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Monday, May 14, 1979

Vaisakha 24,1901(Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 14, 1979/Vaisakha 24,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at half past Ten
of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Availability of Text Books and change in Syllabus

*1094. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR
GODARA: Will the Minister of
EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE
AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the fact that in the Capital
there has been dearth of text books
during the last two years and the
syllabus has often been changed to
suit the availability of books in the
market; and

(b) if so, whether there is no plan-
ing for the production of text-books
at any stage to avoid playing into the
hands of private commercial-minded
publishers who in the absence of text
books bring out guides for all subjects
and sometimes sell the same as pre-
scribed books?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) A few of the NCERT
books were published somewhat late
during the last two years which was
mainly due to the introduction of the
new pattern of education. The syllabuses
for 1978-79 examinations were
modified on the recommendations of
the Patel Review Committee. The
NCERT has, however, recently

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streamlined its policy of reproduction
and distribution of the books so as
to avoid any such eventuality in fu-
ture.

(b) For every academic session,
there is detailed planning at every
stage for the text books required for
the session, right from the prepara-
tion of manuscripts to the production
and distribution of the text books.

As regards bringing out the guides
by private publishers, the Govern-
ment have no comments. Both NCERT
and the CBSE discourage the use of
guides. NCERT also publish work-
books and teachers guides for various
subjects. However, over the last two
years in view of the large number of
original textbooks that had to be
produced, it was not possible for
NCERT to bring out updated and new
workbooks and guidebooks.

श्री० हरीराम सबकासर गोदारा : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और
संस्कृति मन्त्रों यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की
ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजधानी में गत दो
वर्षों के दौरान पाठ्य पुस्तकों की कमी रह गई है
और बाजार में पुस्तकों की उपलब्धता के
अनुरूप पाठ्यचर्या में प्रायः परिवर्तन किया
गया है ?

श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द : मान्यवर, ये
शिकायतें सही हैं कि पिछले साल में पुस्तकों
की कुछ कमी थी। इसके लिए एन० सी० ए०
टी० ने नया प्रबन्ध किया है। इसके मुताबिक
एन० सी० ए० टी० कुछ स्कूलों में पुस्तकें
भेजता है और इसके अलावा सरकार का जो
पब्लिकेशन डिबीजन है, उनकी सारफत भी
पुस्तकें बिक जाती हैं।

श्री० हरौराम मन्कातर गोदारा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि वणिज्य मन्त्रालय वाले गैर-सरकारी प्रकाशक, पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के उत्पादन की कोई योजना न होने से, पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सभी विषयों के लिए गाइड प्रकाशित कर देते हैं और मनमाने ढंग से यह काम करते हैं ? वे लोग गवर्नमेंट की स्वीकृति के बिना मनमाने ढंग से भी ऐसी पुस्तकों की कीमतें बढ़ा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी मनमानी रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा : मान्यवर, कोई मनमाने ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहा है । कुछ गैर-सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान पाठ्य-पुस्तकें छापते थे लेकिन वे ठीक वक्त पर नहीं आती थीं इस लिए इसमें परिवर्तन किया गया है कि एन० सी० आर० ट० पुस्तकें छापेगा और इसके अलावा हमारा जो सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ सेकण्डरी एजुकेशन है वह भी गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं से किताबें भालेकर उनका पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के रूप में प्रयोग करेगा ।

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: These text books are not reaching the different parts of the country at the time the new academic year starts. Moreover, there has always been scarcity of text books. The problem is more for States like Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern parts of the country. The States Educational Boards have the syllabus of the NCERT for their Secondary Schools and they have asked the NCERT for the supply of the textbooks. It has been seen often and on and we have found that every year the textbooks are not reaching the States in time. The students and the teachers are put to lot of difficulties due to non-availability of the textbooks. We have practical examples. In view of this, may I request the hon. Minister after the syllabus is worked out by the Secondary Board, whether the samples will be given to the publishers who will publish the

books and send them direct to the school authorities concerned.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, there are different Boards and Textbooks Societies which publish school textbooks in different parts of the country. NCERT by and large was publishing books for the schools which are under Central Board of Secondary Education and other schools which have adopted NCERT textbooks. So in the last 2 years, we found that there are some complaints about the availability of textbooks. We changed the rules. Now there is an advertisement published in newspapers so that the schools place their orders directly to the NCERT or the Central Board according to their requirement. So, the bulk supply is made by the NCERT. In addition, if any loose supply is required, there are Government Bookstalls under the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. They supply these books. This is how we are trying to meet the problem.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Sir, is it not a fact that the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee recommended that NCERT should make a major recommendations in regard to the textbooks and that it should not engage in the task of publishing books? NCERT should only give the broad outlines of what should be contained in the textbooks and the State Governments concerned and others should carry out the actual publication of textbooks.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said, there are different State Boards and State Textbook Societies. They are proceeding independently of NCERT. So far as Delhi is concerned, there is a separate textbook board for Delhi Schools upto Class VIII. The production of textbooks is not being centralised. Now what we have done is, so far as the Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, we have given open choice to the schools to select either NCERT textbooks or the approved

textbooks published by private publishers so that there will be a proper competition and best books alone will be selected.

Inclusion of Moral Education and Sports in curriculum of Schools

*1095. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to include moral education and sports in the curriculum of junior High Schools; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the uniform policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Emphasis has been laid for the development of social, moral and spiritual values in the revised curriculum of the Ten-Year School submitted by the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee. Physical and health education are also essential components of the curriculum upto class K and physical education as an elective subject for class XI and XII.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: This is more laudable object to emphasise on the development of social, moral and spiritual values in the revised curriculum. But the real problem and difficulty arises how you seek to achieve this because India is a country of multi-religions. In view of this fact, will the Minister consider my proposal to convene a meeting of heads of the religions and spiritual leaders to find out a common curriculum and fix these books for all concerned in the schools?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I shall consider this very valuable suggestion.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: Secondly, regarding sports, in the year 1982, we are playing host to Asian games and in the year 1984, we are going to have world hockey championship in India. Looking to the performance of our young men abroad in the recent games—hockey was our national game—in which we have given very poor account,—and in view of this poor performance in sports and hockey, will the Minister consider finding out talent from the rural youth? In sports, there is more politics than sports, rather than otherwise.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government wholly approves of the idea of the hon. Member from the opposition. Actually, there was a meeting of the representatives of the State Boards or Councils for Sports at Patiala Saturday last and I had attended that meeting; and there I highlighted the problem of politics in sports. We have suggested that suitable steps may be taken by the State Government, because under the Constitution, sports is a State subject. Sir, you had inaugurated this parliamentary forum of sports. We are having dialogue with the Members of Parliament who take keen interest in sports. Certainly, it will be possible for us to tackle this problem.

श्री जगदीश प्रताप भाबुर : पाठ्यक्रम विद्यार्थियों के लिए तय किया जाता है विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए। क्या आपको इसकी भी जानकारी है कि प्राथमिक स्तर के जो छात्र हैं उनके पास इतनी अधिक पुस्तकें हो जाती हैं कि उनका बजन उनके अपने बजन से ज्यादा हो जाता है और बच्चों के लिए पुस्तकें ले कर चलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इतना बजन प्राथमिक स्तर पर आप डाल देते हैं। दो तीन दिन पहले आपने कहा था कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे में आप कोई कार्यवाई

करेंगे। वे इस बजट को डो जो नहीं सकते हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : ईश्वर भाई पटेल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट यह है कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों और विषय का बोझ भी बच्चों के लिए लघु होना चाहिए और तब उनको वक्त मिलेगा और वे खेलकूद और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में भी भाग ले सकेंगे।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: In reply to Mr. Reddy's question, the hon. Minister has said that he will consider his suggestion for convening a meeting of heads of the religious and spiritual leaders in the country to discuss these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Their number is enormous.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: What are the religions and who are the leaders who will be called?

MR. SPEAKER: He will not be able to answer that question.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: What are the religions?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I said I would consider the proposal.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर खेल कूद की, जैसा कि नई शिक्षा नीति में है, अनिवार्य विषय बनाया जायगा तो उस पर जो खर्चा आयेगा उसका छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई प्रावधान है। अगर नहीं और यह एजुकेशन पॉलिसी बनाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या छठी योजना का मोडीफाई करेंगे और सारी स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो खर्चा बढ़ेगा उसको सेन्ट्रल स्कीम के तौर पर लागू करने का विचार है ? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो काम नहीं चलेगा और लोगों में गलत आशा जगाने के बजाय क्या सेन्ट्रल सेंक्टर में छोड़ो प्लान में इस बारे में कोई प्रावधान करेंगे ?

श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : जब तक खेल कूद शिक्षा के विषय हैं तो उसके विस्तार और तरकी के साथ-साथ शिक्षा के साधन भी उपयोग में ज्यादा हो गये। प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये पिछली योजना में लगभग 32 फ्रीसदी उपयोग था अब 46 फ्रीसदी बन गया। तो मुझे आशा है कि इससे हम तय कर सकेंगे कि खेलकूद के लिये स्कूल स्तर पर ज्यादा साधन उपलब्ध हों।

Canadian Aid for Agricultural Production

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*1096. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Canadian International Development Agency have sanctioned \$ 15 million for Indian farmers to boost agricultural production;

(b) whether this amount will be in the shape of loan or interest free loan or a grant, give full details; and

(c) State-wise allocation of this amount?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the request of the Government of India, the Government of Canada have, through the Canadian International Development Agency, sanctioned an interest free development loan of an amount of 15 million Canadian dollars for being used through the Agricultural Re-

ance and Development Corporation (ARDC). This amount has already been utilised by way of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the ARDC in furtherance of their ongoing projects aimed at rural development by increasing ARDC refinance facilities of Agriculture Credit Institutions.

(c) The amount of loan has not been allocated State-wise.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: It is very good that on the request of the Government of India the Canadian Government sanctioned 15 million Canadian dollars to boost agricultural production in the country. But it is very strange that the loan has already been spent as has been mentioned in the statement laid by the Minister on the Table of the House. May I know when was this loan sanctioned and when was it spent? Should we take that it has been spent in anticipation of the sanction of the loan by the Canadian Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is to be used by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) which has been doing work continuously. This agreement was signed on 13-2-1979.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: When was it spent? He has only said that this amount has already been utilised by the ARDC. Was it utilised in anticipation?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was being utilised earlier and the money spent was meant for them.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I want to know from the hon. Minister the names of the projects on which this amount has been spent and the names of the States which are the beneficiary of these projects. The hon. Minister has already stated that the expenditure incurred by the A.R.D.C.

is in furtherance of their ongoing projects aimed at rural development.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not like that. The ARDC refinance facilities are for agricultural credit institutions, for land Development Banks, for Co-operative Banks, for Commercial Banks. The money is loaned to them and they further loan it to other individuals and agencies in all the States.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The hon. Minister has stated that the agreement for 15 million Canadian dollars has already been signed and the amount has already been utilised for re-imbursement of expenditure incurred by the ARDC. I would like to know while signing this agreement whether the Government has actually incurred the debt of 15 million Canadian Dollars and whether the agreement has given any direction for what purpose this amount is to be utilised?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This was to be provided to ARDC and this is a soft loan for 15 years with no interest.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: There was also an offer by the United States Government, by President Carter in January 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no,...

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The offer was as a foreign assistance. Will the hon. Minister let us know if any offer has been made by the United States Government to assist us either in money or in other schemes?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

**Indo-Bangla Panel Re. Sharing of
Ganga Water**

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*1098. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

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

(a) whether Indo-Bangla panel
regarding sharing of Ganga water has
been set up;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) what are the powers of the
panel; and

(d) whether the recommendations
of the panel will be binding on both
the parties?

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

Statement

(a) to (d). The Ganga Waters Agree-
ment of November, 1977, between
India and Bangladesh has two parts.
One relates to the sharing of the
Ganga waters at Farakka in the
interim stage. For implementation of
this part, a Joint Committee consisting
of three engineer officers each, nomi-
nated by the two Governments, was
set up in December, 1977. The com-
mittee ensures that the sharing be-
tween January and May of the Ganga
flows reaching Farakka is in accord-
ance with the provisions of the Agree-
ment.

The other part of the Agreement
relates to augmentation of the flows
of the Ganga. For this purpose, both
the countries have submitted their
own proposals. These proposal are
before the Indo-Bangladesh Joint
Rivers Commission.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: My first
question relates to the second part of
the statement. When this agreement
was concluded in 1977, whether it
was not a fact that it was agreed by
both the countries that they will set-
tle the issue by bilateral talks? If so,
the latest reports indicate that India
has succumbed to international pres-
sure put by Bangladesh that they will
include not only Nepal but China
also in the talks. Once you have
agreed to this thing, why are you
shifting from that position?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
Both the sides had to give their pro-
posals. The Indian side had to give
their own proposal. The Ban-
gladesh side also had to give their
own proposal. Both the sides
had given their proposal and they are
under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you agreed
to include China also?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
No.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Was it
agreed in 1977 that only through bi-
lateral talks you will settle the propo-
sal and that you will not include any
other country? Now, you have shift-
ed from that stand and you are in-
cluding Nepal also.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
That was a bilateral agreement.
The proposal was submitted by both
the sides. The Bangladesh proposal
includes some storages in Nepal also.
So, regarding that, in the meeting of
the JRC we have considered to set up
a small committee to go into this
matter whether we are to approach
Nepal also for those proposals, if so,
in what manner, we should approach
them.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Whether
it is not a fact that because of this
agreement the Calcutta Port has suffe-

red miserably at least last year? Since it is a long term process, will you take steps to augment supply of water to the Calcutta Port during the lean season so that it survive?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

I do not agree that the Calcutta port has suffered a lot during the last year because the minimum water available according to the agreement would have been 20,500 cusecs in the leanest period but during the last two years, the water availability during the leanest period was 29,260 cusecs. So, this was much more than what was provided for. And for supplementing the flows of the water, two schemes have been tendered from both the sides. From the Indian side, there is a proposal for augmenting the water by adding Brahmaputra waters to the Ganga waters through a link canal passing through Bangladesh. On the other side, the Bangladesh proposal envisages some storages in India and some in Nepal also.

SHRI BEDABRATA HARUA: I am surprised to gather from the Minister that the Calcutta Port is running properly. It is not true. In reply to a question also, the Minister has said that there is sufficient water even during the lean season. In fact, a Committee of Parliament which was going to Andamans by ship only two months ago, was detained at Calcutta Port for 24 hours because the tides were not coming. It was given out that the Farakka would flush the Baghirithi. Now the Baghirithi is getting worse day by day because of non-supply of sufficient water during the lean season. I do not know how the Government has come to this type of conclusion. Will he clarify the position?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They were able to use Calcutta Port because of this Farakka arrangement and not otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 1099 Shri K. S. Veerabhadrapa not here—

निर्माण और अभाव तथा वृत्ति और दुर्बलता
मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राज किकर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सं० 1099 के अनुलग्नक में मुझे करवशन करनी है। हिन्दी अनुलग्नक के कालम 3 में ग्रामीण के स्थान पर शहरी होना चाहिये और कालम 4 में भी ग्रामीण के स्थान पर शहरी होना चाहिये।

अन्त में जो 5वा कालम है उसमें जो जोड़ है उसमें 226 के स्थान पर 266 होना चाहिये और इसी प्रकार से अंग्रेजी में भी 226 के स्थान पर 266 होना चाहिये।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It will be better if the Minister circulates the amendments among the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Please lay the amended reply on the Table.

Sugar Factories/Khandsari Factories Taken Over in Andhra Pradesh

*1100. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether sugar factories or khandsari factories were taken over by the Government in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the factories taken over; and

(c) whether arrears due to cane growers in the above factories were cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Management of two units of Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited manufacturing sugar at Bobbili and Sethanagaram in Andhra Pradesh has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Nizam Sugar Factory Limited, an undertaking of the State

Government has been appointed as Authorised Controller.

(c) Old cane dues of Bobbili unit have been brought down from Rs. 4-20 lakhs to Rs. 2.51 lakhs while those of Seethanagram have been brought down from Rs. 18.9 lakhs to Rs. 16.56 lakhs. Cane dues for 1978-79 season amount to Rs. 17.54 lakhs and Rs. 5.13 lakhs, respectively as on 15-4-1979.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, the Chellapalli sugar factory is also a defaulting factory and it is not giving moneys to the people and the sugar-cane growers have been lured to take the bonds. In that way they are escaping and they have to pay lakhs of rupees to the sugar-cane growers and therefore, I ask the Minister whether he is going to look into the accounts of this sugar factory, that is, Chellapalli Sugars and take action so that the balance to be given to the agriculturists is cleared.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will look into the working of the factory that is mentioned. But so far we have no such information. If you send to me the details of that factory and your suggestions, we will look into them.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, the season is over now. I would like to know whether the factories have to give money to the sugar-cane growers in this season. What about the other factories? The season is over now and therefore, I would like to know whether reports have been received by the Government with regard to the money to be paid to the sugar-cane growers in this season and if so, the action taken by the Government to clear the dues.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Sir. We have received reports till 15th April 1979 and according to them, we have got the details of all the factories in Andhra Pradesh.

With your permission I can read out the whole list.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a long list, you can place it on the Table.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is about 17 or 18 names.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you place it on the Table.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: At least he can tell us, in the total how much the factories have to pay.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The total is not given here.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you can place it on the Table.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, whenever any information is asked, simply the answers are being given which were supplied by the factory owners or the official who is responsible for all these setbacks and losses. But directly the Minister concerned is not going into the details of the working of the factories and the actual reasons for the losses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost all factories which are in losses are owned by big big zamindars and capitalists. They have already enjoyed all the profits since 20-30 years. All the taken-over mills have outdated machinery which is to be modernised to save the industry in the interests of labourers. So, will the Government consider immediately to take over all the sick mills and auction them in order to give a chance to the farmers to buy them with their dues? Sir, the dues for cane mentioned in in this answer may be easily recovered if the mills are put for auction as suggested by me. Sir, the old machinery of the Bobbili and Sitanagram sugar factories owned by zamindars may not cost so much as the amount equivalent to the dues to be recovered. My question is: Why the Government is not taking seriously

the take-over of all the mills and put them to auction to save the industry and the labourers? This Government is adopting a policy always to ruin the cane-growers. No farmer is interested to grow cane in almost all the areas in Andhra Pradesh to feed the sugar factories running huge losses. In this way the farmers are being ruined.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:
Sir, it is not true that all private factories are like that as described by the hon. Member. There are good and efficient factories also, but as far as the inefficient and old factories are concerned, they are being acquired one by one by the State Government and when they fail to pay the cane arrears, the Central Government takes over. So, in course of time I think those inefficient factories will either be with the State Government or the Central Government if they do not improve.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर चीनी और खाण्डसारी का अधिग्रहण करते समय क्या खाद्य मंत्रालय ने कोई नाम्स तय किए हैं कि किस प्रकार की मिल होगी, किस प्रकार का कारखाना होगा, सिक होगा अथवा नहीं या सपोर्टेड आइस प्रोबर्स को मिले, इस दृष्टिकोण को लेकर अबका अधिग्रहण किया जाता है? क्या इस प्रकार के कोई नाम्स बनाए गए हैं? यदि बनाए गए हैं तो क्या वह सारे भारतवर्ष पर एप्लीकेबल हैं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जहाँ तक खाण्डसारी कारखानों के अधिग्रहण का प्रश्न है, वह राज्य सरकार स्वयं कर सकती है और उसकी जानकारी हमको नहीं है। जहाँ तक मुगर फैक्टरीज के अधिग्रहण का सवाल है, यह दो प्रकार से होता है। एक जो इन्वेंस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रेग्युलेशन ऐक्ट, 1951 के तहत राज्य सरकारों की

विशेष कर यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहमति होती है तो फैक्टरी टेक ओवर हो जाती है और राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण में हो वह रहती है। आंध्र प्रदेश की दो फैक्ट्रीज इस प्रकार की गई हैं।

दूसरा तरीका टेक ओवर का यह है कि अभी जो ऐक्ट पास हुआ है उसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार से लेती है यदि मिल क्षति का काम न करे और यदि किसानों को जो गन्ने का मूल्य भुदा करना है वह पिछले साल के देय मूल्य की तुलना में दस प्रतिशत से अधिक हो तो भी सरकार मिल को ले लेती है।

श्री चन्दन सिंह : अध्यक्ष कठोदय, मन्त्रांज् पिछले साल से आश्वासन दे रहे हैं कि किसानों को पुराना बकाया दिलवाया जायेगा लेकिन 77-78 सोज़न बःपैः भी अभी तक नहीं मिला है और यह परेः नः मरे नारः मेः है। क्या मन्त्रांज् जो क्रेन प्रोःर्व को पिछले सालों का उनका पैसा रिलःर्वने का कृपः करेगे ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : हमारे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप पिछले सालों का बकाया काफी चुकता हो चुका है, कहीं थोड़ा बहुत बाकी हो सकता है। कोमपरेटिव सेक्टर और स्टेट सेक्टर में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ भी बाकी नहीं है। हमारा प्रयत्न जारी है, अनेक बार मैं आश्वासन दे चुका हूँ और फिर देता हूँ कि बकाया चुकता कराया जायेगा। मैं यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी कार्यवाही चालू है, जहाँ दस फीसदी से ज्यादा बकाया है, उनको नोटिस दिए जा चुके हैं, अगर संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिलेगा तो फैक्टरीज को अपने प्रबन्ध में सरकार ले लेगी।

Reduction of Pressure on Higher Educational Institutions

*1101. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out as to what extent the pressure on higher educational institutions will be reduced due to the

cision not to make the University Degree a compulsory requirement for all types of jobs; and

(b) whether plans are being made accordingly to adjust the construction of educational institutions etc. to the reduced needs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Government have not taken any decision to delink the general run of jobs from University degrees, though in the draft national policy on education this has been suggested as a measure to relieve pressure on higher education.

(b) Does not arise.

BADABRATA BARUA: Sir, when the Minister said that this is the draft national policy on education, I thought it was the national policy of education at the draft stage. But I do not know why the Government should not implement the policy which they themselves have announced. Sir, my reason for asking this question was: Why should we force a large number of youngsters to go to the universities, who have no interest in academic life and who would like to have a job? No doubt you give them a job which after the education also may not get. They may memorise, they may copy and they may do all types of things. At leisure they may be resorting to stone-throwing and all types of things we have been incurring a tremendous expenditure on higher education. In view of

that I would like to know whether the Government could say that for the general run of jobs they are going to delink this. Can you do it in regard to same particular jobs? Can you start doing it in certain areas where the Central Government can do it, where this can be delinked so that the people who do matriculate and such other examinations can get such jobs? Matriculation and such other examinations can be made a requisite qualification for such jobs.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: So far as the specialised categories and professions like medical, engineering and law, are concerned the degrees will be absolutely requisite. But apart from this the other types of jobs can be delinked with degrees in University stage and we agree with the hon. member that there is a craze for going to the Universities, just to get some job rather in the expectation that they will get some job. To meet this point this suggestion has been made and the planning Commission has also considered this problem and it has suggested that the educational policy should be overhauled in order to reduce the excessive out-turn of graduates. This is one of the suggestions. So we have placed the suggestion for the consideration of the House and the other House; when it will be accepted, we will take up the details.

SHRI BERABRATA BARUA: What are the other measures being contemplated by the Government to reduce the pressure on higher education. The pressure has been increasing on the technical institutions. One of my friends, who has computed the cost of producing engineers—unemployed engineers—told me that it is about Rs. 500 crores. We are investing Rs. 500 crores to produce engineers for whom we have no jobs. This does not include the amount we have spent to produce engineers who have gone out, left the country and migrated to other countries. Do you have any

policy in regard to this? We over-produce certain categories of professionals at a great national cost and then we have problems.

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters to be discussed when we take up the Report. These are big policy questions. I do not know whether you can ask this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: This is a very specific question.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You rightly pointed out that this should be linked up with the general discussion. But still, I may try to explain the Government stand. We understand the problem that the hon. member has mentioned. So, we are trying to give emphasis on vocationalisation of education at the lower level. Then we are introducing the component of socially useful productive work from class 1 onwards so that the students from the lowest classes will be involved in some productive work, which will be useful to the community. Ultimately when they come out of the schools, they will be quite fit for taking up some middle level jobs instead of going in for higher education.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Even in the Draft Policy on Education, which was circulated to the hon. Members, I have seen that degrees like BA, BSc, MA, MSc are not necessary for certain categories of Government jobs. What are the categories of jobs for which these degrees are not necessary. Does it include IAS, IPS and other allied services also?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The proposal does not include these services of the higher level. It is only in the jobs at the lower level that we are considering this.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्तर्गत कई परीक्षाओं को पास करने के बाद जब कोई व्यक्ति ऊंची नौकरी प्राप्त करने के लिए जाता है, तो उस को वहाँ प्रतियोगिता की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होना पड़ता है। उस में उत्तीर्ण होने के बाद ही उसे नौकरी मिलती है। जब वह उस प्रतियोगिता की परीक्षा में पास होने के बाद ही नौकरी प्राप्त करता है, तो उन सारी परीक्षाओं का, जो विश्वविद्यालय आदि में ली जाती हैं, कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस संदर्भ में विचार करेगी कि जो विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं को पास करने में विद्यार्थियों से इतनी फीस ली जाती है और सरकार का भी उन में काफी खर्च आता है, उन तमाम परीक्षाओं का समाप्त कर दिया जाए और एक ही परीक्षा ली जाए, जो नौकरी पाने के लिए प्रतियोगिता की परीक्षा होती है क्योंकि उस में उत्तीर्ण होने के बाद ही उस को नौकरी मिलेगी? सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी या नहीं, यह मैं सबसे महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ ?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is a wrong policy that the University education is only meant for jobs. University Education gives some general education and also prepares the students for life. He can be self-employed also. So it is not correct to say that all the examinations should be scrapped if the student has to appear at some special examination for a job. For certain exemptions like I.A.S./I.P.S. etc., a broad, general education of the student is absolutely necessary.

Food Processing units

*1105. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given approval to a number of companies during the last 3 years for setting up food processing units;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the coming into field of such units the supply of raw fruits to market has considerably reduced as a result of which the prices of fruits have gone up;

(c) whether in order to make available fresh fruits to the common man at cheaper rates, Government propose to put a ban on further setting up of new food processing units; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industry is utilising hardly 0.2 per cent of the total production of fruits and vegetables grown in the country. Processing industry has, therefore, no significant impact on availability or prices of fruits. In fact production of fruits and vegetables may be expected to increase when stability is provided by processing and preservation activities.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) It is necessary to develop the fruit Processing Industry in order to provide a reasonable price to the growers particularly during the period of glut and provide fruit products throughout the year.

श्री गजनाथ प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन-चार साल में कितना वेजीटेबल और फ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री को गया और उसका

कितने परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट किया गया ? कितना प्रोसेसिंग फ्रूट या वेजीटेबल का प्रोडक्शन हुआ और उसमें से कितना सरपलस हुआ ? जो सरपलस हुआ क्या उसको बाजार में ठीक दाम में बिक्री के लिए सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन् एक-एक फल का तो हिसाब नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि कुल फल और सब्जी का 0.2 परसेंट प्रोसेसिंग में जाता है और प्रोसेसिंग किये हुए पदार्थों को या तो विदेशों को भेजा जाता है या हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं उनका उपयोग करती हैं। इन प्रोसेसिंग पदार्थों के मुख्य रूप से उपभोक्ता या तो विदेश हैं या हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं हैं। जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि इसकी बिक्री का कोई समुचित प्रबंध है या नहीं तो इसके लिए मुझे स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि फलों या सब्जियों की बिक्री का कोई समुचित प्रबंध नहीं किया जा सका है और उसकी आवश्यकता है। उसी का एक अंग है फलों का प्रिजर्वेशन क्योंकि ये फल मौसम में तैयार होते हैं। अगर उस समय उनके प्रिजर्वेशन का अधिक काम नहीं होगा तो उनकी कीमतें बहुत गिर जाएंगी और फिर किसानों को उन्हें पैदा करने का कोई उत्साह नहीं रहेगा।

श्री गजनाथ प्रधान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इनका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ? क्या सरकार ने प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स बढ़ाने के लिये नये लायसेंस दिये हैं ? यदि हां तो पिछले तीन सालों में किस किस साल में कितने कितने लायसेंस लार्ज इंडस्ट्री को और कितने कितने लायसेंस स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को दिये हैं ? मैं यह भी

जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में कितने लोगों ने इसके लिए एप्लाइ किया है ? सरकार प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या सोच रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a long list you can place it on the Table.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: All right, I will place it on the Table

World Atlas of the child

*1106, SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of the world Atlas of the Child published by the World Bank depicting the wide disparity in the living, educational life expectancy and working standards for children up to the age of 14 in the developing and developed world; and

(b) the details of scheme proposed to be implemented by the Government during 1979 with the assistance of World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) It is proposed to take up an Integrated Nutrition Improvement project in Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance. It will have the components of nutrition delivery, integrated health delivery and monitoring and evaluation. The project has not emerged in a final shape as yet.

Statement

The World Bank has published a World Atlas of the Child in recognition of the International Year of the Child. Major sources of data in the Atlas are said to be the publications of the United Nations, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Inter-

national Labour Organisation (ILO) Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO) and World Bank Country Economic Reports etc. The Atlas includes information and data on GNP per capita, population, number of children, birth rates and life expectancy, children in the labour force and education, etc.

India figures in the "developing low income group" with GNP per capita of US dollar 141. There are 19 other countries whose per capita income is less than that of India in the whole world. Average (median) GNP per capita of Asia, North and Central America and Europe are US dollar 642, 1007 and 3019 respectively.

Life expectancy at birth as in 1975 for India is shown as 49.5 years as against 56.0 years for Asia, 69.1 for North and Central America and 71.5 years for Europe. According to the World Atlas, 24.7 per thousand population were the children in labour force in India. This is against 14.2 in Asia, 1.3 in Europe and 6.5 in North and Central America. Primary enrolment ratio for India has been shown as 65 in 1975. This is against 90 for Asia, 102 for Europe and 107 for North and Central America.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This question is mainly intended for the children. Since we are now passing through the International Year of the Child, Sir among the developing countries also—from the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Education—I feel that our country is far below even in life expectancy, availability of nutritional food, etc. and in the case of child employment we are topping the list. But the standards are very low. You are aware that in my State, that is, Tamil Nadu, particularly in the matches and crackers manufacturing area, very recently a lot of deaths occurred due to child employment. Now in view of the year being International Year of the Child, in order to give-

more emphasis and for developing the standard of the children in this country with regard to the life expectancy as well as employment what steps Government has proposed to take in these respects as also with regard to the would-be Atlas produced by the World Bank with the assistance of the UNESCO, I.L.O. FAO and WHO?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Sir, the hon. Member has asked many questions. First, he has asked what the Government is going to do about the employment of children. Most probably the hon. Member knows that the Ministry of Labour has constituted a National Committee on Child Labour. This Committee is considering this point and the Committee will submit its report in six months. After receiving the report, the Labour Ministry which is the nodal Ministry on Child Labour, will advise other Ministries including my Ministry which is concerned with Social Welfare, as to what steps we may take to see that child labour is minimised. So far as other question is concerned, that is India is far below in comparison with many other countries in regard to nutritional programme, that is true but I would like to point out that India is above in comparison with many Asian and African countries. But so far as the World Bank assistance is concerned the Tamil Nadu Government in consultation with the World Bank have taken up a scheme. But when this nutrition programme was transferred to my Ministry from the Ministry of Food, afterwards, the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance as a nodal Ministry has advised us to take up 2 or 3 States in this country for implementing this programme. Tamil Nadu is one of the States and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are the other two States. But those two States have not come forward. Tamil Nadu has come forward. In this scheme, 70 per cent of the expenditure should be borne by the State itself and the Tamil Nadu Government has come forward that they will be able to make provision of this

70 per cent expenditure in their State Plan. An appraisal Mission of the World Bank are visiting our country within two months and they will finalise this scheme for Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The hon. Minister was trying to say that in some other respects our country is topping the list and it is above the list in so far as the Asian countries are concerned. But it is not so. In view of the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House, I would like to point out that even in the case of life expectancy and compared to the average G.N.P. also, our country is lagging. I am glad to know that the Tamil Nadu Government has come forward to implement the nutrition programme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will urge upon the other State Governments and even use its force to implement the nutrition programme in other States also.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Use of force is not possible. Two other States—Orissa and Madhya Pradesh—have been selected for this scheme. But up till now the response is very poor. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, India's per capita income in US \$ is 131. The per capita income of other 19 countries is less than India. They are mostly Asian and African countries. Similarly, in life expectancy India comes in 51st position. It is 49.5 years as far as India is concerned. There are 12 other countries in Asia who have lesser life expectancy than India. Similarly, in the case of birth-rate also, India's birth-rate is 39.9 per thousand whereas 75 other countries in the world have higher birth-rate per thousand compared to India. In some other respects also, India is in a higher position than many Asian and African countries, but in comparison with the advanced countries, India is lower. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: This is due to mal-nutrition and lack of education. Will the hon. Minister come forward to have a comprehensive

policy and also impress upon the States to see that mal-nutrition is checked and the standard of education of the children is also enhanced on an all India basis?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far this scheme is concerned, it is a special scheme under the World Bank. And this scheme, uptill now, has been accepted only by Tamil Nadu. If other State Governments come forward to accept this scheme, we have no objection. We will recommend to extend this scheme to other States also.

Rajasthan Desert getting more desertified

*1107. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan desert is definitely not spreading eastward but the area within the desert is getting more desertified, as per scientists at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute;

(b) whether huge sand dunes are piling up against hills in Barmer, Jalore and Jodhpur districts; and

(c) whether Central Government have invited the opinion of the experts from the foreign countries also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The studies made by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute indicate that the desert is not spreading eastward. But because of the human activities like cultivation of marginal lands, over grazing and rodent activities, the desert conditions within the arid areas have deteriorated in certain areas,

(b) Yes, Sir. This was observed earlier by the Survey of India in 1952. The studies conducted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur indicate that fresh deposition of sand is continuing in the districts of Rajasthan.

(c) No, Sir.

अ. एस० ई० सोमनाथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान राज्य का एक बहुत बड़ा भूभाग मरुस्थल है। वहाँ के निवासियों को समस्याएँ पर पूर्ण गाली में विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया पिछले साल जनता सरकार ने 11 करोड़ रुपये उसके विकास के लिये खर्च किया है। आपने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें कहा है

But because of the human activities like cultivation of marginal lands, over grazing and rodent activities...

वह आपने कहा है कि 'चूँ' की गतिविधियों जैसे मादक पदार्थ गतिविधियों मुझे समझ नहीं आता कि इसका क्या मतलब है? क्या चूँ की गतिविधियाँ मानव की गतिविधियाँ हो सकती हैं? क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि चूँ की गतिविधियाँ जैसा मानव की गतिविधियों के कारण मरुक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत रेगिस्तान की स्थिति कुछ क्षेत्रों में खराब होती जा रही है। मेरा कहना है कि 1952 में जैसा आपने (ख) के जवाब में कहा है कि वर्ष 1952 में भारत के सर्वेक्षण द्वारा केन्द्रीय मरुक्षेत्र अनुसन्धान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा किये गये अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि राजस्थान के इन जिलों में रेत का नया जमाव जारी है। बहुत बड़ा भूभाग पूरे देश में सबसे बड़ा रेगिस्तान का भूभाग राजस्थान में है और इसी के कारण वहाँ पानी की कमी है, जल स्रोत कम हैं। उसके विकास पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। तो क्या विदेशी सहायता ले कर जैसे इजराइल ने किया है पूरे रेगिस्तान को नखलिस्तान में बदल कर आज वह अपनी फसलों और फलों का विदेशों में निर्यात कर रहा है। इसी प्रकार क्या राजस्थान के

महत्त्व को भी विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की राय से कर इसके विकास के लिये विशेष प्रावधान किया जायगा ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह रेगिस्तान की हालत ठीक नहीं हो रही है। इसमें चूहों का जिक्र किया गया है, परन्तु वह एक कारण था। मुख्य कारण इसमें जो ज्यादा चराई होती रहती है और जो खेतों की ज़रूरत से ज्यादा इसतेमाल होता रहता है उसके कारण हालत ठीक नहीं हो रही है। और शायद माननीय सदस्य को चूहे क्या कुछ कर सकते हैं विशेष परिस्थितियों में, वह मालूम नहीं है। वह जो कुछ पौधे वहाँ पर पैदा होते हैं उनको काटकर नष्ट कर देते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेगिस्तान को समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिये सेण्ट्रल ऐरिड जोन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट कायम किया गया है। उन्होंने कुछ काम भी किया है और कुछ अच्छे नए जे भो आये हैं, जैसे सण्ड ड्रयन्स बन जाते हैं इसको स्टेबिलाइज करना ज़रूरी है नहीं तो हवा के साथ उड़ कर कभी कभी आबादी में जा कर सण्ड ड्रयन्स बना लेते हैं इस किस्म का काम प्रदर्शित किया गया है। जैसे बीकानेर, झुनझून, मरदार शहर, सीकर और बाड़मेर शहरों में बालू आने की स्थिति थी उसकी रक्ष. के लिये 1,000 हेक्टेयर सण्ड ड्रयन्स को स्टेबिलाइज किया गया है। उसी प्रकार से 200 किनोमीटर सड़क के किनारे वृक्ष लगाये गये हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme of Central Arid Zone Research Institute for transfer of new technology to farmers

*1093. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

whether the Central Arid Zone Research institute, has framed an elaborate scheme for the transfer of new

technology to farmers in the arid regions during the current golden jubilee year of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Yes, Sir. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, has prepared a programme for transfer of new and proven technologies developed by them to farmers under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's Golden Jubilee Experimental Lab to Land Programme. It is proposed to select 150 farm families (50 each from Jodhpur, Pali and Bikaner Districts) representing the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers group for the transfer of new technologies to them with a view to improve their economic well-being by increasing production on their farms and generating supplementary sources of income to them. Efforts will be made to include another 50 farm families from the Jaisalmer District also during the ICAR Golden Jubilee Year.

Amendment of Insecticides Act, 1968

*1097. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968 with a view to make it more effective to deal with cases of adulteration of insecticides and pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Government of India are examining whether it is necessary to amend the Insecticide, Act, 1968, with a view to make it more effective to deal with cases of adulteration misbranding of pesticides.

House building funds to weaker sections in urban areas by HUDCO

*1099. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Housing and urban Development Corporation has framed schemes for providing funds for house building to the economically weaker sections of the society in urban areas;

(b) if so, what is the number of schemes drawn up, what are the names of the urban areas to which they relate and what is the number of plots to be developed in each such areas, and

(c) what is the total cost of the schemes indicating their break-up and the amount earmarked during the current year for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c) Housing and

Urban Development Corporation has launched schemes, for the Housing of Economically weaker Sections. It has so far sanctioned 951 housing schemes spread over 17 states and 4 union territories covering 266 towns. Total number of dwelling units and plots generated by these schemes will be 4,27,592 and 52,770 respectively. Of these, 1,40,022 dwelling units and 26,548 plots are meant for economically weaker section categories in urban areas. Details are given in the attached statement.

The total cost of all the schemes (951) sanctioned by HUDCO so far is Rs. 610.42 crores. Of this amount the loan component of HUDCO is Rs. 425.98 crores. During 1979-80, it is proposed to sanction loans to the extent of Rs. 130.00 crores. Of the total

houses that will be constructed from these sanctions, more than 80 per cent. are expected to be for the low income groups including the economically weaker sections.

Statement

Statement-wise details of schemes sanctioned to Economically Weaker Section in urban areas (As on 30-4-1979)

State	No. of+ Schemes for Eco- nomically Weaker Sections (EWS) in urban areas	No. of dwellings sanctioned for EWS category in urban areas	No. of plots for EWS category in urban areas	Cities/Towns covered
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	42	7645	..	Anantapur, Thirupathi, Pattanchery Vishakapatnam, Hyderabad, Warangal, Mangalgiri, Suriyapet, Nellore, Karim Nagar, Vijayawada, Cuddapah, Palvanah, Jangaon, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram, Bapatta, Machilipatnam, Bhadrachalam, Guntur, Srikakulam Vizayanagaram,

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam . . .	3	96	..	Dhubri, Goalpara, Gauhati, Malbari, Barpeta, Naugang, Galaghat, Jorhat, Sitsagar, Dibrugarh, Diphu, Haflong, Silchar, Karimgang, Hailakandi, Mangaldoi, Tezpur, North Lakhimpur, Tinsukiu.
Bihar . . .	9	2621	1978	Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Patratu, Gaya, Patna, Ranchi, Barauni, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Mothihari, Arrah, Chapra.
Gujarat . . .	69	24879	1814	Gandhidham, Kapadwanj, Broach, Vitval, Rajkot, Nadiad, Baroda,, Surat, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Vapi, Navasani, Ankleshwar, Kalog, Umtargaon, Prodbandar, Palanpur, Bhuj, Amreli, Nandesri, Gandhi nagar, Nagalpur, Navadissa, Moorvi, Vijha.
Haryana . . .	29	7309	..	Faribadad, Panipat, Sonipat, Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Gurgaon, Jind, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Yamunanagar, Sirsa, Hissar.
Himachal Pradesh . . .	4	134	190	Paonta Sahib, Una, Simla, Dharamsala, Solan, Parwanoo, Palampur
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	6	2142	395	Srinagar, Jammu, Udhampur, Baramula, Sopore.
Karnataka . . .	39	9834	1745	Chickmagalur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bangalore, Hubli Dharwar, Hassan, Mangalore, Mysore, Dandote, Davangere, Gulbarga, Bhadravati, Raichur, Tumkur, Kolar, Bidar.
Kerala . . .	13	5856	..	Calicut, Trivandrum, Cochin, Ernakulam (District of Kerala) Irinjalakuda, Moovattipuzha, Cannanore, Nedumangad, Kokayam, Perumbavoor.
Madhya Pradesh . . .	42	9790	12361	Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Durg, Bilai, Ratlam, Satna, Raipur, Ujjain, Itarsi, Neemuch, Dewas, Dhar, Rajnandgaon, Mandsaur, Bilaspur, Narsinghpur, Balaghat.
Maharashtra . . .	28	10079	955	Bombay, Tarapur, Aurangabad,, Nagpur, Akola, Poona, Nasik, Pimpri-chiuchwad, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Latur, Miraj, Kolhapur, Thana, Sholapur.
Orissa . . .	18	3637	176	Cuttack, Rourkela, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Barhampur.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Punjab	.	16	3252	649	Jullundur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Patiala, Bhatinda, Pathankot.
Rajasthan	.	37	11843	586	Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Sagwara, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Pali, Bharatpur, Bandwara, Baran, Bundi, Sriganganagar, Chittorgarh.
Tamil Nadu	.	69	14598	846	Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Vallupuram, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancharpuram, Komarapalayam, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Salem, Tiruppur, Thuvaijur, Tiruchi, Carnhatoire, Singanathur, Zamin Pallavaram, Thiruvellore, Pudukottai, Vellore, Hosur, Ariyalur, Thiruthani, Thiruvannamalai, Pollachi, Ramchandrapuram, Rajapalayam, Erode, Thiruchengode, Tirupattur, Chidambaram, Mettur, Marai Malai Nagar, Nagapattanam,
Uttar Pradesh	.	71	27332	2141	Ghaziabad, Agra, Lucknow, Rudrapur, Kashipur, Shahjhanpur, Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi, Unnao, Haldwani, Allahabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Dehradun, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Sandila, Jhansi, Modinagar, Faizabad, Rae Bareilly, Sikandrabad, Ranipur, Hardwar.
West Bengal	.	4	836	..	Calcutta, Asansol, Maithan, Durgapur, Chandrapura, Khotaghat.
Delhi	.	5	5829	..	Delhi/New Delhi.
Chandigarh	.	5	1238	2712	Chandigarh.
Goa, Daman and Diu	.	2	88	..	Maugao (Goa)
Pondicherry	.	1	54	..	Pondicherry.
TOTAL	.	522	149732	26548	266 Cities/Town*

*Including composite schemes in which housing for other than EWS category are also included

Timing of Examination in Schools and Colleges

*1102. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual examinations in schools and colleges are not held simultaneously throughout the country; if so, 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 and if so, 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, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The annual examinations of the Secondary School level are conducted by the respective Board of Secondary Education in different States. The Central Board of Secondary Education, however, holds examinations simultaneously through out the country in the schools affiliated to it in March/April every year under its scheme of (i) All India Senior School Certificate Examination (ii) All India Secondary School Examination, (iii) Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination and (iv) Delhi Secondary School Certificate Examination. The Annual examinations of the college levels are decided by the concerned universities themselves. No suggestion for rescheduling the examinations has been received. Moreover, examination schedules may vary from University to University and Board to Board of Secondary Education depending on local conditions and these are matters to be decided by the Boards of Secondary Education and University themselves.

Financial problems of Jawaharlal Nehru University

*1103. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: SHRI SHRANKERSINHJI VAGHEIA:

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

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi have been facing financial problems at present:

(b) if so, what are those problems; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

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

Committee Re. floods in Sahibi-Najafgarh Basin

*1104. SHRI DHIRAMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to go into the causes of floods in the Sahibi-Najafgarh Basin;

(b) if so, the nature of Master Plan submitted by the Committee and the Government's decision to implement the same; and

(c) the names of State Governments involved in the Master Plan with the nature of Financial liabilities of the States and the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A Committee of Direction under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission, and a Working Group under the Chairmanship

of Member (Floods), Central Water Commission, were constituted in August, 1977 to prepare a Master Plan for Sahibi Nadi-Najafgarh Drainage System. The Master Plan formulated by this Committee includes construction of a dam on the Sahibi at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan, construction of abarrage at Masani in Haryana, improvement of Najafgarh Drainage System in Delhi, including the remodelling and augmentation of the subsidiary drainage system in Haryana and Delhi areas, soil conservation measures in the upper catchment of the Sahibi, protection of village by construction of ring bunds, and construction of small tanks/bunds, wherever feasible. This Master Plan has been broadly accepted by the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Rajasthan and Lt Governor of Delhi. A scheme prepared by the Delhi Administration for improvement of the Najafgarh Drain from Dhansa to Bharatnagar bridge costing Rs 18.17 crores has been approved by the Cabinet. Detailed project reports of Ajmeripura Dam and Masani Barrage have not yet been received from the concerned State Governments. Funds required for implementing the scheme are being provided by the respective State Governments in their annual plans.

**Development of Itarsi Town, (M.P.)
by HUDCO**

*1108. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Itarsi town in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, has been approved for a multi-sectoral development programme by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO);

(b) the salient features of the aforesaid development project;

(c) whether it will be a phased programme, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any financial assistance for the project would be obtained from International Development Assistance (IDA) through HUDCO and if so, the quantum thereof;

(e) whether any blueprint of the project or outline development plan has been prepared and finally approved;

(f) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table; and

(g) if not, when the blueprint or the outline plan is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (g). Housing and Urban Development Corporation has received a preliminary report for Itarsi Town for taking up multi-sectoral project, prepared by the Chief Town Planner, Madhya Pradesh, identifying components of development works.

The main objective of the multi-sectoral project of Itarsi is to identify and find solutions to the town's problems in the sectors of shelter, water supply, sewerage, transport etc.

The programming of the scheme is to be worked out by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The preliminary report has been drawn by the Chief Town Planner, Madhya Pradesh. The detailed programming is also being prepared by him.

Programme for obtaining finances from IDA for cities other than metropolitan cities for such projects to be executed through HUDCO has not been finalised as yet.

The preliminary report of the project mentioned above was received in the Ministry of Works and Housing in February, 1979.

Since the proposal for receiving World Bank assistance for such projects has not yet been finalised, the question of approving the project by the Ministry does not arise at this stage.

Upgradation of University courses

*1109. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to upgrade the University courses to that of international level, and

(b) if so, the major steps that are being taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration. However, efforts are being made continuously to improve the content and standards of University courses through revision and modernisation of syllabi, strengthening of teaching and research, etc.

Nutritious food to poor children in Primary Schools

*1110. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of States which have introduced the scheme of supplying nutritious food to poor children in primary schools; and

(b) the subsidy given by the Centre against this scheme for the year 1979-80 to each State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the sources of supply of food commodities, programmes for the provision of Midday Meals for primary school children are of two categories, namely,

(i) CARE-assisted programme, and

(ii) Programme with indigenous food materials.

Information on the second category is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

A statement giving the information on the first category is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

There is no subsidy as such by the Centre for midday meals programmes.

Statement

Midday Meals Programme for primary school children is presently run in 14 States/Union Territories, with the following coverage and with food commodities supplied by CARE, an American Organisation :

State	Number of beneficiaries	Amount of Food in pounds.
1. Andhra Pradesh	897,000	24,652,013
2. Gujarat	351,000	13,469,625
3. Haryana	402,500	13,872,600
4. Karnataka	850,000	29,356,875
5. Kerala	1,769,000	54,308,300
6. Madhya Pradesh	764,000	26,386,650
7. Maharashtra	250,000	8,634,375
8. Orissa	760,000	26,248,500
9. Punjab	296,000	10,223,100
10. Rajasthan	400,000	13,832,270
11. Tamil Nadu	2,025,000	51,004,688
12. Pondicherry	40,400	1,004,950
13. Uttar Pradesh	1,000,000	34,537,500
14. West Bengal	850,000	27,585,000
TOTAL	10,654,000	335,116,446

I.N.A. Memorial at Mayorang

*1111. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to neglect the I.N.A. Memorial at Mayorang in Manipur, is in a state of decay; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to have proper maintenance of the memorial at Mayorang, the first town liberated from alien rule in 1944 by the Indian National Army?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR EAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Concessions to sugar factories as recommended by Sampat Committee

*1112. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to extend the concessions as recommended by Sampat Committee to sugar factories either newly commissioned or those

under erection, to other factories also in view of the changed circumstances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give relief of excise duty, as was done during last year, for those who continue crushing of sugarcane beyond 30th April, 1979, in view of availability of sugarcane in abundance and if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In the original Sampath Committee incentive scheme new sugar factories set up at a F.O.R. cost of plant and machinery of Rs. 200 lakhs and above and licensed expansions were entitled for grant of incentives by way of higher free sale quota and differential excise duty. This scheme has become inoperative after decontrol of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978. An inter-Ministerial Group was constituted to review and revise the scheme in the light of changed conditions. The Group has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta

*1113. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up plans to develop the Victoria Memorial of Calcutta into a period Museum by addition of a National Gallery of Sculptures; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the financial arrangements?

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

DER): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts appointed in 1972 to advise the Government of India on the reorientation of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, the Government have decided to reorganise it as a Period Museum covering the period from 1700 to 1900.

Some of the important features of the scheme are:

- (i) a Sculpture Gallery accommodating busts and statuary of 12—16 eminent Indians within the space available,
- (ii) a Roll of Honour consisting of 100 eminent national Indians of the period 1.00—1900;
- (iii) to have an open-air Historical Sculptures Gallery covering different aspects of history of the 18th and 19th century with emphasis on local history.

The details of plans and funds required for implementation are being processed in consultation with the concerned agencies.

Representation of cement and chemical industries Ltd., Ranavav, Gujarat

10493. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation dated 23 February, 1979 from Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Ltd. Ranavav (Gujarat) and Cement Manufacturers Association, Bombay, dated 12 February, 1979, regarding reimbursement of Sales Tax interest and penalties on element of Railway Freight for Cement supplies to R. C. Parties;

(b) is it true that Sales Tax amount of Rs. 15,39,453 from 1-12-1969 to 21-8-1978 remains yet to be paid by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals of Government of India to cement producers;

(c) if so, reasons thereof; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by Government regarding that and how much time will be required to fulfil the demand of cement manufacturers?

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

(b) and (c). There is a claim from Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Ltd. for the amount mentioned towards Sales Tax for the period 1-12-1969 to 21-8-1978. This claim is being examined in the light of the latest Supreme Court decision.

(d) A final decision whether the claims have at all to be admitted can be taken as soon as the legal and financial implications are analysed for which data called for from some cement manufacturers are awaited.

Ad-hoc Payment of Claims to Refugees migrated from Bangladesh

10496. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several cases the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) who having migrated and finally settled in India have filed their claims for compensation for property left behind by them have not been given the ad-hoc payment of 25 per cent of their claims as provided under the rules;

(b) to what percentage of applicants such ad-hoc payment has not been made so far and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether in some of the cases the claimants have either died or are too old; if so, how many have already died and what steps are being taken to make the ad-hoc payment and the final settlement under time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) to (c). The migrants or displaced persons from former East Pakistan retained their proprietary rights in their properties left behind by them under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence no claim were invited nor was any compensation due to them.

A scheme for the payment of ex-gratia grant however from the Consolidated Fund of India at the rate of 25 per cent of the value of verified claims of Indian nationals/companies etc., whose assets were seized by the Government of Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1965 as 'enemy property' is being administered by the Ministry of Commerce.

विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाऊस, नई दिल्ली में जनता होटल

10497. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवायः क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाऊस, रफो मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में यदा कदा सम्मेलनों/ गोष्ठियों का आयोजन किया जाता है और हजारों लोग इसमें भाग लेते हैं लेकिन सस्ती दर पर भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या 'कृष्ण, भारती एक पंजीकृत सोसाइटी, गत एक वर्ष से वहाँ जनता होटल खोलने के लिए निवेदन कर रही है और

उसकी मांग इस तर्क पर अस्वीकार कर दी गई है कि यह केवल संसद सदस्यों के लिए है और विशेष और अन्य संगठनों के लिए नहीं; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है 'कृषक भारती' को आवास आवंटित न करने के क्या कारण है जबकि "किमान सम्मेलन" 'जाति तोड़ो सम्मेलन' और अन्य संगठनों के लिए आवास का आवंटन किया गया है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) विट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस का आवंटन मांसदों को गृहायणी वाम के तौर पर किया जाता है तथा उनकी सेवा के लिए वहाँ पर पूर्णकालिक भोजन प्रबन्धक है। विट्ठल भाई पटेल परिसर में स्थित भावलंकर आडिटोरियम में सम्मेलन/सम्मेलन हर समय होते रहते हैं तथा हाल को प्रयोग करने वाली पार्टियाँ भोजन आदि का स्वयं प्रबन्ध करती हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) . विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस में जनता होटल खोलने के लिए 'कृषक भारती' से दो गैरराज आवंटन करने के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह एक निजी संस्था है तथा ऐसी प्रार्थनाओं के आधार पर प्राइवेट पार्टियों को सरकारो होस्टलों में वास का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। सरकार ने विट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस में "किसान सम्मेलन" तथा "जाति तोड़ो सम्मेलन" या अन्य किसी निजी संस्था को वास का आवंटन नहीं किया है।

ग्रामोदय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिवार की आय

10498. श्री युबराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताएँ की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामोदय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार की वार्षिक आय कम से कम ढाई हजार रुपए सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य है ;

(ख) क्या यह युवा वर्ग की शक्ति को निर्माण कार्यों में उपयोग में लाने के लिए एक प्रयोग है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस उद्देश्य लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए देश से कितना व्यय करना पड़ेगा और यह कब तक प्राप्त हो जाएगा तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) हम मन्त्रालय द्वारा ग्रामोदय कार्यक्रम के रूप में ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Development of technique for manufacturing of consumable products from waste fish

10499. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, had developed several techniques for manufacturing readily consumable products from waste fish; and

(b) if so, the details regarding studies which have been undertaken on various factors in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, has developed techniques for commercial production of several consumable products from cheap fish. They are (i) fish soup powder, (ii) fish hydrolysates, (iii) fish wafers, (iv) edible fish powder, (v) second grade fish protein concentrate for child nutrition and (vi) canned pet food.

Studies have been carried out on various aspects such as methods for their commercial production, cost of production, consumer acceptability, storage characteristics and mode of packing. Methods are available for entrepreneurs for commercial exploitation. Both fish wafers and fish soup powder are now manufactured by several people based on the process developed by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology.

Development of Ramesh Park, Delhi

10500. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2505 on the 13th March, 1978 and the Unstarred Question No. 3615 on the 19th March, 1979 regarding Ramesh Park in the trans-Yamuna area of Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of the area are paying Municipal tax;

(b) if so, why the colony has not so far been regularised and why no steps have been taken to lay water mains in that area so as to facilitate the supply of filtered water; and

(c) what concrete steps have been taken to improve the sanitary conditions of that area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) MCD has informed that the residents of this area are paying house tax but not water and scavenging taxes.

(b) As a step towards regularisation Delhi Development Authority has conducted physical survey of this area. The question of laying services will arise only after lay out plan of the area is finalised and development charges are paid by the residents. As water mains do not exist near this colony, it will not be possible to provide filtered water to it in the near future.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has deployed four Safai-Karamcharis for sweeping work.

Production of sugar, khandsari and gur during last two years

10501. **SHRI PADITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity of sugar, khandsari and gur production in the country for the last two calendar years category-wise; and

(b) the quantity (Category-wise) that is being exported for the last two calendar years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The sugar year is reckoned from 1st October to 30th September. The figures of sugar production and that of gur and Khandsari taken together for which

information is available, during the sugar years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as under —

	(Lakh tonnes)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Sugar	48.43	64.62
Gur & Khandasari	88.11	94.97*

*Provisional.

(b) The quantity of sugar exported during the sugar years 1976-77 and 1977-78 was 3.12 lakh tonnes and 2.02 lakh tonnes respectively. There has been no export of khandasari during this period. The export of cane gur was of the order of 362 tonnes and 401 tonnes during the financial years 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively.

Registration of insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968

10502. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968, a manufacturer has to get himself registered with the Central Insecticides Board, Faridabad, before manufacturing any of the insecticides scheduled in the said Act; and

(b) if so, the names of manufacturers of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh alongwith the names of insecticides manufactured by them, who are registered with the Board?

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

(b) Three lists indicating the names of pesticides manufacturers/formulators along with their products registered with the Registration Committee in the States of Haryana, Punjab

and U.P. are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4470/79].

बढ़ी हुई दर पर गृह निर्माण-अग्रिम राशि

10503. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताएंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1979-80 के लिए बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद मामूली की कमियों में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार न मकानवासी कर्मचारियों के लिए गृह निर्माण-अग्रिम राशि का पुनरीक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) सरकार गृह निर्माण अग्रिम राशि मजूर करने के सम्बन्ध में 516 रुपये प्रतिवर्ग मीटर की वर्तमान दर में कबसे मंशोधन करने वाली है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को गृह निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को होने वाली कठिनाई की जानकारी है क्योंकि 516 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से दी जाने वाली गृह निर्माण अग्रिम राशि अपर्याप्त है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर): (क) तथा (ख) . केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान/प्लेट के निर्माण अर्जन के लिए जो मौजदा अधिमतम गृह अग्रिम निर्माण दी जा सकती है वह 70,000-रुपये है बशर्ते कि निर्माण अर्जन की लागत, उसकी अदा करने की श्रमता आदि इस सीमा

से कम न हो। चूँकि गृह-निर्माण की अग्रिम सुविधा एक सीमित सहायता है, इसलिए यह आशा की जाती है कि आवेदक इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित कोई अतिरिक्त राशि बहन करने के लिए अपने स्वयं के संसाधन भी जुटाने होंगे। इसके अलावा सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों में यह आशा करती है कि वे साधारण भवन बनाए / खरीदे।

(ग) तथा (घ) 1-4-1978 से गृह निर्माण अग्रिम देने के साथ-साथ विदेशीकरण तथा यह प्रश्न विचारार्थ है कि 516 प्रति वर्ग मीटर के कुर्मी क्षेत्र दर को सशोधित कर घोर अग्रिम बढ़ाया जाये या नहीं और यदि बढ़ाया जाय तो कितना किन्तु यदि सादी विशिष्टता रखी जाये तो समय 516 रुपये के दर इतनी अपर्याप्त प्रतीत नहीं होती जिसमें माजदा कुर्मी क्षेत्र दर के आधार पर अग्रिम की बाजिब राशि प्राप्त करा जाये। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भारी कठिनाइयाँ का सामना करना पड़े।

माडर्न बेकरी द्वारा डबल रोटी की खपत
गुरा विधा ज्ञात

10504. श्री सुरेन्द्र ठिक्कम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 17 अप्रैल, 1979 की प्रेस विज्ञप्ति की ओर उनका ध्यान गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस समय देश में डबल रोटी की दैनिक खपत कितनी है,

(ख) माडर्न बेकरी द्वारा कल खपत के कितने प्रतिशत भाग की पूर्ति की जा रही है,

(ग) माडर्न बेकरी अपनी क्षमता में कितनी मात्रा में वृद्धि कर रही है; और

(घ) माडर्न बेकरी की क्षमता बढ़ाए जाने के बावजूद कितनी मात्रा में डबल रोटी की कम सप्लाई होने की सम्भावना है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ। क्योंकि डबल रोटी उद्योग लक्ष्यांकित उद्योग नहीं है, इसलिए देश में कल उत्पादन और खपत के बारे में कोई ठीक-ठीक मचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, तथापि, देश में डबल रोटी की अनुमानित दैनिक खपत लगभग 600 मी० टन है।

(ख) बम्पनी द्वारा 56,000 मी० टन के वर्तमान वार्षिक उत्पादन पर आधारित लगभग 26 प्रतिशत।

(ग) बेकरी उद्योग का लघु क्षेत्र में आरक्षित किया गया है ताकि इसका और विकास हो सके। अतः माडर्न बेकरीज का फिलहाल अपनी क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Survey of Industries located in thickly populated areas of Delhi

10505 SHRI M V CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No 6474 in April, 9, 1979 regarding shifting of Industries to Industrial Complex Okhla Delhi and state?

(a) as to when the Government propose to undertake the survey of Industries located in thickly populated areas in Delhi the owners of which have been allotted the Industrial plots but have not shifted to their plots, and

(b) what is the date of allotment of plot in each case?

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

Promotion of Kannada Language

10506. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various steps which are being taken for promotion of Kannada Language during 1978 and 1979; and

(b) what is the amount spent for promotion of this language during 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The steps taken for promotion of Kannada language during 1978 and 1979 include grants to State Government for production of University level text-books; training of teachers in Kannada and production of instructional materials at Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore; award of prizes for standard text-books and financial assistance to voluntary organisations/educational institutions engaged in the promotion of Kannada language, etc.

(b) The amount is not earmarked language-wise. However the amounts spent for promotion of this language during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is approximately Rs. 17.78 lakh and Rs. 18.82 lakh respectively.

Inland and Overseas Telephone Calls made by Leader of Opposition during 1978-79

10507. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of inland and overseas telephone calls made by the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha during 1978-79; and

(b) total amount of Bill of all telephone calls made during 1978-79 by the Leader of Opposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Expansion of Postal and Telegraphic facilities in Cannanore District

10508. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Cannanore District in Kerala needs a lot of expansion in postal and telegraphic facilities to meet reasonably the requirement of the people.

(b) how many requests are now pending with the Government for setting up branch post offices, up-gardening the Branch Post Offices to sub-Post-Offices, setting up of telephone and telegraph facilities in new places, and the names of the areas from where the applications are pending;

(c) how many applications are pending in each of the Telephone Exchanges in this district for new telephone connections; and

(d) what are the plans of the Government to meet these requirements within a reasonable time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Postal.—No, Sir. Cannanore District, except Malnad areas, is more or less on par with the rest of the Kerala State, with respect to postal facilities.

Telecom.—Yes Sir.

