under consideration. Foreign assistance for this Paradip steel plant is being negotiated and it is expected to be of the order of 1.3 million tonnes—it is a coal-based plant by importing the necessary metallurgical coke which is very necessary. He also mentioned about the aluminium project. This is being actively pursued.

Then, my friend Shri Mohanty referred to the low *per capita* income and also the people living below the poverty line. Central investment, so far as Orissa is concerned, is not negligible. Actually the investment is over Rs. 710 crores in the Central Project here. Nevertheless, we could still consider the question of increasing the investments as and when appropriate and viable projects come up. We cannot merely go on investing in a particular State unless there is a viable project. That will be looked into. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi referred to the shipyard as also to the aluminium complex and the steel project. Well, I have taken note of that and it will be passed on to the respective ministries.

Then, Mr. Das alleged that there was misuse in the "food for work" programme. We have received complaints from other States also. I mentioned that in the case of Bihar. Now, in order to eliminate this, Government have abolished the contract system and we have said that all these programmes relating to food for work should be on muster-roll basis and they must be directly employed.

There are a number of other suggestions which have been made. I do not want to take the time of this House except to tell the House that the Centre will always consider with utmost sympathy the case of Orissa State. The Centre accepts that its position is rather bad and its backwardness is very intense. So, we will look into this matter with sympathy and attention. Thank you.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: A wrong impression has been created that 5 per cent more money is being given. But the whole thing is going to be nullified because of this 10 per cent inflation, at present.

One more point and I have done. We have submitted a memorandum to the Governor about the misappropriation and misutilisation of funds specially of the Angul Cooperative Bank. I want an assurance that it will be looked into and immediately the documents should be seized because they are being tampered with and the entire thing should be superseded.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All that I can say is that I merely take notice of this information and pass it on to the respective authorities.

19 00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing only Mr. Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about exemption of loans?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now.

AN HON. MEMBER: Both are Chintamanis.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): The scheme for control and drainage of Subarnarekha river and Budhabalang river was signed by three States, that is, Bihar, West

Bengal and Orissa for its implementation through Central assistance. What is the position now? It must be implemented very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you can ask that in a question. It can be taken up in the form of a regular question. You can put a regular question on it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: When it is going to be implemented, and when the project is to be completed, I want to know. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I am sorry, it is not possible for him to give information about all these things without prior notice. Therefore, I say, it is better if you ask it in the form of a regular question. Let it come in the form of a question. Information will have to be collected.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about exemption of loans?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I wish to bring to your attention about this news item published in the *Times of India* on 11th March. It says: 'Two Steel Plants offer to India'. May I know whether Union Government has decided to allot to Orissa one of these Steel Plants? Sir, the Adivasi and Harijan population in the State is forty per cent. For the development of the tribals, a special grant may be allotted to Orissa, as has been given to Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. I request that Orissa may be given separate grant for that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is exactly what I have said, that this is not a matter which can be decided by the Central Government. This may be taken up in the National Development Council. That is the point which I already mentioned.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about exemptions? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Some Members have spoken in regional languages. That part of the proceedings will be gone into. If there is anything which is not in order, it will be expunged.

I shall now put the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Orissa for 1980-81 to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motion may be put separately.

All right. Now I shall put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

~~Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 19, were put and negatived.~~

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Orissa) to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 3, 3A, 4 to 18, 18A, 19 to 25."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Orissa for 1979-80 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 3A, 4 to 7, 10 to 18, 18A and 19 to 25."

The motion was adopted.

19.05 hrs.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move: **

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 17-3-1980.

**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was negatived.

19.09 hrs.

**ORISSA APPROPRIATION BILL*.
1980**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move: **

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 17-3-1980.

**Introduced Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today we should have discussed the Punjab Budget also. But we have not done that. Tomorrow if necessary, we will sit for longer hours and consider the budgets and pass them also.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 18, 1980/Phalgun 28, 1901 (Saka).