(b) Postal.—51 requests for opening of Branch Offices and three for upgradation of Branch Post Offices

into sub-Post Offices are at present under examination. The names of the places are as follows:—

Opening of Branch Post Offices:

Pushpagiri, Parampa Kanhirangad, Thazhechovva, Narikottimala, Hospital Cannanore, Kayyaringadda, Calicopura, Aralamfan, Vikas Nagar, Poolakutty, Chanandykunnui, Rananthalai, North Nanakuda, Talai Backon Narampadi, Arladka, Muzhakunnu, Karuvanchal, Padamaruth, Dargas, Arattukandavu, Kalluvala, Pallipampa, Panjekal, Sreestha, Manakkadavu, Kallukottam, Angadmoore Village, Tellicherry Bus Stand, Mundayam, Parampil, Kottodi, Kanhiradukath, Cheruvathukovval, Therthalli, Muringeri, Maisukappa, Mooriyad, Valiyaparampa, Bengalam, Pettimudi, Nanicheri, Seethangole, Malakallu, Kattipoyil, Poothapara, Nileshwar, West Mangad, Pallathdka and Kappimala (Total 51).

Up-grading to Sub-Post Offices:

Kanthur, Karthikapuram, and Chittarikall (Total 3).

(b) Proposals for providing Telephone and Telegraph facilities at 15 new places have been sanctioned. No application for provision of these facilities is pending at present. But there are 209 places in this District where Telephone and Telegraph facilities are yet to be provided according to the approved policy of the Deptt. These places are expected to be provided with those facilities in a phased manner during the current Plan period.

(c) As per annexure attached.

(d) Postal

Post Offices are opened and up-graded according to the departmental norms as per a phased programme. These proposals are under examination and Post Offices will be opened and up-graded if found justified. As regards backward areas, the norms for opening of POs are much more liberal than those for normal areas with respect to the population and financial conditions.

Telecom.

It is proposed to provide Telephone connections by opening of new Telephone Exchanges and expanding the existing Telephone Exchanges during the current Plan period, subject to availability of equipment and line stores.

Statement

Applications for new Telephone Connections in Telephone Exchanges in Cannanore District (Kerala)

Name of Exchange	1	2	No. of applications pending for new telephone connections as on 1-4-79
1. Cannanore . . .			235
2. Baliapatam . . .			55
3. Tellicherry . . .			44
4. Chengala . . .			22
5. Cheruppunzha . . .			4
6. Chemuvathur . . .			39
7. Chittarikkal . . .			22
8. Kanhangad . . .			45
9. Kumbala . . .			3
10. Manjerwar . . .			10
11. Mathil . . .			9
12. Kuliur . . .			2
13. Mulleria . . .			12
14. Neleswar . . .			20
15. Pallikare . . .			12
16. Payangadi . . .			25
17. Payyanur . . .			59
18. Ramanthali . . .			7
19. Trikkarpur . . .			14
20. Udma . . .			24

1	2
21. Uppala	16
22. Alakode	18
23. Anjarakandy	23
24. Chemperi	4
25. Cherukunnu	12
26. Edakkad	19
27. Erilkkur	10
28. Mananthoddy	13
29. Iritty	17
30. Kelakom	8
31. Kolasseri	6
32. Kelavad	5
33. Kuthuparamba	23
34. Mani	30
35. Nambran	7
36. Mattanur	13
37. Mattol	3
38. Madupuram	27
39. Parur	21
40. Peruvooi	11
41. Peringathoor	17
42. Ponneri	12
43. Sreekandapuram	5
44. Taliparamba	27

Research Hybrid variety of Pulse

10509. SHRI R. KOLANTHAI VELU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the proposal, if any, for setting up search stations with assistance from I.C.A.R. for developing hybrid varieties of pulses;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government have urged location of one of such stations in their State; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and the time schedule for setting up the station indicating location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are no specific proposals for setting up research stations with assistance from ICAR for developing hybrid varieties of pulses. However, under the All India Coordinated Pulse Improvement Project, 28 centres for pulses research have been established with financial support of the ICAR in almost all the States. The primary objectives of the research centres has been the improvement of the productivity. The research work is being intensified to develop better yielding strains of the major pulses along with a suitable package of management practices. In addition certain centres are also being developed for basic research to break the yield ceiling in pulse crops

(b) Yes, Sir. Tamil Nadu Government have urged for setting up the National Research Centre on major pulses including green gram, black gram etc. at Vemban in Pudukottai district in Tamil Nadu and have offered land and buildings for the purpose.

(c) This offer has been accepted by the ICAR and communicated to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Council has further suggested that this National Research Centre on Pulses at Vemban would work under the direct control of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has also agreed to the proposal. Tamil Nadu Government has since been approached for their consent. As soon as the consent of the Tamil Nadu Government is received, steps will be taken to establish National Research Centre on Pulses at Vemban.

New P. and T. Building in Jhalawar

10510. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Posts and Telegraphs building is proposed to be constructed in Jhalawar (Rajasthan) during the current year;

(b) the details in regard to the proposed buildings and staff quarters; and

(c) when the buildings are estimated to be completed finally?

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

(b) A building for the Head Post Office and 6 quarters are proposed to be constructed during current year. The P.O. building will also house the combined telegraph office.

(c) By June 1980.

Agitation by National Posts and Telegraphs Extra Departmental Agents Union

10511. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Posts and Telegraphs Extra

Departmental Agents Union (FNPTO) Cuddalore Division, Tamil Nadu, have presented a Memorandum to the Hon'ble Minister of Communications on 10th September, 1977;

(b) if so, what are their grievances and what action has been taken to redress their grievances and the details thereof;

(c) whether the above Union have launched agitations on 31st March, 1979 and on 2nd April, 1979; and

(d) if so, what are their demands and what action has been taken to redress their grievances and the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the demands and the present position relating thereto is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The agitation was to press for early settlement of the 24 point Charter of Demands presented by them on 10-9-1977, referred to in (a) above in respect of which the present position is available in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of demands contained in the Memorandum submitted to the Government by Extra Departmental Agents

Demands	Present position
1	2

1. The nomenclature "Extra Departmental Agents" should be changed as 'Group-E' employees.

The E.D. employees are not fulltime Govt. employees and there is no question of classifying them like other Govt. employees. They are part time employees and are not eligible for concessions and facilities admissible to regular Govt. employees except so far as major disciplinary proceedings and protection under Article 311 of the Constitution are concerned.

1

2

2. The systems of put-off duty should be abolished. Suspension from service can be resorted to granting a subsistence allowance for the period of suspension.
3. The scheme of dearness allowance should be restored with retrospective effect from 1-5-73 and arrears of D.A. of Rs. 27.50 granted.
4. A negotiating machinery like JCM should be constituted.
5. The rejected benevolent recommendations of E.D. Enquiry Committee should be reviewed and all benevolent recommendations should be implemented.
6. The grant of office rent to B.P. Ms.
7. Grant of City Compensatory allowance to EDAs serving at classified stations and within contiguous are as in respect of departmental employees.
8. The time allowance for each item of duty which is now very stringent and unrealistic should be liberalised.
9. Grant of proportionate charge allowance to BPMs/SHMs.
10. Increase in the additional allowance admissible for performance of combined duties.
11. Increase in the allowance admissible for point of workload of BPMs, scale of stamps by Stamp Vendors, delivery of telegrams, compensation for idle wait of mail Carriers, per hour allowance to Chowkidars.
12. Extra allowance for various kinds of duties should not be decessed by the rule that maximum allowance should not be exceeded.
13. Avenues of promotion to the clerical cadre should be opened.
14. Grant of earned leave, casual leave, and special casual leave to attend union meeting.
- The E.D.As who are put off duty can not be paid subsistence allowance.
- The schme of D.A. as such is not applicable to E.D. employees. Their allowance have been revised with effect from September 1977.
- The JCM scheme is not applicable to part time employees like EDA.
- The benevolent recommendations refer to grant of office rent and C.C.A. The allowances paid to the EDAs are inclusive of the element of office rent. They are already paid CCA where such CCA is a inissile. The allowances of EDAs have since been revised with effect from 1st Sept., 1977.
- The time required to carry out various elements of jobs was assessed after careful study. There is no question of increasing the time allowance and the demand was not accepted.
- These demands were linked with the question of revision of allowances. As earlier stated orders have been issued for revision of allowances with effect from 1st September, 1977.
- Orders already exist for absorption of EDAs in clerical cadres. The E.D. employees can compete with outsiders if they have (a) put in one year of service (b) have the requisite educational qualification i.e. Matriculation or equivalent and (c) are below 40 years of age.
- The E.D. employees are not entitled to any leave. They can be granted authorised leave without any allowances in which case they have to provide a substitute in their place.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15. Provision of medical facilities. | The medical facilities are ex-gratia facilities admissible to regular Govt. employees only. |
| 16. Offering the scheme of educational benefits. | These facilities are admissible to regular Govt. employees only. |
| 17. Supply of uniforms, chappal and umbrella to outdoor staff | The E.D. employees are given badges to distinguish them while on duty. They cannot be supplied with uniforms, chappals etc. which are given only to regular Govt. employees. It has however been since agreed to provide umbrellas to those members who are serving in the areas (i) where maximum temperature during summer is 108 F and (ii) where normal rainfall for any 4 consecutive months is 30 inches or over. |
| 18. Retirement benefits. | The E.D. employees are not entitled to pensionary benefits as they are only part time employees. They are, however, given ex-gratia gratuity. |
| 19. Liberalisation of gratuity rules. | |
| 20. Permission to subscribe to the Provident Fund. | Permission to subscribe to Provident Fund is given only to regular Govt. employees. |
| 21. Revision of fixed Stationery charges. | The fixed stationery charges were revised a couple of years back and a further review is already under examination. |
| 22. Sanction of contingent expenditure for maintenance of office. | The contingent expenditure can be incurred only by the head of the office and E.D. employees have no such status. |
| 23. Supply of furniture for use in office and by the public. | Instructions already exist to ensure supply of furniture to E.D.B.P.Os. like table, chair/stool, parcel chest record box, handbox and bench for the public as per standard. |
| 24. Grant of Flood advance and Festival advance. | These concessions are admissible only to regular Government employees. However, the question of extending this benefit of flood advance to E.D.As is under consideration |

Demands of Akhil Bharat Sindhi Sahit Sammelan

10512. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Government have received a charter of demands presented by the 14th Akhil Bharat Sindhi Sahit Sammelan held in December, 1978 at Ulhasnagar (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the details of demands made therein; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take on each of the demands so made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) A copy of the charter of Demands has been received in the Ministry through the aegis of Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha.

(b) The Charter covers a wide range of educational and cultural demands. Most of the demands concern the State Governments. The demands which concern the Government of India relate to promotion of Sindhi language and literature.

(c) In so far as the demands for promotion of Sindhi language and literature are concerned, it is Gov-

ernment's policy to encourage all India languages, including Sindhi, and to provide facilities for their development.

For the development of Sindhi the Government have undertaken a scheme to bring out educative books in Sindhi for the benefit of students and Sindhi-speaking people in general. To promote individual effort, a scheme of award of five prizes annually for literary works has been instituted. The Government are giving assistance to Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha under the Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies for promotion of Indian languages for holding of Seminars on Sindhi. The Sahitya Akademi has brought out a number of books in Sindhi and given Akademi awards to distinguished Sindhi writers. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has prepared special teaching materials for teaching Sindhi and training is also being conducted to train teachers in Sindhi at the Regional Training Centre established at Pune by the Government of India.

Steps by A.P.C. to Safeguard Interest of Tobacco Growers

10513. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tobacco growers in India get 17 per cent of the price of what their counterparts in Japan get for similar tobacco;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the steps being taken by the Agricultural price Commission to safeguard the interests of the tobacco growers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) The Agricultural Prices Commission is required to make recommendations on support prices for

various commodities. At the request of the Government, the Commission has submitted its report on price policy of virginia flue cured tobacco for the 1978-79 crop. The Commission has made the following recommendations:—

(i) the minimum support price for Farm Grade F2 of VFC tobacco be fixed at Rs. 7.50 per kg. for the 1978-79 crop;

(ii) support prices for other grades of VFC tobacco may be determined in the light of the normal market price differentials;

(iii) such strains as are particularly suited to the light textured soils be developed and only the area under light soil tobacco be increased without increasing the total area under VFC tobacco;

(iv) the eight farm grades evolved by the Tobacco Board be statutorily enforced at the growers' level backed by appropriate certification of the quality by an official agency as is done in the case of agmark grades and adequate arrangements for imparting necessary training to the growers in the grading skills; and

(v) utmost priority be accorded to the establishment of integrated infrastructure in the form of storage, warehousing and redrying facilities in such a manner as would make them easily accessible to the growers.

With a view to safeguarding the interest of the tobacco growers, the Government has taken a number of measures which include:

1. The Central Government authorised the S.T.C. to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco from Andhra Pradesh from 1979 crop on Government account. During 1978 also the Government has authorised the S.T.C. to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco from 1978 crop from Andhra Pradesh on Government accounts.

2. During 1978, the Central Government authorised the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) to purchase upto 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, especially bidi tobacco, on Government account.

3. The Tobacco Board introduced Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a view to helping virginia tobacco growers in obtaining timely payment of their tobacco.

4. The Tobacco Board has introduced eight new farm grades for black soil areas and plant position grading for light soil areas. During 1979, the S.T.C. is making a purchase of 5,000 tonnes, out of total of 10,000 tonnes on Government account, in new farm grades directly from the growers at the purchasing and grading centres established by the Tobacco Board for this purpose.

5. The Tobacco Board Act, 1975 has already been amended which empowers the Tobacco Board to establish its own auction platforms for sale of virginia tobacco and to work as an auctioneer on the platforms established by it and registered with it. The Tobacco Board is working out a scheme for setting up of auction platforms.

6. Taking into consideration surplus production of bidi and other types of tobacco and the difficulty being experienced in marketing the same, the Central Government have appointed an Expert Group on Tobacco, to make a study of the problems in depth and to recommend measures necessary for regulation of production and improvement of marketing of all types of tobaccos.

7. There was glut situation in Flue-cured Virginia (VFC) tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1977-78 and with a view to avoiding recurrence during 1978-79 the Tobacco Board had taken action under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act

1975 to restrict acreage under VFC tobacco in Andhra Pradesh. However, it could not be implemented fully due to some legal complications.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए योजना

10514. श्री इयाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिये व्यापक योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये अतिरिक्त महायता का अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य द्वारा मांगी गई पूरी सहायता को मंजूरी दे दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) गंगा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए 1973 में 327 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली एक योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार की थी और उसके बाढ़ घाघरा और गोमती बेसिनों में बाढ़-नियन्त्रण की व्यापक योजनाएं भी तैयार की थी, जिन पर क्रमशः 175 करोड़ रुपये और 31.35 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होना था। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के नियन्त्रण की योजना की रूपरेखा में तटबन्ध स्कीम, नगर सुरक्षा उपाय, भू-कटावरोधी निर्माण-कार्य, जल-निकास सुधार स्कीम, नदी सुधार वर्क्स, पुलों के लिए जलमार्गों का विस्तार, घिरे हुए ग्रामों को ऊंचा उठाना, जल-संचयन जलाशय, भू-संरक्षण, बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान और बाढ़ क्षेत्र निर्धारण शामिल है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1976

में 3.3 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी थी। चूँकि बाढ़ नियन्त्रण राज्य-स्तरीय का भाग है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार योजनागत स्कीमों के लिए राज्य सरकार को उनाइ ऋण और अनुदान देनी है और राज्य सरकार अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न सस्टेन और स्कीमों के लिए स्वयं धन आवंटित करते हैं।

Issue of Registration No. and Certificates of registration under the insecticides Act, 1968

10515. SHRI SARAT KAP. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968, Registration number of insecticide and certificate of Registration have to be issued within 12 months of the date of receipt of the applications by the Central Insecticides Board;

(b) if so, whether all the manufacturers who are registered with the Central Insecticides Board so far, have been issued with necessary registration numbers and certificates of registration;

(c) if not, the reasons for this undue delay; and

(d) steps being contemplated by Government to issue the numbers/certificates without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) Under Section 9(iii) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 the Registration Committee is to grant registration number and issue the certificate of registration within a period of 12 months from the date of receipt of the application; in certain cases where the Committee finds it difficult to arrive at a decision on the basis of the material placed before it, the period can be extended by 6 months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government is looking into the reasons for delay with a view to expediting the issue of Registration Certificates.

Children parks used for commercial purposes in Hari Nagar, New Delhi

10516. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land earmarked for children parks as per Master Plan in Hari Nagar Ghanta Ghar Colony, New Delhi is being used for commercial purposes by some individuals;

(b) whether Government have recently made some changes in the Master Plan of the Hari Nagar area; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

Separate P & T circle for Himachal Pradesh

10517. SHRI D. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accepted in principle during 1978 to create a separate P & T Circle for the State of Himachal Pradesh provided the State Government could arrange suitable accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh since has offered any accommodation for the proposed P & T Circle at Simla or

at any other suitable place in 1976, 1977 and 1978 or 1979 alongwith the names of places;

(c) if so, the details of the accommodations offered with date;

(d) the decision of the Central Government on this offer; and

(e) the likely date by which the separate P & T Circle would be created for Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal was accepted in principle in 1973.

(b) to (d). The Himachal Pradesh Government had offered accommodation on rent for P & T Circle Hqs. at Simla in 1976. The offer was, however, not accepted at that time. The State Government had again offered accommodation in 1978 at Jogindernagar. The offer could not be accepted as it was decided to locate Circle Headquarters at the State Headquarters only to maintain effective liaison with the State Government.

(e) Separate P & T Circle for Himachal Pradesh would be created as soon as suitable accommodation is made available by the Himachal Pradesh Government at Simla.

Post of Commissioner, Central School Organisation

10518. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Commissioner, Central School Organisation has not been filled up for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) Yes, Sir. The post of Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi has been lying vacant since the 25th December, 1977. The Deputy Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, has however, been given additional charge of post of Commissioner also.

(b) It has not been possible to find a suitable person to man the post although action to fill it had been initiated before the post actually fell vacant. Efforts are continuing to find a suitable person.

Nizamabad Telephone Exchange as auto exchange

10519. **SHRI K. VIJYA BHASKARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of telephone connections operating in Nizamabad Telephone exchange at present and the number of operators manning the exchange per shift;

(b) whether the Government are aware of public complaints about unsatisfactory service in the exchange; and

(c) the reasons for delay in converting this exchange into Auto exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) 1. Number of telephone connection operating in Nizamabad Telephone Exchange at present is 1518.

2. Number of operators manning each shift is as follows:—

Duty hours	No. of Operators
(i) 0010—0620	3
(ii) 0620—1240	6
(iii) 0700—1430	4
(iv) 0800—1520	6
(v) 0920—1630	6
(vi) 1000—1300	6
(vii) 1800—2100	6
(viii) 1000—1720	6
(ix) 1340—2100	(General) 6
(x) 1540—2300	6
(xi) 1640—0000	8

(b) Yes, Sir. Authorities are aware of the complaints from the public and action is being taken to improve the service.

(c) Due to acute shortage of auto equipment, there is delay in converting Nizamabad manual exchange into auto exchange.

Purchasing centres by F.C.I. in Nizamabad district during last Kharif Season

10520. SHRI ABDUL LATEEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of purchasing centres operated by F.C.I. in Nizamabad district in A.P. in last Kharif season for the purchase of Paddy and the total quantity procured at each centre variety-wise;

(b) the number of new bags supplied by FCI and number of bags brought by farmers due to shortage of new bags with reference to each centres and the reasons for non-supply of bags; and

(c) the price paid for the new bags by F.C.I. as against ruling price of these bags in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Food Corporation of India operated 22 centres in

Nizamabad District during last Kharif season for purchase of paddy and procured a total quantity of 27,716 tonnes of Paddy. Statements indicating quantity of paddy procured at each centre and the variety-wise position of paddy procured in the District are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4471/79]

(b) In some pockets, actual procurement had exceeded the target and some of the purchase centres had run short of gunnies. Arrangements for diverting gunnies to the needy purchase centres were made but before the gunnier reached the centres, some of the farmers were asked to deliver the paddy in their own gunnies for which they were paid the price along with the price of the grain.

Information in regard to the number of new bags supplied by Food Corporation of India and the number of bags brought by farmers is not readily available.

(c) The cultivators were re-imbursed the price for new gunnies fixed by the Government of India for the quarter ending 31-12-1978 @ Rs. 3.75 per bag of 100 kg. and Rs. 3.20 per bag of 75 kg. and for the quarter ending 31-3-1979, @ Rs. 4.16 per bag of 100 kg. and Rs. 3.75 per bag of 75 kg.

Hindi Officer and Hindi Translator in D. M. S.

10521. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8091 on the 23rd April, 1979 regarding posts sanctioned for Hindi work in D.M.S. and state:

(a) date on which the reference had been made to the Ministry of Home Affairs for filling up the post of Hindi Officer and Junior Translator on ad hoc basis and the date on which their advice was received in D.M.S. and state:

(b) whether the Government are aware that these posts are required to

be filled up for fulfilling the statutory obligations under the official language policy of the Government;

(c) whether in the month of January, 1979 the DMS authority had given an assurance to the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language Committee that the vacant post will be filled up within a month; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules, the Ministry of Home Affairs was requested on 11th January, 1979, to recommend the names of suitable officers for appointment to the post of Hindi Officer and Junior Hindi Translator on *ad-hoc* basis by transfer/deputation basis from amongst suitable officials, who fulfilled the requisite educational qualifications and experience as laid down by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs. A reply to this reference has not yet been received. However, the post of Hindi Officer has been filled on *ad-hoc* basis by appointment of a departmental candidate on 4th May, 1979. Filling up of the post of Junior Hindi Translator by departmental candidate on *ad hoc* basis is also being considered.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Members of the Committee desired that the requirements of the Official Language Act should be fully observed after filling of the posts in a period of about one month. An assurance was given that efforts will be made accordingly.

(d) The recommendation from the Ministry of Home Affairs for filling up the post on transfer/deputation basis was being awaited. Since no recommendations have been received so far, the post of Hindi Officer has been filled on an *ad hoc* basis by appointment of departmental candidate.

Strike by Delhi School Teachers

10522. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schools in Delhi where the entire teaching staff was suspended for participating in the strike in March, 1979; and

(b) the alternative arrangement made for running these schools?

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

Work done in Regional Language in Directorate of Extension

10523. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of the work done in regional languages in the Publicity Division of the Directorate of Extension and the number of persons engaged in this work there as also the details of the posts on which they are working;

(b) whether posts have been created only for four regional languages so far and sanction has also been accorded to do work in those languages;

(c) if so, the reasons for neglecting the other regional languages provided in the Constitution have not been adopted for the purpose; and

(d) the policy proposed to be adopted by Government for other regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Directorate of extension is preparing agricultural information

material including press features, leaflets and pamphlets as well as material for exhibitions, etc. in Kannad, Bengali, Punjabi and Telugu. One sub-Editor is engaged in this work in each language.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Agricultural information support in regional languages is being provided primarily by the State concerned. The work was introduced in the Directorate of Extension in a few languages on pilot basis and further expansion to cover other regional languages has not been found necessary in view of strengthening of the agricultural information support facilities in the State.

Transfer of Custodian Property in Village Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi

10524. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

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

(a) whether he had asked the Chief Settlement Commissioner to go ahead with the transfer of the ownership of the Custodian property in question to the sitting occupants in view of the decision already taken by the Government in this regard in 1971; and

(b) whether it is a fact that his orders in the matter have still not been carried out by the officers concerned, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Chief Settlement Commissioner was asked to process the case in accordance with the Government policy and instructions on the subject. The matter has been accordingly examined and it has not been found possible to transfer the ownership of the custodian property to the unauthorised occupants.

Qualification of Scientists-3 Cadre at I.C.A.R.

10525. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers at ICAR headquarter who neither possess higher post-graduate university degree nor any research experience in any discipline have been promoted to scientists-3 cadre or above during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how many scientists at the Head Quarters ICAR who possess post graduate university degree and research experience in the country and abroad were not given scientists-3 grade;

(c) whether the representation of the adversely affected scientists are lying with the administration since 1968 and why no decision has been taken on them; and

(d) steps taken/proposed to expedite decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The minimum qualification for scientists in the Agricultural Research Service is a Master's degree or equivalent in any branch of agriculture, animal sciences including fishery, forestry, general science, home science, social science or statistics or mathematics. No scientist not possessing a post-graduate university degree has been promoted to grade S-3 of Agricultural Research Service during the last three years at the headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) All grade S-2 scientists who were eligible for assessment for grant of merit promotion or advance increments on 31st December, 1975 and 31st December, 1976 have been given merit promotions with effect from 1st July, 1976 and 1st July, 1977 respectively to grade S-3 of the Agricultural Research Service at the head-

quarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the recommendations of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board. Recommendations of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board in respect of S-2 grade scientists as on 31st December, 1977 are still awaited. Assessment forms of S-2 scientists who became eligible for assessment on 31st December, 1978 are yet to be sent to the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.

(c) The Agricultural Research Service was constituted with effect from 1st October, 1975 and since all eligible grade S-2 scientists have got merit promotion to grade S-3 with effect from 1st July, 1976 and 1st July, 1977, there is no question of any grade S-2 scientists having been adversely affected at the headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) Does not arise

"Farmer Scheme Benefit Wrong Persons"

10526 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated 23rd April, 1979 under the caption "Farmer Scheme benefit wrong persons".

(b) the nature of deficiencies observed by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in selection of beneficiaries under S.F.D.A. Scheme and the steps taken by the Government to ensure improvement in the criteria and procedure followed for identification of beneficiaries selected under the schemes are genuine and that the incentives Financial and technical-provided under the scheme to make them economically viable, percolate to them as envisaged under the scheme; and

(c) details of modifications/corrective measures taken-up by the Cen-

tral authorities to modify the schemes in the light of the deficiencies observed by the P.E.O. in their latest report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deficiencies pointed out in the report of Programme Evaluation Organisation relate to slow progress in identification and wrong identification of participants. The comments of the report in this regard are:—

(i) The overall percentage of the target group identified in the projects covered by the study was nearly 34. It was particularly poor in the case of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(ii) Lack of precision in the definition of target groups, absence of proper instructions from higher authorities and non-availability of up-to-date land records led to wrong identification.

(iii) As a result of improper identification and verification of beneficiaries, the benefits of the scheme accrued to wrong persons to the extent of about 9 per cent both in Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers projects and very little attention has been paid to agricultural Labourers.

(iv) Vagueness in the definitions of family unit, land holdings and agricultural labourers have led to wrong identifications. In this connection it is to be mentioned that the report is based on the data collected for the first two years of the Projects. The projects were expected to be implemented over a period of five years. A number of agencies seem to have adopted a practical view to identify, in the initial years, only such number of beneficiaries who were expected to be assisted in the near future. The process of identification picked up in the later years and lack of identification did not materially affect the programmes. By the end of

December, 1978 1.63 crores of participants had been identified since inception which is much more than the targetted figure for beneficiaries for these projects.

As regards wrong identification, the error has been confined to less than 10 per cent and 90 per cent have been correctly identified. The guidelines in force till 1973-74 for identification of beneficiaries had themselves provided some flexibility to the agencies to fix the norms on the basis of local conditions. In 1974, however, a revised definition was introduced by which an absolute ceiling of 5 acres of holding had been stipulated. As regards financial and technical benefits accruing more to the relatively better off sections of the members of the target group, it was partly due to the emphasis on making potentially viable farmers actually so by arranging credit, inputs and know-how and partly due to the security-oriented approach of financing institutions.

In order to help the Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers properly identified, the contents of the programmes have now been expanded to include industry and tertiary sector in the new Integrated Rural Development programme. Further the 'Antyodaya Approach' of assisting the weakest of the weak first has been recommended for adoption in the new Integrated Rural Development programme and the Small Farmers Development Agency programme.

(c) The observations of the report are under examination.

Water charges by Delhi Municipal Corporation

10527. CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that levy of water charges on flat rate basis by

the Municipal Corporation of Delhi from unmetered water connections has been declared illegal by Delhi High Court;

(b) if so, whether the M.C.D. is continuing to charge the water charges on flat rate basis;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken against the defaulters; and

(d) whether any representation has been received against the defaulting officers and the refund of excess amount already charged from the consumers?

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

Expenditure per student in union territories

10528. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) expenditure per student in Primary, Secondary, College and Post Graduate higher education in the Union Territories ruled directly by the Centre with particular reference to Delhi;

(b) expenditure per student in the engineering, medical, mining, education directly under the Central Government; and

(c) any time bound programme to bridge the gap between the expenditure on students in primary education and higher education; if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Based on the annual Statistics supplied to this Ministry by all the Union Territories for the year 1975-76, the average expenditure per

student for Primary Middle, High/Higher Secondary Schools and for the colleges of general education have been estimated. A statement giving the average annual expenditure per student for Primary, Middle, High/Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges is attached.

(b) Most of the Engineering, Medical and Mining Colleges in the country are autonomous institutions or under the administration of the State Governments. According to the information available from all the States/Union Territories for the year 1975-76, the average annual expenditure per student for the Engineering (including mining) and Medical Colleges have

been estimated as Rs. 1843 and Rs. 3725 respectively.

(c) In the 1978-83 Plan, a high priority has been given to the programme of universalisation of elementary education and the improvement of its quality. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 900 crores has been provided for various programmes of elementary education out of the tentative outlay of Rs. 1955 crores for education for the five years. This is a step up from 32 per cent in the Fifth Plan to 46 per cent in the Plan for 1978-83. However, it must be noted that teaching and non-teaching costs of primary and higher education differ considerably.

Statement

Average Annual Expenditure Per Student: 1975-76

Union Territories	Primary/ Junior Basic Schools	Middle/ Senior Basic Schools	High/ Higher Secondary Schools	Colleges for General Education Degree & P G
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A&N Islands	414.6	531.5	865.1	1,852.0
Arunachal Pradesh	225.1	192.3	460.2	6,022.5
Chandigarh	218.7	176.3	322.5	664.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	189.9	215.9	360.7	..
Delhi	182.1	448.1	478.8	1,224.0
Goa, Daman & Diu	156.7	121.5	251.3	915.5
Lakshadweep	362.2	768.8	775.3	4,320.5
Mizoram	160.9	367.8	486.0	721.5
Pondicherry	20.27	190.3	332.3	1,313.4

**Construction of Drains by DDA in
Lawrence Road**

10529. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the work of constructions of drains etc. in the Lawrence Road quarters area has not been undertaken so far either by the Municipal Corporation Delhi or DDA;

(b) whether due to the absence of proper drainage system the area has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes and the people of this area are likely to be attacked by Malaria;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to remedy the situation;

(d) what amount has been allocated for laying of drains etc. and for other amenities for the welfare of the residents of Lawrence Road area; and

(e) when the work will be started?

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

**Disposal price of LIG Flats in
Ber Sarai**

10530. SHRI KACHARULAL JEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI ANNASAHEB P.
SHINDE:

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

(a) the criteria followed in determining the disposal price of a LIG DDA flats in Ber Sarai Vis-a-Vis the cost of construction paid to the contractor, the cost of land, the administrative charges, and interest, etc. charged by D.D.A.;

(b) the price of a flat in three-storeyed LIG DDA flats Ber Sarai charged is much more than the price of a flat in double-storeyed LIG DDA flats in Katwaria Sarai when flats in both the colonies were constructed and allotted simultaneously;

(c) whether the price of a ground floor LIG Flat in other DDA colonies is more than the price of flat on first and second floor whereas the price charged for the first and second floor flats in Ber Sarai is more than the price of a flat on ground floor though their area is more; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken to mitigate this injustice?

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

**Konarak and other ancient Temples in
Orissa**

10531. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received memorandum from the Government of Orissa regarding the preservation and protection of the ancient temples including Konarak temple;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) steps taken by his Ministry for the protection of temples of National importance of Orissa; and

(d) funds provided for to protect the Konarak temple from destruction by nature for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Memorandum, prepared by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Govern-

ment of Orissa was handed over to me when I visited Konarak in January this year. It dwelt on the desirability of proper protection of the Konarak and other temples, besides a request for the reconstruction of the *Vimana* of the main temple which had fallen in the unknown past. As per internationally accepted principles of archaeological preservation, rebuilding of an entire ancient monument is not permissible. As such, no action is being taken on this item. However, such of the fallen architectural pieces, recovered from the debris, of which locations can be determined with a measure of certainty, will be fixed to their original places.

In so far as preservation of the temples is concerned, the Archaeological Survey of India is already doing its best in accordance with the internationally accepted norms of archaeological principles and financial limitations. Various steps of chemical treatment and routine structural repairs are being taken currently. The fallen piece of the stone from the roof is being restored to its original position. The area within the temple compound is being developed into an informal garden to improve the setting. Besides, landscaping is also proposed to be undertaken outside the temple compound when the land asked for from the State Government is handed over to the Survey.

A Committee of experts consisting of archaeological chemist, archaeological engineer, geologist, meteorologist, botanist, bio-chemist and representative of Orissa Government has been set up to examine the problems of preservation and to recommend remedial measures. In its first meeting held on the 7th November, 1978 the Committee has recommended certain data to be collected and experiments to be conducted on stones with various resins available in the market. Further pre-

servative measures will be taken as per the recommendations of the Committee.

Advise of a UNESCO expert has been sought for the preservation of the Konarak Temple. Professor Raymond Lemaire, President International Council of Monuments and Sites, who has been entrusted with this mission by the Director General, UNESCO, has already made preliminary investigations of the problems involved and would finalize his findings after a visit to Konarak in October, 1979.

(d) A sum of Rs. 2,20,000/- for preservation of the Konarak temple has been allocated during the year 1979-80.

Increased price of D.D.A. Flats

10532. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 150 LIG flats were constructed and sold to Retired Public Servants in Rajouri Garden Extension (Mayapuri) in 1975;

(b) whether the cost of these flats was declared as Rs. 25,700 but was subsequently increased to Rs. 39,700 at the time of allotment without any prior intimation to the applicants; resulting in increase of 54 per cent of the declared cost;

(c) whether due to this abnormal increase a large number of pensioners had to withdraw from this scheme;

(d) whether the price of the MIG flats constructed by DDA in various areas was enhanced to subsidise the cost of the flats of the Janata/LIG categories; if so, the justification for enhancing the cost of the LIG flats constructed for retired public servants in Mayapuri; and

(e) the break up of the anticipated cost of Rs. 25,700 and (ii) the break

up of the enhanced cost charged by the DDA and also the reason thereof?

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

गुजरात में कीटनाशी औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस

10533. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात की कितनी सहकारी समितियों ने कीटनाशी औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए कीटनाशी बोर्ड में लाइसेंस देने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) गुजरात में इनमें से कितनी सहकारी समितियों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं;

(ग) शेष सहकारी समितियों को किन कारणों से लाइसेंस देने से इकार किया गया है;

(घ) गुजरात में ऐसी प्राइवेट फर्मों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने कीटनाशी औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए थे लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक उत्पादन आरम्भ नहीं किया है; और

(ङ) क्या उन फर्मों के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये गये हैं जिन्होंने उत्पादन आरम्भ नहीं किया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). कीटनाशी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कीटनाशी दवाओं के विनिर्माण के लाइसेंस राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए जाते हैं, जबकि अधि-

नियम के तहत स्थापित की गई पंजीकरण समिति केवल पंजीकरण की मंजूरी देती है। गुजरात राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उस राज्य की तीन सहकारी समितियों ने कीटनाशी दवाओं के विनिर्माण के लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन किया था, जिसमें से केवल एक समिति को लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है। अन्य दो समितियों को वैध पंजीकरण संख्या के अभाव में विनिर्माण के लाइसेंस नहीं जारी किए जा सके।

(घ) और (ङ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है और प्राप्त होने ही इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Representation by the owners of Shop-cum-Residential House in New Delhi

10534. SHRI MADAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of the shop-cum-residential 'C' type accommodation in New Delhi have represented him jointly for demolition of the dilapidated laterine blocks in the year, and in lieu thereof permitting them to extend their respective portions for provision of kitchen and WC etc.;

(b) if so, when it was received; and what action has been taken by his Ministry so far; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such representation from allottees of shop-cum-residences has been received in the Directorate of Estates.

(b) and (c). Action does not arise in view of position stated above.

**New Post Office Building in
Amalapuram**

10535. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of the matter relating to the construction of a new building in place of the old Head Post Office building which is most insufficient and in dilapidated condition in Amalapuram; and

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government so far in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The project for construction of a new building at Amalapuram has been included in the 1979-80 programme on a priority basis. Action for preparation of layout plan etc. has already been initiated.

(b) No representation has been received regarding the dilapidated condition of the existing building. However, the Hon'ble Member had written to Minister of State (C) on 16-12-78 for construction of a new building on priority basis as the accommodation available was insufficient. A reply was given to the Hon'ble Member on 24-2-79.

**Vacant post of Secretary in Central
Tibetan School Administration**

10536. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Secretary, Central Tibetan School Administration has fallen vacant;

(b) whether a superannuated official is being chosen for this post who has no experience in school administration supervision or in school curriculum, conduct of examinations etc.;

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(c) whether he has been appointed on a regular basis or on a temporary basis; and

(d) why this superannuated person was chosen when there are many qualified and experienced persons available for the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The post of Secretary, Central Tibetan School Administration, has since been filled up by the appointment of a retired officer of the Ministry of Education on re-employment basis, for a period of one year. The officer selected for the post had a long and varied experience in the Ministry of Education.

**Government Accommodation to the
Government Employees due for
retirement by D.D.A.**

10537. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new scheme for allotting DDA flats to those Government servants who are to retire within the next two to three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether, in view of the acute housing shortage in Delhi, the Government will start the registration soon to save the retiring Governments from any hardships?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The retiring Government servants can like the general public, register their demands with the DDA

and obtain allotment in colonies of their choice, on the basis of their seniority in registration.

Baweja Committee Report

10538. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baweja Committee has referred to the question of subsidy charged from Prasad Nagar, Rajouri Garden Extension (Mayapuri) MIC flats and has given any comments thereon;

(b) if so, what are its comments on the issue; and

(c) when Baweja Committee Report will be made public so as to give a picture of the functioning of DDA which is a public undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Baweja Committee while analysing the variations in prices of DDA's flats and *ad hoc* additions to the costs in fixing prices in various colonies including Prasad Nagar and Rajouri Garden have made the following observations:—

“Ad-hocism in price fixation should be avoided at all costs since it erodes public confidence and faith. The Authority should take effective measures for reduction and control of costs. There should be a tighter control at the stage of planning, designing and estimation of the buildings so that estimates are realistic. There should be tight technical control during execution of works to keep the costs within the estimates. Further, whenever, there is a variation beyond 15 per cent in the final prices to be charged from the allottees as compared with original estimates, the matter should be thoroughly gone into by the

Authority itself the Committee feels there is a need for setting up a separate Cell in the Authority to control costs and effect cost reduction.”

(c) The important recommendations made by the Committee have already been placed on the Table of the Sabha in reply to U.S.Q. No. 1975 on 5-3-1979. A copy of the statement is annexed.

Statement

The Committee of Experts on the working of the D.D.A. (Baweja Committee) has, *inter alia*, recommended:

(i) In future, the transfer of newly acquired land under the scheme for Large Scale Acquisition Development and Disposal of land to DDA should take place under Section 15 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 on payment of acquisition cost and not under Section 22 of the Act.

(ii) In order to meet cost of acquisition of land and its development, DDA should be given a Seed Capital of Rs. 10 crores.

(iii) The annual requirement of houses in Delhi has been estimated as 80,000 a year. The DDA should, therefore, intensify its housing activity and build 20,000 dwelling units every year and for this purpose it should be given Seed Capital of Rs. 10 crores. In order to meet the balance of the housing needs of the city, other agencies in public, cooperative and private sectors should be involved on a massive scale.

(iv) DDA has at present as many as 16,000 houses incomplete. In order to complete their construction, a loan of Rs. 10 crores should be made available to DDA.

The above recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government.

Memorandum from P.&T. Mazdoor Union, Kerala Circle, Trivandrum

10539. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the P&T Mazdoor Union, Kerala Circle, Trivandrum detailing some grievances;

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

(c) what steps are being taken to remedy them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No. Information, if any such Memorandum addressed to the Minister (C) has been received by the circle is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

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

Provision of Ventilation to the Quarters in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

10540. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ventilation has not been provided in the multi-storeyed quarters constructed in Sectors C, D, E and K of the D.I.Z. Area of New Delhi and the upper windows in these quarters are fixed up with full glasses resulting into suffocation to the residents and loss to the Government on the replacement of glasses frequently, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what remedial steps Government propose to take to provide cross ventilation to these quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Adequate ventilation, as per requirements of building bye-laws, has been provided in the quarters. In some cases upper part of windows has been provided with fixed glazing after meeting the requirements of ventilation.

The fixed glasses of the ventilators being at a height, the frequency of replacement of glasses in these ventilators is much less. This has not resulted in any loss to the Government.

Posts in Accounts Wing of I.C.H.R.

10541. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Committee of Indian Council of Historical Research, Ministry of Education, in its meeting held on 25th October, 1977 decided that the posts in their Accounts wing should always be kept as 'Deputation Posts';

(b) whether it is a fact that the above decision has not been fully and properly implemented; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof, and when the deputationists will be reverted to their present cadres?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by ICHR, the Administrative Committee in its meeting held on 25-10-1977 decided that the posts of the Superintendent Accounts and above will be filled by deputation. However, in a subsequent meeting held on 28-3-1979, the Administrative Committee decided that the Accounts Officer and Superintendent Accounts be considered for absorption if they do not have more than two years service before retirement in the parent Department.

Urgent repairs to Government Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

10542. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some quarters in GI and DG Blocks of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi including row beginning from GI-797 were surveyed during October or November, 1978;

(b) whether some quarters specially upper flats only were either reported to be in dangerous condition or requiring extensive repairs to become habitable; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter, if no action has been taken as yet, whether Government would take immediate steps to make these quarters habitable for the inhabitants by undertaking extensive repairs after allotting the present occupants alternative accommodation in Sarojini Nagar before the rains set in to avoid any untoward happening?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Detailed survey of all the quarters in various Government colonies including Sarojini Nagar was conducted to assess the items of special repairs, improvement and requirement of funds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Complaints against Medical Officer of I.I.T., Kanpur

10543. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of girl students had complained to the authorities

against the Medical Officer In-charge, I.I.T., Kanpur, who gave a shot to a girl for dog bite of anti-rabic serum of more quantity than the required one which had a severe reaction on her;

(b) if so, facts of the case and action taken by the authorities in the matter;

(c) whether there is large-scale discontentment among the girl students against the Medical Officer Incharge on his behaviour with them; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken by the Government against the Medical Officer Incharge?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The IIT Kanpur has reported that a complaint regarding administering overdose of anti-rabic vaccine was received from the girl students of the Institute on 4th September, 1978. The matter was inquired into by a Professor of G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur. According to the report given by the Professor, the dose given to the student was a correct daily dose and not excessive. The symptoms of Viral Hepatitis which the student developed after four days of starting ARV injections was a mere co-incidence and not in any way related to ARV injections. It has been concluded in the report that there was no negligence on the part of the treating doctor who gave her the ARV injections.

The report was considered in the meeting of the Health Advisory Committee held on 23rd September, 1978 and accepted. The father of the girl was informed of the action taken in the matter.

सिंहभूम जिला बिहार में ऐसीसिमेंट
सीमेंट कम्पनी से निकलने वाला धुआ

10544. श्री बागुन सम्बर्द्ध : क्या
निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सिंह-
भूम जिले (बिहार) में सिकपानी में एसो-
सिएटिड सीमेंट कम्पनी के सीमेंट कारखाने
से बहुत अधिक धुआ निकलता है जो कारखाने
के आस-पास लगभग 6 मील के क्षेत्र में
वातावरण को दूषित करता है, उससे कोई
व्यक्ति ग्रन्था हो सकता है, उस क्षेत्र के निवा-
सियों, पक्षियों और वन्यजनों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा
प्रभाव पड़ता है और फसलों को भी काफी
नुकसान पहुंचता है; और

(ख) इस दूषण को रोकने के लिये
सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क)
तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा
सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वेस्टर्न
इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स को भूमि का आवंटन

10545. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में वेस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रो-
निक्स को फैक्ट्री का स्थान बदलने के समय
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 400 वर्ग
गज के स्थान पर 1200 वर्ग गज भूमि
आवंटित की गयी थी;

(ख) क्या कम्पनी पूर्व निर्धारित दरों
पर 400 वर्ग गज भूमि के लिए पात्र थी और
उसे खुली नीलामी दरों पर 800 वर्ग गज
भूमि भी आवंटित की जा सकती थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त भूमि पूर्व
निर्धारित दरों से कम दरों पर आवंटित
की गयी थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि फैक्ट्री अब वा-
कम्पनी से 2.75 लाख रुपये का लाभ
हुआ और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को
उतनी ही हानि हुई ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क)
से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा
पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Geological Report on Dhauj and Kot
Reservoir Project for Water Supply
to Delhi

10546. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MAL-
HOTRA: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Geological Report
of the Dhauj and Kot reservoir pro-
jects for the water supply of Delhi
Metropolitan area in 1968 contained a
wrong estimation of water loss of 50
cusecs from the proposed reservoirs
based on which the important project
for the augmentation of water supply
to the capital was dropped; and

(b) whether it is fact that the sub-
sequent report submitted by a Junior
officer pointing out the wrong calcu-
lation in the 1968 report by a Senior
Supervisory officer was suppressed by
the said supervisory officer for years
together thereby not allowing rectifi-
cation of the grave error leading to
dropping of the Dhauj and Kot Re-
servoirs project for Delhi water sup-
ply?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKAN-
DAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. This
project for water supply to Delhi was
dropped as the Government of Har-
yana did not agree to it.

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

Representation by the Welfare Association of Narain Vihar Residents, Delhi

10547. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority had deputed Shri K. L. Bhatia Commissioner Lands DDA on 28th December, 1978 to make an on the spot study of the problems/complaints of Narain Vihar residents for which eleven representations were handed over to him on behalf of the Federation of Narain Vihar Residents Welfare Associations and the D.D.A.'s Registered Agencies of A and I-Blocks by the Secretary with the request to initiate action expeditiously;

(b) whether that on finding no action being taken by the DDA Secretary of the organisations mentioned at (a) delivered reminder of above said eleven representations on 23rd March, 1979 to Shri K. L. Bhatia Commissioner lands against an acknowledgement; and

(c) if so, when the DDA will initiate action to solve the problem mentioned in the representations referred at (a)?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that it has already initiated necessary action.

मन्त्रियों के बंगलों के रखरखाव पर किया गया व्यय

10548. श्री सास जी भई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1978 से अप्रैल, 1979 तक की अवधि में मन्त्रिमण्डल के प्रत्येक मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री के बंगले में सजावट, फर्निचर और अतिरिक्त निर्माण पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी व्योग क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

अप्रैल, 1978 से मार्च, 1979 तक की अर्वाध के लिए प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के बंगलों में सजावट, फर्नीचर और परिवर्तन/परिवर्धन पर किये गये खर्च का व्यौरा

क्रम सं०	मंत्री महोदय का नाम	बंगला नं०	परिवर्तन/परिवर्धन पर खर्च				सजावट / साज सज्जा पर व्यय		योग
			सिविल	विद्युत/वाता- नुकूलन	फर्नीचर को नई खरीद	फर्नीचर का नवीकरण और उसको बदलना	र०	र०	र०
सर्वश्री									
1.	मोरारजी देसाई	1, सफदरजंग रोड	8263	7082	7283	786	23414		
2.	एस० एस० बरनाला	11, रेस कोर्स रोड	1212	—	—	382	1594		
3.	एच० एन० बहुगुणा	5, मुनहेरी बाग रोड	1559	556	—	250	2365		
4.	मोहन धारिया	17, अकबर रोड	1552	1981	—	—	3533		
5.	पी० सी० चन्द्र	7, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	317	—	8440	678	4435		
6.	बृज लाल वर्मा	10, रायसीता रोड	—	—	—	—	—		
7.	जगजीवन राम	6, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	2381	—	—	250	2631		
8.	पी० रामचन्द्रन	12, जनपथ	351	—	—	—	351		
9.	अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी	7, सफदरजंग रोड	2983	—	—	—	2983		
10.	एच० एम० पटेल	2, अकबर रोड	8716	713	—	—	9429		
11.	राजनारायण	8, रेस कोर्स रोड	—	2059	—	—	2059		
12.	चरण सिंह	5, रेस कोर्स रोड/ 12, तुंगलक रोड	3015	1981	10366	1994	17,356		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. जर्ज फर्ग्युडोव		9 मोती लाल गिहल मार्ग ।	438	5365	385	532	6740
14. लाल कृष्ण झाडवाणी		23, सफदरजंग रोड सी-1/15, और सी० 1/6, पण्डारा पार्क	535	741	2400	290	3966
15. ज्ञान्ति भूषण		7, रेस कोर्स रोड	407	391	—	—	796
16. रविन्द्र वर्मा		12, अकबर रोड	4887	—	—	—	4887
17. प्रो० मधु दण्डवते		8, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग	396	685	—	—	1081
18. बीजू पटनायक		12, तुलसिक रोड	7173	—	4173	548	11894
19. प्रो० कौशिक		5, रेस कोर्स रोड	1508	2459	2827	—	7794
20. सिकन्दर बख्त		1, सफुलर रोड,	1232	—	688	—	1920
21. रवि राय		5, सफदरजंग रोड	703	—	7200	1200	9103
राज्य सत्री :		12, सफदरजंग लेन					
22. भानु प्रताप सिंह		22, अकबर रोड	—	—	—	—	—
23. जनेश्वर मिश्र		15, अमोक रोड	172	—	4380	3211	7763
24. के० के० गोयल		36, औरंगजेब रोड	—	—	4800	2038	6838
25. नरहरि प्रो० सुब्बदेव साधे		16, तुलसिक रोड	—	—	—	—	156
26. श्रीमती रेणुका देवी		2, अमोक रोड	—	156	—	—	10297
27. सन्ना सिंह गुलशन		14, अकबर रोड	9397	900	—	—	6992
		1, सुनेहरी बाग, रोड	1761	2126	—	3105	6992

28. प्रो० शेर सिंह	3, कृष्ण मेनल मार्ग	1986	702	2158	828	5674
29. फजलुर्रहमान	8, तीनमूर्ति मार्ग	5361	623	3168	—	9152
30. समरिन्द्र कुण्डू	1, किंग जार्ज एवेन्यू	1095	—	4914	—	6009
31. सतीश अग्रवाल	2, जे० एम० मार्ग	2880	1751	—	4415	9046
32. जूलोकाहल्लाह	31, झौरंगजेब रोड	—	—	—	405	405
33. जयदम्बी प्रसाद यादव	2, कुश्क रोड, / 5, जनपथ	—	—	—	700	700
34. एस० डी० पाटिल	12, सफदरजंग रोड	1208	—	—	—	1208
35. कुमारी आशा मैती	12, तुगलक रोड	—	—	—	—	—
36. सारंग साई	9, झकबर रोड	5635	137	1373	—	7045
37. नर सिंह	10, जनपथ	956	—	—	1183	2139
38. जगदीर सिंह	11, सफदरजंग रोड	743	747	1980	1027	4497
39. राम कृपाल सिन्हा	33, झौरंगजेब रोड	486	—	4903	2963	8352
40. चान्द राम	16, झन्नोक रोड	867	892	2240	925	4924
41. करिया मुष्ठा	1, मोती लाल नेहरू मार्ग	1741	—	—	386	2127
42. राम किकर	19, सफदरजंग रोड	—	622	—	—	622
43. बिनिक लाल मंडल	10, कृष्णा मेनल मार्ग	2500	—	9051	250	11801
44. झारिफ बैन	15, पन्त मार्ग / 6, जनपथ.	4449	—	—	1332	5781
45. सिध नारायण	6, रायसीना रोड	5655	294	—	1740	7689
	5, तुगलक रोड	865	—	—	203	1068

**Acquisition of land in Sarojini Nagar,
New Delhi**

10549. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was paid as compensation to the owners of the abadi lands covered by Khasra No. 85 situated in Sarojini Nagar near K & L Blocks for the construction of one temporary store and an underground bridge by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last emergency;

(b) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee proceeded with the above constructions in a highhanded manner without any land acquisition proceedings by the Government of India; and

(c) whether there is no land acquisition award with the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Development Authority in respect of the abadi lands covered by Khasra No. 85 at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BHAKT): (a) to (c) The land on which the underbridge and a temporary store have been constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in Sarojini Nagar vests in the Government of India. The question of its acquisition and payment of compensation does not arise.

Zamindari System in Goa

10550. SHRI AMRUT KANSAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Zamindari System prevails in the Satari region of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and no steps have been taken to bring the feudal Zamindars under the

purview of the tenancy legislation in the territory?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

**Installation of Netaji Monument at
Ramgarh Cantonment**

10551. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 years ago an Anti Compromise Conference was held at Ramgarh Cantonment area under the leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal for installing monument where Anti Compromise Conference was held;

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

(d) whether it is also a fact that a monument in the style of Ashok Pillars had been installed where congress conference was held at the same time?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the concerned Ministries and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Auction of Plots in Nehru Place,
Delhi**

10552. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASHAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has taken huge amount in auction of

plots 62 to 69 in Nehru Place, Delhi on an advertised agreement of immediate provision for plazas with horticulture background and electric poles and permanent connections of electricity;

(b) whether the buildings have been erected in the above plots and the construction of plazas has been delayed;

(c) whether it has invited criticism from public as well as Members of Parliament;

(d) whether the work of erection of plaza will be completed within next month; and

(e) if not, reason therefor?

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

विकलांग भिखारी

10553. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में भिखारियों की राज्य वार संख्या क्या है और उनमें विकलांग तथा हृष्ट-मुष्ट व्यक्तियों का अनुपात कितना-कितना है; और

(ख) क्या विकलांग लोगों को छोड़कर सभी के लिए भिक्षावृत्ति पर रोक लगाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क) भिखारियों का

कोई भी राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए विकलांग और योग्य शरीर वाले व्यक्तियों का अनुपात उपलब्ध नहीं ।

(ख) भिक्षावृत्ति की समस्या से विभिन्न राज्यों में भिक्षा-निरोधक कानूनों द्वारा थोड़े समय में निपटा जा रहा है, जो विकलांग और स्वास्थ्य शरीर वाले भिखारियों पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं । इस समय २ राज्यों और २ संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने भिक्षा-निरोधक कानून लागू कर रखे हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में भिक्षावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए एक विधेयक का मसौदा तैयार कर रही है, जो राज्यों के लिए एक नमूने के रूप में होगा ।

Seminar on Forest Resources

10554. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

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

(a) the principal conclusions of the Regional Seminar arranged by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of U.N.O. and sponsored by the Swedish International Development Agency held in Delhi and Dehradun between 27th November and 15th December, 1978 on the question of forest resources; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on the suggestion that the agencies responsible for national forest inventories and for various production and consumption studies are to organise adequate data for future development and monitoring of forest resources?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Though the F.A.O./S.I.D.A. Seminar on Forest Resources Appraisal and Land Use Planning was held in India from 27th November to 15th Decem-

ber, 1978 at India International Centre, Lodi Estate, New Delhi as well as Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, the conclusions/recommendations of the Seminar have not yet been received by the Government of India from the F.A.O. Hence, the question of taking action on the conclusions does not arise for the present.

Shifting of Unauthorised Colonies

10555. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the colonies out of the list of unauthorised colonies to be regularised are to be shifted;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is not against the stated policy of the Government decided in February, 1977; and

(c) if so, the reasons for shifting of the colonies thereof and the expenses to be made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) DDA and M.C.D, who are handling the regularisation of unauthorised colonies, have informed that presently they have no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Government Officers holding Agricultural Land

10556. SHRI R. L. KURIEL: Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees holding Class I post and above in Central Government having

their own agricultural land being tilled on wages contract or charges by others;

(b) whether Government would bring a legislation to declare all those land of these employees as surplus land for being distributed to landless families who have no earning members also in their family; and

(c) the total land available with Government as a result of land ceiling for distribution among the landless peasants as on 31st March, 1979 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are a large number of Central Government employees holding Class I posts and above and they are spread all over India. It will therefore, take enormous time and will also involve huge expenditure of public funds besides the employment of extra manpower to collect the information. The time, money and manpower to be spent in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

(b) Government employees come within the purview of the legislations passed by the States in the field of ceiling and tenancy and it is not feasible to have a separate law for government employees alone. Government employees would be covered by the ceiling and tenancy laws of the States in which they hold land.

(c) As per the latest information available with the Government, an extent of 40.42 lakh acres has been declared surplus under the revised ceiling laws.

Policy regarding Employment of Foreign National in Universities

10557. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Education Ministry have ever sent directions or advice to the Rajasthan State Government or the University of Rajasthan on their query with regard to foreign nationals employed in the University on a permanent basis, if so, what were the directions; and

(b) whether the Government have decided on a special policy for nationals of the Western countries, particularly the United States of America, in matters of appointment in Universities and Research Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The required information will have to be verified after scrutiny of records over a period of time. As this will take some time, the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

Skimmed Milk Powder for D.M.S. for Dairy Cooperative Society

10558. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether skimmed milk powder worth Rs. 52 lakhs was given by the W.H.O. to the Delhi Milk Scheme, Delhi, for the development of Dairy Cooperative Societies but no society was given a single rupee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the distribution system of skimmed milk—Dairy Cooperative Society—wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The W.H.O. has not supplied any skimmed milk powder to the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Gifts in Nehru Memorial Museum

10559. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gifts in the Nehru Memorial Museum, which were presented by the various countries to late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru during his tenure of Prime Minister;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the gifts had been stolen from the Museum;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action the Government have taken to bring the offenders to the book?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There are 1471 objects in the possession of the Nehru Memorial Museum. These include lamps, garlands, watches, minerals, headgears, tusks, ivory articles, trowels and scissors, vases, jars, boxes, caskets, trays, plates, bowls, baskets, images, figures, carpets and various other miscellaneous articles.

(b) and (c). The following items were lost since November, 1964 to date:

- (1) a small Ceylonese tray
- (2) A hilt of a small sword
- (3) One of the four images fixed a top a decorative Pedestal lamp
- (4) The bronze lion
- (5) A metallic cover on a frame
- (6) A small wooden toy.

(d) The losses were investigated and action taken accordingly.

Recruitment of Teachers during strike period in Delhi Schools

10560. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had made any plans to recruit teachers directly;

(b) whether any teachers were recruited directly during the strike period; and

(c) the details of the teachers recruited by Delhi Administration and by aided and non-aided schools during the strike?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to information made available by Delhi Administration, the Administration had plans to recruit teachers locally during the strike period, so that the studies of the students did not suffer.

(b) As the strike was called off and the teachers resumed their duties on 16th April, 1979, no recruitment was made.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above question does not arise.

Faculty appointments and promotion in J. N. University during Emergency

10561. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps at correcting the various wrongs which were forcibly thrust on the Jawaharlal Nehru University's academic campus during the Emergency in terms of faculty appointments and promotions;

(b) if so, what are they and with what actual results so far; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Certain complaints alleging irregularities in the matter of appointments to teaching posts in the Jawaharlal Nehru University during Emergency were *inter-alia* enquired into by the Prime Minister. Relevant extracts from the Prime Minister's report in regard to such appointments have been sent to the University authorities for their consideration and corrective action wherever possible.

हिन्दी अनुवादकों के लिए भर्ती लिख

10562. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार निदेशालय और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों की भर्ती के लिए मंत्रालय ने नियम बनाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इन नियमों का पूरी तरह पालन किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिना किसी अनुभव के व्यक्तियों को इन पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहूरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साध) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं, जहाँ तक डाक-तार निदेशालय का संबंध है। जहाँ तक अधोनिय कार्यालयों का संबंध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Warehousing charges paid to M/s. Statesman Printing Press Ltd.

10563. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 56,000 has been paid to M/s. Statesman Printing Press, New Delhi as Warehousing Charges for the paper issued to them for printing the 1978 issue of English Directory on behalf of Delhi Telephones;

(b) whether such charges were paid to the Printers of Directories for 1977 and earlier issues; and

(c) whether rules exist for the payment of such charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAH): (a) A sum of Rs. 46,983 was paid.

(b) No such occasion arose earlier in Delhi Telephones.

(c) Normally, the printer is to collect the printing paper from Departmental Godown. In this case, no storage godown space was available in the Delhi Telephone District and hence the paper had to be stored with the printer. By this, extra handlings of paper reels were also avoided.

White Revolution Programme

10564. DR. P. V. FERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of White Revolution Programme being executed with the

cooperation of International Development Organisation, and

(b) whether any such programme has been undertaken in any of the four Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Operation flood II Project with a positive role in the context of the new development strategy through full employment is expected to benefit 10 million farm families through improved their cash income. The programme will be financed from funds generated by the sale of gifted commodities from E.E.C., World Bank assistance and other internal resources and has an outlay of Rs. 485 crores. Expected commodity assistance from E.E.C. is 1,86,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 76,200 tonnes of butter oil. The programme will tentatively cover about 155 milkshed districts identified by the National Commission on Agriculture and will link about 148 cities and towns having a population of more than one lakh with these milksheds for the marketing of milk. The essence of the project will be an attempt to increase milk production in selected areas through improved health and feed cover for milch animals, an increase in the size of milch herd through measures aimed at genetic improvement, an assured remunerative and stable price for milk to producers, facilities for organised collection, transportation and processing of milk and to supply wholesome milk to consumers. The project will encompass the Nation Milk Herd of about 15 million. Expected increase in milk production during the project period of 7 years is from 27 million tonnes to 38 million tonnes.

The vital component of the project will be the establishment of an institutional framework for the improvement of small and marginal farmers and producers by way of a 3-tier co-

operative structure. The Indian Dairy Corporation is the implementation authority for the project and implementation will be done with the co-operation of the State Governments. International Development Association has agreed to provide a loan of 150 million U.S. \$ equivalent to Rs. 129 crores. Generation of funds from gifted commodities will be about Rs. 208 crores. Funds received from repayment of I Project will be about Rs. 75.00 crores. The remaining gap of Rs. 75 crores is expected to be filled by way of budgetary support or by further IDA loan or both.

(b) Operation Flood II Programme will cover all the four southern States.

Posts of Field Investigators in D.D.A.

10565. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. have recently filled up some posts of Field Investigators;

(b) if so, how many posts have been filled up and out of them how many have been filled in by SCs/STs candidates;

(c) if not, why; and

(d) whether SCs/STs candidates were called for interview, if so, their number and their educational qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There posts have been filled. One of the three persons selected for the post belongs to Scheduled Caste.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. 24 S.C./S.T. candidates, with M.A. (Geography) as their educational qualification, were called for interview, out of whom 16 turned up for interview.

M. R. Krishna Committee on National Sports Policy

10566. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken into consideration the recommendations of the M. R. Krishna Committee on National Sports Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Government have asked the All India Council of Sports to advise it of the lines on which a new national sports policy may be evolved. The Council set up a Sub-Committee with Shri M. R. Krishna as Convenor for the purpose. The Sub-Committee has submitted a draft which is to be considered by the All India Council of Sports at its next meeting. Government will give due weight to the advice of the Council.

College Libraries and Librarians

10567. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many college libraries in the country are suffering from paucity of funds, inadequate staff and proper facilities like buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is discontentment in the ranks of the librarians who are underpaid as compared to their academic counter parts; and

(c) whether any survey of college libraries has been conducted by the Government, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A large number of Colleges in the country are known to be functioning without adequate facilities. Their enrolments are also poor. Though complete data about all such colleges is not available, it is likely that the library facilities and services provided in such colleges are inadequate.

(b) From January, 1973, teachers in Universities and Colleges were sanctioned certain improved pay scales. The pay scales of librarians were also revised from the same date on the basis of the replacement scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission, which were lower than those of teaching staff. The librarians have, therefore, been demanding parity with teachers in the matter of pay scales.

(c) No survey of college libraries has been undertaken by the Government. However, the University Grants Commission had sometime back appointed a Committee to recommend norms for library staff, services, space, equipment, etc. for University and College libraries. At the instance of this Committee, details of facilities available in a selected sample of Colleges were collected, along with their views for improvement in library services. Only 28 Colleges responded to this query from the Committee.

Import of Tetrapak Operations Flood II

10568. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:**

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

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation have placed orders for import of tetrapak machines amounting to about Rs. 8 crores in foreign exchange from Sweden without licence under World Bank loan for Operation Flood II Project;

(b) whether any tenders were invited from other manufacturers of repute in respect of similar machines for processing and packing of loan life milk;

(c) if so, full details of the offers received and the reasons for selection of Tetrapak; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to institute a full inquiry in the matter in order to take suitable action against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation has placed orders for import of 16 tetrapak machines at a total value of Rs. 172.13 lakhs (C & F basis) on M/s. Tetrapak, Switzerland, to be financed from World Bank loan for Operation Flood II Project, subject to issue of Import Licence.

(b) The above order was finalised by inviting global tenders as per the procedure prescribed by the World Bank.

(c) Against the above tender, offers were received from 3 companies. The comparable unit prices on F.O.R. destination basis are as under:

Name of the party	Unit price in Rs.
M/s. Tetra Pack, Switzerland	11,36,023.42
M/s. Tuomo Halonen, Finland	7,59,805.17
M/s. APV International, England	35,97,998.33

The offer of M/s. Tuomo Halonen, Finland did not conform to the technical specifications prescribed in the tender and was therefore rejected on technical grounds. The offer of M/s. Tetrapak was selected with the approval of World Bank in consideration of quality, competitive prices, established performance of machines.

(d) This does not arise in view of (c) above.

Replacement of Retiring Officers in Indian Telephone Industries Limited

10569. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5619 on 2nd April, 79 regarding retirement age for deputationists in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore and state:

(a) whether the posts for which 'suitable replacements' are not found have been identified in the various units of I.T.I. like Naini etc., if so, what and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) what action is initiated by I.T.I. authorities, in time to train the replacements of retiring officers and locate them either within the factory or get from outsider, if not, reasons therefore; and

(c) what are the designations of officers drawing Rs. 1000/- and above in the various units of I.T.I. who are due to retire during this year but have been or being given extension or re-employment and reasons therefor and the period of extension or re-employment in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PARSAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b) The posts for which suitable replacements are not immediately available within Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. have been identified had only when it becomes inescapable retiring officer is given extension of service or re-employed. ITI has taken steps to post under-studies to the retiring officers so that the expertise is passed on to these understudies and they can take over when the officers retire.

(c) Out of 17 officers due to retire in 1979 from various units of ITI, only one officer (Senior Accounts Officer) has so far been given extension for a

period of one year from 1st June, 1979 as no replacements could be found from within the Company.

पंचायतों, जिला परिषदों के चुनाव

10570. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गांव पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों (जिला अथवा क्षेत्र समितियां) और जिला परिषदों के चुनाव निर्धारित समयसारिणी अनुसार नहीं कराये गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या चुनाव कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि इस बच पंचायत स्तर पर चुनाव हुए हैं तो आगे के दो स्तरों के चुनाव कब तक कराये जायेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

तमिलनाडु में हिन्दी कलाओं का बन्ध किया जाना

10571. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि तमिलनाडु सरकार

ने दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा द्वारा चलाई जा रही हिन्दी कक्षाओं को बन्द कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कक्षाएँ कब से चलाई जा रही थीं और क्या इसके विरोध में सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को पत्र लिखा है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख) इस बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। तमिलनाडु सरकार को पत्र लिखा गया है तथा उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Kingsway Camp, Delhi

10572. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

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

(a) what is the progress made by the Government to rehabilitate the refugees residing in Kingsway Camp, Delhi, give the reasons for delay;

(b) has Government given the administrative approval of the scheme to D.M.C.;

(c) how much money has been given by the Government to D.M.C. for the development of Kingsway Camp scheme after 31st March, 1979;

(d) when will the Central Government give the money to Delhi Municipal Corporation for development of transition camp and development of plot; and

(e) how much land has been handed over to D.M.C. so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):

(a) PHASE I—700 houses were constructed and allotted to the eligible families in Bhai Parmanand colony.

PHASE II—1257 plots of 160 sq. yards each were developed on 123 acres of land in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar and allotted.

Delay has been largely due to transfer of the scheme from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Development Authority and its transfer back to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in April, 1978.

(b) Government have already issued necessary guidelines to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Revised estimates amounting to Rs. 440 lakhs are under technical scrutiny.

(c) and (d) Funds to the extent of Rs. 182.87 lakhs have been released upto 3-13-79. Additional funds would have to be considered depending on the revised estimates to be sanctioned.

(e) 30 acres (including 106 acres in Outram Lines/Hudson Lines).

Demands made at Kisan Sammelan held at New Delhi

10573. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum containing demands made by the Kisan Sammelan at their recent rally in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main demands of the Kisan Sammelan; and

(c) whether the Government have made any efforts to discuss these demands with the representatives of the Kisan Sammelan; and

(d) the details of the discussion and the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government did not receive any memorandum containing demand made by the Kisan Sammelan at the rally held in New Delhi during December 1978. Copies of Five Resolutions adopted by the National Executive of All India Kisan Sammelan in its meeting held on 18th April, 1979 have, however, been received with a letter dated 25-4-79 of Shri Rasheed Masood, M.P. addressed to the Prime Minister.

(b) Copies of five resolutions referred to in reply to part (a) of the question are attached.

(c) and (d) The demands made in the aforesaid five resolutions will be examined by the Government for appropriate action.

Resolutions Adopted in the Meeting of National Executive and State Convenors of All India Kisan Sammelan on 18th April 1979.

1. The National Executive of Kisan Sammelan, while thanking the Government of India for having nominally increased the support price of wheat from Rs. 112.50 to Rs. 115 per quintal, expresses its regret as it does not provide even the bare minimum cost of production to cultivators which comes to Rs. 140 per quintal. The National Executive feels that, in view of the risk and expenses involved, the wheat-growers should be assured of reasonable support price of at least

Rs. 125/- per quintal. It, therefore, reiterates that steps be taken immediately to revise and declare such a decision before 1st May, 1979.

2. The National Executive views with deep concern the recent crash in prices of several agricultural commodities such as cotton, paddy, coarse grains, pulses, potatoes, onions, vegetables, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute etc. To give adequate relief to farmers by procuring their produce, arrange for transportation so that the growers can get fair prices, establish effective machinery to purchase these commodities at support prices, and take steps to establish chain of storages to keep their stock. The Government should ensure that timely loans be advanced to the farmers in shape of pledge loans. The Government also should take steps for speedy export of these commodities so that the domestic prices attain a fair level assuring adequate returns to farmers.

3. The National Executive of Kisan Sammelan regrets to note that the Banks and other financial institutions giving loans to kisans adopt harsh steps to make recovery of debts while, during the last few years, Kisans have been deprived of fair prices for their produce such as wheat, rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, potatoes, onions, jute, etc. It, therefore, firmly recommends that immediate steps be taken to declare moratorium for repayment of agricultural debt for a period of one year and a committee be appointed to suggest ways and means to give just debt relief to farmers.

4. The National Executive congratulates Kisan brothers for responding to the call of the country to meet the challenge by increasing the food production beyond expectation. The country has now in Food Corporation of India, a stock of more than 20 million tonnes of foodgrains. The National Executive regrets however, that the poor in the country are still hungry due to lack of purchasing power in their hands. The National Executive,

therefore, recommends that the Government should take immediate steps to raise the purchasing power in the hands of the poor so that the nutritional gap existing today is wiped out, since the Kisans of the country are ready to meet the challenge for raising the foodgrains output.

5. The National Executive of Kisan Sammelan reminds the Janata Government its pledge given in the Election Manifesto of the Party which records "The farmer must get remunerative prices at which he sells his produce and the price he pays for the goods he buys. If the rural sector is to grow and flourish, it must be accorded favourable terms of trade as a matter of overall National policy. The farmer must be assured of inputs at reasonable prices." The National Executive regrets that this pledge has been conveniently overlooked and the terms of trade have remained adverse to farmers and adequate steps have not been taken to assuer inputs at reasonable prices to farmers. It is firmly reiterated by National Executive that the Government should implement its pledge without delay.

Free Supply of Uniform and Books to Children

10574. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the National Seminar on the International Year of the Child recommending free supply of uniform and books for children belonging to the economically deprived families; and

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

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

b) The recommendation says that the children from the economically deprived families be given some incentives like free uniforms, free books etc. to encourage their attendance and retention in schools.

According to the Government's decision to universalise elementary education within a definite time-frame of not more than 10 years, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have prepared their master plans and the Five Year Plans for elementary education. In these plans the proposals have been made for various incentives like provision of free books and stationery, free uniforms and attendance scholarships, besides Midday Meals for children of the poorer section of the community. Funds for these programmes are available to the State Governments under the revised Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector of the plan as block grant.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगमों के चेयरमैन और सदस्य

10575. श्री अर्जुन सिंह जदौरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय बीज निगम के चेयरमैन का नाम अभी तक घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) भारतीय बीज निगम में कुल कितने सदस्य हैं, अभी तक कितने सदस्य मनोनीत किये गये हैं और कितने मनोनीत किये जाने शेष हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) श्रीमती अम्मा भार० मल्होत्रा 12-12-78 से राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की अध्यक्ष हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के संचालक मंडल की संख्या 20 है। इस समय केवल एक स्थान रिक्त है।

Demolitions in Lawrence Road

10576. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI RAJE VISHWESHWAR RAO:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether demolitions without prior notice were made on 19th April, 1979 in C-8 Block, Lawrence Road, Delhi in certain selected flats;

(b) whether it is a fact that in this process of demolitions some authorised construction for which prior permission had been taken were also razed to the ground when the court yard from proposed room is 5' as per approved plan of the additional room;

(c) whether Government propose to compensate such of the House owners, and action taken against officer responsible for demolitions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठनों में राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के शिक्षकों का खपाया जाना

10577. श्री जयराज सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के शिक्षकों को केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन में खपा किया गया है;

(ख) उनमें कितने शिक्षक खपाये गये हैं ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्कूलों के संगठन में कार्य कर रहे सभी राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना शिक्षकों को न खपाये जान के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों के मामले अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका बरकदकी) : (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता कोर निदेशालय को बंद करने के समय 50 राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना अनुदेशक केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे थे। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने सभी 50 अनुदेशकों के सेवा रिकार्ड मंगवाए थे किन्तु तब तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में कार्यरत कुछ अनुदेशकों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खपा लिया गया था। केवल 27 अनुदेशकों को इस मामले ही संगठन के पास आए थे। संगठन ने उनके सेवा रिकार्डों और प्राचार्यों की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् उनमें से 25 को खपाने का निर्णय किया।

News Dailies utilised for Advertisement by F.C.I.

10578. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the news dailies utilised for advertisement by the Food Corporation of India, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the expenditure of publicity of F.C.I. during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The names of news dailies utilised for advertisement by Head Office during the last 3 years are as shown in the attached Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4472/79]. Zonal Offices also release operational advertisements to approved newspapers. Names of those newspapers which were utilised by the Zonal Offices during the past three years are being collected.

(b) Expenditure incurred by Head Office and Zones on advertising and publicity including film during the last 3 years is as under:

	Rs.
1975-76	9,81,032.09
1976-77	17,35,378.15
1977-78	25,21,330.90

Expenditure on public relations which also includes national and regional exhibitions during the last 3 years is as under:—

	Rs.
1975-76	54,790.52
1976-77	2,85,508.72
1977-78	4,80,790.65

डाक-तार विभाग में कृषामूलक आधार पर वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों की नियुक्ति

10579. श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग के सर्किल/यूनिट कार्यालयों में कृषामूलक आधार पर वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों की नियुक्तियां की गई हैं जबकि उक्त पद अत्यधिक तकनीकी है और चयन अनुभव के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए था ;

(ख) क्या कृषामूलक आधार पर ऐसे तकनीकी पदों पर नियुक्ति करने के निर्णय के बारे में मंत्रालय पुनर्विचार करेगा; यदि हां तो कब तक;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान डाक-तार विभाग में विभिन्न संवर्गों में कृषा मूलक आधार पर कितने प्रतिशत पद भरे गए और नियमों के अंतर्गत कितने प्रतिशत पद भरे जाने चाहिए थे ; और

(घ) क्या कृषामूलक आधार पर पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार ने पदों की कुछ प्रतिशतता निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) से (ग) के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) इस समय विभिन्न संवर्गों में कृषामूलक आधार पर पदों के भरे जाने के बारे में कोई पाबंदी नहीं है फिर भी, इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि कुछ धारक्षण स्थानापन्न और सार्थक रूप से किसी भी कैलेंडर वर्ष में किसी भी संवर्ग में रिक्तियों के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हों ।

Modernisation of Kosi Canal System

10580. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the pace of irrigation development in the Kosi project command area has been very slow and most of the area is sandy and unlike the rest of North Bihar, quite undulating with numerous shallow depressions;

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the Bihar Government to prepare a comprehensive scheme for modernisation of the Kosi canal system; and

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

(c) The Government of Bihar have been asked to prepare a scheme of modernisation of the Kosi Canal system after in depth studies of the deficiencies of the present system and a comprehensive review of the irrigation commands under different outlets. This modernisation scheme should provide for remodelling of canals to have adequate capacity and construction of additional minors and water courses, re-modelling/provision of masonry structures like falls, aqueducts, syphons, escapes, etc. provision of permanent outlets controlled by gates, lining of the canal system, adequate drainage in the command and conjunctive use of ground and surface water.

Percentage of Wastage-Allowed in Printing of Telephone Directory.

10581. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wastage of 18 per cent is allowed to M/s. Statesman Printing Press, New Delhi for print-

ing the 1978 issue of Delhi Telephones English Directory against the prescribed rate of 1 per cent by the Controller of Printing and Stationery; and

(b) if so, action taken against the officers responsible for the irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Question of allowing wastage has yet to be decided.

(b) Question does not arise.

Double Trunk Line between Bolangir to Paliagarh

10582. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Present Trunk Line from Bolangir to Paliagarh is always busy and whether there is any proposal to make the Trunk-line double from Paliagarh to Bolangir; and

(b) If so, when the work start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Perhaps the case refers to Patangarh exchange. At present there is only one junction from Patangarh Bolangir. Based on traffic, there is a proposal for providing a second junction.

(b) The work is likely to start during the current financial year.

Guidelines on Chartering of Foreign Fishing Trawlers

10583. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what agreements the Government approved regarding chartering of foreign trawlers in the past for fishing in the exclusive economic Zone;

(b) whether quarterly returns (as required under the rules/conditions of permission) of the above charters have been filed;

(c) whether it has been checked and verified by the department concerned to see that these conditions have been complied with; and

(d) if so, guidelines/conditions/rules Government are going to impose and to see that these are strictly enforced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Government have authorised so far nine companies to charter foreign fishing vessels. In the case of two parties, the charter arrangement has not yet materialised/and in the case of another two parties, the charter period has come to an end. One company had to suspend the charter operations. Hence at present, four parties are operating foreign vessel on charter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government are reviewing the guidelines/terms and conditions of charter.

राज्य सरकारों के अधीन नेहरू युवक केन्द्र

10584. श्री सुभाष झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को राज्य सरकारों के अधीन लाने का है जिससे इन केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम सुचारु रूप से चलाये जा सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) सरकार ने नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्य की जांच करने के लिए एक पुनरीक्षण दल नियुक्त किया था इस दल ने, जिसने मार्च, 1978 में अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कर दी थी, यह सिफारिश की है कि यह योजना इसकी वर्तमान व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार जारी रखी जानी चाहिए तथा सरकार चालू पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि (1978-83) की समाप्ति के बाद इसे राज्य सरकारों को हस्तान्तरित करने के संबंध में विचार कर सकती है। तदनुसार, मामले की जांच यथासमय की जायेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SC/ST Post Graduate Students in J. N. University

10585. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes studying for higher post-graduate degree in J. N. University are greatly handicapped for lack of adequate financial assistance as well as certain loopholes in the system of reservation; etc; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to remedy the situation.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of the University are not facing any such handicap.

(b) Does not arise.

Estimate of Rabi Crop including Pulses and Oilseeds

10586. SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the estimate of crop of the current rabi crops includ-

ing pulses and oilseeds as compared to the production during the proceeding three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Firm estimates of production of current rabi crops are likely to become available by about August this year. According to the preliminary assessment the production of rabi foodgrains tonnes including pulses may be higher by about 1.5 million tonnes than the last year's level of 47.84 million tonnes. As regards oilseeds produced during the rabi season (rapeseed & mustard, linseed and rabi/summer groundnut), the production in the current year may be about 2-3 lakh tonnes more than last year. The production figures of rabi crops for the preceding three years are given below:

(Production (Million tonnes))			
Rabi crops	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice (Summer)	3'99	2'65	3'42
2. Jowar (Rabi)	2'51	3'17	3'13
3. Wheat	23'85	29'01	31'33
4. Barley	3'19	2'35	2'31
5. Gram	5'88	5'42	5'45
6. Other Rabi Pulses	2'72	2'04	2'20
7. Total Rabi Foodgrains (1 to 6)	47'14	44'64	47'84
8. Rape seed & Mustard	1'94	1'55	1'62
9. Linseed	0'60	0'42	0'50
10. Groundnut (Summer)	0'65	0'44	0'81

Employment of Teachers in Aided Schools in Delhi.

10587. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government aided schools in Delhi have obtained writ from the Delhi High Court against the Delhi Education Act;

(b) whether these schools have been employing teachers without the sanction from the Delhi Education Department;

(c) whether the Principals of these schools are transferring the P.F. amounts from one bank to another without obtaining the consent of the teachers;

(d) whether Government have noticed any pecuniary or other benefits by the Principals of these schools in the transfer of the Provident Fund amounts from one bank to another; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Tutors in Calcutta University

10588. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. issued circular to all Universities to convert tutors into Lecturers;

(b) if so, when and the facts thereof;

(c) what steps have so far been taken by the Calcutta University in regard thereto; and

(d) how many tutors have been converted into Lecturers in Calcutta University after the issue of the circular of the U.G.C. and how many tutors remain yet to be considered in the said University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) On the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the revised scales and University and College teachers from 1-1-73, the Commission had advised all Universities on April 18, 1975 that there was no need for appointment of tutors and demonstrators in Universities and Colleges. The Universities were also requested to provide facilities for the existing tutors and demonstrators to improve their qualifications with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers. The Commission has not issued any circular to all Universities to convert tutors into Lecturers.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

U.G.C. Instructions regarding unfair means in University Examinations

10589. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued instructions and threats that grants will be stopped if unfair means are allowed to continue in the University Examinations; and

(b) if so, the details of such instructions issued this year and names

of Colleges/Universities which have been reported to have no control or are encouraging unfair means in the various Examinations and names of such institutions in whose case grants have been stopped?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not issued any general instructions to all Universities that grants will be stopped if unfair means are adopted by students at the University examinations. However, in March, 1979, on the basis of reports that there was mass copying at several centres for the Meerut University examinations, the Commission urged the University to take appropriate steps failing which the Commission would be constrained to impose a ban on grants to the University and its Colleges. The University later cancelled the examinations held at 23 Colleges. Grants were therefore, not stopped in the case of Meerut University or its affiliated colleges.

Permits for Bricks

10590. **PANDIT D. N. TIWARY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conditions for issue of permits of bricks for construction of houses;

(b) whether it is a fact that permits are not issued where the same are required for making addition and alteration to the existing construction;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the brick manufacturers are charging very high rates for supply of bricks without permits; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this sort of black-marketing in bricks?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Administration has informed that applications for grant of brick permits are entertained for construction of building on a plot having an area upto 200 square metres and permits for bricks are issued for the quantity required for the construction of a single storey, having covered area of 80 sq. meters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sale of only those bricks has been regulated on permits, which are manufactured from coal brought by rail under the 'sponsorship' scheme. Since supplies of coal by rail are limited, it is not possible to meet the demand for additions and alterations also. Persons requiring bricks for additions/alterations etc. can meet their requirements from the open market out of bricks manufactured from coal brought by road.

(d) Yes, Sir. Since the cost of coal brought by road is much higher than the coal brought by rail, the prices of such bricks are much higher than that of the bricks manufactured with coal brought by rail.

(e) There is no price control on bricks manufactured by coal brought by road. The prices of such bricks are determined in the open market on competitive basis. As such the question of black marketing in bricks does not arise.

Setting up of Coaching Schools and Colleges in Sports

10591. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would be considering to set up 'Coaching schools and colleges' on various items of sports to pick up and to train the young talents in all States in view of the constant failure of our country in the international competitions;

(b) whether the Government would be adopting some immediate measures in consultation with the various veteran and experienced sportsmen of our country about how to develop the standard of our 'sports performances'; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) to (c). Government have asked the All India Council of Sports to advise it of the lines on which a new sports policy and programme may be evolved with a view to broad basing sports and improving sport standard in the country. The advice of the Council is awaited.

विश्वविद्यालय के लेखकारों को पाठ्य पुस्तकों लिखने के लिए सुविधाएं

10592. श्री नाथू सिंह :

श्री चरण नरजरी :

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी :

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

(क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की स्टैंडर्ड की मौलिक हिन्दी पुस्तकों लिखने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के लेखकारों को क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी सुविधाएं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या जो कुछ कार्य जैसे विभिन्न विषयों जिसके लिए एक या दो वर्ष का अवकाश

प्रदान किया जाता है, पर स्टैंडर्ड की हिन्दी पुस्तकों लिखने के लिए अवकाश प्रदान किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शीघ्र ही व्यवस्था करेगी कि शिक्षा की नई पद्धति के अनुसार आवश्यक पुस्तकों समय पर तैयार की जायें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Irrigation facilities in Tripura

10593. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no irrigation facilities increased in Tripura during the last three years;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons thereof;

(c) the details of the irrigated and unirrigated land in the State at present; and

(d) the details of the action taken to increase irrigated land in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) & (b). The development of irrigation through major and medium projects has been taken in the State of Tripura only during the medium-term plan 1978-83. No irrigation potential has, therefore, been created through such schemes as yet. During the Fifth plan period from 1974-75 to 1977-78 an irrigation potential of 3812 ha. was created through minor irrigation. An

additional potential of 1800 ha. is expected to be created through minor irrigation during 1978-79.

(c) The net sown area as estimated by the Government of Tripura on 31.3.1978 is 2.45 lakhs ha. The total area expected to be irrigated during 1978-79 is 35,000 ha.

(d) The State Government has taken up the preparation of a master-plan for development of irrigation in the State. One major and one medium irrigation schemes are proposed to be taken up by the Government of Tripura during 1979-80. The medium irrigation scheme has already been cleared by the Planning Commission.

Wheat Purchased by F.C.I. in Madhya Pradesh during 1979

10594. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat purchased by Food Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1st March to 20th April, 1979; and

(b) the quantity of wheat sold below the rate of Rs. 115/- a quintal in the controlled mandies of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 240 tonnes.

(b) No information is available regarding the quantity of wheat sold to private trade below the rate of Rs. 115/- a quintal in the controlled mandies of Madhya Pradesh. In so far as F.C.I. is concerned all stocks have been purchased at the support price of Rs. 115/- per quintal with such quality cuts as are laid down in the prescribed specifications.

Regularisation of E. D. Employees

10595. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of E.D. employees in the Circle;

(b) whether there is any proposal to upgrade them into regular services; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) 2,34,877 as on 31.3.78.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) E.D.As. are only part-time workers and they are engaged on part-time nature of work only. However, sufficient opportunities are provided to them for absorption in the regular cadres of the department.

पंजाब में फसल बीमा योजना

10596. श्री धनन्त राम जयसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्य में फसल बीमा योजना लागू की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय फसल बीमा निगम की स्थापना के लिए कानून बना कर अन्य राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस योजना का विस्तार करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।
चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पंजाब राज्य में
अभी तक कोई फसल बीमा योजना शुरू नहीं
की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Procurement of Wheat and Rice during
1977-78 and 1978-79**

10597. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) the total amount of wheat and
rice procured by the F.C.I. during the
years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) State-wise break up of such
figures separately for wheat and rice;

(c) the amounts of wheat and rice
supplied through ration shops during
the same period;

(d) break-up of the figures of
supply of wheat and rice separately
made to different States; and

(e) the reasons for not making
larger quantum of supplies of rice to
the rice-eating States through ration
shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and
(b). Statement I is attached.

(c) During 1977-78, a quantity of
6.85 million tonnes of wheat and
4.29 million tonnes of rice were
issued through the ration/fair price
shops. During 1978-79, about 6.31
million tonnes of wheat and 3.07
million tonnes of rice were distribut-
ed.

(d) Statement II is attached.

(e) Internal distribution of food-
grains through the ration/fair price
shops is the responsibility of the
State Governments.

The State Governments estimate
their monthly requirements for pub-
lic distribution system and intimate
those quantities to the Central Gov-
ernment for allocation. These re-
quirements are being met in full.
The State Governments have also
been advised that if they need extra
quantities, they may draw the stocks
and report them to us for regu-
larisation. In spite of this, if the
offtake from the public distribution
system is less, it is obviously due to
easy availability of rice in the open
market.

Statement I

Direct Procurement of Wheat and Rice by F.C.I. during 1977-78 and 1978-79 Marketing Season
('000 Tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Wheat		Rice	
	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79 (upto 7-5-79)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	529	655
Assam	Neg.	Neg.	6	16
Haryana	164	176	74	179
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	1	Neg.	Neg.
Jammu & Kashmir	8	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	11	20	172	279
Manipur	Neg.	Neg.	1	1
Punjab	516	743	565	1,037
Rajasthan	122	77	Neg.	16
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..	..	18
Uttar Pradesh	185	220	Neg.	15
West Bengal	Neg.	16	245	122
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	Neg.	1
Chandigarh	Neg.	1	Neg.	..
Delhi	11	18	..	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	1,017	1,272	1,593	2,341

Neg.—Below 500 tonnes.

Statement II

State-wise supplies of Wheat and Rice from Central Pool during 1977-78 and 1978-79
(In '000 tonnes)

State	1977-78*		1978-79*	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	158.4	..	147.9	11.8
Assam	298.7	58.0	287.3	186.9
Bihar	534.3	49.0	504.6	9.3
Gujarat	217.6	6.2	116.9	0.7
Haryana	114.1	..	139.2	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	40.5	0.1	45.1	0.4

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	156.6	95.5	142.2	81.5
Karnataka	242.7	..	249.8	..
Kerala	79.6	1265.9	83.0	763.4
Madhya Pradesh	265.4	..	177.5	..
Maharashtra	668.5	300.3	700.1	224.7
Manipur	4.5	7.0	4.7	5.4
Meghalaya	15.9	51.4	18.7	57.3
Nagaland	11.9	22.1	11.2	31.5
Orissa	170.4	Neg.	181.9	25.7
Punjab	235.8	..	252.8	..
Rajasthan	205.7	..	301.8	..
Sikkim	3.4	8.7	1.5	10.5
Tamil Nadu	451.1	169.2	461.9	..
Tripura	4.7	19.7	16.7	26.6
Uttar Pradesh	822.4	8.9	583.2	0.8
West Bengal	1199.7	562.1	1060.3	369.2
A & N Islands	6.3	13.1	3.2	7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	15.8	2.6	16.3
Chandigarh	22.1	..	31.1	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	30.0	32.9	24.6	21.0
Delhi	546.4	41.1	576.5	31.4
Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	1.4	Neg.	4.3
Mizoram	0.9	38.3	0.4	32.0
Port Blair (In 1 Mahe)	0.7	2.9	1.6	2.5
TOTAL	6511.4	2769.6	6128.3	1921.7

*Provisional, subject to revision.

Neg. Below 50 tonnes.

Self-sufficiency in Agricultural production in Goa

10598. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the irrigation facilities
in Goa are very poor and the percent-
age of irrigated land there is among
the lowest in the country; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose
to improve this situation and to make
Goa self-sufficient in agricultural pro-
duce?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)
The total cultivable area of the
Union Territory of Goa is reported
to be 1.38 lakh hectares and the

irrigated area, 12,500 hectares. The percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivable area thus works out to 9.4 per cent which is one of the lowest in the country.

(b) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have intimated that it is proposed to improve the position by speedy completion of the on-going projects (two major, namely, Salauli Irrigation Project and Damanganga Project and one medium namely, Anjunem Irrigation Project) and a number of minor irrigation schemes. The total irrigation facilities from major, medium and minor Schemes by the end of Five Year Plan period is expected to be over 26,000 hectares raising the percentage of irrigation potential in the Union Territory from 9 per cent to 20 per cent.

भूमिगत जल को बाहर निकालने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

10599. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिगत जल को बाहर निकालने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देती है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में और किम अनुपात में यह सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ग) गत वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है और भविष्य में कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री. (अ. सुरज त सिंह बरनाला) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों को लघु सिंचाई तथा भूमिगत जल विकास संबंधी बृहत कार्यक्रमों को प्रारम्भ करने हेतु राज्यों में सतही एवं भूमिगत जल (लघु सिंचाई) संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता देती है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को यह सहायता तकनीकी एवं गैर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा उपकरणों आदि को खरीदने के लिए 50 प्रतिशत की ममन्य अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा तथा 1979-80 के लिए अन्तिम प्रस्ताव संलग्न है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भूमिगत जल संगठन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए दी गई सहायता तथा 1979-80 के लिए प्रस्तावित सहायता का व्योम

क्रम संख्या	प्रणामनिष्ठ स्वीकृति	संदर्भ्य सहायता (50 प्रतिशत)	मात्र 1979 तक कुल निर्मुक्त की गई गजि	1979-80 के लिए प्रस्तावित सहायता (अनन्तिस)
1.	80.00 लाख रुपए	40.0 लाख रुपए	10.41 लाख रुपए	12.27 लाख रुपए

Grant of House Building Advance in Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi

10600. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi have not been granted House Building Advance to the extent of their 75 months pay, as laid down by the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) number of such employees who have been denied this benefit by the management of the Government of that Press;

(d) whether Government would consider enhancement of their Advance at the earliest to enable them to complete the construction of their houses as also save them from getting loans on exorbitant rate of interest from the market; and

(e) whether the release of the instalments of the House Building Advance granted to them is also delayed unnecessarily putting the employees to a lot of inconvenience and hardship, and if so, steps being taken to avoid delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) to (c). Under the Rules governing the grant of House Building Advance, the loan should not exceed 75 months pay of the employee concerned. However, the actual admissible amount of loan is determined after taking into account the repaying capacity and the remaining period of service in which the loan together with interest is to be recovered. Eight employees of Government of India Press, Ring Road,

New Delhi, who have been sanctioned loan during 1978-79, could not be given loan equal to 75 months of basic pay, keeping in view their repaying capacity and remaining period of service.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There has been no deliberate delay in the release of instalments of the House Building Advance sanctioned to the employees of the Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi. However, in two cases, it has not been possible to release the instalment of the House Building Advance as entire funds for the year 1979-80 are yet to be allocated to the various Departments. The instalment will be released in these two cases as soon as funds are allocated.

Use of Modern Agricultural Technology in Wheat Producing States

10601. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been made any experiment by the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited regarding the transfer modern agriculture technology to rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of the wheat producing States in the country where on experimental basis the use of modern agriculture technology in rural areas has been introduced; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with its performances and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The wheat producing States in which the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. has introduced as an experimental measure the transfer of modern agricultural techno-

logy to the rural areas through Farmers' Service Centres are:

Punjab, Haryana and U.P.

(c) According to IFFCO, the reports from the field are encouraging. However, they are watching the performance of these centres closely and would analyse the results in detail before taking a decision whether to continue the present centres and/or to extend them to other States. In the circumstances, the question of Government satisfaction or otherwise does not arise at this stage.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि का अभिग्रहण और विकास

10602. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों में भूमि के अभिग्रहण विकास आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया गया ,

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भूमि/मकानों के निपटान द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि अर्जित की ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों का लाभ-हानि का विवरण क्या है ;

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर ह्त्त) : (क) (i) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि का अर्जन, विकास और निपटान योजना के अन्तर्गत अर्जन पर वर्षवार पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	राशि
1973-74	3,20,68,949.70 रुपए
1974-75	2,61,57,822.54 रुपए
1975-76	3.85,19,495.53 रुपए
1976-77	2,01,16,843.63 रुपए
1977-78	4,71,11,381.60 रुपए

(ii) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकास पर किए गए खर्च के व्यौरे इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) वर्षवार अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष बड़े पैमाने पर भू-अर्जन मकान बेचने की योजना के अन्तर्गत से आय भूमि बेचने से आय
(लाख रुपयों में) (लाख रुपयों में)

1973-74	867.97	769.14
1974-75	570.00	728.22
1975-76	1553.49	664.87
1976-77	982.13	1308.73
1977-78	608.69	1124.73

(ग) जैसा कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है, पिछले पांच वर्षों में दौरान "सामान्य विकास लेखा" के लेखा-परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखा द्वारा उद्घाटित व्यय पर प्राधिकृत आय इस प्रकार है

वर्ष	राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1973-74	254.00
1974-75	219.00
1975-76	206.00
1976-77	853.00
1977-78	22.00

भूमि का बड़े पैमाने पर अर्जा, विकास और निपटान का अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त आकड़ों में भूमि बेचने से हुई अर्जागत आय शामिल नहीं है जिसे दिल्ली प्रशासन को भोजना अपेक्षित है।

**Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to
Unregistered Persons**

10603. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats allotted by D.D.A. since February, 1978 to those persons who were not registered with D.D.A. alongwith the names of such allottees, type and the location of the flats allotted, their cost proposed to be charged and the authority who approved such allotment; and

(b) the number of flats allotted out of turn since February, 1978 to those persons who were registered with D.D.A. alongwith the details as in part (a)?

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

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में लान

10604. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राम-कृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली में सरकारी पत्तों के निवृत्त लानों की स्थिति दयनीय है और सम्बन्धित अधिकारी भी इनके प्रति उदासीन हैं, और

(ख) क्या इन लानों की स्थिति में सुधार करने और पानी देने की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार तत्काल कार्यवाही करेगी ?

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

(ख) इस बात का सदा प्रयास किये जाते हैं कि उपलब्ध निधियों के भीतर लानों के अन्वर्धन में सुधार लाया जाए।

**Assistance to States for Language
Libraries**

10605. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Union Minister has been urged to have all language libraries in the country;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have decided to help and assist the State Governments for providing all language libraries in the State;

(c) what kind of aid and assistance will be provided to them during the current financial year by the Union Government; and

(d) whether Union Government have received the request from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No such request from the State/U.T. Governments or Voluntary Agencies appears to have been received. However, an all-language Library, called "Regional Languages Library" has recently been established by the Department of Culture at Bhawalpur House, New Delhi

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

नान्देड़ में मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ में उप केन्द्र खोना जाना

10606. श्री केशवराव धोंडे :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में नान्देड़ में मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ का एक उप केन्द्र खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में माग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो नन्मस्वस्वी व्योम क्या है, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह माग मात मंषद मदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 1979 के एक पत्र में की गई थी।

पत्र में उठाए गए मुद्दों में नान्देड़ में एक विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इसे महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1974 में स्वीकार कर लिया था और समाज शास्त्र आधुनिक जीव विज्ञान को और प्रबन्ध के पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दिए गए थे। ये मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय के पाचवी योजना के प्रस्तावों में शामिल किए गए थे। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को निरीक्षण समिति ने प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करते हुए मिकारिम की थी। तथापि आयोग ने संशोधित मानदंडों के आधार पर प्रस्तावों को पुन तैयार करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की। संशोधित प्रस्ताव को एक समिति द्वारा पुन जांच की गई, और अनुसूच कार्यवाई की मिकारिम की गई। अभी तक आयोग ने प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अनुसार संशोधित प्रस्तावों के संबंधित समिति की मिकारिमों पर आयोग ने मई, 1978 में विचार किया था परन्तु आयोग का यह विचार था कि स्नातकोत्तर केन्द्रों की संकल्पना को पुन जांच करने की आवश्यकता है। आयोग ने अभी तक इस समीक्षा को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बाण सागर बांध का निर्माण स्थल

10607. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बाण सागर बांध का निर्माण स्थल किमी सीमा तक बदल दिया गया है और यदि हा, तो क्या फिर से सर्वेक्षण करने और नया डिजाइन तैयार करने का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है और इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ख) क्या निर्माण स्थल स्थानान्तरित किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मुख्य बांध का निर्माण कार्य बन्द हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो 14 मई, 1978 को शिलान्यास करते समय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा की गई घोषणा कि उक्त बांध 6 वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा, को ध्यान में रखते हुए बांध का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1984-85 तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए बाण सागर निर्माण बांध के कार्य हेतु कितने करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई और अब तक उस पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बांध के स्थल में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं था। केन्द्र द्वारा गठित सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा की गई मिफारिश के अनुसार बांध की धुरी (ऐक्सिस) के संरेखन में केवल कुछ समायोजन कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) बांध को पूरा करने के कार्यक्रम में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और इस पर बांध की धुरी (ऐक्सिस) के संरेखन में किए गए परिवर्तन से कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए बाण सागर बांध के निर्माण के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस वर्ष के दौरान 5.64 करोड़ का वास्तविक व्यय हुआ है।

Irrigation Projects in Kolhapur suffering for want of Sufficient Budget

10608. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government is aware that the small, medium and major irrigation projects in Kolhapur District are suffering for want of sufficient budget and the staff is idle;

(b) whether the Government is aware that many small, medium and major irrigation projects have been economically and administratively approved but budget not provided since many years;

(c) if so, which are those projects and what step Government is taking; and

(d) by what date projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that for major projects in Kolhapur District of the State provisions have been made as per availability of funds, and for medium and minor projects funds have been provided as per the recommendations of Kolhapur District Planning and Kolhapur Council. The State Government have further intimated that the Staff is not idle and that they have sufficient work.

The outlays provided by the State Government for the year 1979-80 for major, medium and minor projects in Kolhapur district are as under:

I. Major Projects	Outlays provided for 1979-80
(Rs. lakhs)	
1. Tulshi	25.00
2. Dudhaganga	365.00
3. Strengthening of Radha sagar Dam	80.00
4. Warna	698.00

II. Medium Projects

1. Chikotra	10.00
2. Kumbhi	0.09
3. Kadvi	15.90
4. Kavari	15.00
5. Patgaon	3.00

III. Minor Projects

TOTAL 13 Nos. 56.34

(b) to (d): The State Government have intimated that there are no major or medium projects which are administratively approved but not provided in the budget for many years. However, there are 131 minor irrigation projects which have been administratively approved by the State Government, but could not be budgetted during the year 1979-80 for want of sufficient funds. The names of these projects are given in the attached list.

The Government of Maharashtra have further informed that it is the usual practice to have a shell of minor irrigation schemes in every district of the State. They have intimated that, since these minor works are district level schemes, the allocation of funds for these works are given by the District Planning and Development Councils from district level scheme allocations.

List of Minor Irrigation Schemes referred to in parts (b) to (d) of the unstarred question No. 10608 for answer in the Lok Sabha on 14-5-1979 regarding Irrigation Projects suffering for want of sufficient Budget in Kolhapur

Sl. No.	Name of Minor Irrigation scheme	Taluka
1	Patpanhala Tank .	Panhala
2	Masurli Tank .	Radhanagari
3	Gavashi Tank .	Radhanagari
4	Madur Tank .	Bhudargad
5	Halkarni Tank .	Chandgad
6	Dhangarwadi Tank	Ajra
7	Khanapur Tank .	Ajra
8	Karanjwan Tank .	Kagal
9	Khedga Tank .	Ajra
10	Pombur Tank .	Panhala
11	Mhasur Tank .	Bhudargad
12	Khankabwadi Tank	Radhanagari
13	Gavase Tank .	Ajra

Opening of Central School at Hubli

10609. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the great rush, Government will consider opening another Central School at Hubli;

(b) if not, whether the strength of the students would be increased after the completion of the new building; and

(c) whether XI student standard also would be introduced in the said school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to available information, the rush of admission is not so great as to warrant

the opening of another Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hubli. Nor has any proposal for the establishment of another school at Hubli been received from any quarter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Depending on the availability of students, the class XI will be added in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hubli from the academic session 1980-81.

Playing of Shikar with permission in Rajasthan

10610. CH. HARI RAM MAKKA-SAR GODARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has written to the Centre not to give permission for playing 'shikar' in the State without the permission of State in advance;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such requests were over looked by Government at the Centre in some cases and foreigners came and hunted and went away without any permission from the State at all; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this matter?

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

(b) and (c): In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

समाचारों के लिए टेलीप्रिंटर लाइनें प्राप्त बिहार के नगर

10611. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : बिहार में उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें समाचार पत्रों के लिए समाचार की सुविधा के लिए टेलीप्रिंटर लाइनें उपलब्ध हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) पटना, धनबाद, जमशेदपुर, रांची, गोपालगंज और कटिहार।

Addiction to Intoxicating Drugs

10612. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

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

(a) whether any Committee has been set up to deal with the growing menace of addiction to intoxicating drugs and drinks among the youth;

(b) whether any research or studies have been taken up on this subject and the result thereof; and

(c) what is the expenditure incurred for this purpose year to year during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) In 1976, a Committee on Drug Abuse in India was set up to study various aspects relating to drug addiction, etc. The report submitted by the Committee was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 5th December, 1977.

(b) Yes, Sir. Seven studies on drug abuse amongst college students were sponsored. The common results drawn from these studies are listed in the statement.

(c) The following expenditure was incurred on these studies during the last five years :

1974-75	Nil
1975-76	Rs. 15,500.00
1976-77	Rs. 74,993.00
1977-78	Rs. 1,01,224.00
1978-79	Rs. 10,500.00

Addition to Intoxicating Drugs

(1) The Drug abuse among boys was more common than girls; ;

(2) The Drugs most commonly mis-used were alcohol and tobacco;

(3) Drug abuse was more prevalent among the students—having urban background, higher income-group families, with background of education in Military/Public/Convent Schools, residing in college hostels, studying in Medical/Engineering Courses;

(4) Friends played an important role in initiating (1) young persons to drug abuse;

(5) Four causes were found important in using drugs: psychological causes like relieving tension, easing depression, satisfying curiosity, "getting kicks", "feeling high", intensifying perception, removing boredom, etc.; (2) physical causes like staying awake, etc. (3) social causes i.e. as an aid to socialising, challenging social values, etc.; and (4) miscellaneous causes like improving studying, sharpening religious insight, deepening self-understanding, solving personal problems, etc.

(6) Drugs were obtained mostly from friends.

(7) An overwhelming percentage of students did not take any drugs at all, including socially acceptable drugs like tobacco, alcohol and plan killers.

(8) A majority of students took drugs in an experimental manner.

(9) The prevalence rate of drugs like cannabis, L.S.D., pain killers, opium, etc., was very small.

Central Aid for Draught and Floods and Hail-Storm for States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

10613. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya

Pradesh have requested for Central aid to meet the extra expenditure on draught, floods and hail-storm affected areas in these States;

(b) whether a Fact Finding Committee of the Union Government has visited Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to ascertain the extent of loss; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Central Committee and the actual aid recommended to the Central Government for Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) A Central Team visited the hail-storm affected areas of Madhya Pradesh in June, 1978 and another Team visited the flood affected areas of Madhya Pradesh in November, 1978. A Central Team visited Maharashtra in February, 1979 to make an assessment of the situation caused by drought.

(c) On the recommendation of the Central Teams and the High Level Committee on Relief an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 6.45 crores was allocated in 1978-79, to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to meet the additional expenditure necessitated by hailstorm and Rs. 3.08 crores were allocated for meeting the additional expenditure necessitated by floods. In addition, the State Government was allocated 6,000 M.T. of wheat for free distribution as Gratuitous Relief in the hailstorm affected areas. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores has been allocated to the Government of Maharashtra, during 1978-79 for meeting the scarcity situation on the condition that the expenditure under the Employment Guarantee Scheme exceeded the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores by that amount and the total Plan expenditure was also in excess

of the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 735.00 crores by an equal amount.

Central Schools

10614. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Schools are in the different parts of the country meant for educating the children of the Railway employees (State-wise);

(b) in what respect they are linked with the Education Department, give details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered to set up new Central Schools, if so, how many and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas are located in the following Railways colonies:

1. RDSO Lucknow (U.P.)
2. Jamalpur (Bihar).
3. Mugulsarai (U.P.)
4. Khurda Road (Orissa).
5. DLW Varanasi (U.P.)

(b) These Schools do not form a part of any State School system.

(c) It is proposed to open 100 new Kendriya Vidyalayas during the next five years, beginning 1979-80. Only tentative location of the schools to be established during 1979-80 has been decided so far. Final location will be decided after collecting the relevant further information for these places so as to ensure that all the required facilities would be available.

Labourers Engaged in "Food for Work" Programme in Jamtara Karmatand Road Santhal Parganas (Bihar)

10615. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that less food and wages are given to the labourers engaged on 'Food for Work' Programme in Jamtara Karmatand Road, in Santhal Parganas (Bihar);

(b) whether these labourers are forced to accept 2 kg. of wheat and 60 paise instead of 3 kg. of wheat and Re. 1/-; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): The Government of Bihar have reported that the matter relating to payment of less wages to labourers engaged on works under Food for Work programme in Jamtara Karmatand Road, in Santhal Parganas, has been enquired into by local officers and it has been found that the wages paid to the workers were less than the prescribed rates.

(c) Action for drawing up Departmental proceedings against the officers found at fault is under consideration of the State Government.

Quantity Foodgrains in Godowns

10616. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy, rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, and ragi that are stored in Government godowns in the country grain-wise;

(b) the quantity of these grains that may be required by the country till the coming end of March, 1980; and

(c) the quantity of these grains that are in the stock (godowns) for over 2 years till the end of March, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing grain-wise details of stocks of foodgrains stored in the Food Corporation of India godowns on Central as well as State account as on 1-4-79 is attached.

(b) Offtake of foodgrains from the Central pool depends upon a variety of factors such as production, open market availability of foodgrains and their comparative prices, availability of other substitutable food-stuffs, purchasing power of the people and the growth of population. In view of the large number of variables, it is difficult to estimate precisely the quantity of foodgrains that may be required by the country till the coming end of March, 1980. However, the stocks of foodgrains have been built up with a view to imparting stability to the country's food economy as well as for meeting the current requirements of the public distribution system. During the year 1978 a quantity of about 8.74 million tonnes of foodgrains was released from the Central pool for the public distribution system, Roller Flour Mills, food for work programme, and for relief distribution.

(c) The stock position maintained in the FCI is not age-wise and therefore the quantity of foodgrains over two years old till the end of March, 1979 cannot be indicated.

Statement

*Grain-wise details of stocks of foodgrains in FCI depots on Central or State Accounts as on 1-4-1979**

(In '000 tonnes)

Grain	Quantity
Wheat	5142.6
<i>Rice</i>	
As Rice	7145.8
As Paddy	2562.8
Total in terms of rice	8893.2
<i>Coarse Grains</i>	
Milo	2.3
Jowar	6.0
Maize	2.5
Bajra	0.4
Barley	5.0
Ragi . . . . .	.
TOTAL	16.2
GRAND TOTAL	14052.0

* Provisional, subject to revision.

Survey of Houses Needed by Weaker Sections in Big Cities

10617. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has ever been made about the requirements for houses needed by the weaker sections, especially those employed in big cities;

(b) whether the attitude of the Government towards these sections is to leave them to take care of themselves;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) if not, how many houses are to be built for these poor people

during 1979-80 especially those doing menial jobs in big cities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 has as its objective, the formulation of social housing schemes in such a manner as to cater to and also be within the paying capacity of the economically weaker sections of the community. The State Governments have also been asked to embark on programme of sites and services on a much larger scale to cater to the needs of the large number of homeless people in the lowest income categories among economically weaker sections.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since the housing programmes are implemented by the designated agencies of the States, figures regarding the number of houses to be built for poor people during 1979-80 are not available. However, the physical targets visualised in the public sector for the Plan period 1973-83 are 18.15 lakhs housing units for economically weaker sections and 1.83 lakhs for low income group people.

Accommodation to P & T Employees

10618. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P & T employees even after putting in 15 years of service are not getting accommodation in the Capital;

(b) the total number of employees in P & T who have not yet got accommodation and have put in more than 10 years of service;

(c) whether the same fate is awaiting them if they are transferred outside Delhi; and

(d) what immediate measures are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cheap and Durable Houses

10619. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cheap and durable types of houses are now being built by DDA and other agencies in the capital;

(b) if so, wherefrom they have picked up the idea and the requisite experience in the matter;

(c) how many of such tenements are to be built during the year 1979-80; and

(d) how these houses will be disposed of and what will be the extent of profit, if any fixed, in such deals by the Government?

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

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बोर्डों तथा उपकरणों का निर्यात

10620. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारा देश सभी प्रकार के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की स्थिति में है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ विदेशी पूंजी

की भी आवश्यकता पड़ती है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योग क्या है,

(ग) क्या हमारा देश अपने यहां बने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बोर्डों और टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात करता है और यदि हां, तो किन देशों को इनका निर्यात किया जाता है, और

(घ) निर्यात से जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) :
(क) और (ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना हेतु स्वीचिंग उपस्कर, तार और कबिल, पावर सप्लाय वोल्टेज इत्यादि विविध सामान का काफी मात्रा में आवश्यकता होती है। क्रामचार, स्ट्रुजर और हस्तचल किस्म के टेलीफोन स्वीचिंग उपस्करों का देश में ही उत्पादन किया जाता है। विविध प्रकार के तार, कबिल और पावर सप्लाय और वोल्टेज का भी स्वदेशी उत्पादन होता है। उन ही उत्पादन में कुछ आयातित कच्चे माल और घटकों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

इतने पर भी इस समय देश की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपस्करों और अन्य सामान के लिए आयात का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

अभी हाल में कुछ उपस्करों के आयात की जो योजना बनाई गई है उनमें ये शामिल हैं -

- (i) स्थानीय एक्सचेंज।
- (ii) टूक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज।
- (iii) लघु क्षमता स्थानीय टेलीफोन कबिल।
- (iv) पी० सी० एम० जकशन उपस्कर इत्यादि।

(ग) जी हां। 1978-79 के दौरान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना हेतु निश्चित किस्म के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्वीचिंग और अन्य उपस्कर भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग द्वारा आस्ट्रेलिया, भूटान, दमर्, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, नार्डज रिया, ममकट, दुबई, कुवेत, जार्डन, और सूडान को निर्यात किए गए।

(घ) 1978-79 के दौरान दूरसंचार उपस्करों के निर्यात द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की कुल राशि लगभग 16 करोड़ है।

गुजरात में भालनलकांठा खेडत मण्डल, सर्वोदय आश्रम, गुंभी

10621. श्री धर्मास भाई पटेल :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्र 17 बजाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात में अहमदाबाद जिले में भालनलकांठा खेडत मंडल, सर्वोदय आश्रम द्वारा एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल, ने मांचे, 1979 में उनसे मुलाकात की थी और उन्हें 16 मांगों का एक मांग पत्र दिया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो मांगवार उसका संक्षेप में ब्यांरा क्या है,

(ग) इन मांगों में से किन किन को कब और कैसे स्वकार किया जाएगा तथा स्वीकार की जाने वाले मांगों का ब्यांरा क्या है;

(घ) किन मांगों का स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा तथा उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ क्या बातचीत हुई तथा क्या उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लिखित उत्तर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब और उसका ब्यांरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्र (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात के

अहमदाबाद जिले में भालनलका ठा खेडूत मंडल, सर्वोदय आश्रम, गुदी के प्रतिनिधि मंडल तथा अछयक्ष से कृषि जिन्सों के लाभकर मूल्यों के बारे में दिनांक 1-3-79 को एक ज्ञापन प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय तथा इस मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुआ था। ज्ञापन में दी गई मांगें संक्षेप में इस प्रकार हैं—

1. कृषि मूल्य आयोग को समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पहले पारिवारिक श्रम, व्यवस्था पर आने वाली लागत तथा मौसम के उतार चढ़ाव, मृमियों रोगों आदि से फसलों को अक्सर होने वाली क्षति को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।
2. जहां तक कपास का सवाल है सरकार को मानव निर्मित रेशों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने, कपास का एक बफर स्टॉक सृजित करने और निर्यात के कोटे में वृद्धि करने, निर्धारित बंधि के लिए कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा कपास का प्रयोग करने से सम्बन्धित प्रतिबंध को हटाने जैसे उपाय करने चाहिए।
3. क्वालिटी, रंग, पोषण महत्व आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न 'कस्मों' के गेहूं के लिए अलग अलग मूल्य निर्धारित करना। विभिन्न श्रेणी के गेहूं के लिए अलग अलग मूल्य प्रचलित है, अतः यह कार्य जरूरी है।
4. कृषि जिन्सों के मूल्य, कृषि आदानों और कृषक समाज की घरेलू जरूरियात की चीजों के मूल्यों के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए।
5. सिंचाई सहित सभी कृषि आदानों के लिए समान मूल्य नीति होनी चाहिए और ईंधन लुब्रीकैन्ट आदि के लिए राज-सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। जो

कृषक कुंवे आदि के निर्माण में धन लगाते हैं उन को लगाई गई धनराशि तथा आवर्ती लागत के लिए मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए।

6. ऐसे क्षेत्रों में वर्षा के पानी के लिए उपयुक्त आकार के हौजों का बड़ी संख्या में निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए ताकि सिंचाई के लिए उनका उपयोग हो सके।
7. सरकार, को विशेषकर सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लेने चाहिए।
8. कमजोर वर्गों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था द्वारा कृष शक्ति का मृजन करना ताकि वे अपनी खाद्य सम्बन्धी एवं अन्य आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर सकें।
9. लालावा तथा लालावा मिट्टी के लिए आ लाइसेंस नहीं जारी किए जायें, और खादी तथा हथकरघे का विकास किया जाये। इसी प्रकार साबन बनाने, टाउल बनाने, चमड़ा तैयार करने, कागज बनाने आदि जैसे कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों का भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास किया जाए ताकि रोजगार के अवसर मिल सकें।
10. पशुपालन तथा डेरी उद्योग के कार्य-क्षेत्रों का विस्तार आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी किया जाए।
11. फसल बीमे की योजना को, जो राज्य के कुछ जिलों में कपास तथा मूंगफली की फसलों के लिए लागू है, अन्य जिलों में भी लागू किया जाएगा। सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि प्रीमियम की दरें "न लाभ, न हानि" के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाए।

(ग), (घ) और (ङ). खेडूत मण्डल सर्वोदय आश्रम के ज्ञापन में उठाई गई बातों

का सम्बन्ध कई अन्य मंत्रालयों से भी है जैसे उच्च. मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, योजना प्रा. म. तथा सांख्यिकी विभाग। आगे न. क. अ. श्रम द्वारा उठाये गये प्रमुख मुद्दों का सम्बन्ध है, विभिन्न फसलों के लिए अलग अलग मूल्य निर्धारित करने और विभिन्न फसलों के लिए खेती की लागत आदि पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि मूल्य आयोग के विचारणीय विषयों में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन लाने के लिए पहले से ही विचार किया जा रहा है। उत्पादन सम्बंधी विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के तहत प्रमुख कृषि जिनसों के उत्पादन की लागत का आकलन करने के लिए प्रस्तावित गई प्रणाली में बेहतर लाओ के लिए 30 एम. 0 आर. 0 सेन की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति भी गठित की गई है। इस जापन की प्रतियां विभिन्न अधिकारियों को विचार एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए भेजी जा रही है। जापन में दिए गए विभिन्न मुद्दों और मांगों के बारे में कोई लिखित उत्तर नहीं भेजा गया है।

जूनागढ़ में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना

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(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़ शहर में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के बारे में हिन्दी समाज, जूनागढ़ ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को अक्टूबर, 1978 में दो बार तथा 25 अक्टूबर, 1978 को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के शिक्षा अधिकारी को तथा 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 को सहायक आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, नई दिल्ली को अनुरोध के साथ लिखा था;



(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और जूनागढ़ में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के बारे में हिन्दी समाज को तब तक मंजूरी दी जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या जूनागढ़ में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के बारे में गुजरात राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री से कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त हुई है; यदि हा, तो कब और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों/बैंक कर्मचारियों आदि की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए जूनागढ़ में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए हिन्दी समाज, जूनागढ़ से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। सामान्यतः ऐसे प्रस्ताव को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय या विभाग या राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जाने की आवश्यकता होती है। समाज के अनुसार राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव की कथित रूप से सिफारिश की गई है परन्तु यह प्राप्त नहीं हुई। तथापि, समाज से प्राप्त राज्य सरकार के पत्र की प्रतिलिपि से प्रतीत होना है कि राज्य सरकार ने उस प्रस्ताव को केवल अग्रेषित ही किया है और सुविधाएं (जैसे कि निःशुल्क भूमि, जब तक संगठन उक्त भूमि पर स्कूल के भवन का निर्माण नहीं कर लेता तब तक स्कूल चलाने के लिए आवास) उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सहमति नहीं दी है और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शुरू करने के लिए ये सुविधाएं प्रायोजक प्राधिकरण द्वारा पूर्व अपेक्षा के रूप में उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक है। अतः वर्तमान रूप में उस प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता। फिर भी, प्रस्ताव को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार से संबंधित सूचना भेजने का अनुरोध किया

गया है। राज्य सरकार के उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। तथापि यह उल्लेख है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्यतः स्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए होते हैं।

मोती मानपरी, जूनागढ़ के उप डाकघर और तारघर खोले जाने के लिए मांग

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(क) क्या सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश (गुजरात) में जूनागढ़ जिले के विश्वादार तालुका में मोती मानपरी गांव की व्यापारी एसोसिएशन द्वारा महाडाकपाल, अहमदाबाद और डाकघरों के वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक को अक्तूबर, 1978 में कोई आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया था, जिसमें मोती मानपरी गांव में उस डाकघर और तारघर खोलने की मांग की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभ्यावेदन में क्या कहा गया है और उसमें किस प्रकार की मांग की गई है;

(ग) इस गांव में डाकघर और तारघर खोलने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनके कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र (गुजरात) में जूनागढ़ जिले के विश्वादार तालुका में मोती मानपरी के व्यापारी संघ के प्रधान से दो अभ्यावेदन डाक महाध्याक्ष को क्रमशः नवम्बर, 78 तथा मार्च, 79 में प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन में यह कहा गया था कि यद्यपि उस गांव की 7,000 से अधिक आबादी है, फिर भी, ग्रामवासियों को

विभागीय उप डाकघर/तारघर के अधिकार से वंचित रखा गया है। अतः एक पूर्ण उप डाकघर तथा तारघर की मांग की गई थी।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रस्ताव की जांच से पता चला कि मोती मानपरी शाखा डाकघर का मौजूदा कार्यभार 5 घंटे से भी कम था। अतः विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार वहां की आबादी 4,300 थी न कि 7,000 इस प्रस्ताव की नए सिरे से जांच की जा रही है। स्थानीय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर को खोलने के मामले की जांच मंडल इंजीनियर, तार जूनागढ़ कर रहे हैं। मोती मानपरी गांव में तारघर की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

चीनी नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप हानि उठाने वाले चीनी कारखानों को छूट तथा वित्तीय सहायता

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(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में चीनी से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप चीनी कारखानों को किस प्रकार की छूट तथा वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी है; और

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में दृग्ग और कमजोर चीनी कारखानों को द्रुये घाटे के लिए हरियाणा सरकार ने राज सहायता मंजूर की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) हालांकि यह सच है कि विनियमन के दुरन्त

बाद चीनी के मूल्यों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति आयी थी लेकिन इस प्रवृत्ति में परिवर्तन हुआ है और मूल्यों में स्थिरता आयी है। अतः फिलहाल सामान्य रूप से किसी प्रकार की रियायत देने की कोई तुरन्त आवश्यकता नहीं है। तथापि सामान्यतया चीनी उद्योग को सक्षमता प्रदान करने के हित में, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा कुछेक उपाय किए गए हैं जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना-नुसार, उद्योग को इस प्रकार की कोई राजसहायता नहीं दी जा रही है लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने इस वर्ष अपनी निधि से राज्य द्वारा सुझाए गए मूल्यों और न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर के बराबर अतिरिक्त भुगतान कर गन्ना उत्पादकों को राजसहायता देने का निर्णय किया है।

विवरण

चीनी उद्योग की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

I. स्टॉक रखने पर लगे प्रतिबंध को हटाना : पिछले वर्ष भारी स्टॉक को रखने से संबंधित भार से निजात दिलाने में चानी मिलों की मदद करने की दृष्टि से, लाइसेंसशुदा चीनी व्यापारियों द्वारा स्टॉक रखने से संबंधित लगे सभी प्रतिबंधों को हटा लिया गया है।

II. टैरिफ मूल्य और उत्पादन शुल्क का निर्धारण : कमरेक अवस्थाओं में चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क को कम किया गया है। चीनी के टैरिफ मूल्य को भी अगस्त, 1978 के 215 रु० से घटाकर 1-2-1979 से 180 रु० कर दिया गया है। तथापि, इसे 1-4-79 से पुनः बढ़ाकर 200/- रु० कर दिया गया है।

III. निर्यात कोटा और निर्यात : गत वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष के दौरान भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार के अन्तर्गत भारत के 6.5 लाख मी० टन के पूरे कोटे का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

IV. नये युनिटों और ऊंची लागत के विस्तार के लिए रियायतें : विनियंत्रण के बाद परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों की दृष्टि में नयी स्थापित फैक्ट्रियां और ऊंची लागत पर स्थापित किए गए विस्तार प्रोजेक्टों को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना का संशोधन करने हेतु नियुक्त किए गए अन्तरमंत्रालय ग्रुप ने अपना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और वह विचाराधीन है।

V. श्रृण सुविधाएं : बैंकिंग क्षेत्र से कहा गया है कि वे विशेषकर गन्ने के बकायों का पूर्ण भुगतान करवाने और उपकरणों की मरम्मत करवाने के लिए प्रति फैक्ट्री का 25 लाख रुपये तक साफ नकद श्रृण देने की व्यवस्था करें।

VI. शीरे का निर्यात : सरकार ने निर्यात नियंत्रण (आदेश), 1977 में संशोधन कर शीरे का निर्यात करने की नीति में संशोधन कर दिया है जिसके फलस्वरूप शीरे का निर्यात को ओ० जी० एल० 3 के अधिन कर दिया गया है। आशा है कि इस संशोधित नीति का लाभ चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को पहुंचेगा क्योंकि अधिक मात्रा में शीरे का निर्यात किया जा सकता है।

VII. बफर स्टॉक का निर्माण : चीनी का बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के बारे में सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय कर लिया गया है और इसका तौर तरीके विचाराधीन है।

VIII. गुड़ का निर्यात : गुड़ की मंडी को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए एक उपाय के रूप में सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1978

से इस वस्तु में बायदा व्यापार करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी और इसके अलावा 10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की नकद राज-सहायता देकर और बिना किन्हीं कोटा प्रतिबन्धों के गुड़ का मुक्त निर्यात करने की भी अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

IX. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण :
राज्य की सहकारी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के यूनितों के बारे में गन्ने के बकायों का पूर्ण भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण भ. दिया गया है।

Sinking of Wells in Rural India

10625. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of grant Government propose to be earmarked for the State Governments during 1979-80 for sinking of wells for drinking water in the rural area;

(b) whether Government have fixed any target in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Schemes executed by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme with 100 per cent Central grant-in-aid envisage provision of drinking water through Piped Water Supply as well as Borewells and Tubewells. There is no provision for supply of drinking water through dug wells as this is not considered a safe and permanent source. Out of the provision of Rs. 80 crores under the programme for 1979-80 no funds are specifically proposed to be earmarked for Borewells or Tubewells

though the Government of India always recommends Borewell/Tubewell schemes, where possible, as a low cost solution in preference to piped water supply.

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

Direct Dialling System for more Cities

10626. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to connect more cities by direct dialling system during the current year; and

(b) if so, the number of cities which will be connected?

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

(b) Twenty five.

Allotment of Plots in Industrial Complex Okhla, Delhi

10627. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6474 on April, 9, 1979 regarding shifting of industries to Industrial complex Okhla, Delhi and state:

(a) whether at the time of allotments of Industrial plots, owner of Industries in thickly populated areas in Delhi, whether any stipulation as to the period was made within which they were to shift to those plots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the owners of such Industrial Plots have rented out those plots thus misusing this facility; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

Census of Cattle

10628. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any census of cattle in India or made any statistical study on our cattle population;

(b) if so, the number of milch cattle, especially cows, and the number of dry cattle, especially cows;

(c) whether there is any arrangement in India to feed and look after the dry cows and if so, whether those are adequate and satisfactory;

(d) whether Government has taken any step to implement the constitutional duty as the protection of these animals is one of the Directive Principles of State policy; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The last quinquennial livestock census was conducted in 1977. The data is being collected. However, as per the 1972 census the number of cattle (breeding females over 3 years) in milk and those dry was 3.71 crores and 3.76 crores respectively. Of these 2.20 crores and 2.63 crores were cows in milk and dry cows respectively.

(c) A large majority of the livestock owners are able to provide for their dry animals. In big cities some livestock owners have a tendency to let loose their dry animals. However, except in case of extreme scarcity no deaths occur because of starvation. Ordinarily, therefore, no special ar-

rangements are called for on the part of the Government to look after the dry animals.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Working Group set up by the Government for preparing the Sixth Plan has recommended that the Gaushalas and Gausadans, etc., should be assisted by the State Governments for improving their capacity to look after the ownerless, old and disabled animals.

Coordinating Committee on Minor Irrigation Programme

10629. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the setting up of coordinating committees at the Centre and State level for implementing massive minor irrigation programmes; and

(b) the composition of such committees, precise functions and the concrete achievements made or proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Coordinating Committees have been set up by the following states:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Himachal Pradesh
- (iv) Karnataka
- (v) Kerala
- (vi) Manipur
- (vii) Orissa
- (viii) Rajasthan
- (ix) Uttar Pradesh

The following States are likely to set up these Coordinating Committees shortly:

- (i) Maharashtra

(ii) Punjab

(iii) Tamilnadu

The remaining States are being pursued vigorously to set up these Committees. The Minor Irrigation Programme at the Centre is being monitored by a Special Cell in the Department of Agriculture.

(b) The composition of the Coordinating Committee as suggested to the State Governments is given in the Statement. The functions of the Committee are to coordinate and monitor minor irrigation programme and to compile and report consolidated progress under the programmes. The Committees are expected to remove the constraints and accelerate the minor irrigation programmes in the States.

Statement

Proposed list of Members suggested to be included in the Coordinating Committee

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary | Chairman |
| 2. Agriculture Production Commissioner | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Secretary (Agriculture) | Member |
| 4. Secretary (Irrigation) | " |
| 5. Secretary (Power) | " |
| 6. Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) | " |
| 7. Director of Agriculture | " |
| 8. Chairman, State Electricity Board | " |
| 9. Chairman/Managing Director of the State Tubewell/Lift Irrigation Corporation, if any | " |
| 10. Registrar, Corporate Societies | " |
| 11. Director, Institutional Finance | " |

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 12. Chairman/Managing Director of State Land Development Bank | Member |
| 13. Local representative of the ARDC | " |
| 14. Regional Director of the C.G.W.B. . . . | " |
| 15. State Ground Water Director | " |
| 16. Officers concerned with special Projects, such as, SFDA, DPAP, IIDP, Integrated Rural Development etc. which have minor irrigation as one of the component | " |
| 17. Representative from Commercial Banks | " |
| 18. Deputy Secretary/Joint Secretary in-charge of the Cell | Convener |

Setting up of Akademi of Music at Gwalior

10630. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an akademi of Indian music is proposed to be set up in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the set up of the akademi; and

(c) the contribution to be made by the Central Government for the proposed akademi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had proposed setting up an Institute of Hindustani Music at Gwalior. A committee of musicologists for working out the details has been set up. Its report is awaited. Central Government will consider giving assistance on receipt of the report.

Government Accommodation in Madras

10631. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many type 'D' and 'E' quarters are there in Madras;

(b) how many eligible persons are there for the above types;

(c) why there is compulsion to occupy type 'D' quarters in Madras city alone; and

(d) are there any measures the Government would like to take to stop such compulsion to officers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 272 D-Type and 54 E-Type quarters are available in General Pool in Madras.

(b) The number of eligible Central Government employees who applied for allotment to these types is as under:—

Type D	....	254
Type E	....	20

(c) There is no compulsion to accept the allotment of type D but an officer who does not apply for type D or surrenders a type D quarter or does not accept allotment of a type D residence in Madras is not issued 'No Accommodation Certificate' and as such he cannot claim house rent allowance. There are similar restrictions in certain other places also where the demand is not favourable compared to the number of general pool residences available in any particular type.

(d) Government does not propose to change the existing pattern.

Realisation of Development Charges from the Dwellers of Unauthorised Colonies

10632. CH. HARI RAM MAKKA-SAR GODARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development charges have been collected from the dwellers of the unauthorised colonies;

(b) if so, whether all such colonies are sought to be regularised and some assurances in this respect have been given to the residents of such colonies to regularise them; and

(c) if not, why any sort of development charges are being taken from them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Development charges are being collected from dwellers of the unauthorised colonies which are to be regularised, in accordance with the Government's declared policy.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand by Akhil Bharat Sindhi Sahit Sammelan held in December, 1978

10633. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a charter of demands, presented by the 14th Akhil Bharat Sindhi Sahit Sammelan held in December, 1978 at Ulhasnagar (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the details of demands made therein; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take on each of the demands so made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revised Multi Sectoral Project for Maharashtra

10634. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revised proposal submitted by Government of Maharashtra in regard to multi sectoral project for Kalyan, Thana and Bhiwandi sub-regions of District Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) when this revised proposal has been submitted by Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) what action Government of India have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Details of the revised proposal is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Revised Project report was received in February, 1979.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Statement

The Revised Project Report envisages the development of Kalyan-Thane Bhiwandi Sub-Region consisting of six Municipal Councils i.e., Kalyan, Dombivili, Ambernath, Ulhas Nagar, Thana, Bhiwandi (excluding villages). The proposed multi sectoral project comprises of 11 sectors of Urban Development as detailed below:—

1. Area Development Project
2. Site and Services

3. Slum Improvement
4. Mini Industrial Estate
5. Training for Employment
6. Water Supply and Sewerage
7. Integrated City Bus Service
8. Road Net Work
9. Station Area Improvement
10. Traffic Management Plan
11. Hospital.

The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 1070 millions. Out of this, the contribution of the State Government and the resources generated by other agencies like Municipalities, HUDCO etc., is expected to be Rs. 506.50 millions.

M/s Planets Limited

10635. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enterprise called Messrs Planets Limited has been one of the architect firms that is recognised by the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether the Government or University Grants Commission has received any complaints against the activities of this firm in the North Eastern area; and

(c) what are the complaints received and the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission does not recognize or directly deal with architects. The architects are appointed by the Universities or Colleges concerned for which building projects are approved by the Commission.

(b) and (c). No complaints against M/s. Planets (Pvt.) Ltd., has been received either by the Government or by the University Grants Commission.

sion. However, according to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, during the course of visit of a Review Committee of the University Grants Commission to Gauhati University in March-April this year, the Committee was informed by the University that the final bill of the contractor M/s. A. L. Nayar and Co. as well as of the architect, M/s. Planets (Pvt.) Ltd., in respect of a work relating to extension of the Physics building of the University completed in 1966 could not be paid due to some of the defective works in the building.

Poor Condition of Western Court Hostel Building

10636. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at the existing building of Western Court (the MPs Hostel) in New Delhi recently were witnessed some possible fatal and certainly dangerous occasions of ceiling plasters falling and parts of the ceiling and other walls slabs giving way thereby causing grave danger to life of the residents, including M.P.s;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) remedial urgent steps being taken by the Government to repair and improve the structure?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There have been a few instances recently of ceiling plaster falling down in small patches in the Western Court. However, no one was injured.

(b) Western Court Hostel was constructed in 1920-21. By the passage of time ceiling plaster and the underside of R.S. Joists have lost its adhesive and is falling down in patches. On 1st April 1979 ceiling

plaster from small position of bottom of R.S. joist fell in Room No. 48 occupied by Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Shri P. G. Mavalankar). At the time of happening nobody was present in the room, hence no injury was caused to any body.

(c) Action is being taken to remove the plaster from the underside of joists and paint the surface of exposed joists.

Alcohol from Waste

10637. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Scientist, settled in U.S.A. has offered his expert advice for the production of Alcohol from waste;

(b) whether this Alcohol will be used to overcome liquid fuel shortage; and

(c) whether Government have accepted this offer, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of the verbal offer made by Dr. H. S. Sraon, an Indian Scientist settled in U.S.A. and his expert advice regarding the production of alcohol from agricultural waste. He made this suggestion at the recent International Workshop on Maize Utilisation processing and Marketing held at New Delhi in March, 1979.

(b) The alcohol can be utilised to overcome liquid fuel shortage to some extent. Ethanol and petrol can be used in the proportion of upto 20:80. Already an ad-hoc research project proposal from the Indian Sugarcane Research Institute, Lucknow is under

consideration of the ICAR for production of Ethanol from sugarcane juice and its use for blending with petrol for farm engines. With the cost of petrol rising, large scale use of petrol-ethanol mixture for running of engines may become an economic feasibility. Brazil is known to be using ethanol upto 10 per cent in mixture with petrol and the U.S.A. has also introduced blended petrol branded as gasohol in certain areas. During the last World War, when there was an acute shortage of petrol, blending of petrol with power alcohol was practiced in India also. The technology is proven and known and the petrol engines may need only minor modification for using the blended fuel.

(c) The Government has not received any formal offer and therefore, the question of acceptance does not arise.

Property held by Senior Official of Civil Engineering Department of N.D.M.C.

10638. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI LALJI BHAI:

SHRI SATYA DEV SINGH:

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

(a) whether CBI had reported that a senior official of Civil Engineering Department of NDMC was holding property not in proportion to his known source of income and recommended suitable departmental action;

(b) if so, what are the details; and

(c) what action N.D.M.C. has taken so far against him?

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

(b) and (c). Disciplinary proceedings against the officer concerned are in progress.

Exploitation of Labour under 'Food for Work' Programme

10639. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that the 'Food for Work' scheme are not being properly implemented in certain States;

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter; and

(c) the proper machinery at the disposal of the Government to see that labour is not exploited at the hands of petty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been some stray reports including one or two news items indicating that implementation of 'Food for Work' Programme has not been proper in some States. By and large however, this is not correct, and in fact the programme has had a great impact on the rural people.

(b) Steering Committees both at the State and District levels have been set up to ensure proper implementation of works under 'Food for Work' Programme and also to see that the rural unemployed and underemployed, who benefit from the programme, get at least the minimum wages.

Study Group to Watch Girls Education

10640. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has appointed any study group

to keep a close watch on girls education which may indicate any disparity in progress;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made by the Planning Commission to allocate more funds for girls education in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No separate allocation for girls education has been made by the Planning Commission for special programmes for girls in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1978-83. Since girls constitute a sizeable proportion of non-enrolled children the provision proposed for the universalisation of elementary education will largely be utilised for their education. It is difficult to precisely quantify separate funds for girls education.

Solar—Powered Irrigation Pump

10641. SHRI K. MALANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Times of India' dated 19th April, 1979 that a demonstration of a solar-powered irrigation pump was given at Boat Club on 19th April, 1979; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this pump which has been designed by an American firm which expects to produce it in our country in collaboration with an Indian firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government is aware of this demonstration of a solar-powered irrigation pump given

at the Boat Club lawns from 18-4-79 to 20-4-1979 as reported in the 'Times of India' of 19-4-1979 and other Delhi Papers. The demonstration was witnessed by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Director General, ICAR.

The demonstration was arranged by M/s. IDL Chemicals Limited, New Delhi, who have stated that the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad have made a detailed Market Research about the pumping unit. A Feasibility Report has also been made by Dr. S. V. Allison and Mr. R. W. Matlin of Solar Electric International, Washington, U.S.A., who are their collaborators in these efforts. They have informed that they have imported 6 units as prototypes which have been demonstrated in Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. After the demonstration, one unit is learnt to have been handed over to the Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for trials.

(b) The details regarding the pumping unit designed by M/s. Solar Electric International, Washington, U.S.A., are given below in brief as reported by M/s. IDL Chemicals, New Delhi.

The Solar powered micro pump is meant for used by small farmers. The SEI 15 Sun Pump is designed to irrigate about 2 acres in the Rabi and 4 acres in the Kharif season. It is suitable for areas where ground water is normally found within 5 metres of the surface. The unit consists of a 2 sq. metres array of Silicon Solar Cells which convert sunlight directly to electricity to drive a small submersible pump. It can lift 10 to 12 thousand litres of water per hour to a height of 3-1/2 metres.

The units are reported to have little maintenance problems/cost. It is estimated that a unit would cost about Rs. 9,500 if at least 10,000 units are manufactured in one lot. With increased volume and technological im-

provement the cost is expected to come down to about Rs. 5,000 by about 1985.

Work carried out in India

A 120 Watt (0.15 HP) water pump utilising solar cell panels has been in operation at the Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad for more than two years. Its functioning has been demonstrated at important meetings such as the International Solar Energy Congress in January 1978 and exhibitions, from time to time. Important data are being continuously collected on this pump.

Although the potential usefulness of these solar devices has often been demonstrated on a small scale, the data on long-term use and maintenance costs etc., are not available.

The Planning Commission has recently approved, through the Department of Science and Technology, a programme for extensive field trials of solar water pumps for community drinking-water supply and irrigation purposes over a period of one to two years to obtain sufficient data to ascertain the feasibility of large scale utilisation of solar pumps in remote Indian Villages. At present, this programme is in progress.

Felling of Trees in Mussoorie, U.P.

10642. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports given by team of newsmen after they had visited Mussoorie about indiscriminate felling of trees by the contractors quarrying for limestone and rock phosphates etc.;

(b) if so, whether there are projects approved by the Centre also who are partners in the State Projects in systematic felling of trees; and

(c) if not, instructions being given to the State to stop denuding the hills of all greenery and adding to the ecological problems?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No. Sir. But it is known that a large number of leases for quarrying limestone and rock phosphate are operating in the Mussoorie hills. The lessee are felling trees while quarrying in the areas leased out to them.

(b) There are no such projects approved by the Centre or in the partnership of the Centre for systematic felling of trees in these areas.

(c) The Government of India has already issued guidelines to the State Governments to examine each case of deforestation minutely before the sanction is given.

पशुओं के लिये रोग मुक्त क्षेत्र

10643. श्री एस० प्रार० रेड्डी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के दक्षिण क्षेत्र में पशुओं के लिये एक रोगमुक्त क्षेत्र बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार छठी योजना के पशु पालन तथा डेरी विकास से सम्बन्धित दल ने रोगमुक्त क्षेत्र बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर

विचार किया था। इस कार्यकारी दल ने इसे छठी योजना में शामिल करने की सिफारिश की। प्रस्ताव में क्षेत्रों के समुद्र तथा नदियों जैसे प्राकृतिक अवरोधकों का लाभ उठाते हुए प्रारम्भ में तेल और तमिलनाडु के 18 जिला में बड़े पैमाने पर टीटे लगाकर महामारी और छुरपका तथा मुहपका जैसे प्रमुख पशु व्यापक रोगों का उन्मूलन करना शामिल है। पशुओं के लान-ले जाने पर नियंत्रण लगाने के लिए नियंत्रण चार्जियों को स्थापना करके तथा क्षेत्र के अन्दर रोग की कारगर निगरानी द्वारा रोग के पुनः सक्रमण का रोकथाम करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Voluntary Agencies for Welfare of Children

10644. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Social Welfare has sanctioned nearly Rs. 200 lakh in 1978-79 to voluntary agencies for providing welfare services to the children;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies getting the money, separate amount for each agency;

(c) the benefits to children as a result of the above disbursement, whether any evaluation was made in this regard and whether a report in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) the number of children in Jammu and Kashmir State who derived benefit from the welfare and development activities undertaken by voluntary agencies under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Foodgrains to West Bengal

10645. SHRI G. M. BANAT-WALLA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether he has recently assured the West Bengal Government that atleast 110 rakes for foodgrains would be moved to West Bengal every month;

(b) how many rakes of foodgrains were sent to West Bengal during the period January, 1979 to April, 1979 month wise; and

(c) whether Central Government of India have fulfilled its assurance and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Movement Programme as agreed to by the Railways for despatches of foodgrains to West Bengal was at the rate of 4 to 4.5 rakes per day and this was communicated to West Bengal Government on 30th January, 1979.

(b) During the period January to April, 1979, 313.5 rakes of foodgrains were despatched to West Bengal as indicated below:—

	Rakes
January, 1979 . . .	70.5
February, 1979 . . .	93.5
March, 1979 . . .	68.0
April, 1979 . . .	81.5

(c) The implementation of a Movement Programme is always subject to operating conditions obtaining on the Railways from time to time. The Movement Programmes for despatches of foodgrains to West Bengal have been/are being implemented by the Railways to the extent possible.

कृषि उत्पादन

10646. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं और उनके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि में किन राज्यों ने अधिक योगदान दिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1974-75 के दौरान कृषि उत्पादन का अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक 108.8 या जो बढ़कर 1977-78 के दौरान 132.7 हो गया (आधार . 1969-70 को समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्ष = 100) इस प्रकार

लगभग 22.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जिनमें सिंचाई का विस्तार करना दोहरी तथा बहु खेती पद्धति के माध्यम से फसल की बुवाई के क्षेत्र व पैदावार में वृद्धि करना शामिल है। उत्पादिकता में वृद्धि करने के लिये किये जा रहे उपायों में समस्या उन्मुखी अनुसन्धान को तेज करना, अच्छे किस्मों के बीजों का उत्पादन और वितरण करना, उर्वरक और खाद का अधिक और संतुलित प्रयोग करना, वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाना, कमान क्षेत्र का विकास करना, आदानों की सलाई, संस्थागत ऋण, भण्डारण, विपणन, परिसंस्करण, विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण आदि के लिये संसाधनों का सृजन करना शामिल है।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1974-75 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। 1974-75 के स्तर की तुलना में 1977-78 में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में 257.8 लाख मीटरी टन की वृद्धि हुई। वृद्धि में बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल का अधिक योगदान रहा है।

1974-75 से 1977-78 तक कुल खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का अनुमान

('000 मीटरी टन)

राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (अन्तिम)
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9085.9	9428.1	7475.8	8570.0
असम	2114.9	2411.0	2255.4	2424.9
बिहार	8250.9	9177.1	9183.8	9863.9
गुजरात	2152.7	4519.8	4027.8	3873.4
हरियाणा	3339.3	5040.0	5250.9	5362.5

1	2	3	4	5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1053.9	1128.6	932.6	929.3
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1009.2	1007.0	933.8	1041.0
कर्नाटक	6393.6	7083.3	4705.7	7110.1
केरल	1355.7	1386.3	1276.8	1294.1
मध्य प्रदेश	10,020.4	12,000.6	9575.7	12,115.9
महाराष्ट्र	7784.0	9103.0	9696.5	10,456.0
मणिपुर	300.5	303.1	286.4	321.1
मेघालय	124.3	135.3	142.5	148.2
नागालैण्ड	60.5	88.6	93.5	97.4
उड़ीसा	3970.6	5569.9	4075.4	5372.4
पंजाब	7957.7	8827.4	9197.6	10,663.0
राजस्थान	4977.5	7735.3	7490.3	7153.4
तमिलनाडु	4797.2	7183.2	6336.3	8088.7
त्रिपुरा	328.5	373.1	352.8	384.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	16,453.6	19,477.1	19,908.5	20,826.7
पश्चिम बंगाल	7866.0	8592.7	7453.8	8993.4
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप				
ममूह	18.1	15.7	11.8	11.3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	79.0	91.6	95.7	107.9
नादर और नगर				
हबेली	13.4	18.2	20.5	21.1
दिल्ली	120.3	119.6	145.3	145.3
गोवा, दमन और दोव	78.0	91.3	95.6	97.5
मिजोरम	45.0	44.9	63.2	63.2
पांडिचेरी	75.5	82.5	82.8	68.2
ग्रजिल भारत	99,826.2	121,034.3	111,166.8	125,604.5

राष्ट्रीय नगरीकरण नीति

10647. श्री जीतू भाई शामित : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय नगरीकरण नीति की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और

समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के रूप में नीति को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकन्धर बल्ल) : नगरीकरण की राष्ट्रीय नीति को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । योजना

आयोग द्वारा बनाया गया नगर विकास पर कार्यकारी ग्रुप उनको भेजे गये विचारार्थ विषय के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नगरीकरण की नीति तथा नगर विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार कर रहा है।

National Seminar on Education

10648. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINA-
RAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI HARI RAM MAK-
KASAR GODARA:

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

(a) whether two day National Seminar on Education was held in New Delhi on 19th April, 1979 to discuss the problems arising out of the situation that 60 per cent children drop out of school every year and the imbalance in the opportunities available in the various States;

(b) if so, what were the other subjects discussed;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) whether this seminar was organised by the Ministry of Education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir, not a seminar on Education but a National Seminar on International Year of the Child was held on April 19-20, 1979 at New Delhi. It discussed not only the problem of drop-outs but also the broad subjects of Health and Nutrition, Education, Social Welfare and Legislation Resource Mobilisation and Mass Communication.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; a statement containing commendations made by the five Working Groups on five subjects set up by the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4473/79].

(e) The Seminar was organised by the Department Social Welfare of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government of India.

Agricultural Implements for Small Farmers

10649. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINA-
RAYAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering to supply agricultural implements to the small farmers during the current year;

(b) if so, whether any State Governments have done this so far;

(c) whether Union Government have decided to give to States any loan for the purpose;

(d) if so, how many State Governments have been given; and

(e) how many States have asked for it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Recognising the need to step up the effort for the propagation of improved agricultural implements amongst the small and marginal farmers, the Union Government had, last year, introduced a special scheme in the Centrally Sponsored Sector for the purpose. Under the scheme, financial assistance was

admissible to the State Union Territories in the form of grant-in-aid for the purchase of approved implements for giving demonstration and for subsidising the purchase of such implements by the small and marginal farmers on the SFDA pattern. This scheme was in addition to the ongoing SFDA and other area programmes of the Union Government under which also subsidy assistance is admissible to the small and marginal farmers for the purchase of approved agricultural implements. While the subsidy assistance under the SFDA and other area programmes would be continued during the current year, the centrally-sponsored scheme introduced last year has been decided to be transferred to the State Sector.

(b) The States of Assam, Gujarat, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have availed themselves of the Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme operated last year.

(c), (d) and (e). As at present, the Union Government do not contemplate any scheme for the giving of loans to the States for the purpose. Accordingly, the question of any State Government having asked for or been given any such loan does not arise.

प्रचार डिबीजन के प्रसार निदेशालय में हिन्दी भाषा में कार्य हेतु पद

10650. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क). प्रचार डिबीजन के प्रसार निदेशालय में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषाओं के सम्पादकों, सहायक सम्पादकों, सह-सम्पादकों और सूचना सहायकों के अलग-अलग पदों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी भाषा के लिये उपर्युक्त पदों की संख्या अंग्रेजी भाषा की तुलना में कम है जबकि हिन्दी में निकाले जाने वाली

पत्रिकाओं और साहित्य की मांग अंग्रेजी में निकाले जाने वाली पत्रिकाओं और साहित्य की तुलना में अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी भाषा के कम पद होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या हिन्दी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये उनकी संख्या बढ़ाकर कम से कम अंग्रेजी भाषा के पदों के बराबर की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) विस्तार निदेशालय में अंग्रेजी के कार्य के लिए सम्पादकों, सह-सम्पादकों तथा सूचना सहायकों के कुल 13 पद तथा हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए 5 पद हैं।

(ख) और (ग). अंग्रेजी की सामग्री सभी राज्यों को उपलब्ध करानी होती है, जबकि हिन्दी प्रकाशनों की आवश्यकता केवल हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के लिये होती है। पदों की व्यवस्था आवश्यकतानुसार की गई है।

विस्तार निदेशालय में उप-सम्पादकों की पदोन्नति

10651. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विस्तार निदेशालय के प्रचार प्रभाग में काम कर रहे अंग्रेजी भाषा के उप-सम्पादकों को पदोन्नति के क्या क्या अवसर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या अंग्रेजी भाषा के चार उप-सम्पादकों तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के चार उप-सम्पादकों पर सहायक सम्पादक का केवल एक पद है और उप-सम्पादक सामान्य तथा सहायक सम्पादक के पद पर कितने समय तक पदोन्नत कर दिये जाते हैं और क्या सभी उप-सम्पादकों की उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति से पहले पदोन्नति कर दी जाती है ; और

(ग) उप-सम्पादकों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों में अंग्रेजी भाषा के उप-सम्पादकों को अंग्रेजी भाषा के सहायक सम्पादक के पद पर पदोन्नति करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) और (ग). विस्तार निदेशालय में सहायक सम्पादक के दो पद (अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी प्रत्येक का एक एक पद) हिन्दी भाषा के उप-सम्पादक का एक पद अंग्रेजी भाषा के उप-सम्पादकों के चार पद और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के उप-सम्पादकों के चार पद है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उप-सम्पादकों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। उप-सम्पादकों की पदोन्नति के लिए लिया जाने वाला समय उच्च संवर्ग में रिक्त पदों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करेगा।

Central Grant for Rural Roads

10652. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government to each State for rural roads during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the States which have not been able to fully utilise the sanction given to them under the head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No money was sanctioned by the Central Government to the States for Rural Roads during 1978-79. The Central scheme taken up during 1977-78 was discontinued as adequate provisions had been made in the State Plans for Rural Roads under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) The question does not arise.

Shortage of Wires and Poles for Public Call Office in Andhra Pradesh

10653. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of wire and poles for starting P.C.O. and to lay new lines in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will allot the necessary wire and poles to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There is general shortage of some such items due to short supply of certain essential items of raw materials such as steel etc. in the country.

(b) Allotments of necessary materials are being made progressively to all the Telecom. Circles in the country, including Andhra, according to availability.

Identification of Educationally Backward States

10654. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government appointed a Committee to identify the educationally backward States regarding Universalisation of elementary education;

(b) if so, whether the Committee identified the States;

(c) the names of the States;

(d) whether N.C.E.R.T. is involved in these eight States to the universalisation of elementary education; and

(e) whether N.C.E.R.T. is contemplating to strengthen the field officers in these backward States for the implementation of National Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). No, Sir not for merely identifying the educationally backward States, but to prepare a feasible programme of universalising elementary education according to a definite time-frame, a Working Group was constituted which submitted its interim report in February, 1978. It had identified that 74 per cent of the non-enrolled children are in eight States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) The N.C.E.R.T. has launched a number of innovative educational programmes to help universalise elementary education. Some of these are:—

(i) Production of "modules" of need-based instructional materials for non-formal education programme for children of the age-group 9—14;

(ii) Involvement in the implementation of the two projects with UNICEF assistance (viz., Primary Education Curriculum Renewal and Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation) in six out of the eight States (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh); and

(iii) To develop the 'minimum learning continuum' for the elementary span of education and to make learning more flexible according to the local needs and life-situation of the children.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

Cane Price paid by U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Haryana

10655. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are paying to the cane growers; and

(b) the difference between the actual price paid per quintal last year and the minimum price announced this year by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). These State Governments are reported to have decided to subsidise, out of their funds, the cane growers, by additional payment equivalent to the difference in price of last year and the minimum statutory price fixed for the current year. This difference ranges between Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50 per quintal.

Constructional Loans to Andhra Pradesh by HUDCO

10656. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO is providing loans to construct houses in villages;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government requested HUDCO to give loans to construct houses in rural areas; and

(c) if so, whether it is giving loans?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid for Supply of Bullocks and Buffaloes to Flood affected West Bengal

10657. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

SHRI CHIMAN BHAI H.
SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether 10 out of 16 districts of West Bengal were heavily affected with devastating floods during the last year;

(b) the cattle population lost in each affected district;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to supply bullocks and buffaloes on subsidised rates to the farmers of those flood affected areas; and

(d) whether Government of West Bengal had approached the Central Government for assistance as referred to above and if so, amount of assistance given by the Central Government for the purpose and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Nine districts and the city of Calcutta were affected by floods during 1978.

(b) The number of cattle lost due to floods, as reported by the State Government, is indicated below:—

District	Number of cattle lost
Midnapur	23,500
Hooghly	52,910
Burdwan	80,044
Birbhum	25,000
Murshidabad	12
Nadia	8,500
Bankura	9,000
24-Parganas	2,379
TOTAL	2,01,345

(c) No such proposal has been received.

(d) No, Sir.

Agency Commission for Work undertaken in Libya

10658. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was aware of disclosures in the *Blitz* (English) of 7th April, 1979 at page-7 about the alleged payment of lakhs of rupees in the form of Agency Commission for works undertaken in Libya by the International Airport Authority of India; and

(b) whether any action has been taken in this regard and if not, why?

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

खाद्यान्नों का आयात और निर्यात

10659. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री पवित्र मोहन प्रधान :

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

(क) बत तीन वर्षों में किये गये खाद्यान्नों के आयात और निर्यात का मद-वार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम स्टाक में खाद्यान्नों का मद-वार व्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) खाद्यान्नों का आयात कब तक बन्द कर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ग).

(i) जून 1976 में आगे विदेशों से अनाजों की खरीदारी बन्द कर दी गई थी। तथापि जून 1976 से पहले किए गये आयात सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध के प्रति 1977-78 में सहायता के रूप में गेहूँ की कुछ मात्रा प्राप्त हुई थी। 1978-79 के दौरान अनाजों का कोई आयात नहीं हुआ है और मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार निकट भविष्य में अनाजों का कोई आयात किए जाने की संभावना नहीं मालूम पड़ती है। वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान आयात की गयी मात्राओं के मद-वार व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

1976-77	गेहूँ	4819.1
	चावल	145.8
1977-78	गेहूँ	178.6

(ii) क्योंकि दालों के उत्पादन में अपेक्षित स्तर तक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है इसलिए विदेशों से दालों की कुछ मात्राओं का आयात करना आवश्यक हो गया है। 1977-78 के दौरान भारत के राष्ट्रीय कृषि महकारी विपणन संघ लि० (नेफेड) के माध्यम से 10 हजार मीटरी टन दालों का आयात किया गया था। पहली अप्रैल, 1978 में दालों के आयात को खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है और 1978-79 के दौरान दालों के कुल आयात के बारे में आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(iii) दालों के निर्यात पर रोक लगी रहेगी। वाममनी चावल को छोड़कर कोई अन्य खाद्यान्न निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत नहीं रखा गया है। तथापि रगड़ारी खाते में गेहूँ, गेहूँ के आटे और चावल की कुछ मात्राओं के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई है जैसा अंशतः 1973-74 के दौरान मासिक मध्य में उधार में प्राप्त गेहूँ की शेष मात्रा के बदले में है और अंशतः पड़ोसी मित्र देशों की मौजूदा कठिन खाद्य स्थिति से निपटने में उनकी सहायता करने के लिए हैं। 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान निर्यात किए गये अनाजों के व्यौरे वाला एब विवरण संलग्न है (अनुबंध-I)।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है (अनुबंध-II) जिसमें 1-4-1977, 1-4-1978 और 1-4-1979 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पाम उपलब्ध मदवार खाद्यान्नों के स्टाक के बारे में बताया गया है।

अनुबंध I

(मात्रा हजार मी० टन में)

	76-77	77-78	78-79
गेहूँ	—	485.4	727.5
गेहूँ का आटा	—	8.1	50.8
चावल		40.5	11.9

अनुबन्ध II

भारतीय खादय निगम के पास 1-4-77,
1-4-78 और 1-4-79 को मदवार
खादयानों का स्टॉक बताने वाला विवरण
(आंकड़े हजार मी० टन में)

जिन्म	1-4-77	1-4-78	1-4-79
	को	को	को
गेहूँ	9700.9	7273.1	5142.6
चावल	5358.1	5891.6	8893.2
(चावल केहिसाब से धान समेत)			
मोटो			
अनाज	392 0	17 8	16.2
जोड़	15451 0	13182.5	14052.0

Desert Development Board

10660. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Desert Development Board was set up in the early sixties;

(b) whether it is still working;

(c) what its duties, functions and powers were, and are;

(d) whether a statement will be laid on the Table indicating the work done so far by the Board;

(e) its composition and personnel today; and

(f) the expenditure incurred up to date in connection with the work of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (f). Desert Development Board was first constituted in June, 1966 under the chairmanship of Union Secretary for Agriculture to ensure adequate attention to

the desert areas of the country. The Board was re-constituted in October, 1971 with the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture as its chairman. The functions of the Board were to advise the Central and the State Governments concerned on the developments of desert areas and to watch and review the implementation of various schemes in the desert areas of the country. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture was the Vice-Chairman. Shri Amrit Nathata, M.P., Lok Sabha, Shri Mohd. Usman, M.P., Rajya Sabha, Shri Golabhai Patel, President, Distt. Panchayat, Banaskantha, Palanpur and Captain Shri Kanwal, Distt. Rohtak were the non-officials members. On representative each of the State Government of Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture in-charge of the Desert Development Programme were the official members. Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of India was the Member-Secretary. The Board held 4 meetings on 25th January, 1968, 15th May, 1968, 10th January, 1972 and 19th September, 1972 and approved the schemes costing Rs. 197.32 lakhs in the sectors of Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, afforestation, grass-land development and pasture development etc. This programme was implemented in 4 district in Mohindergarh in Haryana, Banaskantha in Gujarat and Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. During the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 an expenditure of Rs. 183.38 lakhs was reported.

Birds sold from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

10661. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, is at work on a project known as 'Japanese quail';

(b) whether despite stringent restrictions, many live birds there were surreptitiously sold in the local market by some employees of the Institute;

(c) whether any inquiry has been held in the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matters is under investigation.

भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद् का पुस्तकालय और प्रलेखन केन्द्र

10662. श्री छीपू भाई गामित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 1979 में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मन्त्रालय की जांच समिति द्वारा भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद् के पुस्तकालय और प्रलेखन केन्द्र की जांच के परिणामस्वरूप लाखों रुपये के दुर्विनियोग का पता लगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है :

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। मन्त्रालय द्वारा कोई जांच समिति गठित नहीं की गई। तथापि, भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की है। उनकी रिपोर्ट प्रतीक्षित है।

गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध के लिए मुसलमानों का समर्थन

10663. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विख्यात मुसलमान राजनैतिक नेताओं अथवा पर्याप्त मुसलमान जनसंख्या वाले राज्यों के कुछ राजनैतिक नेताओं ने भी गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध का समर्थन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन किन राज्यों के हैं तथा केन्द्र सरकार का उम पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार के पाम गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का समर्थन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की कोई सूची नहीं है, तथापि स्थिति यह है कि जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य में (जहां मुसलमानों की संख्या काफी अधिक है) गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध है।

Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

10664. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision on the suggestions made by certain States for the Amendment to Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, with regard to the urban areas which should be brought under the purview of the ceiling applicability to agricultural lands, criteria for exemption, principles for distribution of land, removal of restrictions on transfer of vacant land or built-up property and simplification of procedures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The Government of India is awaiting the Supreme Court's judgment on the challenges to the provisions of the Act made before it in several writ petitions before deciding on the lines of amendment.

Land Under Abadi Cultivation and Forests

10665. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total land in abadi in the country;

(b) total land being used for cultivation;

(c) total land which was converted into agricultural land after cutting forests during the last three years ending 31st March, 1979; and

(d) total amount spent for converting the forest land into agricultural land during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The data on land use are collected according to the nine-fold classification. There is no separate classification relating to 'Land in abadi'. However, one of the classifications relates to 'area under non-agricultural uses' which includes all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water i.e. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agriculture. The land put to non-agricultural uses in the country is placed at 17.39 million hectares during 1975-76 (latest available).

(b) The area under cultivation (net area sown and current fallows) is put at 154.75 million hectares during 1975-76 (latest available).

(c) The statistics are not readily available in the Department of Agriculture. They are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) It is not possible to compile any such information as conversion is entirely done by private beneficiaries themselves.

Metering of Telephones in Mansa Mandi (Punjab)

10666. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subscribers of Mansa Mandi (Punjab) have lodged any protest against metering of telephones in that exchange;

(b) whether the monthly bills of subscribers have doubled as compared to pre-meterised process; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Setting up of veterinary Hospitals

10667. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some decision has been taken recently to set up some veterinary hospitals;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey to ascertain as to the State having the highest incidence of cattle mortality due to various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Working Group on Animal Husbandry for the formulation of the Medium Term Plan and Annual Plan examined the proposals of the State Governments and Union Territories and recommended *inter alia* the setting up of new veterinary hospitals.

(b) Final decision as to the number of such institutions shall be taken by the State Governments after finalisation of the Plan outlays.

(c) Although no survey has been conducted, on the basis of information monitored by the Department of Agriculture, the highest incidence of cattle (including buffalo) mortality due to major infectious diseases in terms of deaths per lakh bovine population during 1978 was recorded in the Union Territory of Mizoram followed by Karnataka State.

Telephone of Members of Parliament out of Order in Delhi

10668. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a number of telephones at the residences of M.Ps. in New Delhi, are often out of order thus causing great inconvenience; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to improve the situation effectively and urgently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). No. Sir, Residential telephones of M.Ps. in New Delhi are not going out-of-order often. However, following steps have been taken by the Government for further improving the service:—

(i) A mobile faults repair service operating over night between 10 PM and 6 AM is provided to attend to faults of important subscribers including the M.Ps. The telephone number of the service is 343098.

(ii) in Trunk and Special services exchange as well as Central telegraph office, special telephones have been provided to attend to their complaints about Trunk Calls, special services and phonogram services. These telephones are manned by senior members of staff.

(iii) Printed information cards giving the above telephone numbers as well as the telephone numbers of offices and residences of maintenance offices have been given to each of the M.Ps.

Non-delivery of Post in Ahmedabad

10669. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no post was delivered in certain zones of Ahmedabad and also in the whole city of Ahmedabad by the postmen recently for some days;

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

(c) what were the various grievances and demands of the said postmen; and

(d) how many of them and in what manner were they redressed and met and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Mails were not delivered by the Ahmedabad G.P.O. Navarangpura H.O. and Naranpura Vistar Sub-Office on 29th and 30th March, 1979 and also on 7th, 9th and 10th April, 1979 on account of wild cat strikes by the delivery staff.

(b) (i) A dispute arose over the question of payment of a money order to a student because of difficulty in identification. One of the students reportedly threatened and misbehaved with the Postman.

(ii) The staff wanted payment of Coolie charges at flat-rate to every Postman irrespective of weight of mails, whereas, at present, for a first slab of 8 Kg. of weight no Coolie charges are given.

(c) (i) Police protection for each and every Postman.

(ii) Reporting of assault cases to the Police by the Department and processing further on behalf of the staff.

(iii) Payment of Coolie charges irrespective of weight of mails carried, as mentioned against (b) (ii).

(d) (i) The Department had already reported one particular case to the Police Station. The Police Officer assured that Police protection would be provided to the Postman of the particular beat only. It is not necessary to provide Police protection to each and every Postman.

(ii) As desired by the Union, instructions have been issued by the P.M.G., Gujarat to all the Units in his jurisdiction to render all necessary help as and when a case of confrontation between a Postman and a member of the public comes up for hearing, and the aggrieved postman be helped by P.R.I./I.P.Os., etc. by remaining present to observe the proceedings in the Court.

(iii) This could not be agreed to as there was no provision in the rules for such payment of Coolie charges without regard to weight of mails conveyed.

Constructional changes in the Commercial Complex in East of Kailash, New Delhi

10670. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some landlords in East of Kailash Community Centre Commercial Complex put up mezzanine floors in contravention of the plans approved by DDA, thus giving them additional perennial rental income;

(b) if so, the reasons why the DDA Field staff failed to check this at the construction stage and whether any notices for this violation were served on the landlords; if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what penalty has been or is proposed to be levied for such intentional violations of the building plan; and

(d) how the plans have been regularised and completion certificates issued?

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority has informed that:

(i) The occasion for inspection of a construction arises as and when its owner applies on 'C' and 'D' forms required under sanitary bye-laws;

(ii) Full inspection of a building under construction is done when owner notifies completion; and

(iii) Deviations, like excess coverage of mezzanine floors in contravention of the approved plans have been pointed out to the owners in the case of East of Kailash Community Centre also.

(c) As per the building bye-laws, any coverage of mezzanine floor, in excess of the permissible limit, needs to be rectified/demolished.

(d) Neither the plans have been regularised nor the completion certificates issued in these cases.

Employment of Class III and IV Staff in National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning

10671. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning has been employing persons in Class III and Class IV in recent years without making any reference to local Employment Exchange;

(b) if so, how many persons in these categories have been recruited during 1978 and 1979; and how many of these persons were employed as casual labourers for a short period prior to their regular employment; and

(c) the reasons for ignoring Employment Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Review of Government Purchases by a High Power Committee

10672. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Powered Committee was set up to review the Government purchases;

(b) if so, the date on which the Committee submitted its report and its important findings and recommendations; and

(c) details of action taken on various recommendations, recommendation-wise?

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

(b) The High Power Committee submitted part I of its report relating to Central Purchase Organisation in February, 1977. A copy of the summary of recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4474/79]. The Committee has also finalised part II and III of the report relating to purchase procedures followed by various Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings and is likely to submit it shortly.

(c) The position with respect to acceptance of the recommendations in part I of the Report is as under:—

(i) Recommendations accepted by Government:—

1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 4, 6 (Partly), 8, 9(a), 9(b), 9(c), 9(d), 10(a), 10(b), 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19(a), 19(b); 19(c), 19(d), 19(e), 19(f), 19(g), 21(a), 24, 27, 28(a), 28(b), 29, 31 (Partly), 33, 34(a), 34(b), 35, 36(a), 36(b), 38(f), 38(g), 38(h), 38(i), 38(j), 39(a), 39(c), 40 (Partly), 42, 44, and 45.

(ii) Recommendations found not acceptable by Government:—

5, 21(d), 25, 26, 30 and 38(d).

(iii) Recommendations under various stages of examination:—

2(c), 6 (Partly), 7, 13, 15, 19(h), 20, 21(b), 21(c), 22, 23, 31 (Partly), 32(a), 32(b), 37, 38(a), 38(b), 38(c), 38(e), 39(b), 40 (Partly), 41, and 43

नई दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

10673. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों के निवासियों ने पीने के पानी तथा नालियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कई बार सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं परन्तु अनधिकृत कालोनियों में पीने के पानी की सुविधाये उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार वर्ष 1979-80 में अनधिकृत कालोनियों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

वन सम्पदा का घटना

10674. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्र यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में वन सम्पदा निरन्तर घटती जा रही है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वन सम्पदा के घटने की प्रक्रिया को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रही है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान "वन महोत्सव" पर सरकार का विचार कितनी राशि खन करने का है ,

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) देश में लगभग 92.3 प्रतिशत वन भूमि की व्यवस्था नियमित कार्यकारी योजनाओं में निहित निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा की जाती है। वन भूमियां पर जैविक दबाव में वृद्धि होने के कारण राज्य वन विभागों के नियंत्रण से बाहर वाले क्षेत्रों में वृक्षों की बड़े पैमाने पर अवैज्ञानिक कटाई की गई है। इसके अलावा गत 25 वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 42 लाख हेक्টার वन भूमि को विभिन्न प्रकार के अवनैकल्पिक प्रयोगों में लाया गया है।

देश की वन सम्पदा में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से विकास योजनाओं के तहत आने वाले कार्यक्रमों का मुख्य उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित तथा राज्य क्षेत्रों में रोपण कार्यक्रमों तथा अन्य प्रकार के पुनर्जनन कार्यों के जरिए बेकार भूमियों, पंचायत की भूमियों तथा उजड़े वनों वाले क्षेत्रों में बनरोपण तथा पुनरोपण करना है।

(ख) भारत सरकार "वन महोत्सव" पर कोई खर्च नहीं कर रही है।

Museum Development Scheme

10675. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the details of Museum Development Schemes the Government have planned in various parts of India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Under the "Scheme for financial assistance for the reorganisation and development of other museums" operated by the Department of culture, grants-in-aid are given to the private and semi-Government museums for construction of buildings, minor extension and repairs to buildings, purchase of art objects and/or cameras, epidiascopes, slide projectors, airconditioning plants and for publications and development of museums' laboratories and libraries.

Condition of Bird Sanctuary at Karnala in Maharashtra

10676. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Visitor Mr. Donald Smith, Naturalist and a reputed wild-life photographer from Scotland, criticised in the press the poor condition of the Bird sanctuary at Karnala in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a scheme to the Central Government for the improvement and maintenance of this tourist spot; and

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the primary needs of this Bird Sanctuary and if so, how do the Government propose to improve the conditions of this sanctuary to develop it as a tourist spot?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No such press report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Production and demand of Fertilizers

10677. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production capacity of organic and inorganic fertilizers in the country;

(b) the total demand for fertilizers of each of the above categories during 1979 and 1980; and

(c) steps the Government have taken to encourage indigenous production of fertilizers, compost etc.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to rough estimates the potential of producing organic compost is of the order of 660 million tonnes.

The installed capacity of production of inorganic fertilisers is 4.3 million nutrient tonnes.

(b) The organic compost making is by and large a self-producing and self-utilising affair; only a fraction of the total compost produced in the country is marketed. Hence no estimates of demand for organic fertilisers are available as such, though Government is increasingly encouraging the organic recycling of urban and rural wastes.

The estimated demand for inorganic fertilisers is 5.61 and 6.30 million tonnes for 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to encourage indigenous production of organic and inorganic fertilisers.

Organic Fertilisers: An integrated scheme of development of local manual resources has been in operation for the last few years. This covers establishment of mechanical compost plants, installation of bio-gas plants, implementation of sewage/sullage utilisation, organizing demonstration-cum-training camps, award of prizes to gram-panchayats/local bodies, compost making by landless labourers, subsidised sale of green manure seeds etc.

Inorganic Fertilisers: A number of new fertilisers plants are being set up consistent with resources available in the country.

Implementation of legislation on production of cows and milch animals

10678. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States, which have so far adopted legislations regarding the protection of cow and other milch animals and the salient features of each of those legislations;

(b) whether the States, where there is legislation as mentioned in Part (a) of this question, are taking adequate measures for implementation of those; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Implementation of the legislation enacted by the various State Legislatures is within the purview of the respective State Governments.

Resolution on cow slaughter

10679. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the Private Members Resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on 12th April, 1979 on the problem of cow slaughter;

(b) if so the steps taken and the results thereof; and

(c) the response of the States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Necessary action is being taken to introduce a bill in the Parliament to amend the Constitution in order to include the subject of prohibition of Slaughter of Cow and Calves and other milch and draught Cattle in the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) Question does not arise for the present.

Prohibition in States

10680. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on 26th February and Unstarred Question No. 5638 on 2nd April, 1979 regarding Prohibition in States and state:

(a) whether in those States any category of people are exempted from prohibition totally or partly, if so, details thereof; and

(b) which are the categories of people who are given special licences to purchase liquor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b) Under the guidelines for implementation of prohibition by the Government, permit system is envisaged for the following categories of people:

- (a) addicts;
- (b) those on medical treatment;
- (c) temporary foreign residents;
- (d) medicinal use in emergent cases;
- (e) privileged persons, e.g. Heads of States, Ambassadors, Diplomatic Envoys etc ;
- (f) resident foreigners;
- (g) tourists;
- (h) tribal areas where it is part of the culture to use liquor at ceremonies.

The State Governments are competent to provide licences to such categories of people by legislation or under Rules.

Enrolment of 6—14 age group children

10681. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision of Rs. 900 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan to achieve the target of 90 per cent enrolment of 6—14 age group children by 1982-83.

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the States which have been lagging behind and have 75 per cent of the non-enrolled children; and

(c) if so, the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir; the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 900 crores for the Programme of Elementary Education under the 1978-83 Plan.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, not specifically relating to the eight States (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) which together have 74 per cent of the non-enrolled children, but the Fourth Educational Survey has been mounted with 30th September, 1978 as the reference date to collect most up-to-date data for preparing realistic programmes of elementary education.

Provision of drinking water in rural Orissa

10682. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what is the number of villages, district-wise in the State of Orissa where drinking water was not available till March, 1979?

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

Invention of gasohol at I.I.T. New Delhi

10683. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.I.T., New Delhi has invented a new fuel called "gasohol" which can be used in all kinds of automobiles without any modifications in their engines; and

(b) the steps being taken for its commercial utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Work has been in progress at IIT Delhi on the utilisation of ethanol gasoline blend in combustion engines. On the basis of this work, an 'optimum' blend has been developed. The institute further reports that this blend can be utilised in the existing automobile without major modifications/alterations

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Posts of Hindi Officers and Hindi Translators in the Ministry

10684. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Hindi Officer, Hindi Translator Grade I and II in the proper Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices;

(b) the number of posts, out of them, reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of employees belonging to these categories working there;

(c) if there is no employee belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether orders regarding reservations are applicable, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial assistance to performing art group

10685. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some performing art-groups have been denied financial assistance in the last three years for maintenance of their artists;

(b) if so, what are the names of such organisations and what are the reasons for not giving financial assistance;

(c) whether Government propose to grant them annual financial help also; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) Each year the Department of Culture and the Sangeet Natak Akademi receive a large number of applications from performing art groups.

These applications are considered under a number of schemes of either the Department of Culture or the Sangeet Natak Akademi. Some groups among these are given grants on the recommendation of an Expert Grants Committee.

The work involved in compiling information about the institutions which could not be sanctioned grants during the last three years will not be commensurate with the labour involved.

(c) and (d). Those who are not in receipt of a grant in a particular year can apply again in the subsequent year.

Misuse of subsidy on sale of phosphatic fertilisers

10686. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the cases of misappropriation and misutilisation of subsidies on the sale of phosphatic fertilisers in certain States during the year 1977-78;

(b) whether the benefits of subsidy were shared among salemen, co-operative officials etc; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to prevent such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) The Government of India are paying subsidy on phosphatic fertilisers to the indigenous manufacturers directly, in order to ensure more balanced application of different fertiliser nutrients and to increase the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers. The question of misappropriation and misutilisation of this subsidy by the salemen, co-operative officials, etc. does not arise, and no such complaint has been received.

2. However, some State Governments, like, Punjab, Haryana, etc. also paid subsidy on the sale of phosphatic fertilisers in their respective States. The position of misappropriation and mis-utilisation of those subsidies, as per information available in the Ministry, in different States is as follows:—

(i) Punjab: Some cases were reported to the Punjab Government. The State Government have since registered cases against the persons found prima-facie guilty and have also set up a Committee to investigate into the matter. Directions have also been issued by the State Govern-

ment to the officials concerned to ensure personally that subsidy on fertilisers is utilised properly and given to the genuine farmers.

- (ii) *Haryana*: So far one case has been reported to the State Government. The matter is under investigation.

श्रीछोसिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत सेवा निवृत्त व्यक्तियों को मकानों का आवंटन

10687. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीछोसिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत श्रमिकों से 80 प्रतिशत लागत मूल्य की वसूली करके उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति के समय उन्हें मकानों का आवंटन करने के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). श्रीछोसिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों की एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत श्रीछोसिक कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान निम्नलिखित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं :—

(i) राज्य सरकारें, सांविधिक आवास बोर्डों और स्थानीय निकाय,

(ii) नियोक्ताओं, और

(iii) श्रीछोसिक कर्मचारियों की पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों

राज्य सरकारों और उन न मिल सकने वाले श्रमिकों को उनके द्वारा बनाए गए मकानों को

1099—LS

मीजूदा दखलकारों को बेचने की अनुमति देने के लिए फरवरी, 1978 में एक निर्णय लिया गया था। दूसरा निर्णय फरवरी, 1979 में लिया गया था। जिसमें सहकारी समितियों और नियोक्ताओं को जो मीजूदा दखलकारों को मकान बेचने के इच्छुक हैं अनुमति दी गई ये दोनों निर्णय राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेज दिए गए हैं। देय मूल्य वास्तविक लागत का 80 प्रतिशत होगा और किराया खरीद सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होंगी। सहकारी समितियां द्वारा निर्मित मकानों के मामले में, सदस्यों द्वारा भुगतान की गई 10 प्रतिशत लागत को भी बिक्री मूल्य से निकाल दिया जाएगा। इन रियायतों के अन्तर्गत टैनामेंट बेचने से पहले, दखलकार को सभी किराया बकाया और अन्य देयों का भुगतान करना होगा। उसे खरीद की तारीख से 10 वर्षों के भीतर टैनामेंट द्वारा बेचने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

Foreign Aid for Dairy Development

10688. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 5 countries have approached for technical assistance in Dairy Development work in the country;

(b) if so, whether it will be in national interest to seek services of about 20 experts from FAO etc., for Operation Flood II scheme;

(c) whether the Government would also take immediate steps to ensure that any Expert with the National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation who have stayed in the country for more than five years are not given any further extensions as per General Government policy; and

(d) whether in accordance with this policy and national self-respect and security, the Government will en-

sure that no further extension is granted to a FAO Expert stationed at Anand for over ten years and who has been in the country under dubious cover since 1962 onwards specially in view of press report, on his activities (Blitz Weekly—January 27, 1979)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) In view of the success attained by India under Operation Flood and under co-operative dairy pattern called the Anand pattern, a number of countries are asking for assistance from India in developing their capacity for carrying out similar projects in their countries.

(b) For effective implementation of Operation Flood II, provision has been made in the project for the selective and minimal use of international expertise in the fields of dairy plant management in the context of farmers organisation, bio-engineering, computer applications for genetics, dairy design engineering etc. Apart from restricting the use of such experts to the minimum necessary, care is also being taken to ensure that simultaneously adequate indigenous expertise is developed in association with the internationally recruited experts. There is nothing contradictory in India providing technical expertise to countries who are less developed than us in dairying while obtaining advice and/or assistance from countries more advanced than us. This is necessary for ensuring continuous upgrading of knowledge.

(c) No, sir. In certain special cases where Government are satisfied, a few foreign experts who have developed good understanding of the conditions under which dairying can be developed in India should continue.

(d) The policy is that all foreign experts should have enough counterparts so that their skills are transferred. It is a policy of the Govern-

ment that as few experts as is necessary are retained and to dispense with the services of the experts whose period of usefulness is over. There is only one FAO expert stationed at Anand for ten years. He is the FAO team leader, Shri Michael Halse. The Government is of the view that his services are required for a further period and do not agree with the view expressed in the press reports (Blitz Weekly January 27, 1979). A team leader is required in Anand for administrative reasons as well as for coordinating and directing the efforts of all FAO foreign experts assigned to Operation Flood. The normal procedure in projects using foreign experts requires a team leader who ensures that the foreign experts' work is properly oriented to the fulfilment of the project's objectives. The Government is of the view that Shri Halse with his qualifications, experience and knowledge of Indian Dairying would be useful as team leader particularly in view of his commitment to the principles and objectives of Operation Flood. N.D.D.B.'s request for his continuation with them has therefore been agreed to by the Government.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने की पद्धति

10689. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हैदराबाद के प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज से केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने की पद्धति और भिन्न-भिन्न योजनाओं आदि से संबंधित कार्य का अध्ययन करने के लिए कहा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त कालेज ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या प्रतिबेदन की एक प्रति सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए हैदराबाद के प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज को कितनी राशि बढ़ा दी गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ।

(ग) रिपोर्ट की मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं : भारतीय भाषाओं के एक आयोग का गठन, हिन्दी भाषी योजना बोर्डों का सृजन, सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रसार, पारिभाषिक शब्दावली कार्यक्रमों में सुधार तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को माध्यम बनाने के लिए बातावरण का निर्माण। यह रिपोर्ट, जो कि एक विभागीय दस्तावेज है, सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) 90,000/—रुपये।

संसद सदस्यों को आवंटित बंगले

10690. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों को आवंटित बंगलों की संख्या और उनके नाम, राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या हाल में '40 अशोक रोड' को संख्या और नाम केवल अंग्रेजी में लिखा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर हाँ में है तो इस सम्बन्ध में कानूनी उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग सामान्यतया केवल बंगलों के नम्बर अरेबिक अंकों में लिखता है। कुछ मामलों में सड़कों के नाम अंग्रेजी में भी लिखे गये हैं। अधिकांश मामलों में नाम नहीं लिखे गये हैं।

(ख) सड़क का नाम अंग्रेजी में 2-1-1979 को लिखा गया था। अब इसे हिन्दी में भी लिख दिया गया है।

(ग) यह गलती जानबूझकर नहीं की गई थी। इसे ठीक कर दिया गया है।

Marketing and Processing of Farm Produce through Cooperative in Gujarat

10691. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the Hon'ble Minister by the farmers for remunerative prices of farm produce and reasonable rates of farm inputs by the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether Government would like to consider the development of cooperative movement in the dairy industry in Gujarat through experiment to other fields like groundnut oil and cotton marketing processing so that farmers could get dividend on their labour; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the marketing and processing of farm produce by cooperative would eliminate middle links which often eat up a large portion of the earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A number of memoranda are received from various agencies/individuals from time to time on matters relating to agricultural and rural sector. A memorandum on the subject of remunerative prices of agricultural com-

modities from Chairman, Bhal Nalkantha Khedut Mandal, Gundhi, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat, addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister has been received recently. It is an accepted policy of Government that farmers must receive fair prices for their produce. Government also seek to ensure reasonable prices of farm inputs by various measures. A number of such measures have already been announced in the current year's Budget.

It is also an accepted principle that cooperative marketing and processing could ensure better returns to farmers. The Government have been encouraging cooperative efforts in the fields of processing and marketing through the State Governments and the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The National Dairy Development Board has a project for oilseeds development in Gujarat, apart from a few other States, on the lines of the schemes implemented by it for dairying. The Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation has been established in 1975 with the objective of developing farming and, processing in cotton in general and cotton marketing in particular, through its member cooperatives.

Families without Land, Business or Employment

10692. SHRI R. L. KURFEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families in the country as on 31st March, 1979 who have no agricultural land, no business or any employment under Central or State Government and their per capita income during 1978-79;

(b) the basis for determining the daily, monthly and yearly per capita income and whether the income of those mentioned in part (a) above is also taken into consideration in determining the per capita income; and

(c) how much amount was earmarked during the 5th and 6th Five Year Plans for the upliftment of those landless labourers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No information relating to the number of families in the country as on 31st March, 1979 who have no agricultural land, no business or no employment under Central and State Government and their income is available

(b) The Central Statistical Organisation prepares the estimates of national income by industry of origin. Depending on the availability of data either the production approach or the income approach is followed. The details of the methodology followed are given in the C.S.O. publication entitled "Brochure on Revised Series of National Product, 1960-61 to 1964-65" published in 1967. The annual income earned by total working population of the country is estimated by sectors. The income of those specified in part (a) of the question is included in the total income of each of the industrial sectors in which they are engaged. The per capita annual income is obtained by dividing the national income by the estimated population. The monthly and daily per capita income can be similarly derived. C.S.O. does not, however, prepare estimates of income of different segments of the population

(c) The required information is not separately available and this will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Advance Charge of Fee by Public Schools

10693. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public schools in Delhi are charging quarterly fees from the children in advance;

(b) whether these schools often charge funds on ad hoc basis for

school buildings and other purposes from the students;

(c) whether these charges put the parents of the children in inconvenience and several representations have been received by the authorities from time to time; and

(d) whether the Government propose some concrete steps to check such practices being adopted by these schools in Delhi and if so, details and if not, reasons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration some of the Public Schools are charging quarterly fees from the children in advance.

(b) No such complaints have been received by the Delhi Administration.

(c) The parents make such payments voluntarily and no representation has been received by the Delhi Administration in this regard

(d) Under the existing Delhi School Education Act/Rules, no concrete steps is possible to check such practices specially in case of schools run by the Minority and such schools are recognised but are unaided.

Raising the Level of Roads in South Delhi by C. P. W. D.

10694. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) action proposed to be taken to put speed breakers on C.P.W.D. road linking Rao Tula Ram Marg with South Moti Bagh, Nanakpura, Shantiniketan Street No. 2 and Anand Niketan in view of the inter-section at Anand Niketan, Shantiniketan and

Nanakpura having been the scene of many accidents; and

(b) whether at certain places the level of this road is low thus causing muddy waters to accumulate during rainy season there and be a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insects. if so, the action proposed to be taken to raise the level of the road?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Generally, speed breakers are not provided on the main roads. Road sign boards indicating speed limits are provided.

In view of heavy traffic on this road, the traffic census has been undertaken and the proposal for widening of the road will also be processed. In addition to this, speed limit and caution boards are being provided on the roads before the points of entry to the main roads.

(b) In a small stretch near Anand Niketan water accumulates during heavy rains. Previously the water used to go across the low lying areas but the passage is now blocked due to construction of houses. In order to solve the problem of accumulation of water action to provide road-side drains is being taken. Raising of the road is not considered necessary.

Statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1991 dated 31st July, 1978 re. Bio-gas Plant in Tripura and North-Eastern Region States.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): On 31st July, 1978 while laying a statement in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1991 by Shri Sachindralal Singha and Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj

regarding Bio-gas plant in Tripura and North Eastern Region States, it was stated that 7 plants were set up in Manipur during 1976-77 and 2 plants were set up, one each during 1974-75 and 1976-77 in Meghalaya. I find that in this regard the actual year-wise position is as under.—

State	No. of Gobar Gas Plants set up				Total
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
Manipur	5	2	Nil	11	18
Meghalaya	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2

The correction of the statement could not be done within the prescribed time limit of 7 days due to the time consuming process of collection of information from each district regarding number of gobar gas plants set up in different years.

Statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 9177 dated 30-4-1979 re. Transfer of Sr. NDS Instructors

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): In the answer to the above-mentioned Unstarred Question it was, *inter alia*, stated that out of the 9 persons holding the posts of NDS Instructors Senior Grade-I working in Delhi, two had sought voluntary retirement and availed of terminal benefits and the remaining seven NDS Grade I Instructors were

ultimately appointed as NDS Instructors in their personal grades by the Delhi Administration with effect from 1-11-1976.

2. It appears to be case of an inadvertent error as on further verification it has been found that the factual position is slightly at variance with what was stated in the reply. The actual position is that there were eight NDS Instructors Sr. Grade I, out of whom one did not accept the offer of appointment given by Delhi Administration and availed of the terminal benefits and the remaining seven NDS Instructors Sr. Gd. I were ultimately appointed by Delhi Administration in their personal grades w.e.f. 1-11-1976.

3. In the light of the above facts which have come to my notice, the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 9177 dated 30-4-1979 should be as under:—

“According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the NDS Instructors, Senior Grade I, working in Delhi were not absorbed in the Directorate of Education alongwith Junior Grade NDS Instructors in the year 1972, as the Directorate had no posts of supervisory staff available at that time. The question of their absorption was pursued by my Ministry with the Delhi Administration from time to time. Of the eight persons involved, one did not accept the offer of appointment given by Delhi Administration and availed of terminal benefits and the remaining seven NDS Instructors Sr. Gd. I were ultimately appointed as NDS Instructors in their personal grades by the Delhi Administration with effect from 1-11-1976.”

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me in writing. I will certainly look into the matter. I will ask the Home Minister to go into it and see what steps can be taken in the matter. Nothing further.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. I am not able to understand a word of this shouting. If 20 people shout together, can I understand anything? Why does not anyone of you give in writing? I will look into the matter. (Interruptions)**

Mr. Somani, what is your point of order?

श्री एस० एस० सोमना (चित्तौड़गढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास अनस्टाई क्वेश्चन की हिन्दी और इंग्लिश दोनों की कापी है। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को मेरे पूर्व के प्रश्न के जवाब में स्टेटमेंट देना था, ले करना था। वह इंग्लिश की कापी में है और हिन्दी की कापी में नहीं छपा है। आफिस की व्यवस्था के लिए मैं यह प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री मनो र. म दाशंडा (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। यह प्रश्नों का इस तरह से** (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. There is no point of order.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): On a point of order, Sir.

The Constitution of India has been violated by discriminating between Harijans and non-Harijans**..... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to look into the matter. You do not give notice earlier. What can I do? I cannot do anything now. I have said that I will look into the matter. Nothing further.

Mr. Ramalingam.

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): Mr. Sathe has given notice of a privilege motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already communicated the order....

(Interruptions)**

Mr. SPEAKER: Do not record. (Interruptions)**

11.42 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to the Adjournment Motions. There are four Adjournment Motions before me. The first has been given notice of by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding "arrest of 121 Indian Army officers and BSF officers for spying which included personnel from Military Intelligence and BSF besides personnel from IB and RAW." This is a matter not of recent occurrence. The earlier Adjournment Motion and C.A. notices on this subject have already been rejected. Therefore, I am not granting my consent for the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, that is a matter which has come up two days ago. I will satisfy you....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The second Adjournment Motion has been given notice of by Shri Banatwalla. The motion reads:

"The unwarranted and brutal police action at Aligarh on 10th and 11th May, 1979, against Aligarh Muslim University student demonstrators, firing by the trigger-happy police with consequent toll of deaths and injuries the anxiety and growing feeling of insecurity among the Muslim minority and the inaction and indifferent attitude of the Government."

This is, essentially, a State subject. Only last Thursday we had discussed an Adjournment Motion relating to the incident involving Aligarh Muslim University students. I am not allowing an Adjournment Motion, but I am allowing a Call Attention. It may be either tomorrow or the day after.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Call Attention will not do justice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to do justice to all the communities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am allowing a Call Attention. We cannot go on discussing only Aligarh every day.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Only one request. When you are allowing a Call Attention, the names of all the Members who have given notice of Call Attention should be appended.

MR. SPEAKER: The rules of the House will be followed.

Then No. 3—This is again by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—

"In spite of severe PUC strictures on the performance by Boeing aircrafts the IAC enters into agreement with the Boeing Co. for supply of aircraft."

This is not a matter for which we should adjourn the business of the House.

Then item No. 4—"Unprecedented repression arising out of wide-spread police revolt (10 out of 12 districts) in Punjab and Government of India's reported decision to advise at least to States take precautionary measures in the same matter."

This is not a matter which we should discuss. This is a State subject. I shall not permit any discussion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The Army has been called in. Therefore, the matter can be taken up here in the Parliament.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

11.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1977-78 AND OF TRIPURA FOREST DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION CORPORATION FOR 1976-77—

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for

** Not recorded.

the year 1977-78, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4452/79.]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited, Agartala, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4453/79.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons (a) for delay in laying the Annual Report of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited, Agartala, for the year 1976-77 and (b) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4454/79.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, JAMSHEDPUR FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT OF VISVA BHARATI, SANTINIKETAN FOR 1977-78 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF I. I. T., BOMBAY.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by

the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4454/79.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Abridged Hindi version) of Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4455/79.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons (a) for delay in laying the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 and (b) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4456/79.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF BAL BHAWAN SOCIETY LTD., FOR 1977-78.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: 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 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—
- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Disqualifica-

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 28th March, 1979.

tion, retirement and conditions of service of Members) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1978.

- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Disqualification, retirement and conditions of service of members) (Third) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1979.

- (iii) The University Grants Commission (Returns and Information by Universities) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 32(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4457/79.]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Annual Report of the Bal Bhawan Society, India, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Bal Bhawan Society, India, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4458/79.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling

and Regulation) Second Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 271(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4459/79.]

PRESIDENT'S ORDER UNDER GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the order of the President dated the 10th May, 1979 issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 extending the President's rule in Pondicherry for a further period of six months commencing from 12th May, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 263(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4460/79.]

NOTIFICATION RE. FLOATATION OF MARKET LOANS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.4(1)-W&M/79 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 10th May, 1979 regarding floatation of market loans by the Central Government. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4461/79.]

11.50 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED COLLISION OF A BUS WITH TRIVANDRUM-BOMBAY JAYANTI JANATA

EXPRESS NEAR ALWAYE STATION.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy—he is not here.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The reported collision of a Bus with No. 82 Up Trivandrum-Bombay Jayanti Janta Express near Alwaye station on the 9th May, 1979 resulting in the death of several persons.'

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, Hon'ble Members of the House are already aware of the unfortunate accident involving an Express train and a bus near Alwaye in Kerala resulting in heavy casualties. At about 15.17 hours on 9-5-1979, while 82 Up Trivandrum-Bombay Janata Express, with a load of 13 coaches and hauled by a diesel locomotive, was running between Alwaye and Angamali stations on the Cochin Harbour-Shoranur Broad Gauge single line section of Olavakkot Division of Southern Railway, it dashed against a tourist bus No. TMX-1755 at 'C' class unmanned level crossing No. 64 situated at Km. 80/12-13. The bus was dragged upto Km. 80/4-5 and caught fire. The bus is said to be carrying tourists bound for Kaladi, the birth place of Adi Sankara, from Arni, near Madras. They were all employees of the Tamil Nadu Government's Land Record Survey Department and their families.

As a result of the accident, out of 59 occupants of the bus, 36 died on the spot and 4 in the hospitals, bringing the total number of deaths to 40. Of the remaining 19 persons, 13 persons sustained grievous injuries and 6 others simple injuries. There were no injuries either to the train crew or the passengers on the train.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident medical relief

vans were rushed to the site from Shoranur and Ernakulam. The injured were removed to various hospitals at Angamali, Alwaye and Ernakulam. The General Manager, the Chief Medical Officer and other senior railway officers rushed to the site of the accident immediately on receipt of the information. The Superintendent of Police, the Commissioner of Police and District Collector, Ernakulam, and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Alwaye also reached the site.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured has been arranged by the Railway.

Motor Vehicle Rules provide that the Driver of bus should stop at some distance from unmanned level crossings and depute his conductor to walk ahead of the bus to ensure safe passage. The caution boards already exist on both the sides of this particular level crossing.

In the present case, according to the eye witness account, some of the passers-by warned the bus Driver of the approaching train but he ignored their warning and proceeded to cross the railway line.

Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is holding an inquiry into this accident from 13-5-1979 at Ernakulam.

This was a great tragedy and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our heartfelt sympathies to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has made a statement on the unfortunate accident. I join him in wishing a speedy recovery of the passengers involved in the accident. The Minister has mentioned in his statement that the Motor Vehicle Rules provide that the Driver of a bus should stop at some distance from unmanned level crossings.

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

It is also reported in the paper that the engine driver should have actually whistled before crossing the unmanned level crossing according to the rules. But, he never did it in this case. According to a co-passenger who travelled in that bus, the survivor, Shri Dharmalingam, who was sitting behind the driver, he never heard the whistle of the engine. Further, the General Manager of the Southern Railway, Mr. Murti who visited the spot, said that the visibility was very clear for more than half a kilometer in the area because of the track passing through an open field. At the same time, it is also reported in the papers that a taxi-driver who is residing at this place had passed through this area a number of times and he said that the vehicle coming from the westerly direction would not be able to see the train approaching from the south direction because of the obstruction of the buildings, trees etc. So, Sir, there is a controversy between the Statement of the General Manager in the *Hindu* and this statement. The General Manager of the Southern Railway said that the visibility is very clear. Actually the bus driver is also responsible. In the Kerala area five months before, the same kind of accident occurred near Trichur in December, 1978 where 16 persons lost their lives. This accident also took place in the unmanned level crossing.

A number of accidents occur in the unmanned level crossings. I cannot blame the Minister alone. I cannot also blame the Ministry of Railways alone. Everybody is responsible. The House can never forget the railway accident that occurred some years ago in which our beloved friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Rajya Sabha Member lost his life. Some concrete steps should be taken to avert such railway accidents in future.

I want to know from the Hon Minister what concrete steps is he going to take to avoid such accidents in future? There are many unmanned level crossings in India. May I know

from him the number of such unmanned level crossings? Has he any specific proposal to import automatic level-crossing gates? Will the Minister make a through enquiry into the matter? And will he make use of the man-power resources available in this country to man such unmanned level crossing? My last question is what concrete steps is the Minister going to take so that there is no such accident occurring in future?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the level crossings are concerned, in India, out of 40,000 level crossings, about 22,000 are unmanned level crossings.

Formerly, according to the provisions—this is a statutory provision—if an unmanned level-crossing has to be converted into manned level-crossing and, if it happens to cover the national highway, in that case, it will be the Ministry of Transport's responsibility to bear the initial cost, if it is a highway other than the national highway, in that case, it would be the State Government's responsibility. If the road concerned happens to fall in the Municipality or Corporation area and the level crossing is on that part of the road, then, it is the responsibility of the Municipality or Corporation. But, unfortunately, this provision was not implemented either by the Municipality or Corporation authority nor by the State Government.

Therefore, while presenting the budget for 1978-79, I made a new announcement that since the State Government is not undertaking this responsibility and since the safety aspect is very important, the Railways themselves will undertake this responsibility of bearing the initial cost of converting those of the unmanned crossings into manned crossings as are potentially hazardous to the safety of passengers. Out of 22,000 unmanned level crossings,

there are some which are hazardous and we are trying to decide the nature of such crossings by finding out the traffic density. Number of trains multiplied by the number of vehicles that cross is the unit. If it is larger and it is an unmanned crossing, we try to convert it into a manned one. As far as this particular spot is concerned in the course of the last five years not even a single accident took place and, therefore, naturally this unmanned crossing was not considered as prone to accidents and, as such, it was not converted.

Then, Sir, as far as vehicles Act is concerned it provides that there should be a notice board also at these unmanned crossing that the bus is supposed to stop and after the bus halts some feet away from the crossing the conductor is supposed to get down and give guidance to the bus. In this particular case, even the Press has reported that a number of eye-witnesses were shouting that the train is coming but in spite of that, probably by wrong judgment, the bus driver tried to go ahead.

Sir, we will review from time to time the position of various crossings and those which are unmanned but required to be converted into manned one, we will try to convert them into manned crossings.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: The Minister has not said anything about my point regarding the driver's responsibility.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I will clarify that point. As far as the responsibility of the engine driver is concerned, firstly, it is an unmanned crossing and there is no gate. It is a run-through track and there is no signalling arrangement. From time to time the drivers go on giving whistle. It is alleged that the whistle was not blown. Sir, when the Additional Commissioner of Rail-

way Safety is already investigating the matter this particular complaint which the hon'ble Member has made on the floor of the House will also be communicated to him and he will investigate on this point as well.

12 hrs.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसके पहले मैं उन्हें इस बात को कबूल किया है कि समपार संख्या 64 पर कोई चौकीदार नहीं था और आखिरी पैरा से पहले उन्होंने मोटर वीहिकल्स रूल्स का हवाला दिया है और कहा है कि बस ड्राइवर को पहले ही रुक जाना चाहिये था और अनुमति लेनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन जब चौकीदार ही नहीं था तो अनुमति किस की लेने के लिए वह रुकेगा? सब से गंभीर बात उन्होंने यह बताई है कि पांच हजार ऐसे फाटक हैं जहाँ कोई चौकीदार नहीं है और उन्हें फिर कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं सलाहकार समिति का भी सदस्य हूँ। मंत्री महोदय हम लोगों को समय समय पर बराबर इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की जानकारी भी देते रहते हैं। दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में उन्होंने हमें एक समीक्षा भी दी है। उसके अनुसार ट्रेन बेसिस या इस तरह की दूसरी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या उन्होंने हमें बताई है। उसके अनुसार इस तरह की 1975-76 में 105 घटनाएँ हुई थीं, 1976-77 में 86, 1977-78 में 93 और 1978 के दिसम्बर मास तक 65 इस तरह की घटनाएँ घटी थीं। और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो दुर्घटना है यह सबसे बड़ी है जैसा कि ग्रेस रिपोर्ट्स से भी मालूम होता है। और दुर्घटनाओं के पीछे प्रति वर्ष करीब 3 करोड़ ५० से अधिक की क्षति होती है। सरकार कभी कभी बसेटी नियुक्त करती है, एक जांच कमेटी 1968 में नियुक्त की गई तो उसने अधिकांश लायेबिलिटी रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर दी

[श्री राम विलास पानवले]

और कहा है कि रेल कर्मचारियों का भी किसी न किसी रूप में हाथ रहता है। मंत्री जी ने हमें रेल भवन में एक ट्रेन भी दिखावाई थी जिसमें था कि जब इस प्रकार के खतरे की संभावना होती है रेल के इंजन में आवाज आने लगेगी और ड्राइवर को खतरा मालूम हो जायगा। इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें कभी भी घट सकती हैं। अभी हम लोग खगरिया से आ रहे थे और खगरिया के बगल में मान्सी में जहां आपका चौकीदार है वहां गाड़ी नहीं भी आती है तो भी क्रिमिनल्स की सांठगांठ से रेल का फाटक गिर जाता है और बसों और ट्रक्स को लूट लिया जाता है। तो एक तरफ तो आपके पास फाटक पर चौकीदार नहीं हैं उसके लिये आपने कहा है कि ओवरब्रिज और अंडरब्रिज की व्यवस्था है, और आपने कहा है कि 40 से अधिक ओवरब्रिज और अंडरब्रिज बन चुके हैं। तो 22,000 जो फाटक हैं बिना चौकीदार के उन पर कब तक चौकीदार रख दिया जायगा और आने वाले सालों में आपने कितने ओवरब्रिज और अंडरब्रिजों की व्यवस्था की है और आप क्या तरीका अपना रहे हैं जिससे भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनायें न घटें ?

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : पहला सवाल पूछने में माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी हुई है मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि मोटर बैटिकल्स ऐक्ट के तहत कोई भी मोटर बस अनमैड लेबिल क्रॉसिंग के पास आती है तो गेट मैन की अनुमति से रुकना चाहिये। अनमैड का मतलब ही है कि वहां चौकीदार ही नहीं होता, इसलिये किसी की अनुमति का सवाल नहीं होता। इसलिये मोटर बैटिकल्स ऐक्ट में कहा गया है, अगर चौकीदार होता तो वही फाटक बन्द कर देता, लेकिन जो अनमैड गेट्स हैं वहां कानून के मुताबिक और बोर्ड पर भी लिखा होता है

कि हर बस ठहरे और कंडक्टर आगे जाय और सेफटी देखने के बाद बस आगे जाने के लिये कहे।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 22,000 ऐसे फाटक हैं जो अनमैड हैं, उन पर चौकीदार अगर रखना है तो यह जिम्मेदारी हम कब तक निभा सकेंगे ? मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि जो 22,000 अनमैड गेट्स हैं अगर एक अनमैड गेट को मैड गेट में परिवर्तित करना है तो उसके लिये 60,000 रु० की लागत आती है। इसलिये 22,000 अनमैड गेट्स को मैड गेट करना है तो 132 करोड़ रु० का खर्चा है। यह तो शुरू में खर्चा है और साथ ही साथ हर साल इंतमाज करने के लिये 30 करोड़ रु० का खर्चा और लगेगा। आज हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि सारे अनमैड गेट्स को मैड गेट्स में परिवर्तन कर के 132 करोड़ रु० उस पर खर्च करें। लेकिन हम बार-बार रिब्यू करेंगे और जिन अनमैड गेट्स पर ज्यादा दुर्घटना होने की गुंजाइश है ऐसे अनमैड गेट्स को प्राथमिकता दे कर उनको मैड गेट में परिवर्तित करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

12.04 hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

ELEVENTH REPORT

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभा की बैठकों से सदस्यों की अनुपस्थिति सम्बन्धी समिति का 11 वां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

12.05 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
NO. 851 DATED 24TH APRIL, 1979
RE. VACANCIES OF HIGH COURT
JUDGES IN GUJARAT.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr Speaker, Sir, in answering supplementary questions on the 24th April, 1979 to Starred Question No 851, I had mentioned that the proposal of the Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court for appointment of Judges in that High Court was received from the State authorities on the 30th November, 1978. I regret to inform the House that there was a slight error in the information given to the House which I would like to correct. While the proposals regarding all other names under consideration had been received on November 30, 1978, the proposals in respect of one of the persons under consideration had been received on 9th May, 1978. With regard to him further correspondence had to be exchanged with the State authorities thereafter and the process of consultation with the Chief Justice of India completed.

2. The omission made while answering supplementary questions on 24th April, 1979 to Starred Question No. 851 was brought to my notice on 9th May, 1979 and hence notice for making the correction could not be given earlier. The delay in making the statement is regretted.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes to introduce a Bill.

SHRI P. PARTHASARTHY (Rajampet): Sir, I have given you a notice; Andhra Pradesh is affected by cyclones; the Minister should make a statement; that is very important.

(Acquisition etc.) Amdt. Bill

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we are on some other matter. It will be allowed in due course.

SHRI P. PARTHASARTHY: Is the Minister ready to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a calling attention. The Minister must get the information; let us go on orderly. The Minister is not responsible for this. We would discuss the matter.

12.07 hrs.

HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed to matters to be raised under Rule 377, I would like to put the record straight about certain things which happened on Thursday last. While we were discussing the adjournment motion, the hon. Member, Shri Qureshi, raised certain objections and gave an impression that I have been more liberal to ruling Party members rather than the opposition Members. I would like to place before the House the actual time taken by the various

[Mr. Speaker]

parties. The total time taken on discussing this adjournment motion is 3 hours 20 minutes, out of that 32 minutes were taken by the mover, Shri Banatwalla. After deducting that, the balance is 2 hours 48 minutes. The time allotted for the Janata Party is 1 hour 38 minutes and the time taken by it is 1 hour 39 minutes, one minute more. The time allotted to the Opposition is 1 hour ten minutes and the time taken is one hour nine minutes. So far as the Congress Party itself, to which Shri Qureshi belongs, is concerned, the time allotted is 19 minutes and the time taken is 33 minutes.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I said, you have been lenient, not partial.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not want to use that word; I always try to use very proper words in the House, but sometimes a mistake may be there.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF ARBITRATION AWARDS *re.* WAGE INCREASE OF WORKERS IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on May 3, 1979 the hon. Minister of Industry made a statement in the Lok Sabha in connection with the recommendations of the high level committee on cement industry. He has inter alia stated "having regard to the expiry of the earlier pricing period by March 31, 1979, the Government had decided to examine, in the first instance, the more important recommendations relating to pricing and incentives and deal with the other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, in appropriate manner at a later stage." He has given a three-tier system of retention prices at Rs. 185, Rs. 205 and Rs. 220 per tonne respectively for the low cost, medium cost and high cost units. The price per bag has gone up by Rs. 1.35. He has contended that the increase in

wages has led to the demand for price increase.

I wish to state here that in reply to a short notice question during the winter session of this House of 1978, in which I raised the supplementary question of non-implementation of present and past arbitration awards about wages increase to the cement industry workers, who number about a lakh, and in that background no increase in price of cement should be agreed by the Government, Shri George Fernandes readily agreed with my contention and assured that no price increase would be allowed till the management implemented the present and past arbitration awards throughout the country. I gave the illustration of India Cements, Sankari, Tamil Nadu, which has not so far implemented the arbitration award fully. Because of paucity of time I would not like to take this opportunity for enumerating the managements which have not so far implemented these wage awards. I have a full list with me. Being a trade unionist, the hon. Minister knows fully well that these awards have not at all been implemented in regard to contract labour, casual workers and temporary workers in the cement industry. I need not say that there are about 30 per cent of workers in the cement industry who have all come under the above category. I would like to urge the Government that it should not pander to the plate of the cement industrialists of the country who have not cared to implement the wage awards, for which the present price increase is being given.

I demand that till the managements implement the past and present awards, the Government should keep in abeyance the implementation of the new three-tier system of retention price.

Sir, with your permission, I also urge the hon. Minister of Industry to convene a meeting of the representatives of labour and management immediately to settle the issue of implementation of arbitration awards.

(ii) **DHARNA BY CERTAIN MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA BEFORE KRISHI BHAWAN DEMANDING ABOLITION OF SYSTEM OF CONTRACT LABOUR BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.**

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter. Five hon. Members of the Lok Sabha are staging a *dharna* in front of Krishi Bhawan as a last resort, after exhausting all the avenues for demanding justice from the Ministry of Agriculture. Their demand is to abolish the contract system prevalent in the Food Corporation of India. The Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, had assured the House that the contract system would be done away with. Contrary thereto, contractors or thekedars are being given free hand to exploit the labourers. These MPs had approached several authorities, including the Minister concerned and even the Prime Minister. When all their efforts have gone in vain, they have no alternative but to resort to *dharna* in front of Krishi Bhawan. The labourers of FCI had already demonstrated against the contract system; and they too had gone on fast in front of the residence of the Minister concerned. The replies given by the Ministers are contradictory and a complete confusion with regard to the policy obtaining in the matter prevails. Under the circumstances, it is incumbent upon the Minister of Agriculture to clarify the position and make a statement in the House on the subject. Therefore I demand that the obsolete contract system must be abolished and labourers be freed from the clutches of the vested interests.

(iii) **REPORTED LACK OF SUPPLY OF GAS TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY RESULTING IN STOPPAGE OF ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN DEPTT. OF APPLIED PHYSICS.**

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTHY (Calcutta South): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter: I would like to raise very serious matter of very urgent public importance. LS—10.

tance, relating to the functioning of the Department of Applied Physics of the Calcutta University. I am informed repeatedly that the Department in question is experiencing great difficulty in procuring gas for glass blowing. The supply of gas is a very urgent ingredient for carrying on normal academic work of the Department of Applied Physics of the University of Calcutta. This is also necessary for carrying on research work of applied science in the laboratory.

The supply of gas from Durgapur has become very irregular, and on many occasions in the past, it was found that the gas supplied from Durgapur was not of right pressure for gas blowing.

I am informed that Sir Rash Behary Ghosh, Professor of Applied Physics University of Calcutta sent repeated representations to hon. Shri H. N. Bahuguna as early as on 13th September, 1978 intimating the predicament of the Department as well as of the University for lack of supply of gas for carrying on normal academic work, including research activities. Strangely, the Ministry did not think it wise either to respond to the correspondence or to solve the problem.

I draw pointed attention, through you Sir, to the stoppage of academic and research activities of the University of Calcutta for lack of supply of gas of right pressure for glass blowing and hope that the Government, and particularly the Ministry of Petro-Chemicals will take special care in seeing that the prayer of the University of Calcutta is responded to, without any further loss of time.

(iv) **RESENTMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH OVER REPORTED MOVE TO SHIFT REGIONAL OFFICE OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION FROM VIJAYAWADA.**

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, and of the House the wide resentment created among the farmers of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh by the reported move of the National Seeds Corporation to shift its regional office with godowns from Vijayawada to Hyderabad. A representation has already been sent in this matter to the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India by the MLAs of the area belonging to different political parties.

By shifting the NSC's regional office from Vijayawada, the production of seeds in the State will be seriously affected, and severe losses will be caused to the farmers who have been helping in the productions of quality seeds (paddy) during the last 15 years.

The regional office with godowns was set up in 1963 by the Government of India, keeping in view all the basic needs for the production of seeds and the enterprising farmers of the coastal districts, using latest agricultural techniques, have been supplying quality seeds to many regions of the country all these years.

Located at Adigoppula and Venktramannagudem in the rice-growing areas are the seed production centres developed with financial aid from the World Bank. They are producing foundation seeds and their work can be supervised more conveniently by the NSC's regional office at Vijayawada than the Agricultural University area situated at Hyderabad.

The argument of the management of NSC that because the headquarters of the South Central Railway is located at Secunderabad, wagons will be easily available for the export of seeds if the regional office is located at Hyderabad, is untenable. Such exports were being carried on from Vijayawada for the last 15 years without any serious problems. Seeds were being exported from Vijayawada when the entire area was earlier under the Southern Railway, whose

Head Office is situated at Madras.

As per production schedules for 1979-80, seeds are to be produced in 1900 acres in the coastal districts, while only 13 acres set apart for the purpose in the Telengana area. Therefore, there is all the more necessity for the regional office of NSC to function at Vijayawada.

It is learnt that some interested officers have proposed the idea of shifting the regional office of NSC to Hyderabad to facilitate their stay near to the city of Hyderabad, which is against our national policy, viz. that industries, particularly agro-based industries, should be in the rural areas, and not near metropolitan cities.

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation is requested to look into this matter and see that the move to shift the NSC's regional office from Vijayawada is dropped, so that the programmes of production of quality seeds and their exports to other regions go on unhampered.

(v) REPORTED UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE CONDITION IN INDIAN COOPERATION MISSION HIGHWAY PROJECT (NEPAL).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The unsatisfactory service conditions in the Indian Cooperation Mission Highway Project (Nepal) and the heavy victimization and repression being resorted to by the Nepal Government to crush the present agitation of the employees for their legitimate basic demands, were raised in this House on April 30, 1979 through a Starred Question No. 932. Now it has further come to notice that 7 Indian workers have been arrested by the Nepal Police without any reason, solely to create a reign of terror amongst the Indian employees fighting for their just cause in a democratic manner. The arrested 7 employees have been terminated

from service, and the agitating employees are being forced to resume duty by the Administration, with the help of Armed Police at the point of bayonet. It may be stated as to what steps have been taken by the Government for the release of 7 Indian workers who are still in jail. They should also intervene with the Nepal Government about their resorting to ruthless repression aimed at terrorizing the Indian workers who are serving there for a long time. These workers were assured of alternative employment in 1973. Hence the question of their absorption should be finalized as well as the release of the arrested workers should be ensured.

(vi) AMENDMENT TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING BY TINSUKIA MAIL.

SHIRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpeta): Sir, under rule 377, I make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance.

From 1st November, 1978 Assam and other North Eastern States are linked with New Delhi, the capital of India, by a superfast train, Tinsukia Mail. By introducing this train, the Railway Minister promised some better amenities to the second class passengers on its broad gauge portion from New Delhi to New Bongaigaon and overall saving in running time of about 10 hours than the old time table. It was welcomed by all the passengers as it ran punctually for a few days.

Trouble began with the change of time table with effect from 1st April, 1979. The superfast Tinsukia Mail Train runs every day late by 2 to 7 hours. Better amenities provided for the passengers, e.g. dining car, vestibuled and cushioned berths are regularly irregular. II Class AC Sleeper Coach is provided thrice a week and that too is without bed rolls and proper maintenance. The train superintendent does not attend the train regularly. There is nobody to hear the public complaint in his

absence. On several occasions, the train runs without light and fan. Even there is no provision of drinking water in these hot days. It is seen that on 7-5-79 the train ran without water even in bath room from Mugalsarai to Allahabad. When it was reported to the Guard, he took no step and asked the passengers to pull the chain.

There was nobody to check the unauthorised passengers on 28-4-79; when it entered Bihar State, one of our MPs was threatened to be thrown out of the train when he objected to the entrance of a man into his compartment.

Even in the AC sleeper in which we were travelling, about 12 boys entered into our compartment at Danapur and threatened us that if they are not allowed to travel, then the train would be detained for indefinite time. There was no security. We were completely helpless.

On that day there was no dining car as a result of which passengers were without breakfast, food, etc. This is not an isolated incident. Travelling by Tinsukia Mail from Mugalsarai to Sahebganj is a terror. In this portion of journey, there is no administration and no supervision. Passengers at their own will travel without any valid ticket. There is frequent chain pulling in this portion. The dining car was looted at Patna in 1st April, 1979 and passengers were terrorised. No security arrangement is there for the safety of the passengers.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister find out the reasons why by the old time table the train ran on time peacefully whereas with the new time table with effect from 1st April, 1979 all the irregularities began.

I also appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to keep his promise for better amenities to the passengers and

[Shri Ismail Hossain Khan]

maintain punctuality of the train. Otherwise, the railway authorities will have no moral right to charge superfast charges from the passengers.

I further request the hon. Minister to provide drinking water in this train like all other superfast trains in our country, which is most essential in these hot days.

It is also requested that the hon. Railway Minister may revise the existing time table of Tinsukia Mail to avoid all the anomalies.

I request the hon. Railway Minister to arrange for every precautionary measure to minimise the sufferings of the passengers travelling by Tinsukia Mail.

(vii) INCREASE IN PRICE OF STAPLE YARN ETC. NEEDED BY COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN TANDA, DISTRICT, FAIZABAD, U. P.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (Azamgarh): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and the House the problem faced by cottage and small scale industries in Tanda, District Faizabad, U.P. In Tanda more than 8,000 powerlooms and 5,000 handlooms are being run by cottage and small scale industries, which is equivalent to the production of 16 mills. The daily consumption of staple yarn is 400 bales, with the help of which 4 lakh metres of cloth are being manufactured everyday. The industry employs more than one lakh people. The staple yarn is supplied to the weaver through agents of 11 mill-owners who have got their depots located in Tanda. The price of staple yarn in 1975 was Rs. 75 per bundle of 5 kg. In February 1979, the price prevalent was Rs. 80/82 per 5 kg. Suddenly in the last one or one and a half months, the price has shot up to Rs. 102 per 5 kg.

Therefore, it has resulted in increase of Rs. 26 per bundle or Rs. 500 per bale. With total consumption of 400 bales per day, Rs. 2 lakhs per

day is being drained off by mill-owners, due to sheer carelessness of the Government.

Earlier in 1972 when such a situation had arisen, the Central Government had issued an order No. 180/4/72-Tax (F), which stipulated that 50 per cent of the production would be supplied to the weaver at Rs. 52 per bundle, and the mills were allowed to dispose of the balance 50 per cent of the production in the open market.

With the present alarming increase in the price of staple yarn and chemicals, the situation has become very difficult. If appropriate action is not taken by the Government at an early stage, the handloom and powerloom sector will diminish soon, and more than 35 lakh weavers will be rendered unemployed. Consequently, it will become a serious problem for the State and the country in general.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to bring staple yarn and chemicals under the Essential Commodities Act, production and sale of yarn should be regulated, staple yarn price should be fixed by the Tariff Board and the Tariff Board should have a representative of the weavers and depots should be set up for sale of staple yarn and the Government should take steps for setting up a composite dyeing, printing and finishing plant at Tanda to enable the weavers to get their raw material at moderate rates.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव
(मधुबनी) : मैंने भी 377 में लिख कर
दिया है। वह आता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

(viii) NEED TO ALTER THE DURATION OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR IN INDIA.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, by your leave, I proceed, under rule 377, to make the following statement on a matter of urgent public national importance.

On April 25, 1979, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Satish Agarwal, replying to one of the matters I had raised during the debate on the Finance Bill, stated that the question of changing the present financial year (from 1st April to 31st March of the subsequent year) had been examined by the Ministry of Finance and a decision had been taken not to change it.

It is somewhat strange that the Indian financial year continues to be tailored or linked to the British financial year even after three decades of Independence. The British Government had conveniently fixed the financial year ending on the 31st March for Britain, as well as for the British Empire, including the colonies. It was convenient for them, in the natural climatic conditions of Britain, because during the severe winter months from December to March, out-door works are difficult of execution. However, during this winter period, they frame their budget, outline their projects and prepare plans beforehand, for continuous execution during the working season from April to October. That is the reason why the duration of the financial year in Britain was determined and, so far as India, Burma and Ceylon (now named Sri Lanka) were concerned, the convenience of Britain's Finance Department reigned supreme, because Britain had no development programme for India beyond her own interests and requirements.

The Commercial and Industrial Year in India commences more or less in late October, or early November, i.e. from the beginning of Vikram Samvat year soon after the harvest of the Kharif crop and sowing of the rabi crop. Moreover, as far as I am aware, neither the Mughals in the North, nor Shivaji and the Marathas in the South, reckoned the financial year from April 1 to March 31. Further, the financial year has a variable duration in different countries of the world.

The Administrative Reforms Commission, headed by the present Prime Minister..

MR. SPEAKER: Including you.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:.. headed by the present Prime Minister, of which I was a member, after considering the various suggestions and alternatives, had recommended that the financial year commencing from 1st November would be the most suitable for Indian conditions and requirements. The time has come when a study in depth of this important issue should be undertaken by a Parliamentary Committee, assisted by economic and financial experts, in consultation with the Central and State Governments and a decision should be reached, if possible, well before the beginning of the 9th decade of this century.

The Government is somewhat allergic to the issue, and may be averse to setting up a Committee. That is why I have suggested a Parliamentary Committee under your direction and guidance for this purpose. Now that the Minister is present here, I do not know whether he will make some statement.

MR. SPEAKER: On an important question like that, he may not do it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The other day, Mr. Kundu....

MR. SPEAKER: He had already given the decision (*Interruptions*). Give him some time to think over it.

12.30 hrs.

**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BUDGET,
1979-80—GENERAL DISCUSSION
AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT (GOA, DAMAN AND
DIU), 1979-80**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion on the Goa, Daman and Diu Budget. If the House agrees both the item Nos. 11 and 12 may be taken up together.

Two hours have been suggested for discussion on these items. I think the house agrees.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 1 to 26."

Demands for Grants on Account (Union Territory) of Goa, Daman and Diu for 1979-80 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the Goa, Daman and Diu Legislature on 30-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Union Territory Legislature and Elections	1,64,000	.	4,11,000	..
2	Miscellaneous General Services	17,86,000	.	44,64,000	.
3	Administration of Justice	3,40,000	.	8,51,000	..
4	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration	3,56,000	..	8,89,000	.
5	State Excise, Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties	4,75,000	.	11,89,000	..
6	Taxes on Vehicles	88,000	..	2,21,000	..
7	Police and Fire Services	26,97,000	..	67,44,000	..
8	Jails	1,95,000	.	4,88,000	..
9	Stationery and Printing	4,50,000	..	11,25,000	..
10	Other General Services	1,88,000	.	4,72,000	..
11	Post and Telecommunication	12,67,000	..	31,66,000	..

1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12 Public Works, Housing and Urban Development . . .	48,79,000	64,19,000	1,21,58,000
13 Roads and Bridges . . .	22,68,000	36,32,000	56,71,000
14 Education, Art and Culture. . .	1,76,43,000	2,78,000	4,41,13,000
15 Medical, Family Welfare and Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . .	1,10,65,000	16,00,000	2,76,61,000
16 Information and Publicity . . .	2,55,000	.	6,38,000
17 Labour and Employment . . .	9,72,000	.	21,30,000
18 Social Security and Welfare, Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Food . . .	11,78,000	1,50,25,000	29,46,000
19 Co-operation and Community Development . . .	13,71,000	9,81,000	34,28,000
20 Other Economic Services and Mines and Minerals . . .	5,61,000	.	14,12,000
21 Agriculture and Allied Services . . .	60,47,000	64,07,000	1,51,16,000
22 Irrigation and Power Projects . . .	1,16,67,000	1,59,41,000	2,91,66,000
23 Industries . . .	9,52,000	20,92,000	23,82,000
24 Road and Water Transport Service (Including Ports) . . .	9,34,000	2,05,000	23,34,000
25 Tourism . . .	3,17,000	22,50,000	12,91,000
26 Loans and Advances by Union Territory Government . . .	..	10,32,000	..

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed further, may I get a clarification from the Government? And the clarification is in this direction. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not actually discussing the Budget, we are discussing the Vote on Account for a period not less than 5 months. It happens to be a second Vote on Account as far as the financial year of Goa is concerned. The first was for 3 months and now we have the second Vote on Account for 5 months. Now, in view of the period which the Vote on Account is going to cover, the discussion will not be merely a formal one or should not be merely

a formal one as it is in the case of Vote on Account generally, but one will be entitled to go into the administrative problems, into the questions on administration, as one goes when one discusses the Budget. Sir, I am raising this point because a couple of months ago the Pondicherry Budget was being discussed here. At that time a point was raised that many of the issues to be considered here and to be made by the Members would be such that the Finance Minister who is Mr. Agarwal, who, I must put on record, has all our appreciation for the brilliant way in which he is tackling his

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro] portfolio, — in spite of that he has his own limitations—won't be able to deal with all the administrative problems. He is only concerned with the financial aspects of them and therefore, we had asked at that time that the Home Minister may be present and give replies to several of the queries and points and suggestions that may be made. Now, he is casually here. I do not know if he has come for this purpose because last time he was not there and he was not asked for by the Chair. May I know that if I raise some points here, whether they will be replied by the Home Minister or what is the position, or they will not be replied at all? If they are not going to be replied at all, if the Finance Minister alone is going to reply to the debate, in that case those points cannot be raised. If the Home Minister also is going to reply to the debate, along with the Finance Minister, then I will raise those points. So, may I know where I will stand?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come into the picture. It is open to him to reply.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: May I know it from the hon Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, are you replying to any of the points relating to the Administration and all that?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): As you direct, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot direct you in these matters. It is up to you. If you are ready, you can answer them.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I will answer them.

MR. SPEAKER: You are ready, that is all right.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, when the Budget was being presen-

ted, I had raised this doubt that if it is a Vote on Account and if the President's Rule is to remain in force only for a period of six months, if at the end of the period of six months elections are to take place, in that case why don't you ask for a Vote on Account only? Why are you presenting the Budget? Now, Sir, when you are presenting the Budget and also asking for a Vote on Account, it generally means that the Budget cannot be discussed in full due to shortage of time and since a longer time will be required for discussion of the Budget and the Demands, a Vote on Account is generally sought, that is, when the Vote on Account is sought along with the presentation of Budget, this is generally the impression.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now an assurance had been given by the Government that we will have elections in that Territory within a period of six months. If it is so, my query has been: Why are you presenting the Budget at all? An impression is created when you present the Budget along with the Vote on Account that you don't want to pass the Budget during this Session because the time is short. Hardly a week is remaining, and you are going to pass it next session, which means that President's rule is going to be extended for a further period of time.

A vote on account is sought under article 116 of the Constitution which provides for three eventualities. The first is precisely the type of eventuality with which we are confronted now, namely that the Budget is also presented, but there is no time to pass the Budget and therefore a vote of account is sought. Under the second eventuality, a grant is sought for meeting an unexpected demand on the resources of the State. Then you can obtain a vote on account without presenting any Budget at all. Similarly, under the third eventuality, you can obtain a vote on account without presenting the Budget at all to get an

exceptional grant which forms no part of the current services of the particular financial year. So, you could very well have asked for a vote on account without presenting the Budget if your intention was to have elections within a period of six months. Why have you not done it? By this an impression is created that you wish to extend President's rule, because during the last occasion I raised this question and today President's rule in the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been extended, though an assurance had been given then that it would not happen. So, I would like to ask a specific question of the hon. Minister: do you intend to extend President's rule in Goa or not? If you do not intend, then why have you presented the Budget? Why have you not left this task to the people who are better equipped to deal with the subject, namely the Members of the Legislative Assembly?

I would like to raise another point by drawing a comparison between a Union Territory which has a Legislative Assembly and a State. We are told again and again that for all practical purposes such a Union Territory is a State and that there is no need for Statehood as both stand on the same footing, but now we find that while in the case of President's rule in a State, automatically and immediately and always and in every case an Advisory Committee is constituted, consisting of Members of Parliament of different sections of the House and always including Members of Parliament of the particular State to look after its legislation, in this particular case there is no move at all to constitute an Advisory Committee. May I know from the Government why it is so?

Here we have a Union Territory with a representative form of government, and there we have a State. Maybe the State is a larger unit, but substantially, I should think, they stand on the same footing; substantially, I should think, that a modicum of representative government or con-

trol by the representatives of the people must be always there whether it is a Union Territory or a State. So, I appeal to the Government and commend this suggestion, which is a suggestion of the people there, to constitute an Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament, including Members of Parliament of this Territory, at the earliest as it is done in every case when President's rule is introduced in a State. This will give a modicum of control by the representatives of the people.

I should think that as far as Union Territories are concerned, and Goa in particular, the need for such an Advisory Committee is even stronger than in the case of the States because while in the States quite a large number of the bureaucrats or people of the civil service belong to the States themselves, as there is a State cadre of officers, the Union Territories cadre is recruited from all over the country and, as it happens in the case of Goa, out of the 15 or top 20 top people in the bureaucracy, only one belongs to that Territory.

Now by President's Rule, you are entrusting the entire administration to bureaucrats, who may be very good, who happen to be good in many cases but in this particular case, it so happens that they are not conversant with the problems of the territory. Because they are from outside and because they are there only for a short period of time, I should think, they may not take much interest. Very often we find that senior officers who are there do not know Margao, Marmagao and they deal with them as if they are same. They have never seen a Goan before that in their life time. These are far flung areas. The other day, Mr. Patel was saying that writ of the Central Government does not run somewhere in Uttar Pradesh, near Delhi. The officers in Goa become sort of chieftains, they are left to themselves. They do not belong to the territory and they do not know the problems of the territory and they

are there for only a short period of time. They are only trying to get transfer to Delhi. From 1 p.m. onwards, very often, the senior officials indulge in a very leisurely way of life, which ought to be controlled—if 'controlled' is too strong a word, I would stay—which ought to be subject to suggestions of the people of the territory and the Members of Parliament, who know about the difficulties of the people there. Therefore, I command strongly that the Government may constitute an Advisory Committee to advise the Government in the administration of the territory during the President rule.

There may have been several problems which have been hanging fire in the territory. These problems are the responsibility of the Central Government, but these have not been tackled by them. When we ask the Government of India about these problems, they say: "We are so committed to the principle of federalism that we will not even think of interfering with the state administration" and all the blame in this case very often is being put on the local administration or the local Government. You have now an opportunity to clean and do something good for the territory. Now you cannot claim to have the obstacle of the local Government or local administration because local administration is your administration. The problem which is hanging fire for a long time and which can be tackled quite easily with a little administrative will and political will, more of administrative will than of political will because there is hardly any political controversy there, is the problem of fishermen. There are country-fishermen, who use small boats and the mechanized craft fishermen, who are also not very big people, who are not owners of big trawlers or who are not multi-national between them, a settlement has to be arrived at and that can be done by demarcating the fishing zones. They have asked for a 15-mile zone. The Government of India has agreed for 5 kms, which is hardly one-fourth of

their demand. But even that is not given. It is merely a question of fixing this line. When it is being done elsewhere, it can be done in West Coast also, which comprises not only of Goa but the whole of Konkan coast. The only requirement is some patrol boats. You yourself have some patrol boats. You have some boats which are to be used for fishing. But what happens is the Government servants sell whatever fish they catch. It is a very fishy thing. People who man the boats, I am told, sell the fish in the high seas and they come with 1 kg. of fish when they come back to the shore, after spending thousands of rupees.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): This is a very fishy thing.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not fish in troubled waters.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Therefore, I say, these boats that you have got there you kindly use them, for the time being, until you get your patrolling boats, for the purpose of patrolling of 5 km. zone immediately. The demand is for a much longer area, for a much longer zone. That you have to consider and look into in the interest of the people there. Anyhow, for the time being, everybody is agreed on the 5 km. zone. It is the earnest request of the people there that you must implement that in the first instance.

Then, I find that an absolutely ridiculous allocation of a couple of thousands or lakhs of rupees has been made for housing in the union territory. I submit, while the population growth in the territory was about 5 to 6 per cent in the past, during the last decade it has been more than 100 per cent. The population in our major towns have increased by more than 100 per cent due to developmental activities, labour, immigration and so on. It has created a very serious housing problem. The people go to

the territory very often because they read in the magazines, in the colourful advertisement that it is a very interesting place. Once they go there, they do not come back. So, the housing problem has become very acute there. That is one major reason why the officials want to come back to Delhi because they find the things so expensive particularly as far as housing is concerned. The Government of India must have a substantial plan for housing in the territory which can tackle this problem and which can go to the root of the problem. It is their responsibility now. It will not be difficult for the Government of India to do that. After all, it is a small territory, comparatively an insignificant territory from the point of view of the Government of India though the problem is of a tremendous proportion from the point of view of the local population and local administration.

I would like to draw your attention to two more important problems. One is about the Konkani language which is the language of the population there. It has been developed and given a fillip there. The Government of India has always been saying that they are interested in developing all regional languages, the local languages, which are not included in the Eighth Schedule. Whenever we ask for the inclusion of the language in the Eighth Schedule, they say there is no need. It applies not only to the people of Goa but it applies to the whole of the Konkani area right upto Kerala...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Yes, Konkani is my mother-tongue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It extends to Madhya Pradesh, Hoshangabad.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Even to Delhi.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: But I find not a single paisa has been allocated—I may be wrong—for the development of this important language important from all points of

view. There are about 10 million people who speak this language and who are interested in the development of this language, right from the north Konkani area upto Kerala. The Government of India says that there is no need for including it in the Eighth Schedule. All the people there are supporting it....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In the real, literal sense, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's mother-tongue is also Konkani, that is, her mother's.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, it extends right upto Delhi!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have remained quiet during this interregnum because I am getting support on this issue of Konkani, which otherwise I would not have got, from two eminent Members of this House. I hope the Government takes this into account and applies its mind to the problem, because the development of the regional language will go a long way towards uniting the people there and bringing them together, and eliminating English and other languages which are there. It is very important, from many points of view.

That takes me to the last point, and that is the Goa University. What are you going to do about the University? Is it going to be a Central University or is it going to be a State University? What is the shape it is going to take? Apart from that, since the UGC has already passed the plan and since everything has been done, will you implement it immediately in some manner or the other? Because only three months will remain thereafter, will you do something to show that you are in right earnest when you speak about University for the territory? Will you start something in that regard?

I must end with a word of compliment to the Government in the sense that I read in the newspaper just today that Government has constituted a task force to look into the industrial development of the territory—a task

force consisting of senior officials of the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Tourism & Civil Aviation. That is what I call a bold step which has been taken and which should have been taken a long time back because the territory does not have a master plan of industrial development. So, how were we going to proceed? We have not proceeded. This is therefore a bold step which has been taken and if, on these lines, Government acts within six months, it will create a lot of adod-will. I just came from my territory yesterday, and this was their pressing demand. I must make myself clear. I got the impression that the people there are quite happy with the way the Administrator is behaving. He is going ahead with a lot of zeal and interest in the administration. He is taking several steps and is doing well. But that is not sufficient: it is not on man along who can do all. My feeling—and perhaps the feeling of many Members of the House—is that, however good an Administrator may be, it is always good to have a modicum of control and contact with the representatives of the people and the people at large. It is only then that things can improve, and not otherwise.

With these observations I would support this Budget.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I am not a man from Goa and I do not know their problems, but to only one issue I would like to draw the attention of the Government, namely the issue of the traditional fishermen because the problem is a very serious one. I have made several representations on their behalf and their leaders also met me very recently.

One question is that — Mr. Faleiro has already raised the same question there is an order of the Government of India — D.O.F. 30035/1077 dated 29th March 1978 — explicitly reserving five kilometres for these tradi-

tional fishermen for fishing. But, unfortunately, their complaint is that the previous Government did not fully implement that order of the Central Government, by introducing the words 'five fathoms' I have a copy of a Notification which the previous Government had published and there also it is stated:

"'Inland water' means a creek, river, canal, stream, or any other water course where fishing is possible and includes stationary water collected in a paddy field or Khan-land in which fishing is possible and also includes the sea along the coast of the Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu upto the depth of 5 fathoms measured from the coast or beyond a distance of five kilometres from the coast whichever is more."

This clause of 'five fathoms' has given scope for owners of trawlers and machine-boats to enter into the reserved area of five kilometres, and the traditional fishermen are really deprived of their right to catch fish because of this. The situation has reached a stage when they started an agitation with continuous hunger-strike. I received a letter some months ago, and at that time they stated that the hunger-strike continued for 300 and odd days and in one letter—I see this is addressed to the Agriculture Minister, it is said that the Agriculture Minister had assured them that the order of the Central Government will be implemented:

"...you had said that the presently ousted Chief Minister of Goa was responsible for not solving the problem in Goa. You, Sir, are well aware how urgent the problem is and how desperate our fishermen of Goa are becoming. The tensions are mounting day by day, to the extent that 2 trawlers, poaching in the shallow waters, were burnt in February 1979."

So, the clash is going on and the economic life of thousands and thousands of fisherman is very much affected because of this. This is a very important thing. Now the Central Government is the Head of the Administration also, and so I think that the Order of the Central Government should be fully implemented. This has already been implemented in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala Tamilnadu and some other places. This is one of the serious problems to which I wanted to draw your attention.

Generally, regarding other aspects, I have nothing to say, but I support the demand that there should be an Advisory Committee as it is normally done in cases where there is President's Rule, and I also demand that within six months Elections should be announced and they should be arranged.

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji):
First of all, I must express my dissatisfaction and opposition to the President's Rule—since today I have got this opportunity—in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. With all respect to the Hon. Prime Minister I must say that the Prime Minister was wrong in imposing President's Rule in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu because there was all possibility of forming an alternative Government in the Union Territory. The history of the struggle in Goa and whatever happened in the Union Territory of Goa is not completely known here—all the facts are not known. The three MLAs who revolted against the then Chief Minister did so against the Chief Minister in his personal capacity: they had not gone out of the party. And there were not only MLAs but there were some Executive Members and also Members of Parliament belonging to that Party, who had opposed the autocratic rule of the then Chief Minister who was holding the post of Chief Minister and that of the

President of the Party at the same time. The struggle did not begin just now, it started immediately after the Assembly Election in June 1977, when I personally demanded that one person should not continue in two posts—that is, as President of the Party and as Chief Minister of the territory also. I believe in democracy and in democratic functioning of the Party, and that is why I had started that move. It was afterwards supported by some of the Executive Members of the Party and also by some of the MLAs who ultimately, after long persuasion, came out in order to show their belief in and in order to support the democratic demand of the active workers of the Party. And this was taken by the Hon. Prime Minister as defection. When, in Maharashtra, something happened, it was not considered as defection and when, elsewhere, there were divisions in the Party on principles, it was not taken as defection, but only in the case of Goa it was taken as defection.

13 hrs.

If you look at the history of the Party, you will find that the Party was formed in 1963 with 22 Executive Members. Till 1979 no elections have been held in the Maharashtra Gomantak Party. Out of those 22 Executive Members who were there in 1963, some died and some left the Party. Today the Executive is only with six Members, including the President of the Party who was the Chief Minister. This is the situation of the Party. We wanted to bring about democratic principles and democratic functioning in the party. It was not a defection in the normal course. I have just put on record the brief history of the party.

Now, the President's rule has been imposed. We have no other alternative. Just now my colleague, Mr. Faleiro has asked for an Advisory Committee including the representa-

(Shri Amrut Kaur)

tives of the people, the two Members of Parliament who are remaining now in order to advise the Lt. Governor and the Central Government as regards the functioning of the Government in the Union Territory. I support this demand, and I hope that Government will consider it sympathetically and accede to the demand of both the Members of Parliament plus the people in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Now I turn to the budget proposals for 1979-80. If you look at the budget proposals, it will be seen that the problems of the territory have been overlooked in this Budget. I think, whatever budget proposals were prepared by that Government in the Union Territory, the same proposals have come here. From the Budget proposals, it will be seen that though the MGP all the time chanted the slogan that they were following the Janata Party principles, the Janata Party policy at the Centre, the Janata Party policy has not been implemented in this. It will be seen from the allocation made to the village and small industries. In the year 1978-79, a provision of Rs. 65,000 was made out of that only Rs. 10,000 were utilised. This shows the condition of the village industries in the Union Territory. No priorities were fixed by the Government. The whole exercise is just a bureaucratic exercise without taking into consideration the priorities to be given in the territory.

The most difficult problem which has been agitated also in the Union Territory is regarding the fisheries. This has already been mentioned by the two hon. Members. Now that the Centre is responsible for the administration in the Union Territory, I hope the Central Government will implement its own guideline of giving the traditional fishermen at least five kilometres. In fact, recently, the fishermen's spokesmen were in the capital and they met the hon. Minister for

Agriculture who heard them sympathetically. I hope that if the Janata Party, though because of certain policies they are losing in Goa, help the fishermen community in implementing the five-kilometre rule, they will again get support from these down-trodden people. Actually the number of trawlers in Goa is going on increasing. For one kilometre distance, there are about four trawlers. This has crossed the optimum now. Henceforth, if this is allowed to be increased there will be no fish for the Goan people. And fish is the essential commodity in our territory. So I support the demand which has been put up by the two hon. Members, to give protection to the traditional fishermen and save them from being wiped out of the territory.

The other point which I wish to mention is agriculture. Though the royalty for the mines is increased in the Budget proposals, for the agricultural fields which are destroyed due to mining operations in the Union Territory the agriculturists are not protected by any legislation in the territory. To-day mining operations are going on in Bicholi, Sange and some parts of Satari taluks. There the paddy fields are destroyed and the agriculturists do not get even a single paise compensation because all the time the Industries Department says that they have sent their applications to the Mining Department and the Mining Department says that it is a central subject and when it comes to the centre, they again send it back to the local government saying it comes under agriculture which is a State subject. There is no proper legislation to protect these agriculturists who are suffering due to mining operations. Last year I have written a letter to the hon. Minister for Mines who sent my letter for comments to the then Chief Minister who is herself a mine-owner but she could not do anything in the case.

Still the agriculturists are suffering in the territory.

The other problem of the agriculturists is the land to the tiller Act which was challenged in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and it has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court. I hope the Central Government will take all the care to fight out the case of the agriculturists in order to protect the legislation of the land to the tiller in the Union Territory.

The third problem which is faced by the Union Territory is unemployment among the educated people. After liberation in 1961 education in the Union Territory went on increasing very fast and to-day we are facing unemployment problem in the Union Territory. All this has happened because till now the Government does not have a definite policy as regards development of industries as also, development of tourism which has got immense potential in the territory. The local government has not come to any decision whether they are going to support big industries or small industries or medium industries or whether they are going to promote tourism in the territory. Now tourism has got huge potential in the territory. So many tourists are going to the territory and the allocation which is made in this budget for this purpose is totally insufficient to meet the problem. The problem is that there are no hotel facilities for the low and middle income groups. The Taj Group of hotels are coming up. The Oberoi-Sheraton is coming up. These are only for the affluent sections of the society and the middle-class and poor tourists coming from different States like UP, Himachal Pradesh are suffering because of this accommodation problem. Subsidies are given to the hotel industry but all these subsidies go into the pockets of the capitalists who are building Oberoi Sheraton or the Taj Hotels. According to the policy of the Janata Party, I hope

the Central Government will not now issue licences to big houses in the Union Territory and will try to have Janata hotels for the poor people.

Then the problem faced in the Union Territory is that there is no integrated plan for the development of the villages in the territory. The Bridge of Mandovi is completed and the Zuari bridge will be completed in 1980-81. But a number of villages in the Pernem taluk, the Satari, Sanguem and Cana Cona taluks do not have even to-day approach roads to go to their taluk places and they are cut off from the rest of the population during the rainy season due to lack of link roads.

The progress in the Union Territory has been lopsided. Many of the officers who sit in Delhi and pass the proposals do not know the geographical features of that territory. Goa is not one city. Panjim is the capital and there are eleven talukas. There are a number of villages and most of the population is scattered in the villages. Progress of the villages in Goa will be the progress of Goa and not the progress of Panjim alone.

Even so far as Panjim is concerned the inter-State bus terminus constructed there is very shabby even though lakhs of rupees are supposed to have been spent there. If an inquiry is got conducted by the Government of India it will reveal the mis-spending of lakhs of rupees. There are many things to be probed in Goa but I do not want to go into the details. I hope the President's rule for six months will set things in order which were put in confusion in the past and the government will accept our proposals to set-up the advisory committee at the earliest so that the day to day problems of the territory are brought to the notice of the government.

Lastly, today there is scarcity of diesel in Goa and the buses are not

(Shri Amrut Kasar)

plying. There is only a metre-gauge railway line connecting Goa which is not able to cope up with the traffic requirements. I hope the government will take some decision immediately to allot more quota of diesel to the Union territory so as to solve the problem of diesel shortage there.

My friend has already referred to the housing facilities in the Union territory. The growing city of Vasco, Murgao, Panjim and Mapusa have been facing acute shortage of accommodation. Accommodation in Panjim is mostly occupied by Central government employees and today the position is that it is not sufficient even for Central government employees. Many of the Central government employees are reluctant to come to Goa because of accommodation difficulty. I hope the government will take necessary steps to ease the housing problem in Goa.

Further, Sir, if you go through the budget proposals you will find there is an allocation for cooperation but I may submit that the cooperative movement in the Union territory has become a movement of the government department. There is no actual association of the people. The allocation for 1978-79 was Rs. 29 lakhs. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 1.36 crores. This increase is only meant to cover the losses incurred by Sanjivi Sugar Factory. This sugar factory has become a white elephant for the Union territory. Our leaders imitating Maharashtra wanted to have a sugar factory in Goa without examining the soil condition in Goa as to whether it can grow sugarcane or not. This factory has been incurring heavy losses. As no purchase price for sugarcane has been fixed the agriculturists have stopped cultivation of sugarcane. So, this factory should be closed this year.

So, this is going to face double difficulties in the future.

Now, coming to Western Ghat Development Scheme, it has been said that a separate allocation of Rs. 40.0 lakhs for the scheme of an integrated development of Western Ghats was made. For this integrated Scheme, three talukas have been selected. May I know from the hon. Minister which are these three taluks which have been considered for this scheme? Now when the allocation is made, I would like to know how much of that allocated amount has been spent for the Western Ghat Scheme, that is, in Satari, Sanguem and Pernem taluks which fall under this scheme. I was touring another taluk where a bridge was to be completed so that Goa and Belgaum city could be connected by a shortest route. Even that work was not completed. Only some stones were dumped near the river but no work was started. Moreover some irrigation scheme was to be taken up in this Western Ghat Scheme. But that was not taken up so far. I would request the Government to set up a review committee for this purpose and even one of the officers of the Central Government should go there and see for himself what progress has been made in regard to Western Ghat Scheme and whether the expenditure made so far on this scheme is correct. Actually we have been waiting for a long time that a Central Minister would visit Goa so that he can see for himself the difficulties faced by the people there. The Ministers may consider that Goa is a small Union Territory and only two Members of Parliament are representing here and their voice is not heard here. But from States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc. a very good number of Members of Parliament are representing this House and the Ministers are visiting those States. But they are not visiting Goa. So, I would request that the amount spent in the Western Ghat Scheme may be reviewed so that they may get the exact figure as to how much amount has been

spent in implementing the scheme and they will also know whether the money allocated has been utilised for this purpose or for some other purpose. The scheme to be undertaken is in a hilly and backward area and the amount set apart for this purpose should be spent for the development of this area and not spent for some other purpose. Actually 90 per cent of the resources are exploited from the backward areas of the Union Territory and 80 per cent of the amount is spent for the development of 5 towns of the territory and the rest of the territory is neglected. I hope the Government will accept my suggestion and will do the needful for the welfare of the people of the Union Territory.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Territory of Goa may not be large but the problems are very complex and they will now know a great deal of them as the President's rule has been declared there. However, I should have thought that this Government which has come into power on slogans of restoration of democratic liberties and democratic rights should certainly bear in mind the first and the foremost step to be taken in Goa now is to establish an Advisory Council because after all it is they who are going to judge what sort of administration that the people of Goa want. Here is a territory that was cut off for so many years from the national stream where the imperialists—Portuguese imperialism—operated and we were outside the territory. But we heard from the people of Goa after liberation what these people who were cut off from the national stream for so long suffered and what their problems were. When the officers had gone there they did not know even the languages spoken by the people—they were speaking 'konkani' or Portuguese—and they had to go there with an interpreter in the beginning. Two Members of Parliament have been elected by the people of that Territory through adult franchise and therefore an Advisory Council including them is

extremely important. Otherwise, you are going to have the same sort of trouble that you have had in Pondicherry when the Prime Minister made a remark that Pondicherry should be merged with Tamil Nadu. And you know what happened. We discussed that on the floor of the House. The people of Pondicherry were very much agitated about it because it was a statement that had nothing in common with the desires or understanding of the people there. That is why it is extremely important in this small territory where people feel consistently and continuously that they are being neglected that you have some form of democratic procedures so long as your President's rule lasts and, then, first and foremost, you should see that the President's rule is brought to an end at the earliest possible moment and elections held. I hope, there will not be an extension as you have chosen to do in Pondicherry. I do not know why you had to extend the presidential rule in Pondicherry, unless it is to thrust prohibition down the throats of the people of Pondicherry. And let me warn you that if you try that game in Goa, the riots there would be even much worse than the riots in Pondicherry because Goa is the land of cashew and feni.

I would like to add one more point and that is when we were discussing the Coast Guards Bill here you will remember, that it was hustled through in a most shamelessly hurried manner because the date when the Prime Minister was to inaugurate it had already been announced. It had to be hustled through. Shri Kamath will remember that. We all cooperated and allowed it to be hustled, but at that time we said that one of the things that the Coast Guards should be called upon to do is to give protection to the fishermen from the depredation of the mechanised trawlers. Therefore, you already have the machinery. Why did you rush through that Coast Guards legislation unless you were sure that the Coast Guard is really to serve the

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

interests of our frontiers and at the same time also defend the fishermen. That point we raised at that time. We got an assurance from the State Defence Minister, Prof. Sher Singh, who was piloting the Bill, that the interests of the fishermen would be safeguarded and the Coast Guards would help them. Therefore, you already have the machinery to help the fishermen and to see that those limits which were reserved for the fishermen which even though they may be inadequate, even those inadequate limits be defended.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. But the Coast Guard has only two frigates and five patrol boats, which is quite inadequate for the purpose.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. After all, it is not China or any other country which is coming to attack your constline borders. Let the Coast Guard do something about defending our fishermen. You have been talking of eradicating unemployment within ten years. Two of the ten years are already over. If you ask the Prime Minister and say that two years are already over, he would agree with you and say that eight years are yet to go, but I would like to say that if you do not look to the interest of these fishermen, a traditional industry in this country, thousands and thousands of fishermen and fisherwomen who have been earning their livelihood and had not been a burden on anybody for thousands and thousands of years, will be thrown out of employment. I am not sure whether Shri Mandal and Shri Agrawal are both vegetarians, but anyway that is immaterial. The point is that these people will be driven into enlarging the army of unemployed. Where is your plan for ending unemployment? At least why don't you start by defending the employment of those who are already self-employed.

Lastly, I would likely to say one thing and that is that the development of transport and communication with Goa is extremely important. This was an area that was totally cut off. Take

for instance, Pondicherry. At least communications with Pondicherry were not so bad as with Goa. Mr. Kamath will bear me out that many of those who live in Kerala, Maharashtra or in Karnataka have got their family duties in the Goa region and they could not visit those places. When Goa was liberated, these people wanted to go and find out and get in touch with their families with whom they had been out of touch for so many years during Portuguese rule, but communication was left very much to be desired. By rail, it takes long. You have got your coastal shipping. You have got to develop your roads; roads definitely need development, particularly the national highways. The Central Government should look into it now that it is under President's rule. What is being done about the development of these roads? Goa is a place fit for development of tourist traffic. I am not thinking only in terms of janata hotels; this is the phrase that comes up. We have seen what janata hotels are. But all along that area, coastal area which is a tourist area, you can certainly have holiday homes, if not for tourists, you could have holiday homes for central government employees. You can develop a net work of holiday homes which can be utilised by the people of the lower income group in our country. I hope the government will look into these matters.

I shall end with an appeal to the hon. Minister to set up as early as possible the advisory committee and also take steps to see that elections are held in Goa early and a representative government comes into being as early as possible.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I happen to go to Goa for a short period and I was surprised by what I saw there. In the Army the General has a field officer; that is Major. The second is his subaltern. Then there is the lieutenant; the lieutenant has no power. Here because it is the Lieutenant Governor, lieutenant Chief Minister in Govt., here we

have the Lieutenant Minister. It is a small body of 30 persons, elected from small pockets. Since the whole affair is a lieutenant affair, we also see the attendance in this House; it is almost fifty per cent of the minimum number of members necessary to form a quorum of this House. From this it appears how the affairs are conducted, although Goa is a very attractive spot in the country on the coasts. I agree with Comrade Parvathi Krishnan when she says whether Goa's status as part of India will be retained. There was the legacy of the Portuguese. Whoever goes to Goa can see that some people even in the lower rungs, man on the street seem to feel that they were happier when the Portuguese were with them. That feeling is there. That feeling of oneness with the rest of the country, feeling of being a part of India, that feeling should have been inculcated by the administration of Goa after it was liberated from Portuguese. The political parties also take pride in whatever the Portuguese had left in Goa, compared to what we can build up in Goa as an egalitarian society, cosmopolitan society, Christians and non Christians, those who were educated in Portuguese and those who were educated in English.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
 They were there for 400 Years.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:
 Yes, a large number of old relics such as embalmed dead bodies decorated for the purpose of visitors are there. I could see that there are such attractions. There are the ports, the sea shore and other things. Vasco da Gama, Dabolín airport and other places are there. Mandvi is an attractive river. As Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan pointed out, it is difficult to go from Dabolín to the capital because the roads are not good and you have to cross some rivers; there are difficulties for others, except those who go as state guests who are taken by government vehicles. Others find it difficult to go into the city from outside. These difficulties are there. From all these things, a basic

question arises whether you allow Goa to remain as it is. Though it is part of India, it is somewhat cut off. Some hon. Members mention that the Minister of State had gone out. The Home Minister is having some consultation with some bureaucrat outside the Chamber, inside the lobby. The people of Goa speak a language which is not foreign to the people of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a big State. Bombay Presidency was a bigger State. The language of the Konkani people of Goa and the Konkani language of Maharashtra are identical.

In the old days, the Congress Party redistributed the boundaries of the States on the basis of language. So, Konkani being the same language spoken in Maharashtra, language cannot be a difficulty in merging Goa with Maharashtra. Economically also, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to help them. Once it is the responsibility of the Central Government, once it is being looked after by the Union Government, the Maharashtra Government has no feeling that the trains will be driven into Goa, that the goods will be driven into Goa, etc. in order to allow the people of Maharashtra to visit it and derive any benefit out of it. Goa may have a culture of its own. Goan SCs who are converted into Christians have been deprived from the reservation made for the SC & ST. All these things are there to be considered. Therefore, I think the idea should also reach in the minds of the Goan people about it; and the hon. Members who are representing Goa to say whether they decide to merge it with Maharashtra and make it a part of the main stream of the country through the State of Maharashtra and gain all the benefits which are available to the rest of the country.

We are against keeping a small pocket. In my own north eastern region, a small area is being separated from the main land and is being formed a separate State in order to give an ethnic identity of people. We are depending upon the revenue of the Cen-

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

tral Government for the development of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh although they have their elected representatives.

(Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO: I would object very strongly, throughout his line of speech.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am against any resurrection of any small pocket of the country on the basis of people's little aspirations. It should be divided on the basis of economic development, it should be divided on the basis of backward regions for the purpose of their development; and the main reason should be that the people of Goa, people of Nagaland should not feel—by crossing the border of Goa or Nagaland—that they are getting into India.

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly do not compare....

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not comparing it. I am only saying from my own experience. Naga people, when they come down and cross Nagaland Border into Assam, if they are asked; where are they going, they say that they are going to India.

(Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I want to go on record that I object very strongly to this type of thing.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not imputing anything to Goa.

(Interruptions).

I am not imputing anything to Goa I should not be misunderstood.

AN HON. MEMBER: Many of the Members of Parliament who are here today were freedom fighters

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: No, Sir, I am not imputing anything to Goa. I am only stating a matter of

fact as to what has happened.

(Interruptions) So, this feeling that, Goa is not a part of India which is harbouring in the mind of anybody should be driven out; and every Goan should take part in the affairs of India and Goa should feel itself to be part of Maharashtra and through Maharashtra a part of India. That is my idea.

The Prime Minister recently had been to Daman and Diu and Nagar Haveli. A have read in the papers that people belonging to those territories have themselves urged the Prime Minister to merge these areas into nearby bigger State. (Interruptions) That is there. I am not speaking out of my own imagination. I have read it in the papers. There is a public memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister only two or three days ago.

That was the demand of the people of Diu, Daman and Nagar Haveli; you can compare with the reports; you can put questions to the Prime Minister; he will tell you what the representation of the people from Diu, Daman and Nagar Haveli had been; they say that these areas should be merged with the neighbouring state. I take it that these three areas are coming to the neighbouring state of Gujarat.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Nagar Haveli is not part of Goa territory.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I know. These three areas, Daman and Diu and Nagar Haveli, these three areas have to be merged with the neighbouring state because linguistically they are the people from all sides. I am speaking from newspaper reports (Interruptions) I am trying to impress that Goa as part of Maharashtra will have greater facilities for development and for emotional mixing. The trace of Portuguese rule and the legacy of the Portuguese mariners should go and will go only when it mixes with Maharashtrians and forms into Maharashtrian society (Interruptions).

SHRI AMRUT KESAR: Do you know the history of Goan society? Many parts of Goa are in Maharashtra at present; those parts should be added to Goa.. (Interruptions)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: India can be divided into 300 small pocket states everybody will say I am ethnically a separate person and economically a separate entity; my history is different and so on .. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Prime Minister gave an assurance that there will be statehood for Goa.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not saying anything to the contrary. I say that they should live in the main stream, go intimately with the main stream of the country and live together; I say: do not encourage vivisection of the country and whatever vivisection was there should be undone and it should be merged with the main stream of the country.

My hon. friend Comrade Parvathi Krishnan spoke about hotels. Definitely there is urgent need for hotels for middle class people. Those who come to Goa find hotels not only costlier but also not habitable by respectable people, for obvious reasons. I am not going to put on record the whole thing; it is so somewhere, not everywhere; in some places the atmosphere is dirty. I would request the hon. Minister to see if it is possible to allow some visitors from elsewhere to come to Goa for the purpose of climatic change or for rest and retirement. There should be some sort of holiday home for them on the sea shore where the menace of the scantily clad hippies could be overcome by creating some respectable colony or localities in the under developed areas with better communication facility so that Goa could really become a place of attraction for people. There are some other people whose very intention of going to Goa is something different. Goa should be completely transformed by proper attention from the Centre. I hope that elections will take place and democratic,

responsible government will be formed there; with a little more polarisation of the political elements I hope the new government will come to stay, and show results. One is the development of communications, more roads to neighbouring areas so that people from neighbouring areas can go there for the purpose of trade, education, cultural exchanges, greater emotional integration and so on. Secondly, tourist traffic may please be encouraged, not across the seas but from inside the country and from elsewhere. People desire to go to see Goa, to see the place not because there are hippies, but because it is a good spot and it is a place of attraction. Delhiwallas, who are moneyed people, they will like to go to Goa for a sojourn in this hot summer as it is to-day. Therefore, I think that it should be made more attractive while it is under the control of the Union Government. I think our Minister of State will have sojourn for about a fortnight after the session is over to study the problems of Goans along with two bright blooming young men who are the representatives of the Goan people. The Minister may stay for a fortnight and find out which are the spots which should be developed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Do you want both Ministers to go or only one?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Both of our Ministers may go and stay there and study the problems of the Goans. During winter they may hold elections and hand over the Government to responsible Assembly. (Interruptions). Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal is clever enough and has experience how to handle the hippies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not be so obsessed with hippies.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I want to bring to your notice the lot of the small fisherman. I wanted to know the economic position of the people in the State. I enquired of a barber—what is the price of vegetable, potato or dal? He said he was not concerned with dal, potato or vegetable.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

He was concerned with salt, fish and rice. This is the staple food of the people there. I think my hon. friends Shri Eduardo Faleiro and Shri Amrut Kesar will agree that they are not concerned with vegetable or potato

I contacted not only the barber but several other people. I wanted to study their mind. Their interest is small fish, whatever is available and salt little chilly and dished of rice.

The fishermen are the original or aboriginal people of Goa. I think, they may not be allowed to live always like that but their standard of living should be improved or raised. For that purpose we have to have there more trade business or industry, if possible. Iron ore work is being carried beyond river Mandavi.

The lot of the mine workers in Goa is worse. I have seen in Bailadilla in Bihar, and other places Government should think of something to improve the lot of the people

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The hon. Members from Goa have invited me to that territory—Goa. I will certainly like to see. I am sorry I did not visit that territory till now.

Regarding holding of elections hon. member Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has demanded that as early as possible elections should be held and President's rule should be ended. I am completely in accord with the hon. member. But we do not hold elections. Elections are held by the Election Commission. Dates are fixed by the Election Commission. We only help the Election Commission and we are in constant touch with the Election Commission. But the difficulty is that there has been intensive revision of voters' lists last in the year 1975 and the Election Commission is very much insistent and rightly, so that the electoral rolls should be revised intensively before elections are held. Therefore, this

will have to be done and even here we are trying that as early as possible the process should start. Therefore, we have suggested that on 15th May, 1979 the process should start for intensive revision of electoral rolls, so that elections can be held as early as possible. But it will take 4½ or 5 months' time. It may be a few days this way or that way, but elections will be held soon. There is no doubt about it. We are in agreement with the hon. members in principle that President's rule is only a make-shift arrangement and elections should be held and full representative Government should be installed as early as possible. President's rule should not be extended on one pretext or the other. So, we are very anxious that elections should be held as early as possible and we will certainly keep in mind the suggestions of the hon. members

As regards the appointment of an advisory committee to advise the Lt. Governor or President, the hon. member said that this has been the practice wherever there is Assembly. But Goa is not a State; it is a Union Territory. So many points have been urged in support of this view. They are very good and valid points and certainly there can be no quarrel with these points which hon. members have urged. We will certainly take into consideration all the suggestions made by the hon. members.

As regards fishermen's rights to fish and encroachment being made by mechanised trawlers and boats, some arrangement has been arrived at. A five fathoms line has been demarcated . . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
5 km, not 5 fathoms.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
A 5 km zone has been clearly demarcated. We have also strengthened the patrolling machinery. We are again going to procure two more patrol boats. So, all possible measures are taken to protect the rights of small fishermen.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
How can you demarcate on water?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
My information is that a 5 km. zone has been clearly demarcated by installing barrels.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The fishermen have asked for an extension of the 5 km. limit because with the tides coming in and tides going out, the area they have for fishing purposes is very little. So, you should extend the limit of 5 km and grant them their justifiable request.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
The Backward Classes Commission has been appointed. In that commission, there is also Mr. Subramaniam and certainly the interests of the fishermen's community will be looked into. Whatever recommendations they make, we will consider them.

Regarding Konkani language, all languages whether included in the eighth schedule or not . . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Does the Backward Classes Commission look into fishing problems also?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
Yes; fishermen's problems, not fishing problems.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Fishing in troubled waters?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Backward Classes Commission can look into this problem.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
Regarding development of Konkani language, this is not our subject; this is dealt with by the Education Ministry. But whether a language is included in the Schedule or not, it will be developed. So, rest assured on that point.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to

the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have made certain constructive suggestions. I am also thankful to my colleague, Mr. Mandal, for clarifying certain points which had nothing to do with the Finance Ministry.

Very strong plea has been made that some more funds should be allocated for the development of this territory. For the information of this hon. House I am to tell that during the Fifth Plan period, only Rs. 85 crores had been allocated. But during the Sixth Plan this money has been practically doubled. It has been stepped up to Rs. 156 crores.

So far as the problem of housing is concerned, the hon. Member coming from that particular region drew my attention and stated that the provision is very much meagre. But for the information of the hon. Member and the whole House I may say that the provision for housing during last year was only Rs. 75 lakhs. This year it has been stepped up to Rs. 135 lakhs. Similarly, under the slum clearance scheme 192 tenements have been constructed and more land is being acquired. 100 tenements under the L.I.G. scheme are being constructed. A subsidised industrial housing scheme has already been taken up at Corlin and Margao.

So far as tourism is concerned, there is no doubt that Goa is a very attractive place. I visited practically the entire area of collectorates from one end to the other including Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram. I had visited many places twice or thrice even. I had made a programme of going to Goa somewhere in December, 1978. I was holding a conference of all collectors in Goa. That is still under contemplation. As I held the Board meeting for the first time in 30 years, in Madras, in the South, similarly, I am intending to hold a conference in Goa. But some of the Collectors having been tired of this Budget strain, have gone on leave. I was intending to hold that conference on 26th and

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

27th of this month. But now, this conference has been postponed. But I assure the hon. Members that I am myself very much keen to come over to Goa and visit that charming place.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Please take Mr. Mandal with you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would not be able to give a good company to Mr. Mandal.

So far as tourism is concerned, the provision in 1978-79 was only Rs. 69 lakhs. This year, it has been stepped up to Rs. 155 lakhs. Not only that. The hon. Members coming from Goa will be particularly very happy to note that three places have been identified for intensive development of tourism in this country and Goa is one of the three places which have been selected for intensive development of tourism. Schemes have also been taken up for providing tourist accommodation at those places.

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN (Tirupattur): Which are the other two places?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is not the Ministry which is being discussed here. Particularly a point was raised with regard to Goa. And the hon. Members should thank me that I immediately got the information as to what the Department has to say with regard to Goa. To the question what the other two places are, the information is not readily available with me. We are discussing Goa and I am piloting this Bill about Goa. So, when a point was raised, I immediately got the information and passed it on to the House. If you are very much interested, if a question is put, I am sure you will get the necessary information. But, so far as I remember, Madras is not one of these three.

Lastly, a point was raised by Shri Faleiro from Goa with regard to the presentation of a full year's budget when the Government intend holding

the election somewhere in October. We are seeking Vote on Account only for five months. A Vote on Account for two months, namely, April and May, was obtained by the Goa Assembly. We are seeking a Vote on Account for five months from June to October. The question raised was, when the Vote on Account is only for five months, what is the necessity for presenting a budget for the whole year. After all, the Vote on Account is calculated on the basis of the total year's budget. It is so even in the case of the Central budget. We have done the same thing in the case of Pondicherry and Mizoram, where the presentation of the budget was for the whole year, while the Vote on Account was for a part of the year. Under the Constitution, the full budget for one year has to be presented, showing the estimated income and expenditure, so that the House may assess and evaluate the amount required for Vote on Account. So, the total budget for the full year is presented, showing the estimates of income and expenditure, and a proportionate amount is shown as Vote on Account. A Vote on Account for two months has already been approved by the Goa Assembly and we have come forward with a Vote on Account for five months. So, the total will be 7 months, including the two months for which it has been done by the Goa Assembly.

I need not take much more time at this stage. There is some correction, because there is a printing error, which I would like to clarify and I hope hon. Members will excuse me for that. There was shortage of time, we had to get the whole budget printed, particularly in Hindi, and it created some problems and an error crept in. At page 4 of the Schedule, the last figure is Rs. 44.5812 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can clarify it later.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would clarify the position later on.

So far as I am concerned, I would like to assure the hon. Members coming from Goa that adequate financial provision has been made for the development of this charming territory. I may further assure them that if more funds are needed for the development of Goa, they will not be lacking. At the same time, I would request them to ensure that whatever provisions are made are fully utilized. While I do not want to give all those figures, last year there has been a shortfall in the utilisation of funds. Demands are made and we give more money. But the House would be shocked to know that during 1978-79 there was a shortfall to the tune of Rs. 600 crores, so far as utilisation is concerned, with the result that our deficit, which was Rs. 1,500 crores, has come down to Rs. 900 crores which is a good thing. But, so far as utilisation is concerned, the States are not able to utilise the entire money allotted. So, we have to lay great emphasis on the implementation aspect of the matter. Therefore, while the hon. Members will be demanding more funds from the Finance Ministry or from the Government of India, they have to ensure that the schemes sanctioned are fully implemented, and implemented in proper time and the allocations are fully utilized.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, on a point of clarification. The hon. Minister in the course of his speech said that the shortfall was Rs. 600 crores. I suppose it is for the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, for the whole country.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What was the shortfall for Goa?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is additional information that he is seeking.

So far as Goa is concerned, the budget provision for this year is Rs. 73.41 crores. Last year the budget estimate was Rs. 63.08 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 68.59 crores. So, the budget provision for this year has been stepped up. The detailed figures are not available with me. This information came to me on the 10th, when I was leaving on my tour on 11th, 12th and 13th of my constituency. I have returned today after a tour of the whole constituency. That is why my throat has gone bad because of the dust of the rural areas.

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 26."

The motion was adopted.

14.01 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU APPROPRIATION (SECOND VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1979*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, 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 Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please point out the printing errors

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, the last figure in the grand total on page 4 of the Schedule given as "44,58,1200" should be read as "44,58,12,000".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One zero is missing here.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes, one zero is missing. But it is very much material when it is at the end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And there are some other small mistakes also which will be corrected, I suppose.

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 Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.03 hrs.

MOTION RE. TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
—CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now, we will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal on the 9th May, 1979, namely:—

"That this House do consider the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75, and 1975-76 and 1976-77, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st March, 1978 and 9th May, 1978 respectively."

Now, Mr. Kureel.

श्री श्रीरामः एल० कुरील (मोहनलालगंज):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है। ऐसा मान्य होता है कि यह एक रेगुलरिजेशन टाइम में रिपोर्ट पढ़ ली जाती है और उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं होता।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का जहां तक मवाल है रिजर्वेशन में हम देखते हैं कि कैबिनेट में वहां पर सकाराती पॉलिसी तय होती है वहां पर भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों का रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं है। कैबिनेट में पहले दो मिनिस्टर हुआ करते—श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री और माननीय जगजीवन राम जी। दूसरी बार श्री जगजीवन राम और श्री डा० सर्जबंगा मंत्री हुआ करने थे। लेकिन इस सरकार के आने ही हमें एक ही रह गया। दूसरी तरफ अगर हम देखें तो वहां पर हा उस में भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अधिकारी 400 अफसरों में से केवल दो ही हैं। यह इस मन्दिर में रिजर्वेशन का हाल है। बाकी जगह क्या होगा इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। जहां तक पब्लिक

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14.5.1979.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स की बात है जितने इन्चार्ज हैं उसमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के नहीं हैं। करीब 150 ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, लेकिन वेयरमैन एक भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के नहीं है। इससे इंडेंटेशन और पोलिसी का अन्तर समझा जा सकता है। यही नहीं जितने गवर्नमेंट है, बड़ी पोस्ट्स हैं, मुप्रोम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स के जजेज हैं उनमें भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं है। रिजर्वेशन तो है और प्रमोशन भी है, लेकिन वह नामचार का है। पहले सी०गार० खराब कर दी जाती है जिसमें प्रमोशन के समय बाधा पड़े। हमने देखा है, विशेषकर कृषि विभाग, एफ०सी० आई० तथा अन्य विभागों में जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं उनकी सी०गार० जानबूझ कर खराब कर दी जाती है और जानबूझ कर उनको प्रमोशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस चल रही है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर लेकिन न गृह मंत्री है और न दोनों गृह राज्य मंत्री ही सदन में मौजूद हैं। माननीय राम किकर जी बैठे हैं। तो यह तो जवाब नहीं देंगे। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस चल रही हो और गृह मंत्री न हों तो कौन इसका जवाब देगा? हमको कहिये तो ऐसे ही पास कर दें। तो इस तरह में यदि पास करवाना हो तो पास करवा बीजिये, लेकिन हम इसमें सहमत नहीं हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . इसमें पास करने की बात भी नहीं है।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद)
कोरम नहीं है।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल (खुर्जा) यह हाउस इस तरह से नहीं चलने देंगे (व्यवधान) दूसरे कोरम नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI NATHUNI RAM (Nawada): The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Report is being discussed, and the Home Minister, who is mainly responsible for implementation of the recommendations is not here. Society is indifferent, Government is also indifferent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you also listen to me, or are you determined to walk out?

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: We have got every right to walk out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must know that there is some parliamentary procedure. When you get up and make a submission to the Chair, you must also listen to the Chair. Otherwise, don't make a submission.

All that I can say is that the Minister should be here, and it is wrong that no concerned Minister is here. I can understand if at least the Minister of State is here. I think the Minister should be called here. Now we may proceed with the discussion.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Till he comes, we cannot proceed further

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There is a more important point. There is no quorum. Quorum is not a matter of rules only, but a constitutional obligation under article 100.

Some Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The quorum bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is on his way. So, let the hon. Member continue his speech.. (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर सुनना भी नहीं चाहते शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बात... (व्यवधान)...

अब तथा संसद के कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरंग साय) : गृह राज्य मंत्री अभी दो मिनट के लिए बाहर गए हैं, वह अभी आ रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर) : वह अभी दो मिनट के लिए गए हैं, मैं नोट कर रहा हूँ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : यहां होम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं और कोई भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है, इसी से सरकार की नीयत क्या है इस का पता चलता है। सरकार की नीयत और नीति दोनों में फर्क है, यह आप देख रहे हैं। नीति और नियत का यह अंतर बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल का बजट 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बना, उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लिए देना तो चाहिए था ज्यादा लेकिन वह नहीं दिया गया, 25 परसेंट भी अगर दिया जाता तो वह 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये होना चाहिए था। लेकिन 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जगह पर 31 करोड़ दिया गया है, इससे अधिक विडम्बना और शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है? इस से क्या यह पता नहीं चलता है कि सरकार केवल खबानी सहानुभूति दिखाती है, वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए केवल लिप सिम्पैथी दिखाना चाहती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पांच साल के अंदर छुआछूत दूर हो जायगी और सब ठीक हो जायगा। लेकिन मैं

बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट में जहां पालिसी डिसीशन लिया जाता है, पालिसी डिसाइड की जाती है वहां भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का रीप्रेजेंटेशन पूरा नहीं है, इस से अधिक शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है? जहां तक रिजर्वेशन की बात है, रिजर्वेशन का कोटा 18 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए और साढ़े सात परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए है, इस से अधिक वह सी परसेंट तक जा सकता है लेकिन जैसे ही शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा पूरा करने की बात आती है सरकार की नीयत है कि 18 परसेंट और साढ़े 7 परसेंट से ज्यादा रिजर्वेशन न दिया जाए। अगर सरकार इस तरह से रिजर्वेशन को लिमिट करना चाहती है तो ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री, वैश्य के लिए भी उनकी पापुलेशन के हिमाब से रिजर्वेशन कर दोजिए। फिर उनमें भी 18 प्रतिशत के ऊपर 19वां नहीं होने देना चाहिये। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की यह इन्टेंशन है, पहला गवर्नमेंट की भी यही इन्टेंशन थी और इस सरकार की भी यही इन्टेंशन है। रिजर्वेशन का कोटा वहीं भी पूरा नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें सूटेबिलिटी का क्लॉज लगा हुआ है। अनुसूटेबिल कहकर नौकरियां नहीं दी जाती हैं। सरकार स्पेशल कोर्ट बना रही है लेकिन उसके प्राविजनस शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की प्राब्लम्स को डील करने के लिए क्यों नहीं एक्सटेंड किए जाते? सरकार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कोई इन्ट्रस्ट क्यों नहीं दिखाती? इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार में जो बैठे हैं उच्च पदों पर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक, वे मूंह से तो कहते ने कि तुम्हारी प्राब्लम्स को दूर कर देंगे लेकिन उनके दिल काले हैं आज तक उन लोगों के दिल विभाग में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। सिर्फ अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिए वे यह खेल खेल रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्टर अपने कार्यों में रई ठूस कर बैठते हैं, वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की प्राब्लम्स पर कोई

ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स पर कहीं अत्याचार होते हैं तो हमारे मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट मैटर है और जब यहां पर अत्याचार होते हैं तो कहते हैं यह ला ऐंड ग्रांडर मिज्युएशन है। ऐसी हालत में हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान के किस कोने में किसके पाम जायें और किमसे फर्याद करें? स्टेट वाले भी हमारे बात नहीं सुनते हैं और आप भी हमारे बात नहीं सुनते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप इनकॉर्पोरेट है, यह गवर्नमेंट अयोग्य है। ऐसी गवर्नमेंट को तो रिज्वाइन कर देना चाहिये। ऐसी गवर्नमेंट का कोई जल्द नहीं है। अगर गवर्नमेंट का इंटेंशन इस तरह का हो तो यह गलत है। और अगर इस तरह का इंटेंशन रहा तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब निश्चित रूप से यह देश बटेगा। डा० बा० आर० अम्बेडकर ने तीस साल का समय दिया था हिन्दू धर्म को परिवर्तन करने के लिए, उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस धर्म में इन्सान को इन्सान न माना जाए, इन्मान को कुत्ते बिल्ल, से बदतर माना जाए, जानवरों की तो रक्षा की जाए, बूढ़ी गायों का कत्ल रोकने के लिए आभरण अनशन किया जाए, इस सबजेक्ट को कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में लाया जा रहा है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, माइनारिटीज, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के कत्ल होते हों, उनकी मां बहनों की इज्जत लूटी जाओ हो तब सरकार मौन रहती है—इससे बढ़कर शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है।

जहां तक आर्थिक उन्नति की बात है, मैंने बताया कि 19 हजार करोड़ में से 5 हजार करोड़ देना चाहिए था लेकिन 5 हजार करोड़ छोड़ दीजिए, 500 करोड़ भी नहीं दिया, सिर्फ 31 करोड़ का प्राविजन किया गया है। क्या इसी से आप कहते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स उन्नति करेंगे? इसका मतलब है कि सरकार

का नीयत साफ नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए मेडिकल कालेजों में एडमीशन के लिए भी कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। सरकार ने एडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। (व्यवधान) इससे बढ़कर विडवना और क्या हो सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर बी डी ओ तक कौन लोग हैं? वही है जोकि इन पर अत्याचार करते हैं। पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेट्स। मे कौन लोग हैं? वही हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आई पी सी, सी आर पी सी गीर एविडन्स एक्ट में परिवर्तन करना होगा। हमें वर्डन-आफ-प्रूफ की जिम्मेदारी हत्यारे पर डालनी होगी। आज होता क्या है—बैनिफिट-आफ डाउट हत्यारे को दिया जाता है और वह साफ छूट जाता है। आज आप का कानून हमारे फेवर में नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाय। यह ठीक है आप ने बहुत से कमीशन बना दिये हैं—माइनारिटीज कमीशन बन गया है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन बन गया है, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का कमीशन बन गया है—लेकिन यह सब आप ने माइण्ड के डाइवर्शन के लिये किया है, इस के अतिरिक्त कुछ नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने के लिये ग्रीटब्रिटीश मिनिस्ट्री बनी थी, उसी तरह से आप शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनायें।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन की बात है—मैं चाहता हूं कि शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दिया जाये और उन लोगों के लिये रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जाये जिन की संख्या 18 परसेंट

[श्री आर० एल० कूरील]

से भी कम है। कहते हैं कि ऐसा करने से सिविल-बार हो जायगी। सिविल-बार का आप को बड़ा डर है, लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये, जो इन्सानी जिन्दगी से भी बढतर जिन्दगी गुंजायते हैं, जिन्हें खाना नसीब नहीं होता, जो कपड़ा धुनता है उसे कपड़ा पहनने को नहीं मिलता, जो खेत में मेहनत करता है, जमीन को जोतता है, उस के पास जमीन नहीं है, जो मकान बनाता है लेकिन उस के पास अपने रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है, वह पेड़ों की छाया में रहता है—उन का आप को कोई डर नहीं है। आज हमारे यहां जाति-व्यवस्था चलती है—जिस की जड़ वर्ण-व्यवस्था है और इस वर्ण-व्यवस्था की जड़ हिन्दू धर्म है। यदि आप छूआ-छूत को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो आप को जाति-प्रथा को समाप्त करना होगा, वर्ण-व्यवस्था को समाप्त करना होगा। ये जो मन्दिरों में बैठे हुए पुजारी हैं, ये जो आप के शंकराचार्य हैं—ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान में छूआछात को फैला रहे हैं। राम-चरित मानस जैसी पुस्तक—जिस में लिखा है—“शूद्र गंधार डोल पशु नारी, ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी”, जिस में लिखा है—“पूजिये विप्र सकल गुण हीना, शूद्र न पूजिये गुण-गण गुण-गण ज्ञान प्रवीना”—जब तक ऐसी पुस्तकों को जो हमारे संविधान के खिलाफ हैं, जलाया नहीं जाता, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में वर्ण व्यवस्था, जाति-व्यवस्था और छूआछूत चलता रहेगा और वह दिन दूर नहीं है—जब हमारा हिन्दुस्तान टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में बंट जायेगा—मैं बार-बार इस बात को कहता आया हूँ और आज भी वह रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान टुकड़ों में बटे, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस में एकना बनी रहे, जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं—उन को अधिकार मिले, उन को भी इन्सानियत का दर्जा दिया जाये।

हम देखते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं होता—क्यों पूरा नहीं होता? जहाँ पर कोटा पूरा न हो, वहाँ के उच्च अधिकारियों को उस के लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाये और उस के लिये उन को पनिशमेंट दिया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का कानून बनाया जाये—अगर हम ऐसा कानून नहीं बनायेंगे तो यह कोटा कभी पूरा नहीं होगा। सूटेबिलिटी की क्लाज को समाप्त किया जाये। स्पेशल कोर्ट्स के बिल को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मामलों के लिये भी एक्स्पेंड किया जाये। कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को, बीकर सेवशन्स के लोगों को ही दिये जायें। उन से किसी भी प्रकार की कोई सिक्योरिटी न मांगी जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। आज हम देखते हैं कि जो जमीन जो जोतना है, उस के पाम जमीन नहीं है। भूमिपति दूसरे है और भूमि जोतने वाले दूसरे हैं। जो अनाज पैदा करता है उस के पास खाने के लिये अनाज नहीं है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स स्टूडेंट्स के लिये चाहे इन्जीनियरिंग हो या पी० एम० टी० हो सब में रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। उन को हर महीने स्कालरशिप दिया जाये। जब हम को हर महीने तनख्वाह मिल सकती है तो स्कालरशिप हर महीने क्यों नहीं दिया जा सकता—यह कितने शर्म की बात है। आज उन को साल बीत जाने के बाद स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है—जिस से उन को बहुत कठिनाई होती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये एक अलग से फाइनेन्शियल कारपोरेशन बनाई जाये जिस की पूंजी 100 करोड़ रुप रखी जाये और उस रुपये को हरिजनों के केंद्र स्थान में लगाया जाये। एक व्यक्ति—एक व्यवसाय के

सिद्धान्त को लागू किया जाये। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जो हमारे संविधान के निर्माता थे—हम देखते हैं कि उन का एक भी फोटो यहां नहीं लगा है। सेन्ट्रल हाल में भी नहीं है यहां भी नहीं है। ऐसे महान योग्य और सम्मानित व्यक्ति का फोटो न लगाना उसी जाति भावना का प्रतीक है। हमारे लोगों के फोटो यहां पर लगते जा रहे हैं—लेकिन बाबा साहेब का फोटो यहां न लगाना अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह वह महान व्यक्ति था जिस ने हम देश को संविधान दिया, जिस ने हम को समता और समानता का अधिकार दिया, स्त्री और पुरुषों को बिना किसी रंग-भेद और जाति, पांति का ध्यान रखते हुए समान अधिकार दिया—उस का फोटो यहां पर न लगाना बड़े शर्म की बात है—इस सरकार के लिये भी और पिछली सरकार के लिये भी शर्म की बात है। अतः उनका फोटो पार्लियामेंट हाऊस तथा सेन्ट्रल हाल में लगाया जाये तथा 14 अप्रैल को मार्चेंटिक छुट्टी घोषित की जाये। हम देखते हैं कि जो मेहनत करता है, आज उस को खाना नसीब नहीं होता है और जो झूठ बोलता है और झूठ बोल कर काफी पैसा कमाता है, उस को साहू कहते हैं। जो भंगी है या चमार है या धोबी है, उन को नीचा माना जाता है। आज चमार इसलिए नीचा माना जाता है क्योंकि वह चमड़े से जुते बनाता है, जूतों का काम करता है। धोबी इसलिए नीचा माना जाता है क्योंकि वह लोगों के कपड़ों की गन्दगी को खत्म करता है और लोगों को साफ सुथरे कपड़े पहना कर बाबू बनाता है। अगर भंगी गन्दगी को साफ न करे, तो रसोई तक में सैकड़ों कीड़े चले जायेंगे। वह इसलिए सब से नीचा माना जाता है क्योंकि वह गन्दगी को साफ करता है। आप यह देखिए कि जो गन्दगी को साफ करने वाला है, वह नीचा माना जाता है और गन्दगी को फैलाने वाला ऊंचा माना जाता है, वह ही दुनिया, वह तैरा सिद्धान्त है। ऐसी दुनिया और इस

तरह का सिद्धान्त कब तक चलेगा, यह मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

अन्त में मैं यही जानना चाहता हूं कि जो 4 हजार रिकमेडेशनस शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्टों में है, उन में से कितने को भी अभी तक इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया है? कितने अधिकारी हैं, जिन के खिलाफ यह साबित हो चुका है कि उन्होंने अन्याय किया है, उन से से कितने लोगों को आप पनिश कर चुके हैं? क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस तरह के लोगों को पनिश करेगी? क्या कोई पीनल क्लाज बनाएगी, जिस के लोगों को सजा मिल सके? जब तक इस तरह की पीनल क्लाज नहीं बनाई जाएगी, तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे जो होम मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को प्राब्लम्स को हमेशा इग्नोर करते हैं। जब भी उन से उस तरह की बातें की कही जाती है, वे कान में रूई डाल कर बैठ जाते हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि या तो उन में योग्यता नहीं है कि वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की प्राब्लम्स को डील करें या उन की इन्टेंशन नहीं है कि वे इन लोगों के साथ न्याय करें। दोनों हालतों में उन को रिजाइन करना चाहिए, योग्यता नहीं है तो भी और इन्टेंशन नहीं है, तो भी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

14.27 hrs.

(SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Elu-ru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is raised in the House, they always say that the Government of India is entirely dependent on the State Governments' attitude and the action taken by them. They always say that they are helpless in the matter of implementation of the

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schemes which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, they are dependent on the State Governments. For instance, the Government of India are granting several crores of rupees for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but there is no proper machinery to see how best the sanctioned money is being utilised by the State Governments. According to a report, in the last two or three years, the State Governments have not spent even 20 per cent of the grants given by the Government of India or provided by the State Governments. That is the state of affairs in the States. I do not want to blame any one State. Particularly I want to ask my hon. friends here, have they ensured that their State Governments are implementing the schemes properly and how best they are utilising the funds sanctioned by the Government of India and the State Governments? There is lack of interest there. I say this so far as some Members are concerned, not all. They are taking shelter under group politics. So far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned there should not be any party politics or group politics. But unfortunately in several States, including Andhra Pradesh, there are group politics and party politics even in the implementation of schemes concerning Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will give an instance. The other day it has come in the press. It has come up in the High Court. Government rules are there, not only about Scheduled Castes and Tribes but about all poor people. Poor persons with meagre holdings of 2 to 2-1/2 acres of wet land or dry land should not be touched unless it is inevitable for the purpose of maintaining the rule of proximity. They have issued a circular. I came across only the other day a report where the Andhra Pradesh High Court has stayed an order in a case where small holdings of 1 to 8 acres have been acquired in some Harijan colonies. The land is owned by Harijans and they are all small landholders and they have become landless poor. Fortunately, the High Court has stayed

the order. Let me read the GO issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1974. They say:

"There are complaints that lands belonging to small landholders though uneconomic holdings have come under acquisition proceedings whereas adjacent lands belonging to big landlords remain untouched...."

This is the GO. They say:

"Poor persons with meagre landholdings of less than 2 to 2-1/2 acres may generally be not touched unless otherwise inevitable for the purpose of maintaining the rule of proximity and vicinity to the main village."

What is the Government of India doing when the State government is going on like this irrespective of your policies and programmes? They have no right. The State governments cannot be touched by the government of India? What an unfortunate lot these poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are having? Our entire country is indebted, our entire nation is indebted. No other country has got a class like the Scheduled Castes. Even now you are creating some more in the villages. You are constructing some more Harijans petas separately. That should be abolished. When you are constructing new Harijan colonies, you want to keep them separately. Still there is a panchama class like this. You are encouraging that. Hereafter the Government of India and the State governments should formulate a policy that there should not be any separate colony for Harijans. They should be mixed up with other communities. Particularly in the rural areas you are still having separate colonies. That is an unfortunate position. I want the State Governments and the Centre should take a decision that hereafter there shall be no separate colony for Harijans or Scheduled Castes. The circumstances are not like that in the towns. They are prepared to mix with other people. In my place Harijans are there. Muslims are there, Christians are there. You give the sites

only to those who are prepared to mix with other communities or the poor people. But they are giving to the poor people also separately and not with the Harijans. Harijan colonies are being constructed separately. This is a shameful thing to our entire nation. Even after 30 to 40 years after Mahatma Gandhi's passing away things are like this. That shows that the government is not taking any interest—both the previous government and this government, so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

Other Backward Classes are also feeling like that. They are suffering and they are telling only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being given some facilities and not other classes though they are also poor. Poor people should also given same facilities and some consideration as is given to Scheduled Castes. There are only two classes—the rich and the poor. They should also be given all concessions on an equal footing. A Scheduled caste man though having a property of Rs. 10—15 lakhs asks for concessions to his children. Concessions should be given only on the basis of economic standing. A Scheduled Caste man may come and sit here fighting elections on the basis of reserved constituency but other facilities should be extended equally to all poor people.

I want to bring one more thing to your notice. There is allocation of land to the poor people. They say it is a state subject. It is not a State subject. You are giving grants. So the government of India has got the right. If it is a State subject what is the use of having the Krishi Bhavan here and what is the use of having so many offices here? Abolish them all. You have got every right because you are giving grants. There is no question of State subject. I want to request particularly our Department here which is in charge of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They can stop the malpractices going on in that State.

One more thing I want to bring to the notice of the government. There
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is one Agriculture Market Committee in my home town, viz., Eluru in Andhra Pradesh. It has been constituted and financed by the Government of India but the Government of India cannot go into the question of utilisation of finances as it is told that it is a State subject. So, my suggestion to the Government is that where they are giving sanction they must have their machinery to find out as to how the finances are being utilised.

Then, Sir, the local Deputy Director during the Emergency period acquired land to the tune of sixteen acres. This land belongs to the backward classes. As I am not in a position to raise my voice against this acquisition in the State Assembly I am raising my voice here on the Floor of the House. The former Chief Minister as well as the present Chief Minister wrote to me saying that the acquired land is going to be restored back yet I find in practice the State machinery has not done anything. The land was acquired in June 1976 and these poor people have been made landless poor. Fourteen families have been affected by this and there are many widows in these families. This land which has been acquired is in Eluru town, Krishna Delta area. They are all backward class people. As they are not nearer to any Minister or M.L.A. and do not belong to any political party their cries are not heard. Since 1976 they have been knocking the doors of different authorities but nothing has happened so far. Through you, Sir I want to request the Government of India to write to the Andhra Pradesh government to release this land which has been acquired. I understand that Rs. three and a half lakhs have been sanctioned to develop roads in this area but I may tell the Government that this amount will actually be utilised for levelling up for the land. This is my information and complaint also. This land has been acquired against our national policy. Who is responsible for all these things? They have gone to the court. The previous Government had appointed a Committee. But that committee consisted mostly of landlords

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It was decided that the surplus production would be marketed in the so-called Market Yard. But these arrangements will only be for the benefit of the landlords. Instead of handing over the lands to the poor people, they have pooled their lands and the benefit by way of marketing their produce has been taken away by the landlords. How they are exploited.

In so far as the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there is no use of simply raising slogans. They are all empty slogans. The actual thing required is that the laws passed by the Parliament and the State Legislatures should be implemented and put into practice. Now, I would like to know how far you have been successful in implementing the policies and the programmes for the upliftment of the SC and ST. The previous Government was committed to do so many things in so far as SC ST are concerned. But they had not enforced most of them. Likewise do not commit yourself in this regard. What is the use of committing to do so many things for them without putting them into practice? You are not doing it in the way we expect of you. We are not against the Government. We are here to help you in so far as your good policies and programmes are concerned. Your policies and programmes should be beneficial to the poor agriculturists and small farmers who are mostly belonging to SC and ST. Moreover, about 80 per cent of the agricultural labourers are SC and ST. What steps are you taking to safeguard their interests? You are passing so many laws through the labour Ministry. But do you have any monitoring arrangement to see that the laws are enforced? We expect you to solve their problems immediately so that the exploitation of these people is put an end to. Once again, I would request the Government to take utmost interest and seriously consider the feelings of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But the Government is not coming forward to help them sincerely.

You say that this is a State subject. Then what is the use of passing so many laws in this connection? From here in Delhi, nobody takes any interest. But I would plead that you can direct the State Governments to bring into force these laws forthwith. We are representing about 10 to 11 lakh people. There is no point saying that this is a State subject. But these laws are not put into action and the policies and programmes are not implemented properly, the Central Government can direct the State Government for the proper implementation of the schemes and programmes and also for the proper enforcement of the laws. In regard to the social legislation, there was a conference in which the Members of Parliament and also the Members of various State Legislatures took part. This Conference discussed social legislation problems for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is said that the social legislation is only on books and it is not being implemented in so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. The main safeguards provided in the Constitution for the protection and safeguard of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are abolition of untouchability and the forbidding of its practice in any form, promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice, removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and places of public resort etc., permitting the State to make reservation for the backward classes in public services in case of inadequate representation, special representation in Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas etc. However, the Harijans have not been benefited from these safeguards. I would, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps and activate the State Governments, or pull them up to see how best they could serve these people.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak in Bengali as I am a sick man and would not like to strain myself.

*Mr. Chairman Sir, the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes covering a period of three years is now being discussed in this House. From this it is very clear that the Commissioner's Office is still being treated as "Untouchable" because if we attached any importance to this office or to report then we should not have brought it before this House after 4 years. This discussion, Mr. Chairman Sir, is like performing the postmortem of a dead body. As we tear the body for the postmortem so also we may refer to the different incidents in these reports for some historical value. This discussion may shed any light for our future course of action.

Sir, the importance of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is immense. It is a Constitutional Office meaning thereby that the Constitution of India has made a special provision for this post. But despite this its constitutional position the office continues to be neglected one like the untouchables in the country. It is almost an unwanted office. Sir, I say this because the office of the Commissioner is located in Ramakrishna Puram, Delhi, where as it should have been located in the North Block under the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the last few years we have been clamouring for bringing this office under the Ministry of Home Affairs. At long last the office was brought under the Ministry of Home Affairs but the office continued to be located in Ramakrishna Puram. This shows that little importance is shown by Government to this office. Not only this, we further find other evidence of Government's apathy towards the office of the Commissioner. Sir you are perhaps aware that there were five posts of Deputy Commissioners but all these posts were abolished and the only post of the Commissioner was allowed to be retained. This was done at a time when the problems of the persons belonging to the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is rising, when incidents of atrocities are continuing and when we are discussing the grievances of these down trodden people in press and in Parliament and on public platform. What does it mean? Does it not mean that we are deliberately chopping off the hand, of the Commission and making it as ineffective as possible particularly at a time when it should have been helped with more hands and made more effective to deal with the problems. This no doubt proves that whatever be the Government's good intentions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, and however sweetly they may express their sympathies, in reality they do not want to assess the gravity of the problem and give to this office the great importance that it rightly deserves. Therefore I feel that by merely presenting the reports of the Commission in Parliament after long avoidable gaps and to have some discussion in Parliament has really not given any benefit to the people for whom these reports are meant. Apart from this, the Parliament also has a Standing Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Committee presents their reports at regular intervals but we do not know what action is being taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in these reports. From all these, we have no other alternative than to come to the conclusion that to the Government the problems of the Scheduled Castes have no importance. As long as the ballot boxes will remain in this country, to elect people to man the legislatures, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will have some importance to all the political parties, be it Janata Congress or the Communist but they will never be given their legitimate due in the social and economic set up of the country. There is no machinery to ensure that the reservations of 15 per cent and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people respectively are being

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implemented or not. Therefore, a mere discussion in general terms will not lead us anywhere, we have to be clear about some things. The political reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will end in 1980. The people belonging to this are in a suspense. They do not know whether this will be extended further or not. This is an important question and I could therefore request the Minister to give a category answer to this question when he gives answers to the debate.

Sir, broadly speaking the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people can be categorised under three heads—Education, Service and the economic problems. So far as Education is concerned, I would like to tell this House what is happening there. Sir it is with great regret that I have to say that both my State Government of West Bengal and also the Central Government have adopted an attitude of indifference. When I was student, I did not take any stipend that are given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. In those days there were only 4 hostels in Calcutta for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Nearly 30 years have since gone by and can we not legitimately hope that during this long period the number of hostels should have been raised from 4 to at least ten or twelve. But you will be shocked to know Sir that far from increasing the number, as far from even retaining the number, the number of hostels in West Bengal today is only two. Why this has been done. May I know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this action of the Government which shows nothing but antipathy towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Will the Hon. Minister explain this also when he replies.

Now, I will speak a few words the quantum of stipend money that is given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. Sir, with the passage of time the cost of living has gone up but the Government have never taken prompt and adequate steps

to upgrade the value of stipends that is given to these students. Today a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Engineering or Medicine cannot meet the high cost of education from the high cost that such education involves. Sir these stipends are given to those whose parents have an income of Rs. 700/- per month. Now every LDC or a Bank peon earn this amount. Can he really send his son for Engineering or Medical Education after meeting the expenses for the family. That he cannot, goes without saying. Therefore I would suggest that all students who go in for engineering or medical education from these communities should be given liberal stipends.

Sir, whenever we discuss the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, suggestions regarding 'land reform' are made invariably. I cannot but laugh at the suggestions because they can be good slogans but they are not likely to solve the problem. Can one distribute anything out of nothing? If land reform is taken as land distribution, then too the picture does not become very happy, because there will be scanty land available for distribution and it will run counter to the production and to the interests of the marginal and small farmers. I would therefore suggest that we should set up institution like the I.I.T. in every block for these students so that they may get a life oriented or living oriented education. Infact, I, am in favour of giving this education to all but I am stressing this for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students because these students come from the landless class who have no scope for economic living. Therefore, through this education they would be able to settle themselves on an economic footing. This is my personal view. Sir, I am one with the views of the famous American economist Galbraith, who was the American Ambassador to India, who said "Education is the first capital to be invested for the development of a nation." Nothing can be more true than this when we discuss the problems of a developing nation.

Therefore, for the economic prosperity of a nation, our investment in education should be substantial but is it happening in our country? You all know the allocations that we make every year for our education. From here when we look to the allocations made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for education then we are simply dismayed. Reading the reports of the Commission we find that instead of progressing increase, the growth of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students is rather stagnant. Therefore, to remedy the situation we should have more hostels and should substantially raise stipends and distribute them liberally. Sir, I would like to refer to an anomaly that now exists in matter of payment of stipends. According to the present rules only two sons of a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is entitled for getting it. The third, fourth and the successive sons and daughters of a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes parent will not be given this stipend. I say, Sir, it is a "conspiracy" of the bureaucracy to stop the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I feel that such rules are great impediments in the way of the educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and we should do away with such rules. The sooner the better. I hope the hon. Minister kindly consider this issue.

Sir, I must say that after the Janta Party came to power, under the chairmanship of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal a Report called the Report on the Working Group on Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during mid term plan of 1978-79" was presented. I must say that it is a very nice piece of document as it covers every aspect of the social, economic political and educational problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. If the suggestions of this report were implemented then many of our problems, much of our agonies and grief would have ended. But this report was not laid on the Table of the

House. Its recommendations are not binding on the Government. It is nothing more than a paper concentrated with goodwill and cannot be translated into peoples aspirations because it cannot be enforced. We are all happy that Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, who had presided over this group fortunately comes from the backward class and belongs to the agricultural community. I am sure he will not remain contented merely by presenting the report but he will do his best to fulfil the aspirations of the people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by implementing this recommendation.

Sir, I would now like to say something about the service opportunity of these people. A reservation has no doubt been made to the extent of 15 per cent and 5 per cent respectively for the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes people. For class I to III & IV posts under the Government and also in the public sector undertakings. But this has not been implemented fully although 30 long years have passed. Only in the case of sweepers this has been achieved. Sir, these posts are not being filled under the plea that no suitable candidates are available to the Government. But who will judge this? Those who judge these candidates belong to the upper strata of the society who have for long been exploiting the social resources for their own benefit, who kept the society fragmented and never allow goodwill to grow among the different classes of people of the society. The provisions for such reservation unfortunately has no legal basis and we cannot go to the court of law for enforcing it. This is the main reason that the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes candidates are being denied their due and they are in a helpless position and cannot get justice as long as the present situation continues. I would therefore suggest that the provision of reservation should have a statutory backing. The position has been rightly expressed in the report which says, "There is no legal backing in reservations and at present reservations are made in the

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services under the State and public sector on the basis of directive principle: The encroachment on the reservations to the extent State policy has laid down, will be implemented with maximum effect when it is given statutory backing: At present, executive directions regarding reservations are made on the strength of Art. 16(4) of the Constitution: This was framed as an exception to Art. 16(1) which provides for equality of opportunity in employment or appointment to any office under the State: 'Clause 4 is not mandatory. This is a vital thing. This clause 4 should be mandatory.'

Therefore, unless we have a statutory backing for enforcing these reservations, the lot of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes will not improve in any way. Sir, I have been receiving many representations every day where the applicants complain that they were deliberately bypassed in the matter of promotion or were instead being made permanent people were retrenched. Sir, it is therefore very necessary that the provision for reservations should be kept above the pale of influence of discretion and this can be done when we are able to give the provision a statutory basis. Sir, Shri Suraj Bhan, M.P. has given notice of a private members' bill which seeks to achieve the above objective viz. to give statutory sanction, to the provision of reservations. But unfortunately, I understand that the Ministry of Home Affairs has commented adversely about this Bill: They are understood to have said that it is not important and therefore can be kept aside. Unless the Ministry of Home Affairs and unless the Government clears it the Bill cannot come up before the House for a discussion. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to give necessary sanction to Mr. Suraj Bhan to introduce the Bill for discussion and passing. This sort of Bill has been passed by West Bengal government. In spite of that, why the attitude of the bureaucratic machinery is hostile here? I will tell you one example. In West Bengal the promotion of one executive engineer has become due; he to become superintending engineer: What happened? The Chief Engineer

of the State says that he would not give promotion to him: The Act in the concerned State says that if anybody ignores the order about the promotion of Scheduled Castes, he will have to pay a fine of Rs. 250: The Chief Engineer says he is ready to pay that fine but he is not ready to give promotion: The Chief Engineer is a brahmin. If that be his attitude how can you improve the lot of down-trodden people. So without statutory backing it is not possible to do justice to the people in service.

15 hrs.

For their economic development so many things had been written in paper I want to request the Minister that it should not be only written in papers; it should be implemented, proper financial institution should be created in the report he has said that till today no provision has been made from the centre. Should not some provision be made? I want that proper financial backing should be given to this institution. Further the hon. Minister should not think that this department as a untouchable department, that is under him, he should not place the report after inordinate delay. If he does not think in this way, we are sorry to say that he would not be able to deliver the goods from his department of the Home Ministry which has been entrusted with heavy responsibilities for welfare of these down-trodden people.

I am concluding my speech with two lines from Rabindranath Tagore which says how untouchability question has to be tackled. Untouchability can be removed only by hearts; that cannot be removed by law; because we have already prohibited untouchability by law, but, we have not been able to remove untouchability. It requires two way communication, from the higher side and from the lower side. I would like to remind you of two lines from the great poet Rabindranath Tagore for guidance:

“ऐसो ब्राह्मण, कृषि करि मोन
घरो हाथ सबाकार,
ऐसो हे पतीत, होक
मजनीत सब पमान

It means. Oh, Bramin, come forward and purify your mind, stretch your hand; then only everything would be all right.

With these words, I conclude

श्री छविर्ग म अर्गल (मुर्तना)
सभापति महोदय अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के आयुक्त का रिपोर्ट पर होने-वाली चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए मैं गूँडा हुआ हूँ। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए समय दिया। अभी कुछ दिन पहले उस सदन में यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्टें इस सभा में प्रस्तुत नहीं हो रही हैं और उस के लिए यहाँ पर काफी गंभीर चिन्ता किया गया था। उस के बाद तीन बार साल की 21 वीं रिपोर्टें यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत की गईं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि बहुत राशी रिपोर्टों का पुलन्दा पेश करने के बजाय हर साल वजेट सेशनल के अन्त में रिपोर्ट को पेश किया जाना चाहिए।

पिछली बार जब अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर यहाँ चर्चा हो रही थी, उस समय यह मांग की गई थी कि हमारे इस पवित्र सदन—लोक सभा में—भी हमारे साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लिए अलग से कोई मंत्रालय नहीं है। पिछली बार पुर-जोर शब्दों में सरकार से मांग की गई थी कि उन के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय बनाया जाय, लेकिन आज तक इस सरकार ने उस मांग पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात पर की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण 1980 में समाप्त हो रहा है जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्ववक्ता-ने मांग की है कि यह आरक्षण कम से कम आठ साल के लिए और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए,

यह मांग बिल्कुल उचित है और सरकार इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देगी, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

मैंने आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों पर उच्च स्तर में अन्याय और अन्याय होते हैं। मैं आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट के पेज 21 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा, जिस में कहा गया है कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए जापद आरक्षण किए गये हैं, पिछले परिमामन के द्वारा चार स्थान लोक सभा के कम कर दिए गये हैं। अब आप यह देखिए कि गिन्दुस्तान की सर्वोच्च सभा लोक सभा में चार स्थान कम कर दिए गये हैं। यह आयोग की रिपोर्ट से स्पष्ट है। उस की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने चाहता हूँ। इस में यह कहा गया है

“लोक सभा के 78 और 38 स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित थे। परिसीमन आयोग द्वारा उक्त स्थानों का पुनर्निर्धारण किया गया। लोक सभा के स्थानों की कुल संख्या 526 से बढ़कर 542 हो गई। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित स्थानों की संख्या 77 से बढ़कर 78 हो गई और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित स्थानों की संख्या 12 से घटकर 38 रह गई।” इस में बढ़कर अन्याय और अन्याय क्या हो सकता है कि लोक सभा में सदस्यों की संख्या कम कर दी गई है और जब यहाँ के लिए ऐसी बात है तो बाकी नौकरियों में क्या हाल होगा, यह कहा नहीं जा सकता।

इसी प्रकार से विधान सभाओं में कुछ स्थान कम किये गये हैं। आयुक्त महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

“लोक सभा के लिए मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र से दो प्रतिनिक्त स्थान

[श्री छ वेराम अर्गल]

अर्वात् मध्य प्रदेश में वर्तमान 8 स्थानों के बड़ने 9 स्थान तथा महाराष्ट्र में वर्तमान 3 स्थानों के बड़े 4 स्थान अनुसूचित जन जातियों के आरक्षित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।”

जयान्त आयुक्त महोदय ने अरनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, यह प्रस्ताव सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए और दोसरा परिसीमन आयोग की बैठक होनी चाहिए और जन-गणना के आधार पर यह होना चाहिए। 1971 की जन-गणना के आधार पर यह सब चीज चलनी है और अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों का जो संख्या बढ़ी है, उन फीर्स के बड़ने के अनुसार के आधार पर परिसीमन होना चाहिए और जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा है, उन की संख्या बड़ाई जानी चाहिए। राज्य विधान मन्त्रालय के बारे में यह कहा गया है :

“राज्य विधान मन्त्रालयों में 16 अतिरिक्त स्थान अर्वात् बिहार में (2), गुजरात (1), हिमाचल प्रदेश (1), कर्नाटक (4), महाराष्ट्र (1), राजस्थान (1) तथा उत्तर प्रदेश (3) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।”

आयुक्त महोदय ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है। “इसी प्रकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश (4), गुजरात (1), केरल (1), मध्य प्रदेश (11), महाराष्ट्र (5) और तमिलनाडु (1) विधान मन्त्रालयों में 21 और स्थान आरक्षित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।”

इसलिए जब तक लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में ये आरक्षित स्थान आप नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक दूसरी जगहों के लिए क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है।

यही नहीं, राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों में संविधान में जो व्यवस्था की

गई है, उस के अनुसार आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब राज्य सभा और विधान सभा परिषदों में ऐसा नहीं है, तो मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों में भी आरक्षण को व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अनुसूचित और जन जातियों के कल्याण के लिए समिति गठित होते हैं और आयुक्त महोदय का भी एक कमरे में बिठा दिया है लेकिन उनका जो रिपोर्ट आता है, उस का एजिक्यूशन पूरा तरह नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि उनका रिपोर्ट पर या तो सरकार खुद अमल करे या कम से कम आयुक्त को पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए कि कहीं भी किसी प्रकार का खामो हो, तो उस पर वह अमल करवा सके।

अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों के आरक्षण के बारे में मैं एक और चीज का और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आई० ए० एम०, आई० प० एस०, फस्ट क्लाम आफ़ मर्स और जो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हैं, उन में उनका पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। इस के साथ-साथ राजदूत और राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति, मुख्य मंत्रियों के चयन में भी अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के साथ घोर अन्याय किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता के साथ विचार करे। हम सदन में हमारे सामने जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने इन लोगों के हित को तरफ़ कण्ठो ध्यान नहीं दिया लेकिन जनता सरकार से अब अपेक्षा है कि वह अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए विशेष रूप से ध्यान रख कर कार्य करे और उनके हितों की रक्षा करे।

आपको मालूम होगा कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में चर्चा की जाती है और उस

बर्बा के दौरान जो प्लान्ट उठाये जाते हैं वे पुस्तक में रह जाते हैं, उन पर कभी गौर नहीं किया जाता है। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को जो भी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वे राजनीतिक आधार पर, राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए दी जाती हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि ये सुविधाएं उन्हें उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति और निष्ठेपन को देख कर दी जानी चाहिए। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि ये सुविधाएं फाइनेशियल आधार पर दी जान चाहिए। मैंने देखा है कि जिन लोगों का ब्रैताग्रं तक पहुंच हैं वे इन सुविधाओं का मारा का लाभ ले जाते हैं और जो बहुत निष्ठे है उन तक इन सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सुविधाओं का पूरा सदुपयोग होना चाहिए, दुसरोपयोग नही होना चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए बजट में जो प्रावधान किया जाता है, उसका उपयोग पूरे साल नहीं हो पाता। वित्तिय बर्ष के अन्त में मार्च में जाकर योजनाओं को वित्तिय स्वीकृति हो पाती है और फिर कहा जाता है कि 31 मार्च तक उसे खर्च किया जाए। इस प्रकार इन लोगों के कल्याण के लिए रखी गयी राशि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाता और बहुत सारी राशि सरेण्डर करनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हर महीने के लिए पैसा निर्धारित होना चाहिए कि छात्रवृत्ति पर हर महीने इतना पैसा खर्च होगा और सुविधाओं पर इतना पैसा खर्च होगा।

सरकारी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के साथ घोर अन्याय होता है। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के जो सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं उनकी अधिकांश में—यह बात रिपोर्ट में भी कहो गयी है—सी० आर० खराब कर दी जाती है। इस तरह से इन लोगों को पदोन्नति का समान अवसर नहीं मिलता। सेवाओं में आरक्षण

के मामले में यह कह कर टाल दिया जाता है कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते। योग्य उम्मीदवारों की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन जो ऊंचे पदों पर आसीन लोग हैं वे अपने लोगों को भाई भतीजावाद के आधार पर इन पदों पर बिठाने के लिए ऐसा कह देते हैं। वे लोग इन आरक्षित पदों को इसलिए नहीं भरते कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते जबकि स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है। इस तरह से ये लोग अपने अधिकार से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस पर भी सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। जब तक इन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं होती। तब तक इस देश का और अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों का भी भला नहीं होगा। इन लोगों के बारे में राजनीतिक लोग इसलिए आंसू बहाते हैं कि उनकी संख्या काफी है और ग्राम बड़ा कर उनके वोट बटोरने हैं। यह तीस साल से बराबर चला आ रहा है। अब सरकार को वास्तविक रूप से उनके हितों को और ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, बंक चार्ज और डेली वेजिज पर जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के साथ बहुत अत्याचार होता है। दस-दस और बीस-बीस साल के लोग बंक चार्ज पर चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन उनको स्थायी नहीं किया जाता है। डेली वेजिज पर जितने कर्मचारी हैं और जिनकी सेवा तीन साल से ऊपर हो गयी है उन सभी को स्थायी किया जाना चाहिए।

सफाई कर्मचारियों के रूप में हमारे बाल्मिकी भाई, महतर भाई निकुण्ट से निकुण्ट काम करते हैं। उस काम के ऐंजेज में उनको बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। अन्याय यह होता है कि कि उनके ऊपर जो दारोगा होता है वह कोई पंडित जी होते हैं या कोई दूसरा होता है। जो लोग इस काम को करते

[श्री छलिराम अर्गल]

हैं उन में से ही किसी को दरोगा का पद मिलना चाहिए। साथ ही जो हरिजन भी सफाई का काम करते हैं जिन को की स्वीपर कहते हैं उन की तनख्वाह भी कम से कम एक हजार होनी चाहिए ताकि दूसरे लोग भी उस काम को करने के लिए आगे आ सकें।

मैं यह भी करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के लिए जा पद सुरक्षित हैं उनको अनुसूचित जाति भाषाएँ लत में नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इनकी भिक्षा-ग्रिम आयुक्त महोदय ने भी अपना रिपोर्ट में जो है। ऐसा कर दूसरे लोगों को उन पदों पर बिठा दिया जाता है। अगर यह चीज जारी नहीं तो इन लोगों में साथ अन्धधुंध होगा। इस वास्ते इस मामले पर आपका सम्मोचना से विचार करना चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के लिए भारतीय समाज में 18 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन है। संविधान में अनुसार यह कटा उनका मिलना चाहिए। यह कह दिया जाता है कि योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस शब्द का हटा दिया जाना चाहिए। योग्य सम्मोचन की आज के जमाने में कोई काम नहीं है। डा० अम्बेदेकर अनुसूचित जाति में पैदा हुए थे और उनको जैसे लागू, कई अम्बेदेकर आपका देश में मिल जायेंगे जा मारे-मारे राजगार को तलाश में भटक रहे हैं। इस वास्ते इस शब्द को आप को निकाल देना चाहिए।

उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को भी आपको सुधारना चाहिए। तभी उनका भला हो सकता है। भूमि वितरण का बात हम शुरू से सुनने आ रहे हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि प्राथमिकता का आधार पर उन को भूमि दी जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर यह काम सारे देश में सम्पन्न हो सकता है। पिछली सरकार यह नारा देती रही है कि हम उन में भूमि बांट रहे हैं। और

हमारी सरकार भी कह रही है कि हम उनको भूमि दे रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सब कामजो में ही बाँटी गई है वास्तविक रूप से उन को कोई भूमि नहीं मिली है। मुझे अपने जिले के बारे में मालूम है। पिछली सरकार ने भूमि वितरण समिति के माध्यम से भूमि बाँटी। अन्य लोगों को भी भूमि मिल गई लेकिन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का किसी को नदी का पट्टा, किसी को घाट का पट्टा और किसी को पट्टा का पट्टा दे दिया गया है। भूमि वितरण का काम आगे बढ़ाया गया है। सारा माँगन भू पूरा कर दिया जाना चाहिए दूसरे उनका आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगा। इस के बिना उनका वास्तविक कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा है कि वह भूमि वितरण का कार्यक्रम जून तक समाप्त कर देंगे। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह तब तक हो पायेगा। अगर हा गया तो मैं समझूंगा कि उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा कार्य कर दिया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने अन्धधुंध काय का हाथ भ लिया है। यह बहुत प्रगताय काय है। इस को सारे देश में लागू किया जाना चाहिए ताकि देश में अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों का भला हो सक।

संविधान में अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस सदन में और सारे देश में इस बात की बहुत जोर शोर से चर्चा होती है कि हरिजनों का हम को भला करना है। अब हरिजन शब्द संविधान में कहीं नहीं है। जिस शब्द का संविधान में उल्लेख नहीं है उस शब्द को सारे देश में क्यों डिहोरा पिटा जाता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। यह हरिजन क्या बला है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। यह शब्द निकाल देना चाहिए और इस के स्थान पर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। हम हरिजन शब्द

लोगों में खाई बढ़ती जा रही है कि यह हरिजन है और वह सवण है। इस खाई को पाटना होगा। मेरी स्पष्ट मान्यता है और मेरे मुंह से भी हरिजन शब्द कभी कभी निकल जाता है, यद्यपि मैं इसका घोर विरोधी हूँ। गांधी जी की उस समय कुछ भी संज्ञा नहीं हो और उन्होंने इसका प्रचलन किया हो। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि सवण और हरिजन के बीच बहुत बड़ा खाई पैदा हो रहा है जिससे लोगों में विद्वेष का भावना पैदा हो रही है। इसलिए हरिजन शब्द निकाला जाय और इस का जगह अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाए।

अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के लिए कुछ सुविधाओं का उपबन्ध किया गया है, जैसे छात्रवृत्ति है। यह छात्रवृत्ति उनको इरिट्टी अग्रल के महाने से मिलती है जिसके कारण उसका वास्तविक उपयोग नहीं होता है। मेरी मांग है कि यह हर महान मिलना चाहिए ताकि वह उसका उपयोग कर सकें। इसी प्रकार से अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के लिए हल, बैल, खाद, बीज, डोजल पंप और कुएँ के लिए भा सुविधा दी जाती है। यह पैसा भी उनका मार्च के अन्त तक दिया जाता है और लास्ट में अधिकांश पैसा सरन्डर हो जाता है। यह पैसा जुलाई से हा मिलना चाहिए। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और जन जाति के लोगों के लिए जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं, जो पैसे का प्रावधान किया गया है वह वास्तविक रूप में उन पर खर्च होना चाहिए। अगर कोई अधिकारी इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करता है तो उसको दंड भी देना चाहिए। जो पैसा बजट में उनके लिए है वह उनका मिलना चाहिए। कानूनो सहायता नहीं दी जा रहा है, वह दी जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहनी है कि अनुसूचित जाति और जन जाति के कल्याण के लिए

सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री निश्चित रूप से होनी चाहिए और इस पर सरकार ज़रूर ध्यान दे। आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आभारी हूँ।

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN (Tiruppattur): Mr. Chairman, when we are discussing this motion in this House for the last two days, today morning we have seen how a number of photographs have been shown and some Members shouted at the top of their voice. That only shows that in spite of all the Commissions that we have appointed and the discussions that we have held in this House, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still facing trouble and even in the hospitals run by the State and Central Governments they are not given proper treatment. Then, even though we have an Act against untouchability; it has not been removed completely and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still suffering even at the official level, what to talk of the non-official level. Even in many public places untouchability is practised and so many members belonging to the Janta Party have shown photographs in this august House to substantiate this statement.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the law is implemented in the proper way. No culprits should be allowed to escape from the operation of the law and those who are harassing and ill-treating the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be put behind the bars.

The Untouchability Act provides for imprisonment upto one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000. I would suggest that the Act should be amended to enhance the punishment to imprisonment for two or three years. Though it is a non-bailable offence, the Criminal Procedure Code should be amended to make its enforcement effective. For instance, we have special courts to deal with economic offenders. People

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

who are indulging in anti-social activities and against the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and backward communities should be brought within the scope of these special courts.

So far as vigorous enforcement of the Act is concerned, I may say that as an advocate I have conducted many cases against the caste Hindus under the Untouchability Act and as a result some caste Hindus have been awarded imprisonment of one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in Tiruvannamalai. Actually, Mr. Chairman, the implementation of the Act of Untouchability should be properly done and it should be properly conducted and proper investigation should be made by this Government and by the Ministry in regard to this.

My hon. friend who spoke before me said that it is not possible for the Home Minister alone to look into all the misdeeds of these anti-social elements. So, a separate Ministry should be formed. There is a genuine point in this request and the Ministry should consider saving a separate Ministry and a cell to see that in the entire country there should not be any ill-treatment to the backward people and Harijans, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Next, Mr. Chairman, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Tamil Nadu Government is welcoming inter-caste marriages. The Tamil Nadu Government is giving gold medals even for inter-caste marriages. In this way the Government of India can ask the States to implement these forward policies like inter-caste marriages and the State Governments may welcome these inter-caste marriages and give facilities to those who want to marry in other castes. The Government should give a definite assurance to give job facilities to the persons who are marrying the Scheduled Castes. So, automatically a casteless society will be formed throughout India. So, I request the Government of India to consider my suggestion seriously.

The Prime Minister is asking every State Government to implement the prohibition policy. But I wonder whether the Prime Minister is asking the Chief Ministers of various States to implement the policy of uplifting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Harijans. What is the Prime Minister doing in regard to this? I have got my own doubt whether this Government may not be committing the same mistake as the Congress did. They are not doing anything for the last two years except appointing Commissions of Inquiry.

About the reservation of posts, many hon. Members said that so many jobs reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not filled up. Because their percentage is only 10 or 20, no body cares to fill them. The vacancies should be filled up in a proper way. The Government should see that the posts are filled up properly from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Last year the Minister of State for Home Affairs read a statement in this House to the effect that there are a number of vacancies which are not filled up from the Scheduled Castes people. What is the reason behind it? Are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people not qualified for these posts? It is because no proper publicity is given throughout India, especially in southern States, for filling these posts. The Ministry should first find out where the posts are not filled up. The posts should be immediately filled and a circular should be sent to all the officials as to how many posts are vacant and how many posts are to be filled, and all this should be conducted in a proper way and the posts should be filled immediately without any delay.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister here about the tribal people who are in Tamil Nadu especially and also other tribal people in North India. In Tamil Nadu we call tribal people as

Nari Kuravar, that is gypsy tribal people. They are not at all included in the Tribal list. They are socially very backward and these people are not having houses. Actually, their work is in the forests and these Nari Kuravar are very poor people. So, they should be included immediately, without delay, in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The tribal people in Tamil Nadu are Nari Kuravar and I would like the hon. Minister, Mandalji who is quite reasonable, to include these Nari Kuravar as tribal people in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

My hon. friend from Andamans just now told me what are all the things going on in the Tribal Commission. The allotment of fund was made and given to the Chief Commissioner in Andamans. And the Member in the Commission is his own wife. The Chief Commissioner and his wife are spending this amount for their interests and not at all caring for the tribal people. There is a tribe called Onge in Andamans. They constitute 97 per cent of the population there, but not even a single pie has been spent on them. The Minister should look into and call for a report. The hon. Member from the Andamans has given all particulars and even thrown out a challenge.

Regarding the uplift of the Harijans and the scheduled tribes, three things must be done immediately by the Government of India. They should be given free built houses, as we have done in Tamil Nadu. We have built and given 8,000 houses so far, at the rate of 1,000 houses in each district. You can pick and choose tribal areas, and build cheap houses costing Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Government may say that they are short of funds, but we know how crores of rupees are being wasted on so many projects. For instance, the other day when a question was put to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals Shri Babugana,

about the Korba fertiliser plant and it was pointed out that Rs. 24 crores had been wasted he said it was only a small amount and he could not make an enquiry into it. When Rs. 24 crores is a small amount to the Government of India, can you not give free houses to the Harijans and the socially backward and poor people?

So many friends have mentioned about land reforms. In Tamil Nadu we have implemented them effectively, and the same should be done in other States also. Definitely this can be achieved by a Central Act.

This is the International Children's Year. My hon. friend has pointed out that child labour is mostly from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Government should stop this during this year and free them. The children of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given proper education, proper food and proper dress by the Government of India. This is easier now that education is in the Concurrent List.

Lastly, I want to know whether the Government will come forward to ban caste names at the official level. I raised this during the last session also. Only by doing it can they do justice to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If the caste names are there, we cannot avoid them. In our ADMK Party, nobody is allowed to retain his caste name I ask all the young MPs. of the Janata, Congress and other parties to form a group to fight this evil and impress upon the Government to immediately ban caste names at the official level. This Government must come forward to do it. Otherwise, the day will come when the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people will revolt against this kind of attitude, and they will start a revolution in the country to ban caste names.

*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth reports of the

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Govinda Munda]

Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the Year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. As I understand, there is no use of discussing this report. It is unnecessary wastage of time, rather it would be better to all this time to some other business of the House. In our part of the country there is a saying that there is no use of doing labour for nothing; because whatever has been mentioned in the report has been accepted by our countrymen.

When our country became independent, our leaders decided to give first priority to the upliftment of the Adivasis and Harijans. Due to their poverty they were leading very miserable lives. They were living in the forest and hilly areas. So special provision was made in the Constitution for the upliftment of these people. Long before independence Mahatma Gandhi, father of the nation, had also suggested to our countrymen to work for the welfare of the Harijans, Adivasis and other backward people. This was the main task before our countrymen to take forward the down-trodden people. Sir, 30 years have passed ever since we achieved independence. The Government from time to time allocated funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. But due to the political conspiracy of the previous Government these people could not make any progress. In fact because of the reservation of seats we got the opportunity to become the members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha or the State Legislature Assembly. But merely by becoming member or merely by discussing the report on the floor of the House we cannot be able to solve the problems of the Adivasis and Harijans. Out of my thirty years of political experience I can say that the Adivasis have not made any remarkable progress in their standard of living. They are still in dark to know what the Government is going to do for them. Nobody de-

nies that they have progressed to some extent in the field of education. By the by we have also developed politically. But there are some public leaders who are not prepared to tolerate our progress. Now they are speaking a different language. They say that the condition of the Adivasis and Harijans will improve slowly.

Sir, the reservation of seats of Members for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Assemblies will be abolished by 1980. The members who are speaking against the reservation do not know about their future after 1980. They are having a double faces. They should think about the welfare of Adivasis and Harijans.

Sir, the total population of our country is about 60 to 65 crores. Out of them 25 per cent are Adivasis and Harijans. We need huge amount of money to see the betterment of our people. In our country we have enough resources. If we utilise our resources properly, the status of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes will certainly improve. But there should be sincerity in the implementation of the plan and programme of our Government.

Sir, the Congress Government ruled our country for thirty long years. During their regime they were announcing it with the beat of drum that they were doing a lot of things for the upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. They had allocated crores of rupees under this head, but due to their negligence in the management, they could not achieve their goal. Crores of rupees have been misappropriated. After our Janata Government came to power we have worked very sincerely. That is why the Adivasis and Harijans have progressed to some extent within these two years. This I can boldly say here in this House. But at this stage some politicians are creating chaos amongst us. They are also creating trouble among the people by carrying on malicious propaganda. This is what we see in the Land Settle-

ment Department. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that if the Minister who belongs to Harijans is unable to handle his Ministry, then other caste-Hindu Ministers should help him. A special Cell should be set up to see the implementation of the programmes of this Ministry. Prime Minister should guide the Minister who is in-charge of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then only the lot of the crores of the down-trodden people of our country can improve; otherwise no improvement can be possible.

Then, I would like to speak something about Government plan to provide loan to the Adivasis for keeping pigs and also for raising poultry farms. As per the policy of the Government, they give loan of 25 per cent of the total investment and they allow 75 per cent of the subsidy. This is included in the Tribal Development Scheme. Our Government is also giving loan for 'podu' cultivation. The same 25 per cent loan and 75 per cent subsidy system is also there for 'podu' cultivation. Sir, I represent the constituency called Keonjhar. A caste called Juang is living in the hilly area. They are very poor. Their lands are not at all cultivable. They do not have any irrigation facilities. How can they cultivate their lands and harvest crops? They also need training so that they can adopt the modern methods in cultivation. There are also some other banks and credit institutions wherefrom they can get loan. But it is very difficult on their part to repay the loans etc. as they do not have the means to get a rich crop. Therefore, mere loan cannot be an asset to them; it is a liability, instead. However, with the support of all the classes in our society, the condition of these people can be improved.

We could become self-dependent with the 30 years' rule of the Congress Government. I am proud to say that after our party has come to

power, we have not at least been importing any foodgrain from other countries. But the Adivasis and Harijans have not yet become self-dependent. They are still under the bane of poverty. So many Commissions have been set up and their reports have been placed on the Table of this House at different times. But will the Honourable Minister say what is the per capita income of Adivasis now? If the Minister is not able to answer this question, how can he vouchsafe the development of this class of our society? It was our programme to see that the Adivasis and Harijans have developed in the field of agriculture and also in economic. Under what rule you are saying that the ceiling land will be distributed to this class of people.

Sir, thousand of acres of fallow lands are lying in the forest and hilly areas. Those lands should be converted into agriculture land and that should be distributed among these people. The honourable Minister is from Bihar. I belong to Keonjhar district of Orissa. He knows very well about the fallow lands of Orissa. Sir, the Minister is sleeping. He is not listening my speech.

The irrigation projects of the rural areas should be taken up in a large scale. Our Adivasi people should be self-dependent in agriculture. But they should not be encouraged for the pig and poultry farming. Because they have no idea for raising such business. We should dedicate our entire life for the welfare of the Adivasis and Harijans.

Now, I would like to speak a few words about some other problems of the Adivasi belts. Sir, they do not have drinking wells in their areas. Lack of communication facilities and schools they are not able to improve their lot. Therefore, funds allocated under the head of tribal welfare should not be cut down. If we do so, their condition will not improve.

[Shri Govinda Munda]

The other day I heard the speech of my hon. friend Pabitra Pradhan. Once upon a time he was incharge of the Ministry of Tribal and Rural Welfare. I do not know on what basis he said that the untouchability is not in our country. Still there are cases of atrocities on the Harijans and Adivasis in our country. Of course these are quite less in Orissa. All these cases are happening due to the political conspiracy. Therefore if we really want to defend them and safeguard their interest we should not use the language like Pabitra Babu. We all should work together under one banner.

Lastly, I would like to appeal the Government to extend 30 years more for the preservation facilities of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Finance Commission or any Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are of no use. How can we eat Ghee by getting loan. These all type of cooperation should be extended to us. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री रामलाल राही (मि. मरिन) :
अधिराजता महोदय, वर्ष 1971-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 का जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्टें हैं, आज बहुत जोर व दबाव के बाद दो दिनों में उन पर चर्चा चल रही है।

मैंने इन रिपोर्टों को पढ़ा है लेकिन पिछले सालों की जो पिछली रिपोर्ट थीं और उन पर जो बहस हुई थी, उस बहस के दौरान जो कई प्रश्न उठाए गये थे, सरकार ने उस बक्त यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जो संस्तुतियाँ की गई हैं, हम उन पर विचार करेंगे और उन को लागू करने का प्रयास करेंगे। मैं ऐसा मान कर चलता हूँ कि बहुत सी संस्तुतियाँ जो पिछली रिपोर्टों में की गई थी, उन पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है, नहीं तो शायद उन संस्तुतियों की कमिशनर साहब की दोहराने का अवसर इन रिपोर्टों में न आता। मैं यह उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट

में कहा था कि जो आयुक्त का आक्रिस है इसको सक्षम बनाया जाना चाहिए। हम संसद सदस्यों ने भी पहले इस बात को कहा था कि इसको सक्षम बनाया जाए और प्रदेशों में भी इस का विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए। अकेली एक इकाई इस देश के अन्दर केन्द्र में रहे और आप यह चाहे कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान भर का जायजा ले ले और सारी स्टेट्स में जा कर अध्ययन कर के इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर समावेश कर दे, यह सम्भव नहीं है, मैं ऐसा मान कर चलता हूँ। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गृह राज्य मंत्री इस और ध्यान दे और इस पर विचार करें।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) वह हैड ऑवर वर दिया गया है।

श्री रामलाल राही : अग्रर कर दिया है, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है।

दूसरी बात मैं असुविधा का सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा। वह पुन दोहराया गई है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि असुविधा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि पाँच साल के अन्दर हम असुविधा का समाप्त कर देंगे और साथ ही एक बात उन्होंने यह भी कही थी कि हम बेरोजगारी को 10 साल में समाप्त कर देंगे। ये दोनों ही प्रश्न ऐसे हैं, जो खास कर हरिजनों से जुड़े हुए हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों से जुड़े हुए हैं और मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि ये, समाप्त नहीं होंगे। न तो आरक्षण पूरा होने को है और न ही असुविधा जाने को है। अभी हमारे भाई कुरील साहब यह रहे थे कि नीति और नयत का प्रश्न है। हम नीति कौसी ही बना दें जब तक नीयत स्पष्ट नहीं होगी तब तक कोई भी आपक न के बैठने वाली मशीनरी जिसको आप कंट्रोल नहीं करने हैं संक्षम नहीं हो सकती है और न वह काम कर सकती है और न वह आपकी नीति के अनुसार अनुचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को जो आपने

सुविधाएं दे रखी हैं उन्हें पूरा कर सकती है। मेरा अपना विचार है कि तीस सालों में कांग्रेस राज में जिस प्रकार से इन लोगों के प्रति उपेक्षा बरती गयी उसी प्रकार से हमारी सरकार के जमाने में भी वही उपेक्षा नीति चल रही है, संभवतः चार कदम आगे बढ़ कर चल रही है।

जब देश में चुनाव के बाद परिवर्तन आया, कांग्रेस की सरकारों के स्थान पर जनता सरकारें आयीं तो यहाँ के देहायियों ने, गरीब लोगो ने, पिछड़े लोगो ने निश्चित रूप से यह मोचा था कि जब सरकार बदली है तो हमारे कुछ मान्यताएं बदलेंगी और नीचे के तबके में गरीब लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, लेण्डलेस लेबरर्स हैं उनको कुछ काम मिलेगा, व्यवसाय मिलेगा, कुछ सम्मान मिलेगा, कुछ मर्यादा मिलेगी। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका यह मोचन निरर्थक रहा। पहले जो उनके प्रति उपाय नीति थी वह कुछ मेरे विचार में ज्यादा ही बढ़ गयी है।

इस सदन में कुछ प्रश्नों को लेकर मैंने चर्चा में हिस्सा लिया था। जब चौधरी साहब गृह मंत्री थे तब मैं उनसे भी और प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिला था और उनसे कहा था कि हरिजनों का यहाँ सत्तावादी जा रहा है। उस समय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि क्या सत्तावादी जा रहा है। वही हाल आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी है। आज कोई इस चीज को समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, कोई समझदार नहीं है। जब आप एक संसद सदस्य की बात को नहीं सुनते तो एक आम आदमी की बात को कैसे सुनेंगे, अखबार वालों की बात को कैसे सुनेंगे आप उनकी बात सुनेंगे मुझे इसका विश्वास नहीं है।

पिछले वर्ष गृह विभाग की अनुदान मांगें पेश की गयी थीं उस समय उन पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला था। उन पर बोलते

हुए मैंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तालगांव नामक गांव में बलिराम नाम के एक हरिजन की तीस मार्च को हत्या कर दी गयी है। पहले उसे इतना मारा कि वह तड़फने लगा और जब वह तड़फ रहा था तो उसे उसी हालत में जेल में बन्द करने ले जाया जा रहा था। जेल तक पहुंचने पर उसकी मृत्यु हो गयी। इसी मामले को लेकर मैंने वहाँ भूख हड़ताल की थी। बाद में उसी मामले को मैंने इसी सदन में उठाया था और उसकी वकालत की थी। लेकिन इस सरकार के कान पर जू नहीं रेंगी, प्रधान मंत्री जो और अन्य किसी के भी कान पर जू नहीं रेंगी। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अभी 30 तारीख को पुलिस ने एक हरिजन की और हत्या कर दी। वह किसी अपराध में इन्वाल्व नहीं था। लेकिन उसको दारोगा पकड़ लेता है, मारता है। वह बेहोश हो जाना है और अपनी चौकी पर ले जाता है। वहाँ डाक्टर को बुला कर उसे इजेक्शन लगवाया जाता है। उसके बाद वह मर जाता है। उसके मरने के बाद उसकी लाश गायब कर दी जाती है। दिल्ली में चोपड़ा नाम के एक अधिकारी के दो बच्चे मारे जाते हैं ता 24 घण्टे के अन्दर उनकी लाश तलाश कर ली जाती है। पुलिस वाले बम्बई तक भागे हुए जाते हैं। उस गरीब हरिजन को दारोगा ने मारा, पुलिस वालों ने मारा, गांव के लोग यह जानते हैं लेकिन उसकी लाश नहीं मिल पाई। जब पुलिस चौकी को घेरा जाता है तो जिला अधिकारियों की आश्रय खुलती है और वह भी इसलिए कि कहीं पुलिस चौकी को न लूट लिया जाए। इस डर से अधिकारी दौड़ कर मौके पर आये तब जाकर उन्हें मालूम हुआ कि एक हरिजन मारा गया है। आज तक लाश गायब है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के गृह मंत्री, मुख्य मंत्री को मिला, गृह सचिव को मिला, सभी जिला अधिकारियों को मिला, अभी पछे उत्तर प्रदेश के संसद सदस्यों को जब अपने घर पर बुलाया गया था तो मैं वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी के नोटिस में इस चीज को लाया था। मुझे गृह राज्य मंत्री जी बतायें कि प्रभाव मंत्री

[श्री राम लाल राई]

जी ने इस मामले को अपने नोटिस में लिया या नहीं और इस पर उन्होंने क्या किया ?

इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ कि अगर किया होता तो जिला अधिकारियों से, जिला प्रशासन से मुझे इसकी जानकारी मिल गई होती क्योंकि मैंने बीच में उनसे प्रश्न यह उठाया था और पूछा था कि क्या उनके पास इसके बारे में कोई चीज आई है या नहीं और उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक हमारे पास कुछ नहीं आया है। आप कोई कमेटी बिठाएं या कमिशन रिपोर्टें या जांच कराये रिपोर्ट आने पर पास आ जाएगी और अगर आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है तो सारी रिपोर्ट बेकार है, सारा काम बेकार है और यहाँ बोलना भी बेकार है।

आरक्षण कैसे पूरा हो इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। राज्य सेवाओं और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में जो आरक्षण आपने दे रखा है उसको आप पूरा करें इसके साथ ही व्यावसायिक संगठनों में भी, उन कामों में जिन कामों के लिए आप आम जनता को कोटा लाइसेंस आदि देते हैं, उनमें भी इनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें। मैं आपके माध्यम से जोरदार शब्दों में श्री बहुगुणा जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन लोगों के लिए एक सराहनीय काम किया है और उनको व्यावसायिक संगठनों में भी उस तरह से संरक्षण प्रदान किया है जिस तरीके से उनके लिए सेवाओं में स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जब वह थे तब भी उन्होंने यह काम किया था और अब यहाँ पर भी उन्होंने पेट्रोलियम, फटिलेराइजर, कैमिकल्स आदि में आरक्षण कर रखा है। पेट्रोल पम्प पञ्चस प्रतिशत इन लोगों के लिए उन्होंने आरक्षित कर रखे हैं, खाद एजेन्स, अगर लेना चाहें तो पञ्चस प्रतिशत हरिजन, आदि के लिए सुरक्षित कर दिये गए हैं। इस तरह से दवाइयों

कैमिकल्स में भी उन्होंने आरक्षण कर रखा है। वह ईमानदारी से इस काम को कर भी रहे हैं इस बात का मुझे खुशी है। इसकी मैंने स्वयं जांच का है, इस बास्ते मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। मैंने नाति और नीयत का बात कही है। जिस व्यक्ति का नायत साफ नहीं होगा वह जो नाति प्रतिपादित करेगा वह लागू नहीं हो सकेगा। नीयत साफ है तो नीति भा स्पष्ट होगा और उस पर अमल भी होगा। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से उसी दिन यह अर्ज भी किया था कि बहुगुणा जी ने ऐसा कर दिया है और आपसे भी निवेदन है कि दूसरे विभागों से भी आप कहें कि जो गोडाऊन बनते हैं या कॉलड स्टोर बनते हैं या एग्रिलचर में सम्बन्ध रखने वाले दूसरे काम होने हैं या कोटा लाइसेंस वगैरह देते हैं स्टॉल आदि का इनमें भी आप आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें ता वह कहने लगे कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी नीति में भी बनायें, कैंसी भी घोषणा करें मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक नीयत स्पष्ट नहीं होगी निश्चित आप माने हरिजनों को लाभ नहीं होगा। प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी भारी चीज होती है देश के लिए। वह अगर नहीं चाहेंगे तो बहुगुणा जी के भी हाथ बंध जायेंगे, उनको भी अपने विभाग में राक लगायी पड़ जायेंगे क्योंकि उनके पास ठक्का पहुंचा जायेगा कि आपने बिना कैबिनेट से पास कराये हुये यह कैसे कर दिया। इस मामले में, आपके राज्य में, प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई के राज्य में, जनता पार्टी के राज्य में निश्चित रूप से हरिजन आदि न सुरक्षित हैं और जो संरक्षण आरक्षण उन्हें दिया गया है उसके पूरा होने का तो प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। नीति का आप बखान तो हाउस में करते हैं लेकिन नीयत आपकी साफ नहीं है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी सशक्त हो, सबल हो, गरीबों की सुरक्षा

और संरक्षण मिले तो नीयत आप अपनी साफ कर लें और तब अगर आप काम करेंगे तो काम भी पूरा होगा और उसका श्रेय भी आपको मिलेगा। हमारे कुरील साहब ने कहा कि 25 प्रतिशत बजट का इन पर खर्च होना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि पक्कीम नहीं पाच ही आप खर्च करें तब भी फायदा हो सकता है अगर आप के नीयत साफ हो। अगर नीयत साफ नहीं है तो पक्कीम परसेट भी बेकार है। आज आप उनकी घोषणा करेंगे और माल के अन्त में बतायेंगे कि कोई लेने वाला नहीं था, हम क्या करेंगे। इस समाज के जो लोग हैं जो लेने वाले हैं वे सब गरीब, उनमें कहा से काम चल जाएगा और बात खत्म हो जायेगी। इस वास्ते नीयत साफ होना चाहिये। मैं जनता पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ और मैं मांगूँगी देमाई मेरे प्रधान मंत्री को। जिनके पक्ष में वह रहते हैं उनके पक्ष में मेरा हाथ उठता है। लेकिन शरा इनकी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि जैसा हमारे भाई कह रहे थे कि 1980 में रिजर्वेशन समाप्त हो रहा है। आप रिजर्वेशन बढ़ा सकेंगे कि नहीं, कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

16 hrs.

इस सदन में जहाँ हम बैठे हैं, बगल में राज्य सभा है, अगर यहाँ पर बैठकर हम कोई कानून बनायें और वह कानून बनायें जो स्वयं यह सदन पूरा न करता हो तो क्या दूसरे लोग उसको मानेंगे? यहाँ आपकी मविसेज में चतुर्थ श्रेणी में जो साइड बैठा है, बाहर सबकुछ साफ करता है, उनका तो कोटा पूरा कर दिया है क्योंकि पंडित जी साइड नहीं लगायेंगे, पाखाना साफ नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन प्रथम श्रेणी में जीरो। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कोटे में से एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं है। द्वितीय श्रेणी में केवल 2 हैं, और

तृतीय श्रेणी में 5 हैं। संख्या कुल कितनी है, 1200 लोक सभा में और 450 राज्य सभा में है। इतने कर्मचारियों हैं और उनमें यह संख्या है। जब आप हो जाओ हैं, यह सदन ही जा रहा है तो दूसरे विभाग वाले क्या मुनेंगे? वत्तई नहीं मुनेंगे। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं अध्यक्ष, लोक सभा और सभापति, राज्य सभा से निवेदन करूँगा, सेक्रेटरी साहब से कहना चाहूँगा कि आप पहले अगुवाई कर जिए। अगर आप नहीं करेंगे तो हम लोग यहाँ बेकार भाषण दे रहे हैं, कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है। लोग हमसे कहेंगे कि जहाँ आप बैठे हैं, हमारे लिए हुक्म-नामा लाये हैं आपने यहाँ क्या चलाता है? तो हम क्या जवाब दें, आप जवाब दें कि जिए, हम वहाँ जवाब दें। अगर अगर आप जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा आपको कोटा पूरा करना चाहिये नहीं तो काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

राज्य सेवाओं में भी आरक्षण का मामला बड़ा गड़बड़ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रिकल बोर्ड है अब एक महाने पोछे जूनियर इंजीनियर्स से न्यायिक इंजीनियर्स और हायक इंजीनियर्स से गैजेटेड इंजीनियर्स के पदों पर पदोन्नति हुई। हमने विभाग में जाकर पूछा, कहाँ लगे कि इसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का कोई नहीं है। मंत्री जी के पास पहुँच गये, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 15 दिन के अन्दर रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये, वहाँ के सेक्रेटरी भी वहीं बैठे थे मंत्री जी के घर पर उनसे कहा गया कि 15 दिन में रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये। आज एक महाना हो गया लेकिन रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी। दो बार टेलीफोन किया, मंत्री जी गायब हैं, कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी कहा था, गृह राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, आज धारणा लोगों की यह है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में लोग

[श्र. रम नान राः]

कहते हैं कि आ तो जमाना ऐसा आया है कि हमको आराम करना है, ऐसा खुद कर्मचारी कहते हैं, कोई काम नहीं है। दफ्तर में फाइल आती है, फिर लौट कर 15 दिन बाद फाइल आ जाती है। आपका कोई नानि, राति, कोई कानून, कोई योजना जो भी जानी है उस पर कोई काम नहीं आता। या तो आप मन में नहीं कर रहे हैं, या आपका मन साफ नहीं है, और या आपका नियंत्रण नहीं है। दोनों चीजों में आप दोषी होंगे। अगर मन साफ न हो तो मन साफ कीजिये, और अगर नियंत्रण न कर पाते हों तो नियंत्रण कीजिए। नहीं तो देश में आग लगी है, चाहे अलगाव हो, चाहे गोरखपुर की आग हो और चाहे छः-प्रछन की दीवार किसी पत्थराल में बन रही हो। मैं कहना चाहूंगा यह तो फर्ती इटों की दीवार है, कभी भी तोड़ी जा सकती है। मन की दीवारें आप सब तोड़ दीजिए। जब तक यह नहीं तोड़ेंगे तब तक यह मानकर चलिए कि 100 साल पुराना हरिजन है। 100 साल पुराना हरिजन मर गया है, काँच में चला गया है। अब 30 साल का जवान हरिजन है, उसने 30 साल की आजादी देखा चाँ है, आपको कार्य प्रणाली देख ली है, कारनामे आपको देख लिए हैं। आप सोचने हैं कि वाकई में हरिजन ने साथ नहीं दिया, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बड़ा अक्लमन्द हो गया है, अक्लमन्द इस आधे में कि वह जानता था आपका सब साफ नहीं है। इसीलिए वह आपके साथ सफाई के साथ नहीं आ सका। आपने भी यह नहीं सोचा कि यह जो 40 फीसदी आपके साथ आये हैं, हम इनके सामने अपना मन खींचे जैसा साफ रख दें। अगर ऐसा होता तो 100 फीसदी आपके साथ आते।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और कैबिनेट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने मन को

साफ कीजिए। जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं, वैसे ही कीजिए जैसा श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा जी ने किया है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि आत्मीय सरकार स्थायी रहे, यदि चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों को हम जीत सकें, आने वाले समय में फिर हमारी पार्टी शक्तिशाली और मजबूत हो मके तो आप सफाई से काम कीजिए। अगर नहीं तो अच्छा मक्का वाला बात होगी जैसे बच्चा मक्का एक दिन आये और चले गये। अगर आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो कीजिये नहीं तो आसो चले जायेंगे। मुझे आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं लगती है, दूसरी सरकार आयेगी तो उसके सामने रखेगा।

ग्रन्त में जो मेरे भाई ने लाल-पभा प्रो. र. ज्य. स. में आरक्षण की बात कही थी, मेरा निवेदन है कि उसे भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री डः० जं० गवई (बुलडाना)

माननीय सभापति जी सदन में जो आज बहस चल रही है शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिपोर्ट पर, उसमें बहुत नई समस्याएँ ने भाग लिया है और अपने अपने विचार, जैसे उनको जंचे, उसी तरह से उन्होने रखे हैं। पीछे हरिजन कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई थी और उसमें मैंने भाग लिया था। उसी टाइम मैंने बोला था कि यह नाटक है, ड्रामा है, जो कि हर वक्त चलता रहेगा। हर दो-दो साल के बाद यह ड्रामा चलता रहेगा, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में रिपोर्ट आयेगी और बहस के बाद रिपोर्ट बस्ते में बांध दी जाएगी। और रिपोर्ट में डाल दः जायेंगे। इसके सिवाय और कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं सविसेज के आरक्षण के बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का अखंडत्व अगर कायम रखना है, यहाँ धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य

रखना है, यहाँ जाति-विहीन समाज व्यवस्था रखनी है तो जड़ की तरफ जाना होगा, कोई अच्छा सौल्यूशन निकालना होगा। वह सौल्यूशन यह होगा कि अभी देश के हमारे संसद्-सदस्य बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं लेकिन अमल में कितना लाते हैं। इस देश की धर्म और नीति दोनों मर्डी हुई हैं। लाखों माल से बोलते हैं, इस धरती पर रामराज्य था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रामराज्य में भी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होता था। राम ने भी शम्बुक नामक एक हरिजन का वध किया था, उसको मार दिया था। तो हम यह क्यों बहते कि यह हरिजन का मामला अभी जनता सरकार जब से आई तभी से चल रहा है या कांग्रेस सरकार थी तब से चल रहा है ? इस देश में जब से मनुस्मृति आई और मनु ने इस देश का संविधान लिखा उसने जाति-पाति को जन्म दिया, साम्प्रदायिकता को जन्म दिया। बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर ने मनुस्मृति को अंगार लगा दिया और वह नये स्मृतिकार हो गये। इस देश का संविधान उन्होंने बनाया जिस व्यक्ति ने मनुस्मृति का अग्नि-संस्कार किया वही इस देश के स्मृतिकार हो गये, उन्होंने नया संविधान इस देश का लिखा और उसमें जो निदेशक मिद्धान्त लिखे उसके अनुसार इस देश की राजनीति चली। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मोरारजीजी या धनिक लाल मडलजी, या हम लोग ही या कोई भी लोग ही, हम यहाँ सदन में आये हैं, बहुत से लोगो ने हमको यहाँ चुन कर भेजा है लेकिन इस देश की समुदाय लोक-प्रणाली को जीवित रखने के लिए, इस देश को अखंड बनाए रखने के लिए, इसको मजबूत बनाने के लिए क्या हम सच्चे दिल से काम कर रहे हैं ? क्या कोई ब्राह्मण मेरी लडकी के साथ शादी करने के लिए तैयार है ? अगर कोई है तो अपनी छाती पर हाथ ठोक कर बोले

कि मैं तैयार हूँ। कोई है ब्राह्मण इस सदन में जो मेरी सड़की के साथ मे शादी करने के लिए तैयार है ? अगर कोई है तो नैवार हो जाये। लेकिन नहीं, वह शादी नहीं करेगा। वह उसके साथ मे व्यभिचार करेगा, लेकिन उसके साथ मे शादी नहीं करेगा। "कोई हरिजन का लडका दत्तक में नहीं लेगा। कोई यह नहीं बहेगा कि मैं बड़ा महात्मा हूँ, मैं बड़ा गांधीवादी हूँ, मैं इसको लेता हूँ, और गांधी ने तो हरिजनों का सत्यानाश कर दिया, हरिजन नाम लगा दिया। जरा मुन लीजिए, अपने संविधान में हरिजन नाम वही नहीं है। यह हरिजन नाम गांधी ने दिया और हरिजन को पूरा बलवित किया कि जब तक हरिजन इस दुनिया में जिन्दा है तब तक वह बलवित है, तब तक उसके ऊपर अत्याचार होते रहेंगे, तब तक उसको पीसा जाएगा, तब तक उसका सर्वनाश किया जाएगा। मेरे एक भाई ने कहा कि हरिजन नामकरण जो गांधी जी ने किया है उसको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनके मुख से ऐसे शब्द निकले जो मुझे जचे कि हरिजन नाम समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। किसी को भी हरिजन नहीं कहना चाहिए और जितने हरिजन सदस्य हैं उन्हें किसी की चमचागिरी नहीं करनी चाहिए। हरिजनों में भी बहुत से चमचे हैं। वे समझते हैं कि चमचागिरी नहीं करेंगे तो चुनकर कैसे आयेगे ? वह समझते हैं कि हम मडल साहेब के साथ रहेंगे, उनकी दुम पकड़ कर रहेंगे तो हमें टिकट मिल जायगा और हम चुन कर आ जायेंगे। तो हरिजन सदस्य जितने हैं उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मैं तो हरिजन कहना बड़े शर्म की बात समझता हूँ। हरिजन शब्द कहते ही मेरे अन्तःकरण का अग्निकुंड बन जाता है, हृदय में जो अमृत है वह सूख जाता है तिरफटने लगता है और मन तलवार की धार जैसा तेज और आक्रामक हो जाता है क्योंकि हम भी इंसान हैं, हमारा भी वही खून है,

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

हमारे भी वही बात है, वही हाथ है जो तुम्हारे हैं। हरिजन के कोई सींग या दुम तो है नहीं। ऐसा तो है नहीं कि हमारा खून सफेद है और बाकी का लाल है। हम सारे इसी धरती के रहने वाले हैं। इसी मिट्टी में पले हैं, इसी में बड़े हैं और हमारी हज़ारों सालों की हड्डियाँ इसी धरती में हैं। तो हमारे साथ में यह भेदभाव क्यों है? हमें क्यों दूसरों से अलग समझते हैं। आप तो हरिजनों का आरक्षण बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह आरक्षण बन्द होना चाहिए। हरिजनों को तो यह मांग करनी चाहिए कि हमें आरक्षण नहीं चाहिए, हमें अलग राष्ट्र चाहिए, हम इस देश के अलग टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, इस देश को अलग बांटना चाहते हैं और हरिजनों के लिए अलग एक दलित स्थान का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। भीख मांगने का धंधा बन्द करना चाहिए। भीख मांगने से यह कुछ देने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूँ जब तक हरिजन क्रांति के लिए नहीं उठेंगे तब तक हरिजनों को दुनिया में न्याय नहीं मिलेगा और हरिजन नाम भी नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की धर्म नीति ने देश का अधःपतन कर दिया है। जनता सरकार का हमने बड़ा स्वागत किया, बड़ा साथ दिया लेकिन साम्प्रदायिक और असमाजिक तत्वों को जनता सरकार आने के बाद बड़ा बल मिला, देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बढ़ गए। देश में भयंकर दंगे हुए। मराठवाड़ा का दंगा हुआ जहाँ गरीब हरिजनों की जानें ली गई और उनके लाखों घर जला दिए गए। इस देश के निर्माता डा० अम्बेदेकर की मूर्ति तोड़ी गई। आगरा में बहुत बड़ा हरिजन काण्ड हुआ। वहाँ पर वे बाबा साहब अम्बेदेकर का जन्म दिन मना रहे थे। इस तरह के रोज़ अत्याचार होते हैं। मराठवाड़ा में हरिजनों को पाना भी नहीं मिलता है। हरिजन बड़े लेकर सबकों के कुयें पर जाते हैं और दूर खड़े रहते हैं

कोई हृदय वाला आता है तो दूर से उनके घड़े में पानी डाल देता है। यह इस देश के लिए बड़ी लज्जा और कलंक की बात है कि आज भी इस देश में इनसानों को पशुओं की तरह से समझा जाता है, उनको दूर से पानी दिया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर के सामने मैंने और शंगारे जी ने मराठवाड़ा की यह हालत बयान की। मराठवाड़ा में परिस्थिति यह है कि जिन सबणों ने हरिजनों के घर जलाए उनके ऊपर पुलिस ने झूठे मुकदमे भरे जिससे सारे लोग छूट गए, किसी एक को भी पनिशमेन्ट नहीं हो रहा है। सारे मुजरिम छूट रहे हैं वे लोग फिर से आजाद हो गए। वे समझते हैं कि सरकार हमारी है—चाहे इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार हो चाहे जनता सरकार हो। वे समझते हैं हमारा कुछ नहीं होता है, राज हमारा है, हरिजनों को मारो, पीटो चाहे घर जला दो। वे समझते हैं 10-5 हरिजन मारना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। विनोबा जी महान सन्त हैं, मोरारजी भाई भी उनको मानते हैं। विनोबाजी ने गोहत्या बन्द करने के लिए फास्ट किया, आमरण अनशन किया। अनशन करने के दो दिन में ही सारे देश में खलबली मच गई। इस सदन में भी यह सबाल उठाया गया। गाय हिन्दू धर्म की माँ है, गाय इनसान की माँ है। मैं ने कहा भाई, फिर भैंस पर अत्याचार क्यों करते हो, भैंस भी तो दूध देती है, वह भी तो कोई न कोई चाची या मौसी होनी चाहिए। गाय को माँ बोलते हो तो भैंस भी दूध देती है, उसको भी मौसी बोलो। कोई एम पी बोला कि अगले जन्म में तुमको भैंस का जन्म मिलेगा। मैं तब अगले जन्म की बात ही नहीं मानता। तो विनोबा जी को समझाने के लिए यहां से सारे एम पीज का डेलीगेशन गया। मैं कहता हूँ गाय के लिए विनोबा जी अनशन कर सकते हैं लेकिन इस देश में लाखों हरिजनों का खून बहता है क्या इसके लिए भी कभी बोले कि हरिजन के खून का एक बुँद भी जमीन पर पड़ेगा तो मैं खुद अपने

को जला दूंगा ? क्या कभी भी ऐसा बोले हैं ? तो इस देश का लाभ महात्मा गांधी के विचारों पर चलने से नहीं होगा बल्कि डा० अम्बेदकर के विचारों पर चलने से लाभ होगा। गांधी जी के विचार महान नहीं हैं, डा० अम्बेदकर के विचार महान हैं। गांधी जी के विचारों पर चलेंगे तो वैसे ही पश्चिम ढाई से सौ वर्ष पीछे चल रहे हैं, 500 साल और पीछे हो जायेंगे। यहां पर तो मंत्र श्रेष्ठ हैं, यंत्र श्रेष्ठ नहीं है। आज की दुनिया में यंत्र ही श्रेष्ठ है, इनसान के लिए यंत्र एक बड़ा देन है।

हमारे पिछले गृह मंत्री जो और आज के वित्त मंत्री ग्रामों का विकास करना चाहते हैं—कहते हैं कि आटा अपने हाथ से पीसना चाहिये, यंत्र पर नहीं ले जाना चाहिये, चक्की में डाल कर हाथ से पीसना चाहिए। आप मोचिए—एक हाथ की चक्की कितने टन अनाज पीस सकती है ? वह कहते हैं कि कपड़ा हाथ से बुनना चाहिये, मिलों को बन्द कर दो, हाथ की बनी लंगाटी पहनना शुरू कर दो, सूट पहनना छोड़ दो। यह जो गांधी की बात है, आज के यंत्र के युग में यह काम में आने वाली बात नहीं है। हमें इस देश में सच्चे मन से छुआछूत को मिटाना है—वरना कल इस के बड़े विपरीत परिणाम होने वाले हैं। आज देश बड़ी संक्रमण अवस्था में पदार्पण कर रहा है। आप यहां बैठे रह कर बात करते हैं—लेकिन मुझे सामान्य आदमियों से मिल कर बात करने का अवसर मिलता है, उन का दिल क्या कहना है—मैं जानता हूं। हमारे देश में आज साम्प्रदायिक तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं आर० एस० एस० की टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन लोग कहते हैं कि जब से जनता पार्टी आई है, तब से आर० एस० एस० को फटिलाइजर मिल गया है, दबा मिल गई है, वे बहुत सगड़े हो गये हैं। चट्टी पहन कर, लाठी

लेकर मैदान में कूद रहे हैं। सब के जो सरमंथ चालक—देवरस जो हैं—मैंने दिल्ली में उन के भाषण को सुना था। उन्होंने कहा था—हम जो हिन्दू संगठन की बात करते हैं—इस में क्या बुरी बात करते हैं। हम इस देश को हिन्दू राष्ट्र रखना चाहते हैं। क्या अब तक यह हिन्दू राष्ट्र नहीं था—क्या इस को अब कुछ और बनाने का जरूरत है। अगर आप हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं तो बाकी लोगों का क्या होगा ? इस देश में 17-18 परसेंट बौद्ध हैं—वे खाली रिजर्वेशन के लिये अपने को हरिजन लिखते हैं, लेकिन दिल से बौद्ध हैं, क्योंकि डा० अम्बेदकर ने आदेश दिया था कि बौद्ध धर्म को स्वीकार करो—इस लिये वे बौद्ध बन गये थे—उन का क्या होगा ? जो हरिजन हैं—वे दिल से हरिजन नहीं हैं, रिजर्वेशन का फायदा लेने के लिये अपने को हरिजन लिखते हैं, लेकिन दिल से डा० अम्बेदकर को मानते हैं। कोई भी हरिजन दिल से कभी भी डा० अम्बेदकर के खिलाफ नहीं जा सकता—यहां पर हम चाहे कुछ भी बोलते रहें। ये रिपोर्टें तो हमेशा यहां पर आती रहेंगी, बहस का यह नाटक चलता रहेगा, मिनिस्टर नोट्स लेते जायेंगे, कौन क्या बोलता है सब लिखते जायेंगे—लेकिन इन सब बातों से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

इस लिए मैं कहता हूं—देवरस जैसे लोग जो कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दू का संगठन बनायेंगे—तो इस देश में जो बौद्ध हैं, ईसाई हैं, मुसलमान हैं—क्या वे इस देश के नहीं हैं, कहीं बाहर से आये थे ? वे भी इसी देश के हैं, वे भी तुम्हारे जैसे इस देश के हकदार हैं और तुम्हारे कहने से या धार्मिक बिल लाने से इस देश की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है यह उसी समय हल होगी जब गांधी युग में जो इस को हरिजन का नाम दिया गया है—उस की समाप्त किया

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

जायेगा। हम एक दूसरे के गले मिल जायें, ब्राह्मण की लड़की शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लड़की ब्राह्मण के घर में जायें। जब हम ऐसा व्यवहार करेंगे तब कुछ परिवर्तन आ सकता है, वरना यह छुआछूत मिटने-वाली नहीं है।

मैं अपने गांव में जाता हूँ—अपनी कांस्टीबल की बात कहता हूँ—मेरे लिये वहाँ कप-सौसर में चाय आती है, लेकिन मेरे साथ जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का भाई बैठा होता है, उस के लिये कटोरी में चाय आती है, उन के लिये कप-सौसर में चाय नहीं आती। मैं जब उस का विरोध करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? तब कहते हैं कि तुम तो चले जाओगे, हमारे लिये क्यों झगड़ा डालते हो। उस को कप-सौसर में चाय देने से झगड़ा पड़ता है। इस फर्क को खत्म करना होगा—अगर आप इस देश का भला चाहते हैं। अगर इस देश को अखण्ड रखना चाहते हैं तो यह हिन्दू संगठन की बात इस देश को अखण्ड नहीं रख सकती। लाखों जवान हमारी सीमाओं पर लड़ते हैं, हमारे रक्षा राज्य मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं वे जानते हैं, और अपने खून को बहा कर देश की रक्षा करते हैं। खाली लाठी ले कर चढ़ी पहन कर देश की रक्षा होने वाली नहीं है। देश की रक्षा करने के लिये हमारे पास फौज है और वह देश की रक्षा कर रही है। इसलिए हिन्दू राष्ट्र हों और एक हिन्दू संगठन बना कर देश की रक्षा करने की बात करना सही नहीं है। इस से जातिपात को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़केंगे और इस देश का सर्वनाश हो जायेगा। इसलिए इस पर कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए। यह देश सारे लोगों का है, ईसाईयों का यह देश मुसलमानों का यह देश है, हरिजनों

का यह देश है और हिन्दुओं का यह देश है और धर्मनिरपेक्षता जो यहाँ की राज्य व्यवस्था है, उस को कायम रहना चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं और ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अस्पृश्यता को मिटाना है, तो फिर आपसी व्यवहार करो, जितने पालियामेंट के सदस्य हैं, वे एक दूसरे के समधी बने और 117 आर्टिकल जो हमारे संविधान की शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में है, उस का मद्देनजर रखते हुए, वे एक दूसरे के गले मिल जाएँ और देश में जातिपात को मिटा दें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हार्ज पर)
सभापति महोदय, अभी जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है, उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने सब से बड़ी मांग यह की थी कि जब भी कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस की जाए, तो उस के साथ में एकशन टेकन रिपोर्ट भी सम्मिलित रहे क्योंकि सिर्फ रिपोर्ट ही पेश कर दी जाएगी और उस पर सरकार की ओर से जो कार्य-वाही की गई है, वह सम्मिलित नहीं की जाएगी, तो फिर जैसा कि हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि उस का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाएगा और कभी प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट को अगर आप देखें तो यह पाएँगे कि जिन समस्याओं की उस में चर्चा की गई है और जो उस के लिए उन्होंने सिफारिश की हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी मेहनत कर के उन्होंने रिपोर्ट को रखा है और जितना हम लोग यहाँ बोल रहे हैं, भाषण दे रहे हैं, करीब करीब सभी

चीजें उस में मौजूद है । सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हम लोगों को बुलवाने की बजाए अच्छा यह होता कि सरकार के द्वारा एक एक प्वाइन्ट पर अभी तक क्या किया गया है, कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उस पर सरकार ने क्या एक्शन लिखा है, यह सरकार यहा बता देती ।

अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे साथी श्री गवई जी बोल रहे थे कि छुआछूत बन्द होना चाहिए । हम का ऐसा लगता है कि उसमें आप का भी कसूर है । जो गंगा राम अस्पताल है, वहा मैं आज गया था, तो हमारे पत्रकार पूछ रहे थे कि क्या हल्ला कर रहे थे, क्या मामला था, क्या अछूत की बात है ? मैं आप को बतलाता हू कि गंगा राम अस्पताल एक प्राइवेट अस्पताल है, जो ट्रस्टीशिप के अन्दर चल रहा है । उमंग अध्यक्ष भूतपूर्व न्यायाधीश श्री एस० एम० साकरी है । आप समझिये कि सन् 1976 में एक दीवार खींच दी गई और कह दिया गया कि यह अछूत दीवार है, अनटचेबिल बोल है । क्या कहा कि ये वे जो अनुसूचित जातियों के लड़के हैं, ये जो छोटी जातियों के लड़के हैं, ये जो छोटे कर्मचारियों के लड़के हैं, ये अफसरों के लड़कों के नजदीक जाते हैं, तो उन का संस्कार खराब होता है, इसलिए दोनों को अलग किया जाए । इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान, उस समय इमर्जेन्सी थी, जब लोगों ने बाने में कुछ नहीं कहा और

डर के मारे मुकदमा नहीं चलाया क्योंकि अगर कुछ बोलते तो जेल में बन्द कर दिये जाते । जब इमर्जेन्सी खत्म हुई और जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, तो उन लोगों ने दर्जन बर प्रधान मंत्री जी को, गृह मंत्री जी को लिखा और तमाम जगहों पर लोगों को अप्रोच किया लेकिन उस का रिजल्ट आज तक कुछ नहीं निकला और सब से दुःखद विषय यह है कि वहा हरिजन औरतों को पीटा गया और बाल पकड़ कर उन को खींचा गया और अब 4 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कर्मचारी 35 दिनों से आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं और मैं आप से यह कहता हू कि यदि आज रात तक सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया तो हो सकता है कि कल हम को दुःखद न्यूज सुननी पड़े, उस के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिए । कही कल तक उन की मृत्यु न हो जाए और हमारे साथी सही बात कहने हैं कि अगर सरकार अनशन करता है, तो उस के लिए दिल्ली और पूरी राजधानी में खलबली मच जाती है दो दिनों के अन्दर ही और यहा पर चार अनुसूचित जातियों के आदमी 35 दिनों से अनशन पर हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन के नीचे, भारत सरकार के नीचे लेकिन उस पर कही कोई चर्चा नहीं है । इसलिए मैं सर्वप्रथम अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से इस बारे में बात करें क्योंकि

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

यह अनुसूचित जातियों का मामला है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत भी यह मामला आ जाता है। आप निश्चित रूप से निर्देश दें और उनके अनशन को समाप्त करा दें। उनकी जो मांगें हैं वे हमारे लोगों के शासन की देन नहीं हैं, वे एमजेंसी के शासन की देन है। कम से कम इस पुण्य काम को आप जरूर करें।

सभापति जी हमारे न्यायालयों में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों की क्या हालत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री एस० एम० सीकरी का जानबूझ कर नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि हमारे पूरे देश में उच्च न्यायालयों में 352 न्यायाधीश हैं और उन 352 न्यायाधीशों में 4 अनुसूचित जाति के हैं अनुसूचित जनजाति का एक भी नहीं है। यह बात अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के कमिश्नर को रिपोर्ट में भी कही गयी है।

कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा है कि "जहां तक कुल मिला कर जिला न्यायाधीशों का संबंध है, खेद के साथ यह उल्लेख करना पड़ता है कि जब इस कार्यालय ने इस संबंध में प्रत्येक राज्य से सूचना मांगी तो केवल 14 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपेक्षित सूचना दी और उससे पता चलता है कि उनमें अनुसूचित जाति का केवल एक ही जिला न्यायाधीश है।"

सभापति महोदय, यह तो हुई ग्या-लयों की बात। हम जोगों को कभी कभी बुनियादी सवाल पर जाना पड़ता है। गांवों में मारपट हो जाती है या कुछ और हो जाता है। हम लोग तो कोर्ट में बले जाते हैं लेकिन जो गांव के गरीब लोग हैं उनको तो न्यायालय में जाने पर भी न्याय नहीं मिलता। सभापति जी, यह बान में अपने मन से नहीं कहता हूँ यह कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है। इस में कमिश्नर ने कहा है—तमिलनाडु की घटना के सम्बन्ध में।

"यहां तमिलनाडु के एक मामले का उल्लेख करना संगत होगा। जहां कुछ वर्ष पहले अनुसूचित जातियों पर बेलची की दर्दनाक घटना से भी आकार और प्रकार में लगभग चार गुना अधिक अत्याचार किये गये थे। अनुसूचित जातियों के लगभग 42 सदस्य जिनमें 20 बच्चे भी थे, जिन्दा जला दिए गए। अत्याचारों के शिकार व्यक्ति भूमिहीन श्रमिक थे। मामला मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष आया और अपराधी व्यक्ति बरी कर दिए गए। उक्त न्यायालय का निर्णय इस प्रकार है—

"इस के अलावा, यह तथ्य कुछ आश्चर्यजनक सा प्रतीत होता है कि इस मामले से सम्बद्ध सभी 23 अपराधी मिरासदार हों। इनमें से अधिकांश लोग धनी हैं और वे बहुत बड़े भू-क्षेत्र के मालिक हैं। साथ ही यह है कि पहले

अपराधी के पास अपनी कार है, मिरास-
दार वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों से प्रतिशोध
लेने के लिए कितने भी बेचैन हो, यह
विश्वास करना कठिन मालूम पड़ता है कि
वे स्वयं घटनास्थल पर जाकर बिना
अपने नौकरों की सहायता लिए घरों में
आग लगा दी हो। भूखे और हताश
श्रमिकों का अपेक्षा व्यापक निहित स्वार्थों
वाले धनी लोगों द्वारा अपनी सुरक्षा के
लिए अधिक ध्यान देने की आशा की जा
सकती है। ऐसी आशा की जा सकती है कि
मिरासदारों ने अपने को आड़ में रखा
हो और अपने भाड़े के दलालों को इन
कई अपराधों को करने के लिए भेज
दिया हो। जिन्हें अभियोजन के अनुसार
मिरासदारों ने स्वयं सीधे घटनास्थल पर
आ कर किया है।

निर्णय में आगे कहा गया है :

‘विद्यमान सत्र-न्यायाधीश ने जो निष्कर्ष
निकाला है, हम उनके इस निष्कर्ष से
सहमत हैं कि इन निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की
हत्या का कारण उपद्रवी भीड़ का
सामान्य उद्देश्य नहीं था।’

अन्त में उच्च न्यायालय इस निष्कर्ष
पर पहुँचा :

‘हमारी राय में 25 दिसम्बर;
1968 की रात को हुई दर्दनाक घटना
के लिए हमलावरों को दोषी ठहराना
चाहिए किन्तु खेद है कि साक्ष्य के आधार
पर हम किसी को अपराधी करार दे कर
उसे दंड देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।
हमने अनाज से छिलका अलग करने का
भरसक प्रयत्न किया है और साक्ष्य का
मूल्यांकन करने संबंधी सामान्य मानकों
से विचलित हुए बिना कुछ अपराधियों
के दोष को सिद्ध करने का प्रयास किया
है। लेकिन अभियोजन साक्ष्य में अन्तर्निहित

कमजोरियाँ हमें उन व्यक्तियों को
सिद्ध-दोष ठहराने से रोकती हैं जो
संभवतः निर्दोष हैं।”

सभापति जी 42-42 हरिजनों की
हत्या की जाती है जिनमें 20 बच्चे भी
शामिल थे, लेकिन जब वह मामला
न्यायालय में जाता है तो न्यायालय क्या
कहता है कि इनकी हत्या करने वाले सब
के सब निर्दोष हैं। यह सब कमिश्नर
की रिपोर्ट में है। आप इसे पढ़िये।
इस में आगे कहा है। न्यायाधीश श्री
डी० ए० देसाई ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा
है—

“एक सामाजिक मंस्था के नाते कानून
का यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि परिवर्तन
व्यवस्थित हो। सप्रयोजन लक्ष्य उन्मुख
व्यवस्था के रूप में कानून का अर्थ लेना
आवश्यक है।”

आगे चल कर उन्होंने कहा है—

“जिनके पास कानून का उल्लंघन
करने पर दंड देने की शक्ति है, लेकिन
वे लोग जिन्हें कानून लागू करने और
दंड देने का भार सौंपा गया है वे
स्वयं उस वर्ग के होते हैं जो वर्ग पूर्वाग्रह
से प्रभावित रहते हैं और वे उस वर्ग
के नहीं होते जिन के लिए कानून बनाया
जाता है, इसीलिए वे कानून का पूरी
शक्ति से लागू करके सच्चा परिवर्तन
लाने के लिए उत्साहित नहीं होते।
इसके विपरीत अनुभव यह बतलाता है
कि कानून का कार्यान्वयन ऐसे अनमने ढंग से
किया जाता है कि उन लोगों का कानून

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

में विश्वास समाप्त हो जाता है जिन के लाभ के लिए यह बनाया गया है।"

इस प्रकार से कमिशन ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि संविधान की कोई धारा बाधक नहीं है उच्च न्यायालय या जिला न्यायालय में रिजर्वेशन देने के रास्ते में। मैं आपको बता चुका हूँ कि 352 उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश हैं जिन में से मात्र चार ही इन जातियों के हैं। सरकार को हिम्मत और बहादुरी के साथ आगे आना चाहिये और रिजर्वेशन वहाँ लागू करना चाहिये कन्फ्रंटेशन की स्थिति आए भी तो उसका उसको मुकाबला करना चाहिये। सरकार को कहना चाहिये कि न्यायपालिका में चाहे जिला जज हो, उच्च न्यायालय का मामला हो यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मामला हो न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लोगों को हम विशेष अवसर देंगे, उन के लिए रिजर्वेशन करेंगे।

आश्चर्य की बात है कि माननीय न्यायाधीश कुछ कहते हैं और हमारा जो विधि मंत्रालय है, जो हम लोगों का आदमी है, जिस को यहां पर हमारे पक्ष में बात कहनी चाहिये वह कुछ दूसरी ही बात कहता है और हमारे विरुद्ध बात कहता है। गोली, बीस कदम, कदम, तीस कदम।

मुख्य न्यायाधीशों के विचार हैं :

मुख्य: योग्यता के आधार पर ही विचार करना है और केवल पूर्ण निरपेक्ष मूल्यांकन को ही मान्यता दी जानी है। कोई कठोर नियम नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं।

इससे आगे बढ़ कर विधि मंत्रालय ने अपना विचार पेश कर दिया है कि कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं हो सकता है। कमिशनर साहब कहते हैं कि कोई संवैधानिक बाधा नहीं है जिस के चलते इसको रोका जा सकता हो लेकिन आप कहते हैं यह नहीं हो सकता है।

कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में आरक्षण के विषय में जो कहा है और जो आंकड़े दिए हैं वे भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ये प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के बारे में मैं रख रहा हूँ। प्रथम श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों का 3.46 है और द्वितीय में 5.41 है जबकि जन जातियों का 0.68 और 0.74 है अर्थात् एक प्रतिशत भी नहीं है। जहां तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है वहां प्रथम श्रेणी में यह 1.68 प्रतिशत और द्वितीय में 0.36 प्रतिशत है अनुसूचित जातियों और 3.19 प्रतिशत और 0.54 प्रतिशत ही जन-जातियों का है। इन आरक्षणों को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक प्राइवेट संस्थानों में रिजर्वेशन का सम्बन्ध है कमिशन ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि इस पर कोई रोक नहीं है। एक बार जब बैठक आयोजित हुई थी उस बैठक में भी यह कहा गया था कि अगर प्राइवेट फर्मों या फैक्ट्रियों वाले रिजर्वेशन नहीं देते हैं तो उनको सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधायें बन्द कर दी जानी चाहिये। एक बार उनको बन्द कर दिया गया तो आटो-मैटिकली वे बाध्य हो जाएंगे रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

प्राइवेट उद्योग को लाइसेंस जारी, वित्तीय सहायता मंजूरी, औद्योगिक स्थल

आवंटित और अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करते समय उन पर यह शर्त की जाएगी कि वे अपनी नौकरियों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने सम्बन्धी सरकारी नीति को अनिवार्य रूप से मानें। यदि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रतिष्ठान सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानताओं को मिटाने सम्बन्धी नक्ष्य प्राप्ति में सरकार के उत्तरदायित्वों में हाथ बंटाने में रुचि नहीं रखते हैं तो उन्हें सरकार से सहायता और लाभ देने के लिए नहीं कहना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें। तरह मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है। अभी तक तो पांच सात मिनट ही हुए होंगे।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लिए अवसरों की बात की जाती है। लेकिन नियुक्ति के समय भी उनके प्रति धांधली बरती जाती है। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। मैंने दो तीन बिल भूष किए हैं, प्राइवेट मैनबर बिल। मैंने एक में कहा है कि इनको मिलने वाली सुविधायें अगले तीस बरस तक—जारी रखी जानी चाहिए। दूसरे मैंने यह भी कहा है कि एक राज्य में तो एक जाति अनुसूचित जाति में हैं। लेकिन दूसरे में अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में नहीं है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। वहां भी उसको अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। बिहार में पासवान उस श्रेणी में आता है, उत्तर प्रदेश में पासी है, कहीं कहीं घोबी है। एक

स्टेट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की श्रेणी में है दूसरी जगह नहीं है, दिल्ली में नहीं है। तो आप उसको रोजगार नहीं दे पाते हैं। जब कोई आदमी बिहार से नौकरी के लिए आता है तो यहां आने के बाद उसका सोशल, इकोनामिकल स्टेटस बहुत ऊपर उठ जाता है, आप कहते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की श्रेणी में नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी एक स्टेट में जो अनुसूचित जाति के श्रेणी में हों तो दूसरी जगह भी उसको उसी श्रेणी में रखा जाए।

कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि प्रमाण-पत्र मिलने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। तीस हजारी में अफसर बैठे हैं, आज ऐप्लाई करें तो दो साल बाद उसको प्रमाण-पत्र मिलता है। जे.इन आदमियों के लिए इतनी दिक्कत है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ रक्षा हाल है वह मैंने आपको लिख कर भेजा। मैंने सवा सौ लड़कों के बारे में जो पटना के मेडिकल कालेज में पढ़ रहे हैं जाली प्रमाण-पत्र ले कर उनके बारे में लिखा था लेकिन अभी तक उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। उल्टे वह लोग वहां धमकी देते हैं। इसलिए जो जाली प्रमाण-पत्र का मामला है वह जहां कहीं भी हो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

कहा जाता है कि हम जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जातियों का विकास चाहते हैं। लेकिन वस्तु स्थिति क्या है। बैंकों का जब नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ तो बड़ा हंगामा हुआ। लेकिन जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग थे उनको

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

दो पैसा उन बैंकों से ऋण नहीं मिला। जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के गरीब लोग हैं आपको पहले उनको ऋण देना चाहिए। आप उन से सेक्योरिटी मांगते हैं, जमानत मांगते हैं, तो वह बेचारे कहा से दें। जिसके पाम खाने को अन्न नहीं, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं, रहने को घर नहीं वह कहा से जमानतदार लायेगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि जो उनका शारीरिक श्रम है जो साल में 5,000 रु० बैठता है वह उनकी जमानत मानी जाय उसके आधार पर ऋण दीजिये तब कुछ उनको लाभ मिल सकेगा। अन्यथा गरीब को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल पायेगी।

श्री उत्राला प्रसाद कुरीअ (घाटमपुर)
समाजति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। असोजीशन में देखा गेजिए कि गेडयन्ट मार्ट्स और ट्राड्स्म ने लिये कितना उदामीन है।

सभापति महोदय : एक दिन तो आपकी बैठ में एक भी आदमी नहीं था, सिवाय मंत्री के। इसलिये यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जो भी अनुसूचित जाति का अफसर है अगर वह थोड़ा मा भ बहुत है, मंडल जी को मालूम है, अगर थोड़ा मा भी अच्छा काम करते हैं तो उसका स० आर० खराब कर द जात है। हमारे यहां श्री विश्राम प्रसाद हैं, और बहुत से लोग हैं। तो आपको किस अफसर को दंड देना हो तो आप सम्पेड कर द जिये। लेकिन सामञ्जस्य आप उसको नचा रहे हैं ताकि प्रमोशन न पा सके। जब प्रमोशन का समय आयेगा तो स० आर० खराब कर देंगे। इसलिए आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। कोई

ऐसा विभाग नहीं है जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के योग्य लोग उपलब्ध न हो सकते हों। लेकिन आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। आप प्रत्येक विभाग में सेल बनाइये, प्रधान मंत्री का विभाग ऐटामिक एनर्जी है उसमें सेल बना द जिये और उसके लिये अलग से कालेज से ह विद्यार्थियों को चुन ल जिये और उनको शुष से ह। नर्म क जिये। आप देखेंगे कि पाच साल में कोई भ क्षेत्र ऐसा नहीं बचेगा च हेड्ज निथर हो, डाक्टर हो, या और कोई टेक्नोलॉजिकल क्षेत्र हो, जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के योग्य आदमी न मिले। सब जगह वह हो जायेगा, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा बात यह है कि आप उसके लिये कुछ न जिये। विदेश सेवा और अर्थ सेवा में भी देख रहा था, लेकिन वह बिल्कुल उस मामले में नगण्य है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आपको नियत साफ नहीं होगा, जब तक आप अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये अलग मिनिसट्री का व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं और वह भी पावरफुल मिनिसट्री नहीं बनाने हैं तब तक इस मामले में कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

बिहार में कल्याण विभाग है और उसके मंत्री भी हरिजन ही हैं, लेकिन उसको पावर कुछ नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अलग मिनिसट्री का व्यवस्था कीजिये और पावरफुल लोगों को मिनिसट्री का अधिकार दीजिये।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कमिशनर हैं अपनी कमजोरी को नहीं बताया है लेकिन उसने सकेत किया है कि कमिशनर को दाना न दिया गया है, उसको एक कमरे में बन्द कर दिया है कि वह ठीक ढंग से अपना फंक्शन नहीं कर पा रहा है। आप भविष्य में इसको भी देखिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया (करौल बाग) : सभापति महोदय, गत बहस में मैंने यहां कहा था कि इतने दिनों में इतनी-इतनी बेर में हमारी रिपोर्ट पर बहस क्यों होती है, समय पर क्यों नहीं होती

अब भी 3 साल की इकट्ठी रिपोर्टों पर बहस हो रही है यह भी एक एक वर्ष की तथा दूसरी रिपोर्ट 2 साल की है जो कि आज से साल भर पहले प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी थी, लेकिन उस पर बहस साल भर बाढ़ हो रही है। इस कारण मे रिपोर्ट में जो हमारी मिफागिश होती है, या जो कुछ इसके मुद्दे होते हैं, उनका परंप्रज डिफीट हो जाता है।

इसके साथ ही मुझे एक और आश्चर्य है कि 1947 में जो हमारे लिये प्रतिशत निश्चित किया गया था कि इस आवादी के आधार पर 15 प्रतिशत और 7 प्रतिशत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन दिया गया था, आज 32 साल के बाद भी आवादी हमारी वही की वही रखी जा रही है जब कि जो भवर्ण जाति के या उच्च जाति के लोग हैं, उनके 2 बच्चे होते हैं और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 8, 10 बच्चे होते हैं। उनका प्रतिशत बढ़ना ही नहीं। ममझ में नहीं आ रहा कि क्या हो रहा है? मैं ममझता हू कि इसके पीछे कोई न कोई इस तरह की साजिश है कि जिससे उनके पूरे आकड़े नहीं दिये जाते हैं जिसके कारण से जो पूरे अधिकार उनको मिलने चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलते हैं।

हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चण्डीगढ़ के सम्मेलन में पास कर के सभी प्रकार के प्रस्ताव बनाकर दिये। उसमें सभी प्रकार के हमारे सांसदों ने मिलकर एक कन्सैसस कर के कुछ इस प्रकार के निर्णय लिये थे और उनसे उम्मीद की जाती थी कि इस पर सरकार कदम उठायेगी, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है कि उस पर क्या कर रहे हैं।

यहां पर हमारे संसद्-सदस्यों ने विभिन्न प्रकार से रिजर्वेशन के आकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं। मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ कहना चाहता हू कि 30 साल में इस तरह का वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि उनके रिजर्वेशन को समाप्त करने के लिये जगह-जगह सघ बना दिये गये हैं। एक साजिश खड़ी हो गई है।

यह भी कहा जा रहा है। कि जातियों के नाम से जो संरक्षण की बात है, उसको आर्थिक दृष्टि से गरीबी की दृष्टि से उस तरफ मोड़ दिया जाये अर्थात् जो कुछ बनाया गया था, उसमें कुछ दिया नहीं गया और उसको भी बदलकर, डिफीट कर के दूसरी परिकल्पना कर के उसको समाप्त करने की साजिश चल रही है। उसमें सरकार के साथ न्यायालय भी माझीदार बन रहे हैं। इसके कारण स्थिति इस प्रकार की बन चुकी है जिसमें हमें लगता है कि हमारे प्रति उद्धार के लिये जो कार ने आज तक घोषणा की है और इस तरह की बातें की हैं वह केवल धोखा मात्र है। वास्तविकता में इमानदारी के साथ अब तक कुछ नहीं किया है।

बाडेड लेबर के अन्दर सारे देश में गरीब लोग काम करते हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सब लोग उस में हैं। वह बाडेड लेबर वहां में तो दूर किया गया लेकिन हमें तो यह दिखा देता है कि जितने राजनैतिक दल हैं और जितनी यह पार्लियामेंट है, इसके अन्दर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को बाडेड लेबर की तरह से माना जाता है और उन के साथ उसी तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है। उन को उचित स्थान देने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है और अगर कोई अपनी कोशिश से, अपनी शक्ति से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करता है कि तो उसके प्रति दुर्भावना पैदा की जाती है, उसे पीछे डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। उन को स्वयं खड़े नहीं होने दिया जाता। सारी राजनीति

[श्री शिव नारायण नं सुनिया]

में इस तरह का चक्र चल रहा है। ये जितने भी लोग, एम० एल० ए०, एम पी० बनने हैं उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन सारे राजनैतिक दल जनता करते हैं और वह बाकी जनता का करते हैं। यह एक विशेष चक्र बन गया है, इस को कब तोड़ा जाएगा और कब इस पर विचार किया जायगा ?

आज अन्त्योदय की बात बहुत जोर से सरकार की तरफ से उठाई जाती है और वह किया जा रहा है, अच्छा कार्यक्रम है। लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति में अन्त में यदि कोई आता है तो वह सफाई कर्मचारी आता है, जो सफाई करता है, भूला उठाता है, वह उस में आता है पर वह एक स्पेशल किस्म का काम करता है, उस काम को दूसरा आदमी नहीं करता है। तो जब वह एक खाम प्रकार का काम करता है तो उसके लिए एक खाम प्रकार का वेतन क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ? जिस तरह में टेक्निकल आदमियों के लिए विशेष प्रकार का वेतन होता है क्योंकि वह काम दूसरे नहीं कर सकते, इसी तरह उनको भी जो काम वह करने हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो सके। जितने भी नगर निगम और सिविल एंजिनिस्ट्रेशन है उनके लिए डायरेक्टिव जाना चाहिए कि इन के रहने के लिए मकान बना कर दिया जाय और इन के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जाय। लेकिन पिछले तीस साल से उन के साथ वही बर्ताव कर रहे हैं, उनको चतुर्थ श्रेणी में रखा जाता है, उन की समाजिक स्थिति को सुधारने की कहीं कोशिश नहीं की जाती है, वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा लिखा नहीं सकते क्योंकि वे स्वयं जाकर सफाई करते हैं तो अपने बच्चे, अपनी लड़की और अपनी बहु सब को सफाई के काम में लगा देते हैं तब उनका गुजर होता है। अगर इसी तरह की स्थिति बनी रही तो इन का उद्धार किस तरह होगा ?

दूसरा मसला मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरा जो गन्दा काम कहा जाता था वह था टैनिंग का काम खाल निकालना और खाल को रंगना। अनुसूचित जाति का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग उस काम को करता था। आज स्थिति यह है कि उन का गला घोट दिया गया है, उन को कोई संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है। महात्मा गांधी ने बुनकरों को संरक्षण दिया लेकिन बुनकरों को जितनी सहायता मिलती है उस में उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। यद्यपि हमें उस पैम को खा जाते हैं, यहां पर चूँकि दूसरा समाज नीच में खा सकता था इसलिए उसको सब तरह की सुविधा दी लेकिन चमड़े के काम और चर्मकार के काम के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं दी। नतीजा यह है कि आज टैनिंग का काम उन के हाथ से बिलकुल निकल गया। यह चमड़े का काम ऐसा काम है कि जो उसे शुरू करता है, जब वह तैयार होता है तब तब उस में पचासों पैम मीक आते हैं जिसमें वह पूरी तरह बर्बाद हो जाता है, कई कई परिवार उसमें बर्बाद हो गये हैं। आज तक उन के संरक्षण के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया। तो जो अन्त के लोग हैं, जो चर्मकार और सफाई करने वाले हैं, उन के लिए आज तक आप ने कोई विचार नहीं किया तो फिर यह किस तरह की व्यवस्था चल रही है ? किस तरह से आप समाज को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं ?

यहां पर हमारे साथियों ने और इस के पहले भी बहुतसे लोगों ने अपने लिए अलग-अलग मंजूरियों की मांग की हैं और न्यायालय की मांग की है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाए जाने चाहिए, साथ-साथ यह भी मांग की है कि आगामी तीस साल के लिए हमारा रिजर्वेशन बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं इसके साथ-साथ पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग्स की बात रखना चाहता हूँ। दो तीन अंडरटैकिंग्स का हवाला दिया गया। अभी हमारे मित्र बहुगुणा जी के बारे में और उन के विभाग इंडियन ग्राम्स का बड़ा भारी गुंजान कर रहे थे। उन्होंने

78 में रिजर्वेशन घोषित किया। लेकिन रिपोर्ट 77 से दे रहे हैं। 19 ए साइट में दे दिया है जब कि कहीं कोई ए साइट में नहीं दिया है। जिस दिन से रिजर्वेशन हुआ है मैं उस दिन से कम्पनी के एडवर्टीजमेंट्स देखता हूँ। वहाँ पर कम्पनी का रपया सूख गया। ए साइट के एडवर्टीजमेंट जिसमें आते थे उसमें रिजर्वेशन नहीं था। और भी जो एडवर्टीजमेंट आते हैं वह बी या सी साइट के आते हैं। इस तरह से फटिलाजर की एजेंसीज दी जायेगी। आप देखेंगे कि हेडिंग तो यह दी हुई है लेकिन उसमें कन्टेन्ट यह है कि अभी तक प्रॉमीजर नय किया जा रहा है। इसलिए यह जो रिपोर्ट है वह भी हमारे साथ एक घोखा है। हेडिंग तो इस तरह की होती है लेकिन कन्टेन्ट्स कुछ और ही होते हैं। इस तरह से यह जो पूरा पुलिदा है, लिखा है यह 24वीं रिपोर्ट है लेकिन पहली रिपोर्ट में भी वही मुद्दे हैं। मैं एक मंत्री जी से मिलने गया था, रिजर्वेशन पर बात हो रही थी, मैं ने कहा देखते हैं कब तक संरक्षण पूरा होता है, उन्होंने कहा आपको किसने इन्तजार में रखा है, मैं ने कहा हजारों साल से इन्तजार में हैं और जिनका इन्तजार टूट गया वे या तो मुसलमान हो गए या ईसाई हो गए। हम चाहते हैं कि इन्तजार के बने रहते इसको पूरा किया जाए। अगर पूरा नहीं हुआ इन्तजार टूट गया तो उस दिन कुछ भी हो सकता है। हमने सब के साथ, आदर के साथ इन्तजार किया है वरना हम भी कुछ कर गुजरते। हम हिन्दू हैं इसलिए कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए आपको भी सोचना होगा और हमारे से पहले जाग कर सोचना चाहिए वरना यहाँ कोई नहीं रहेगा।

जहाँ तक भूमि सुधार का बात है, इसमें इतना प्रपंच है, इतना शोर है लेकिन उसको लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को जो भूमि आवंटित की जाती है वह ऐसी भूमि होती है कि वे बेचारे अपने घर के जेवर, बकान, बत्तन बेचकर उसको बनाते रहते हैं और जब काशत करने लायक बंधू जमीन

बनती है तब या तो उसकी कम्पत काट ली जाती है या जमीन पर ही कब्जा कर लिया जाता है। उसके बाद सरकार की तरफ से निर्णय होता है कि यह जर्म लैंड जा रही है, तुम को दूसरी जमीन दी जाएगी। दिल्ली के ही एक गांव का मामला है, वहाँ पर अनुसूचित राशि के लोगों को पट्टा दिया गया था? उस पर वे काशत कर रहे थे लेकिन अब सरकार ने उस पर एक नाला निकालने का फैसला कर लिया है। उन्होंने फर्माद की कि हमारी जमीन बचाई जाए लेकिन सरकार अड गई है, कहती है नाला यहीं से निकलेगा। मैंने डिप्टी कमिश्नर से बात की, उन्होंने कहा कि यह भूमि ऐसे लोगों की है जो कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते, अगर हम दूसरी की भूमि लेंगे तो वे कोर्ट में चले जायेंगे। मैंने कहा कि दिल्ली को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए केवल हरिजन और अनुसूचित जाति के लोग ही रह गए हैं जिनको कल किया जायेगा? इस तरह से इन कल्लों गारत की जो कहानी है वह खत्म नहीं हो रही है। हम भी जानते हैं, हमें भी पता है, तीर तरकश हम भी रखते थे मगर अबूठा काटा गया है। सभी तरह के शस्त्र हम रखते थे लेकिन हमने अपने हाथ से अबूठा काट कर दे दिया। एकलव्य की कहानी पहले की तरह आज भी चरित्रार्थ हो रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार बायबा को पूरा करे।

इसके अलावा आज हमारे साथ सबसे बड़ा कुठाराघात शिक्षा के द्वारा हो रहा है। बड़े अफसर और पैसे वाले के बेटे अच्छी पढ़ाई करते हैं, अच्छे स्कूलों में जाते हैं। लेकिन गरीब का बच्चा, हरिजन, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के आदमी का बच्चा नगर-निगम के स्कूलों में पढ़ता है — यह भेद क्यों है? न हम का समान शिक्षा मिल रही है और न शिक्षा के समान अवसर मिल रहे हैं। यदि एक ही प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो यह जा इसपरिटी बनी जा रही है, उस पर अंकुश लय सकता

[श्री शिव नागयण सरसूनिया]

है। आज एक आई० ए० एस० का लड़का अफसर बनेगा, आइ० ए० एस० बनेगा, लेकिन गरीब का लड़का वही चपरासी बनेगा—यह जो व्यवस्था है यह हमारी इस शिक्षा प्रणाली के द्वारा बनाई गई है। इस डिफेक्टिव तरीके को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

स्पेशल कोर्ट्स और 30 वर्षों के आरक्षण की जो मांग यहां पर रखी गई है, उस के साथ मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 32 वर्षों की जो हमारी कहानी है और यह 24वीं रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने है—हमारे लिये आज तक क्या किया गया है—आप सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आप जानते हैं पिछली सरकार ने यहां पर एक कंपसूल गाड़ा था और यह कहा था कि हमारा आज तक का जो इतिहास रहा है—वह सब उस कंपसूल में रखा गया है। क्या उस कंपसूल में रखा गया—मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं आज तमाम अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के सदस्यों का आवाहन करना चाहता हूँ—आजादी के बाद पिछले तीस सालों में हमारी क्या स्थिति रही है, हमारे लिये क्या कुछ किया गया है, इन रिपोर्टों के अन्धर क्या कहा गया है—उन सब चीजों को इकट्ठा कर के और एक समिति का गठन करके, उस की देख रेख में उन सारी बातों का एक कंपसूल में रख कर गाड़ा जाए और 50 या 100 साल के बाद देखा जाय कि उस समय हमारी क्या स्थिति थी और अब क्या है, कितनी प्रगति हुई है—हमारे लिये क्या किया गया है

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कंपसूल तो खाली रहेगा, उसमें कुछ भी लिखा नहीं जायगा क्योंकि अब तक कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है।

श्री निखनारायण सरसूनिया : मेरा मतलब है कि आज तक कि जो स्थिति है, वह उस कंपसूल में रखी जाय।

समापति बहोबल, बाबा साहेब डॉ० अम्बेडकर का चित्र यहाँ पर लगाने की बात कही गई है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह चित्र शीघ्र से शीघ्र लगाया जाय, साथ ही उन के जन्मदिन की छुट्टी घोषित की जाय ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : 14 अप्रैल की छुट्टी हो।

श्री शिव न.रा.यण सरसूनिया : इस के साथ ही मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट यहां पर पेश की जाती है उस रिपोर्ट के साथ-साथ जो एक्शन लिया जाता है, उस की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार यहां पर पेश करे और यह देखे कि कहा तक उन बातों पर कार्यवाही की जाती है, हमने उनकी प्रगति के लिये क्या कुछ किया है।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamara-janagar): Mr Chairman, Sir, the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are being discussed for the last two days. Many members have already participated in the discussion on these reports and have given many valuable suggestions.

Before I forget, I would like to endorse the opinion expressed by some of the members that the portrait of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar should be hung in the Central Hall of Parliament. This urge has been there for the last so many years. I hope that at least the present Government would fulfil the desire of the Members of this House.

The second point was with regard to the extension of the reservation in Parliament, in the State Legislatures and other autonomous bodies, where the elected representatives are there. In the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Councils, there is no proper

representation in the sense that there is no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I hope that at least the Janata Government will go a step forward to see that the reservation is extended to the Upper Houses also in proportion to the Members elected to the Lower Houses, so that justice would be done in the Upper Houses.

The problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are peculiar; they are many and varied. I will not be able to cover all the aspects of their problems. I would like to highlight only a few problems for the consideration of the Government and the august House.

"Nearly three decades have passed and the problems of Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have posed a challenge to the nation. This challenge is not only a challenge to the Government but it is to the entire society, not only to the Janata Party but to all the political parties, not only to political leaders, but also to religious leaders. Therefore, these problems have to be tackled not with a partisan attitude or a limited or a narrow attitude but with a national attitude. It has to be tackled as a national problem, a problem which is really killing the society. It has to be remedied at an earlier stage so that the integrity, the unity and the solidarity of the country is maintained.

The problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are mainly two-fold. One is with regard to the economic backwardness and the second is with regard to their social inequalities due to the caste system.

As has been pointed out, the Scheduled Castes constitute 15 per cent of the population and the Scheduled Tribes constitute 7.5 per cent of the population. In 666 taluks, the Scheduled Castes constitute about 20 per cent of the population and in 329 taluks, they constitute about 50 per cent. In 1971, 82.3 per cent and 18.8 per cent constitute the workers en-

aged in primary sector and secondary sector respectively.

Further, in the Report it is stated that for every thousand population, there are 518 agricultural labourers and 330 cultivators. If you look into these figures, with regard to the people below the poverty line, it is mentioned that in the urban areas, 55 per cent of the urban population is below the poverty line and 50 per cent of the people in the rural areas are below the poverty line. Most of them come from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From these figures, we can come to a conclusion that there is an appalling poverty amongst them.

Then, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in his Report, on p. 5, says:

"The atrocities on Scheduled Castes can be traced to their poor economic conditions, indebtedness, non-payment of prescribed minimum wages to agricultural labourers, non-implementation of Land Ceiling Act and socio-economic reasons and to the effect that at times the administration has not always been vigilant to improve their conditions."

The Land Ceiling Act has been hanging on for the last 30 years. Many States have passed the Land Ceiling Act and, in some States, they have not even considered the abolition of the tenancy system. Wherever the Land Ceiling Act has come into being, the records have not been made upto date. Therefore, whatever surplus land is available, even if they have allotted, they have not got the possession of the land. Therefore, the troubles and the atrocities on the Harijans start whenever there is a clash between the persons who own the land and the persons who have allotted the land.

Similarly, in regard to distribution of sites to site-less people, the necessary acquisition proceedings have not taken place and proper compensation has not been paid. So, the landlords

[Shri B. Rachaiah]

remove the boundary stones fixed for the sites of these people and start cultivating the land. So, this also is a cause for harassment of the Harijans there.

Again, in the case of people who are not paying minimum wages prescribed under the Minimum wages Act for agricultural labourers, if the labourers protest that they are not getting the minimum wages, then also, trouble starts and they are being persecuted and harassed. In the case of people who are serving under bondage, if they are freed from bondage but are not rehabilitated properly because they are scattered all over, then they go back to their original masters with a sense of humiliation. So this programme of rehabilitating bonded labourers has to be taken up in right earnest. Not only bonded labourers in the agricultural sector, but also people who are working in quarries, in the weaving sections, in hotel industries, domestic services etc. have to be located and freed from this kind of bondage, and this has to be started in a more vigorous way.

Then, the old-age pension has not been implemented properly in many States therefore, it has to be intensified.

Regarding starting of Finance Corporations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, some States have already started Finance Corporations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the Centre has to give some matching grants. In some States they have not started them, and wherever the Finance Corporation has not been started, they should be asked to start these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporations and they should be given free grant as share capital, and the quantity has to be increased.

Regarding allotment of distributive agencies, it has already been mentioned by some of the hon.

Members, but I once again reiterate the same and say: by starting poultry, piggery, tannery, fisheries etc. and, by diversifying their profession and starting selective industries, their economic condition can be improved. Also, so far as kerosene oil and petrol are concerned, by reserving a percentage of the distributive agencies for these people particularly the educated unemployed, they can be encouraged. The Finance Corporation should make money available to them. Then I come to education of these classes.

Then, reservations, under Art. 15(4), for admissions has not been implemented in private colleges, both technical and non-technical. The Commission has specially mentioned about the non-reservation in the Aligarh-Muslim University. Under Articles 29 and 30, certain protection is given to minority institutions because they are minorities in the country and have to be protected. I appeal to these minority institutions to see that these less fortunate brothers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also get their due share in these private colleges and minority colleges. Then alone they can claim special protection. Otherwise, they will not be doing justice to the less fortunate brethren.

The private pilot licence courses are not given recognition for availing the post-matriculate scholarships. Therefore, private pilot licence courses have to be included under post-matriculate scholarships.

The Commissioner has also mentioned about the shortage of hostels, particularly for the girls studying in the secondary schools, he wants that more and more facilities have to be provided for accommodating the girl students to facilitate their higher education.

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a sum of about Rs. 5 crores, which was meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

has not been spent and has been allowed to lapse, mostly because the Director-General of Social Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not take initiative and also it has been mentioned that special provisions under the other sectors were not made available. Therefore, more money could not be spent on the economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whatever money was provided for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, nearly 80 per cent of that was spent on education and only ten per cent was spent on economic development. Therefore, the Minister has appointed a Task Force, and they have prepared a brochure or a report. This report is only an interim one. After the final report is received, I hope the Minister will place it before Parliament and will get the opinion of the Members. The interim report is good. The task which has been set there has to be implemented with the cooperation of the officers concerned.

While mentioning about admission to various schools, I am reminded of the award of pre-matriculate scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls from the States' sector; not all the boys and girls are getting these scholarships or stipend. Therefore, there is need for increasing this amount under this sector. Every boy/girl who goes to the school should be able to get one concession or another. But I feel that the State Governments are not in a position to give them. Many of the ashram schools, particularly, have been doing good work. If such facilities are available to private institutions, naturally we will have more intake in those institutions.

Most of the Members have mentioned that every student should be able to get the post-matriculate scholarship without any monetary restriction on the income of the parents and also without any restriction on the number of students coming from a family.

These two restrictions act as a clog on the progress of these students, on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls getting higher education. When you are spending large amounts of money in other fields, we want this scholarship to be given for at least five years without any monetary restriction on the income of the parents and also without any instruction on the number of students coming from a family. After all, when you are introducing family planning, it will take some time for the efforts to materialise. Therefore, the parents should not be penalised by imposing such a restriction.

With regard to award of national overseas scholarships, they were not able to utilise 10 sanctions and they have allowed them to lapse. Only 21 scholarships were made available and out of that, one for Neo-Budhists and 10 scholarships for Scheduled Castes etc. were sanctioned. Therefore, I want that for these national overseas scholarships once the qualifications have been fixed and if qualified candidates are available, whoever applies for these scholarships, should be able to get them.

Similarly, in Medical Colleges, the Post-graduate Colleges, the Armed Forces Medical College at Poone and in the Institutes of Technology the reservation has not been made upto 15 per cent. In the Institutes of Technology only 5 seats are allotted. Therefore, this quota has to be increased and for getting these seats, they should start coaching classes to enable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to take the pre-examination and pass it and get into these institutions.

With regard to reservation in services, there are political reservation and service reservation. In all the government offices reservation upto 15 and 7 1/2 per cent has been made but in certain cases, namely, in the Universities, though the government has issued a direction that in the initial stage while taking lecturers, they should make reservations, still the Universities

[Shri B. Racheriah]

have not cared to implement this direction by amending the University Act. After all, once a body is declared as an autonomous body, they are not above the constitutional safeguards and they must go according to the law of the country and fall in line with that.

Similarly, with regard to public undertakings and nationalised banks, reservation has been made. But in the Banking Services Commission, there was a promise made by the government that there will be a member from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now that they have appointed Regional Boards. I wish to know whether any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe members are there in these Boards so that the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are protected.

Similarly, in the case of Judicial Services, a mention has been already made by Mr. Paswan. I would like to add on the ground that the Judiciary and particularly, the High Court and the Supreme Court do not come under the State, they have taken the plea that they are not subordinate to any government. Under Art. 12 of the Constitution, the Judiciary either at the State level or at the national level fall under the definition 'the State' and they come under Art. 335 itself and if any section of the people have not been properly represented in any services, then it is open for them to appoint qualified candidates to the Bench in the High Court and also in the Supreme Court. This has been really not done and only two High Court Judges are there and only one District Judge is there. There is no dearth of qualified candidates in the country. Therefore, I want in the judicial services also this reservation should be made. If there is no reservation, at least they should take note of the feelings of the members of this august House and also the feelings of the country and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates have to be appointed.

I want to touch only one point with regard to abolition of untouchability. Untouchability has been abolished under Art. 17 of the Constitution and this has been replaced by the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976. Provision has been made for stringent punishment to those who commit offences under the Act. But this alone will not help us in combating this problem. This problem, as I said earlier, is a problem which is not only concerned with the government or the Opposition Parties or the political Parties but it concerns with the entire society. If 15 per cent of the population adopt a family each from the Scheduled Castes, this problem can be solved. The Government has not yet framed the rules under Article 15A of the Protection of Civil Right Act. This problem right from Budha, Shankracharay and others has been tackled but every reformer came and preached and ultimately left behind some community or sub-community. So, I do not think we will be able to remove this caste consideration. Even Constitution has not removed it because in the constitution equal respect to every religion has been assured. Therefore, I would urge upon the government to see that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who want to live an honourable life are given enough opportunities in all walks of life so that they may not lag behind. The trouble in the socio-economic programmes which have been started recently have created some tensions in vested interests. They say under Article 35 of the Constitution the claims of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes shall be considered on the basis of the efficiency of the administration. Under this proviso they are trying to reject the qualified scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates. In respect of promotional quota the confidential records of these candidates are spoiled to deny them the promotional opportunities. Sir, efficiency can be a matter of degree and the society has to give due share to every section of the society.

Scheduled cast problem is not merely an economic problem but a social problem arising out of the caste distinction. This society consists of many religions and castes and, as such, is not free from bias idea. I wish there should be monitoring cells both at the Central and State level as to see in how many cases reservations have not been implemented, promotions denied and de-reservation effected. We have a parliamentary committee on the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but these monitoring cells both at the Central and State levels can better look after. Some friends have asked for a separate Ministry for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I think the present Home Ministry can very well serve the purpose if there is heart to do the job. Earlier reservation quotas have not been implemented because of absence of sympathy at heart. I wish during the period of Mr. Mandal it will be implemented. Our present Prime Minister is a Gandhian and is preaching the introduction of prohibition. I am also one of those who has been preaching prohibition for the last 30 years and undergone so many difficulties. Therefore, I want prohibition to be introduced and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes addicts to be made free from these clutches.

I once again thank the Chair for having given me so much time. Thank you.

श्री राम कंवर बोरवा (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है। इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टों पर मैं पिछले 8 साल से बहस सुनता आ रहा हूँ। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब जब भी अनुसूचित जातियों के मामले पर सदन में चर्चा होती है तो चाहे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मेम्बर हों चाहे कॉलेज पार्टी के मेम्बर हों, उन लोगों की कोई शर्च नहीं रहती है जब कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों के

बोटों से ही चुन कर आते हैं। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस के समय प्रधान मंत्री या अन्य कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं हैं, वे अगर उपस्थित होते और इस चर्चा को सुनते तो हमें विशेष खुशी होती। मैं बड़े अप्सोस के साथ कहता हूँ कि इन अनुसूचित जातियों के मामलों को सरकार चाह वह कोई भी हो, बड़े हल्के फुल्के ढंग से लेती है और जब चुनाव लड़ना होता है जो वो भी उम्मीदवार चुनाव में खड़ा होता है वह अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आसमान के तारे तोड़ कर जमीन पर लाने जैसी बात करता है, लेकिन जब वह सत्तारूढ़ हो जाता है, उसके पश्चात् वह अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास को उतना ही छूता है जितना उसको राज चलाने में आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि गांवों में जो गरीब लोग हैं, अनुसूचित जाति के हैं, तीस साल के शासन के बाद भी आज उनको सार्वजनिक सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा है। गांवों में उनको किसी प्रकार की भी स्वतन्त्रता नहीं है, बल्कि मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, वैसे मुझे कहना नहीं चाहिये लेकिन अगर मैं नहीं कहता हूँ तो जिन लोगों ने मुझे चुना है उनके ऊपर कुठाराघात होता है, इन दो सालों के जनता पार्टी के शासन में हरिजनों का मनीबल गिरता जा रहा है। शादी व्याह के अवसरों पर भी जहां कहीं भी वे बाजे ले जाते हैं या दूल्हा घोड़ी पर चढ़ कर जाता है वहां उनको गांव वाले रोकते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा जो इन्दिरा जी का शासन था वह तुम्हारे साथ बफादार थीं, और वह बात अब नहीं चलेगी। अगर हम संसद् सदस्य भी किसी प्रकार का, नेटर लिखते हैं तो उस पर भी कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही नहीं होती है, बल्कि अधिकारी यह देखता है कि उस वक्त यदि कोई अनुसूचित जाति का चुनाव हुआ प्रतिनिधि पहुंच जाय तो विशेषकर वह यह कोशिश करता है कि आपस

[श्री राम कंवर बेरवा]

मैं समझौता करा दे, बजाय कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के वह समझौता कराने की कोशिश करता है। इस प्रकार की वर्तमान स्थिति चल रही है और हमें बड़ा खेद है कि वे लोग दिन प्रति दिन जनता पार्टी से उदास होते जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी को पावर में लाने की उनकी कतई इच्छा नहीं है लेकिन जनता पार्टी का शासन होते हुये भी उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए वे बड़े रुष्ट हैं। मुझे इस सदन में सच्ची बात कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है, यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलना तो मेरे लिए बहुत आसान है लेकिन यहां के और मंत्री हों या प्रदेश के मंत्री हों उनसे मिलना कठिन है। पिछली सरकार में मैं विरोधी दल में था, तब भी कांग्रेस के मंत्री कहते थे मुझसे कि कोई आपका काम हो तो बतायें लेकिन जनता पार्टी के मंत्रियों का तो रवैया यह है कि वे राम राम भी करना पसन्द नहीं करते। वे यह समझते हैं कि अगर इनको नमस्ते करेंगे और प्रेम से बोलेंगे तो पता नहीं कितना काम हम सँ करने को कहेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी के जो मंत्री लोग हैं वे अफसरों के हाथ में इतना ज्यादा न खेलें। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि चाहे कितनी भी कठिन परिस्थिति में इंदिरा जी को रहना पड़े वे रह सकते हैं और ऐसे दिनभर सुम० पी० और विधायकों की भी कमी नहीं है कि जो उनकी समस्या की सामने आकर आँखों में आँसू और जिस जनता

में उनकी खुश है उनके वे अवश्य विश्वास-पात्र रहेंगे चाहे कुछ भी हो जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में नौकरियों में जो भरती की जाती है उसमें अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को अयोग्य कहकर फेल कर दिया जाता है। अफसर कहते हैं कि तुम योग्य नहीं हो, तुम्हारे नम्बर अच्छे नहीं थे और तुम इन्टरव्यू में फेल हो गये। अफसर जो हैं वे सोचते हैं पता नहीं जनता पार्टी रहेगी या नहीं, हम तो कानूनी कार्यवाही जैसी भी होगी करेंगे। वे कानून का केवल दिखावा करके मनमानी करते हैं। अगर कोई पैसा दे देता है तो उसको भर्ती कर लेते हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी देख-रेख होनी चाहिये।

मैंने अपने साथी गवर्नर जी के भावण को अच्छी तरह से सुना है। उन्होंने दरकबास्त की है कि वे अपनी लड़की की शादी, अगर कोई ब्राह्मण का लड़का तैयार हो इ उसके साथ करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं अपने अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजस्थान में भूतपूर्व मंत्री हमरतीमाज जी गायन, जिन्होंने वल्लभ शर्मा संघ के माध्यम से बाबू जगजीवनराम जी की छलछाया में लाखों रुपये लिए, जब उनकी भंडारी पकड़-लिखाकर तैयार हो गई तो एक ब्राह्मण के लड़के से शादी की, शादी में लाखों रुपए का मांग दिया, मांग को उन्होंने सब

दिया लेकिन लड़की को छुटकारा दे दिया और इस तरह से उस लड़की का भविष्य खराब हो गया। इसलिए मैं तो इस विचार का हूँ कि अगर हमारा चरित्र ठीक रहेगा, हमारे कर्म ठीक रहेंगे तो हम ब्राह्मण से भी ऊपर रह सकते हैं—इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। यह जो देखा देखा वाली बात है इसमें मैं विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन की बात है, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी राजस्थान में 8-10 महीने पहले ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए जिसमें कई हरिजन भी सरपंच के लिए उम्मीदवार खड़े हुये। इस पर सवर्ण जातियों की ओर से यह प्रचार चलाया गया क्या सभी जातियां मर गई हैं जो चमार और खटिक सरपंच बनाये जायेंगे। जो लोग हमेशा सरपंच बनते आ रहे थे उनमें से उम्मीदवार खड़े होने पर सवर्ण वोटों पर उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया और कोई भी हरिजन को वोट देने के लिए तैयार नहीं था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। अभी इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। अभी भी गांवों में हालत यह है कि कोई भी पुलिस का सिपाही या पटवारी आ जाएगा तो उसको बैठने के लिए चरपाई दी जाती है लेकिन अगर कोई अनुचित जाति का लोकसभा सदस्य चला जाए तो उसको खाट पर भी बिठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इस प्रकार का जो भावना है उसको देखते हुये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

औरतरी बात यह है कि अनुसूचित जातियों में हर एक प्रदेश में अलग अलग जातियां हैं वैसे कि पासवान जी ने बिहार

में पासवान का जिक्र किया लेकिन राजस्थान में यह नहीं है। इसी तरह से बेरवा जाति बिहार में नहीं है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति किसी प्रदेश, राज्य या जिले का रहने वाला हो उसको सरकारी सूची में हर एक प्रांत में मान्यता देनी चाहिये। पहले एक जिले में एक जाति होती थी तो दूसरे जिले में उसको नहीं माना जाता था लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने दूसरे जिले में उसको सरकारी सूची में मान्यता दे दी थी थोड़ा सा काम जो उसने छोड़ दिया था, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह सरकार उसको पूरा करदे ताकि अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को अपना भविष्य कुछ अच्छा नजर आने लगे।

आज पार्लियामेंट में भी हर एक बात में हमारे साथ भेदभाव बरता जाता है। जो अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग है या दूसरे लोग है—अगर वे सरकार के खिलाफ थोड़ी सी आवाज निकालते हैं तो सरकार उनको थोड़ा-मा टुकड़ा डाल कर खुश करने की कोशिश करती है। लेकिन मैं निश्चय और विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों की भी हमारे भारत में कमी नहीं है—उनको चाहे जितना भी प्रलोभन दिया जाय, वे अपनी सच्चाई से कभी नहीं हटेंगे। मैं खेद प्रकट करते हुये इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग कमेटियों या मंत्री पदों पर लिए जायें उनमें सब तरह के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये, लेकिन आज इस दिशा में पक्षपात बरता जा रहा है।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार के समय में या हमारी जनता सरकार के समय में जिन अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को जमीनें आवास या खेती के लिए एलाट की गई थी, उन पर कचहरियों में लम्बे अर्से से मुकदमों चल रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग

[श्री: राम कंवर बेरवा]

करता हूँ कि उन पर से तमाम केसेज को उठा लिया जाय और उन को उन भूमियों पर कब्जा दिया जाय, ताकि वे स्वतन्त्र रूप से उन जमीनों पर काम कर सकें, अनाज पैदा करके अपने बाल-बच्चों का पालन-पोषण कर सकें। अखबारों में प्रधान मंत्री श्री या राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के स्टेटमेंट्स आते हैं कि जिन लोगों को जमीनें दी गई हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी रूप में दी गई हों, उनको वापस नहीं लिया जाएगा। लेकिन हम लोग जब अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो उनकी हालत को देखते हैं। वे लोग बहुत रोते हैं, उनको हमेशा कचहड़ियों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं लेकिन उनकी सुनवाई करने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे तमाम केसेज को वापस लिया जाय, साथ ही सरकार अपने खर्चों पर उनके लिए वकील लगा कर उन मुकदमों की पैरवी करे, लेकिन उन पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई खर्चा नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों के जो लड़के पढ़-लिख कर तैयार होते हैं—पढ़ने-लिखने से ही उनका उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है। शारीरिक मेहनत करके ही वे अपना भरण-पोषण कर सकते हैं। आज हमारे जो लोग बिन्डिंग में काम करते हैं—उनको उनके परिश्रम का पूरा पसा नहीं मिलता है। यहां तक कि देखने में यह आया है—काम करते हुये यदि मजदूर तीसरी या चौथी मंजिल से गिर कर मर जाता है तो उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। उसकी पत्नी या उसके बच्चों को वापस राजस्थान जाने तक का खर्चा नहीं मिलता है। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज मेरे सामने आते हैं, मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी लिखा-पढ़ी भी की है—लेकिन फिर भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन ठेके-

दारों को सरकार कान्ट्रैक्ट देती है उस कान्ट्रैक्ट में इस तरह की कानूनी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि काम करने के दौरान यदि कोई मजदूर मर जाएगा तो ठेकेदार इतने परसेन्ट मुआवजा देगा और सरकार इतने परसेन्ट मुआवजा देगी। इस तरह की कानूनी व्यवस्था उसमें होनी चाहिये।

श्रीमत्सूनिया जी ने अभी बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर की फोटो मेन्टल हाल में लगाने की बात कही है—मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—जो लोग गिजर्ड सीटों से चुनकर आते हैं—उनकी तरफ सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। मुझे बड़े अप्सोम के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज नई रेलवे लाइनें कहां डाली जा रही है—लोग, जिनकी बहुत पहुंच ज्यादा है, अपने अपने क्षेत्रों का विकास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, जहां से शीडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग चुन कर आते हैं—उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, उन क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, ताकि उन प्रतिनिधियों की अपने क्षेत्र में प्रतिष्ठा बन सके और उन क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके। मैं सैकण्ड टाइम चुन कर आया हूँ और मैंने अपने यहां 20 मील के छोटे से टुकड़े को जिला हेडक्वार्टर से रेल द्वारा जोड़ने के लिए बराबर मांग की है और करता आ रहा हूँ लेकिन सरकार के कार्यों पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगती। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर चुन कर आते हैं और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से चुनकर आते हैं, उनकी बातों को, ज्यादा

के ज्यादा सुनकर उन क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाए, ताकि वहाँ की जनता सन्तुष्ट हो सके ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री नन्दो घल्लंग (सिद्दिपेट) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टों पर कई सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किया है ।

देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि भारत की 30 साल की आजादी के बाद, हम एक ऐसे वर्ग के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जो सदियों से इस समाज के अन्दर दबा हुआ है । आज हम उस वर्ग के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिसकी उन्नति के लिए, जिसकी तरक्की के लिए डा० अम्बेडकर ने अपने निजी जीवन में काफी काम किया था लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इस समाज में उसकी ऐसी दुर्गति, उस पर ऐसे अत्याचार देखने को मिलते हैं, जिन के बारे में सभी लोग दुखी हैं । जनता सरकार के बन जाने के बाद श्री मोरारजी देसाई को प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में देखने के बाद, हमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चाहे वह कोई भी राज्य हो, उत्तर में कोई भी इलाका हो, वहाँ पर ऐसी घटनाएँ, ऐसी चीजें हम को देखने को मिलती हैं पढ़ने को मिलती हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि हरिजनों के ऊपर कई किस्म के, कई प्रकार के अत्याचार आज भी होते हैं । अखबारों को देखने के बाद और दूसरी सारी चीजें देखने के बाद, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस जाति की उन्नति के लिए मौजूदा समाज के अन्दर शिक्षा का होना बहुत जरूरी है । हम जो भी इनको शिक्षा दें, वह सही तरीके से दें । और हम अपने बच्चों को, हरिजन कम्युनिटी के बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं देंगे, तो इस समाज के अन्दर उनके उन्नति करने का कोई रास्ता हमें नजर

नहीं आता है लेकिन आज हम हरिजनों की परिस्थिति क्या देखते हैं । इन्दिरा सरकार, इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने जो हिन्दुस्तान में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया था और गांवों के अन्दर यह व्यवस्था की थी कि भूस्वामियों के पास जो जमीन थी, वे उस के मालिक रहते थे और उस जमाने में हरिजनों की यह परिस्थिति थी कि उन में इतना डर था, उन के मन में इतना भय था कि उनमें उन के आसने-सामने जाने की शक्ति नहीं थी लेकिन हमने यह देखा कि इर्मजेंसी के दिनों में जो जमीन की तक्कीम करने का सवाल आया या कर्जा देने का जो सवाल आया, उस से हरिजनों में काफी जागृति आई और आज भी काफी लोग वहाँ पर इन्दिरा जी को याद करते हैं । 30 साल की आजादी में जो काम नहीं हुआ था, वह इर्मजेंसी के अन्दर हुआ कि जो गांवों के अन्दर रिक़्सा लाने वाले थे या गांवों में इस किस्म के कई लोग थे, उन में कुछ सुधार आया और समाज के अन्दर एक भारी परिवर्तन आया लेकिन आज के जमाने में हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हरिजनों की जो स्थिति है, वह नहीं सुधरी है । बिना शिक्षा के, बिना ज्ञान के उनकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से यह भी नहीं हुआ है कि 10वीं क्लास तक, मेट्रीकुलेशन तक, कम्पलसरी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करती । इस तरीके के की बात केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई नहीं की है और जब ऐसी बात है तो उन के तरक्की करने के इम्कानात हमें नहीं दिखाई देते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज समाज के अन्दर चाहे कोई भी हो, चाहे वह हरिजन हो, चाहे वह गिरीजन हो, चाहे वह बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का हो, इस हिन्दू समाज के अन्दर भिन्न प्रकार की कम्युनिटीज हम को देखने को मिलती हैं । लेकिन आज जो समिल-नाहू के अन्दर बमड़े का काम करने वाले कर्म-चारी हैं, टेनरीज के अन्दर काम करते हैं,

[श्री नन्दा मल्लेपा]

और देश के लिए काफ़ी फोरन एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं, अमेरिकन डॉलर कमा कर देते हैं, उन में हम देखते हैं हरिजनों की मेजोरिटी है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की मेजोरिटी है। आज वे किस परिस्थिति में हैं? वे लोग झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं, गन्दगी में रहते हैं। उनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है। जो लोग करबाना चलाते हैं, जो लोग मालिक हैं, उन्हें देखिये वे किस तरह से रहते हैं, किस तरह का कपड़ा पहनते हैं, कैसा उनका रहन-सहन है। क्यों नहीं आप टेनरीज में काम करने वाले लोगों की परिस्थिति में आर्थिक सुधार लाते हैं? क्यों नहीं आप उन्हें उन्नत करते हैं? आप सरकार की ओर से, इंडस्ट्रीज की ओर से कोई ऐसी स्की-स निकालें जिनसे उनकी आर्थिक प्रगति हो, उनकी तरक्की हो।

जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप चाहे कितने ही कमीशन बिठाइये, कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। कमीशनों की रिपोर्ट आती रहेंगी, कलेक्टर से रिपोर्ट आती रहेंगी उन रिपोर्ट्स पर पार्टीबाजी के आधार पर कुछ फारमूले पेश किये जाते रहें हैं। यह काम करने का एक फारमूल तरीका होता है। हमें देखना चाहिए कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने भाषणों में चुनावों में जो कुछ कह कर आती है उन पर हम धमल करें। हमें हरिजनों की तरक्की के लिये कुछ करना चाहिए। लेकिन हमें कोई ठोस काम या कोई ऐसा निर्माण कार्यक्रम हमें हरिजनों के लिए देखने को नहीं मिलता है। इस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है?

डा० अम्बेडकर ने अपने जीवन में क्या नहीं किया? उस पर हिन्दू समाज के द्वारा भत्ता-चार किये गये। उनके ज बल चरित्र को पढ़ने से हम में जोश पैदा होता है। उन्होंने किस परिस्थिति में अपने को ऊपर उठाया था। उन अत्याचारों के बीच अपने को खड़ा किया था। डा० अम्बेडकर ने हमारे इस संविधान

का ड्राफ्ट तैयार किया। आज हमें गर्व है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कम्युनिटी के एक आधुनिक ने भारत के संविधान को बनाया। लेकिन आज हम देश की क्या परिस्थिति देखते हैं? हम अन्न गांवों में जाते हैं तो वहां देखते हैं कि जो अधिक काम करने वाले हैं, उन्हें खाने को नहीं मिलता है। आप देखिये सफाई कर्मचारी को, शू मेकर्स को, रिक्शा चलाने वाले को, टेनरीज में काम करने वाले को जो काम वे लोग करते हैं उसे दूसरी कम्युनिटीज के लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज उनकी आर्थिक परिस्थिति कैसी है। आप बताइये कि उनकी कौनसी तरक्की हुई है। आज हम होटलों में, बाजार में, समाज में लोगों को सफेद, टेरीकोट के कपड़े पहने हुए देखते हैं। लेकिन उन लोगों के पास शरीर छिपाने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है। आप उन्हें देखिये कि वे किस लोकलिटि में रहते हैं, कैसे घर में रहते हैं कौनसी गिजा खाते हैं? सोने के लिए उनके पास पसंग नहीं है। हमारी सरकार को इन सब चीजों को देखना चाहिए। बहुत से लोग महलों में रहते हैं, अच्छे कपड़े पहनते हैं। लेकिन वे लोग किस प्रकार से रहते हैं? उनकी कितनी आमदनी है? उनकी जितनी आमदनी है क्या उससे उनके घर का परिवार का खर्च चलाया जा सकता है? यह चीज हमें देखनी चाहिए।

हमें देखना चाहिए कि वे किस प्रकार के भवनों में रहते हैं? वे लोग वहां रहते हैं जहां गंदा नाला बहता है। वहीं उनका पूरा परिवार रहता है। अगर हम इन चीजों को यहां से नहीं निकालेंगे तो लोग पूछेंगे कि आखिर यह रिजर्वेशन किस लिए है? क्या यह रिजर्वेशन सिर्फ इसलिए है कि हम रिजर्व सीट के यहां चुन कर आ जाएं और उनके लिए बीस हैं? अभी मराठ-बाड़ के एक एम० पी० ने कहा कि आज भी औरंगाबाद में पासी इन लोगों को नहीं मिलता है, दूसरे उन्नत वर्ग के लोगों की जब तक

मेहरबानी नहीं होती है इसको जल नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या यह समझते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन भी इनके लिए नहीं रखना चाहिए ?

समाज में कौन सी कम्युनिटी इन पर जुल्म और अत्याचार करती है, कौन लोग हैं जो बत्ती सुलगाते हैं, इसका पता लगाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार की ओर से हर कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये ताकि इन पर इस तरह के जुल्म बन्द हों। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो भारत की आजादी को ही खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। आज भी हिन्दू समाज में हरिजनों के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है। तीन साल हो गए हैं लेकिन इनको न्याय नहीं मिला है। कमेटियाँ बैठी हैं, कमिशन बैठे हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट आई है, भाषण भी बहुत हुए हैं लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद इनके जो मसले हैं वे हल नहीं हुए हैं। इसका कारणों का आपको पता लगाना चाहिये और उनको दूर करना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि इनके मसले हल हों।

18 00 hrs.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : एक बड़े गम्भीर विषय पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। कमिशनर की जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं उन पर हम सोच रहे हैं। हमारे 1200 साल की गुलामी का जहाँ तक में समझ पाया हूँ सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि हम वीर होते हुए भी, हमारी परम्पराएं और हमारी संस्कृति महान होते हुए भी चूंकि हम जातिपात में बंटे हुए थे और संकट के समय हम एक नहीं हो सके, इसलिए हम गुलाम रहे। हमारे धार्मिक नेताओं ने वर्णाश्रम की जब व्यवस्था की तब यह सोचा होगा कि प्रोफेशनल लिबिजन कर दिया जाए, कुछ आदिमों को कुछ काम और कुछ को दूसरा काम सौंप दिया जाए ताकि सब अपने अपने कामों को ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें लेकिन बाद में ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गए कि जिन की वजह से वे जो जातिवादी भी थे आपस में दूर होनी चली गई और फिर भी एक नहीं हो सके, इकट्ठी नहीं हो सके। एक वर्ग की ओर खास तौर पर

हरिजन भाइयों की हालत तो इसनी बदतर होती चली गई कि वह हिन्दू जाति की जो मेन स्ट्रीम थी उससे बिल्कुल कटती चली गई। बाद में कोशिशें भी हुईं लेकिन इन भाइयों का उद्धार नहीं हो सका। जब तक इनका उद्धार नहीं होता है हमारी कौम में जिन्दगी नहीं आ सकती है जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो हमारे नेताओं ने एक यह आवजेंकित्व भी रखा था कि आजाद होने के बाद छुआछूत हमारे देश में नहीं रहेगी, छोटे बड़े का कोई बात नहीं होगी। आजादी के बाद तीस साल कोशिशें करने के बावजूद भी हम अपने इस आवजेंकित्व को प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। लोक सभा में कोई दिन नहीं बीतता होगा जब कोई एडजर्नमेंट मोशन न आता हा या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रोज न होता हो हरिजनों पर हो रही ज्यादतियों को लेकर। विधान बनाने वालों ने इस का विचार किया था और उनका ख्याल था कि इनको ऊंचा उठाने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह है कि इनको सर्विसिस में रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए। इनको उन्नत करने के लिये ज्यादा फंड्स मुहैया किये जायें ताकि उस लेवल पर यह लोग आ सकें जिस पर सोसाइटी के दूसरे वर्ग हैं। 30 साल बाकायदा यह प्रयत्न हुए, चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार थी चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार हो। लेकिन हमें महसूस करना चाहिये कि आज भी वही आवाज उठती है कि हरिजनों के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ, हरिजन भाई कराहते हैं, अपनी तकलीफें ब्यान करते हैं, उनको जमीन नहीं मिली, मकान नहीं मिला, नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिला, आज भी कहीं कहीं अनटचेबिलिटी है। लेकिन इन बातों का हमें ग्रहसास करना चाहिये कि हमारे प्रयत्न किस हद तक सफल हुए। करोड़ों रुपया हमने खर्च किया इसलिये कि इन भाइयों को ऊपर उठाया जाय, उनके लिये मकान बनाये। लेकिन 30 साल बाद देखना चाहिये कि जो फंड्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने लगाये या भारत सरकार ने लगाये या समिति सेबिल पर पैसे लगे हैं उससे कितने

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

हरिजनों के मकान बने हैं। कभी इस बात का एवैल्यूएशन हुआ ? कितने भाई अभी तक बे मकान हैं ? क्यों ऐसी बात है कि जब हम नेशनल लेवल पर सोच चुके हैं और सारी कौम इसके लिये कुरबानी करने के लिये तैयार है कि अपने भाइयों को उठाने के लिये स्पेशल ट्रोपेंट किया जाय, उसके लिये लोग टैक्स देने के लिये तैयार है, कौम ने कभी शिकायत नहीं की पैसा न दिया जाय, सारा मुल्क इस बात में एक है। फिर भी अगर 30 साल बाद ऐसे रिजल्ट्स न निकलें तो कौन सी कमी है ? आज भी हरिजनों को जिस तरह सोसाइटी में मिक्स होना चाहिये वैसे नहीं हो सके। इसका कारण क्या है ? जो बेसिक बातें होनी चाहिये वह हमने नहीं की। आज शहरों से अन्दाजा हर बात का नहीं लगाना चाहिये। देश देहातों में फैला हुआ है। देहातों में कभी यह विचार किया गया कि गांव के लोग जो मुस्लिम जातियों में बटे हुए हैं वह आपस में मिक्स हो गये हैं, दूर तो नहीं हैं अपने आपको एक जाति का और एक धर्म का हिस्सा मानने लगे हैं कि नहीं ? लेकिन वह एहसास अभी तक नहीं हुआ क्योंकि हमने यह नहीं सोचा पुराने जमाने में यह चला आया है कि ब्राह्मणों के घर, क्षत्रियों के और हरिजनों के घर अलग अलग हों और वह कभी भी इकट्ठा न हों, तपस्वीबी तरीके पर भी। तो हमें प्लानिंग ऐसी करनी चाहिये थी कि एक ब्लॉक में एक सान में एक माडल विलेज तैयार हो जाता जिसमें सारे लोगों को इकट्ठा किया जाता जहाँ ब्राह्मण, राजपूत, हरिजन एक ही गांव में होते और उनके आपस में ताल्लुकात इकट्ठे चलते। तब जा कर के यह चीजें खत्म हो सकती थीं। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं सोचा।

आज हम कहते हैं कि हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्वेशन किया है उनको नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिये। और वह बड़े बड़े प्रोहर्दों पर चले गये हैं। लेकिन ये गांव के हरिजन भाई जो

8, 10 साल से मैट्रिक पास किये हुए हैं, ट्रेनिंग भी लिये हुए हैं टाइपिंग बगैरह की, उनको आज तक नौकरी नहीं मिली है। कौन से जाते हैं उस रिजर्वेशन का फायदा ? हरिजनों में भी एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हो गया है जो राहत मिलती है, हरिजनों को जो फंड्स प्रोवाइड किये जाते हैं उसको वह खुद ले लेते हैं और नीचे जो हरिजन हैं उन तक वह पहुंचते ही नहीं। न नौकरी मिलती है, न मकान मिलता है, न जमीन मिलती है, और न उनकी हालत अच्छी होती है। इसके मुताल्लिक भारत सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। हम यह नहीं कहते कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म किया जाय। लेकिन रिजर्वेशन के जो फायदे हैं वह नीचे तक हरिजनों को भी पहुंचने चाहियें। वह महसूस करे कि सरकार हमें कुछ देने के लिये तैयार है। मैं आगे सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उन हरिजनों के लिये, जो गांव में पड़े हुए हैं, जिनको रिजर्वेशन और स्पेशल ट्राईमेंट से फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है, उनके लिये तेजो से काम करे ताकि जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, वह महसूस करे कि हम भी सोसाइटी के अंग हैं और हम भी आगे इस तरीके से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकेंगे।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुताल्लिक मैं खास बिक्र करना चाहूंगा कि वहां कुछ ऐसे ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं जिनको अभी भी ट्राइबल एरिया में शुमार नहीं किया जाता है। 1949 में जब हिमाचल प्रदेश बना था, उस वक्त जो एसेमब्ली की गई थी कि कौन-कौन से एरियाज को ट्राइबल एरिया माना जाये, उसके मुताबिक जो बन गये वन तो बन गये लेकिन कई इलाके ऐसे छोड़ दिये गये हैं जहाँ कि ट्राइबल के लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन उनको ट्राइबल एरिया में शुमार नहीं किया जाता है। वह लोग 18 हजार फिट से 28 हजार फिट की ऊंचाई पर बर्फीनी पहाड़ियों में अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं लेकिन वह आज तक ट्राइबल एरियाज में नहीं शामिल किये गये वैसे कोटी कोहड़, कंठी स्वाड़ और इलाका चौहाड़ और कुछ इलाके सिरमौर जिले के भी हैं। मन्डी डिस्ट्रिक्ट और

काबड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के भी कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जो कि बिल्कुल पसमान्दा लोगों की खिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। उनका ट्राइबल करैक्टर है, ट्रेडीशन्स ट्राइबल हैं और ट्राइबल्स की खिन्दगी बसर करते हैं, लेकिन उनको ट्राइबल्स का ट्रीटमेंट नहीं मिल सका।

मैं कमिश्नर गिड्युलड ट्राइबल्स से निवेदन करूंगा कि और भारत सरकार से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि फिर इसका एसेसमेंट किया जाना चाहिये और जो इलाके लैफ्ट-आउट हो गये हैं उनको भी ट्राइबल एरियाज में शामिल करना चाहिये। कई जातियां ऐसी हैं जहां भेदभाव किया गया है और आज तक वह दूर नहीं हो सका है। हमने आवाज उठाई हमारे संसद-मदम्य श्री गंगा सिंह और श्री रंजीत सिंह ने बातें कही, लेकिन आज तक उन पर कुछ नहीं हो सका। वहां के जो गूजर मुसलमान हैं, जो कि पुराने हिमाचल के ट्राइबल्स के हैं, लेकिन नये इलाके हिमाचल में मिलने से जो इस तरह के लोग हिमाचल के साथ जुड़े, वह गूजर आज तक ट्राइबल्स में नहीं माने गये और उनको कोई फायदा इसका नहीं मिल सका।

1 नवम्बर, 1966 में रि-आर्गेनाइजेशन हुआ और पंजाब के कुछ इलाके हिमाचल में आये और एक नया हिमाचल बना। पुराने हिमाचल के गूजर तो ट्राइबल्स में मने गये लेकिन नये हिमाचल के गूजरों को ट्राइबल्स में शामिल नहीं किया गया। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि रीनिफिकेशन हो जाता और वहां के गूजरों को भी लाभ मिलता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

इसी तरह से गद्दी और गूजर जो कि नये इलाके के हिमाचल में शामिल हुए उन्हें भी ट्राइबल्स में करार देना चाहिये था। जब यूनिफिकेशन और इंटीग्रेशन हुआ और एक नया फिशाल हिमाचल बना तो उस समय इन गद्दी और गूजरों को भी वही फेसिनिटीज मिलनी

चाहिये थीं जो कि पुराने हिमाचल के गद्दी और गूजरों को मिली हुई थीं। आज वह लोग एक खास किस्म की खिन्दगी काट रहे हैं, उनको फायदा क्यों नहीं पहुंचा है?

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि 1966 के बाद जो नये इलाके हिमाचल के साथ आकर मिले हैं, उनके भी गद्दी और गूजर जो कि ट्राइबल्स की तरह खिन्दगी बसर करते हैं, उनको भी शेड्यूलड ट्राइबल्स करार देना चाहिये और जिन इलाकों में ट्राइबल करैक्टर के लोग रहते हैं, उनको ट्राइबल एरिया करार देना चाहिये। उसके रेप्रेजेंटेशन हुए हैं और यह कमिश्नर आफ शेड्यूलड ट्राइबल्स जो हैं उनको इन बातों पर गौर करना चाहिए और यह रेकमेंडेशन करनी चाहिए कि इन इलाकों को जल्दी से जल्दी इन के साथ मिलाया जाये... (अध्यापक)... वह तो शेड्यूलड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूलड ट्राइबल्स को ज्वाइंट कमेटी बनो हैं, उस का मैं भी मेम्बर हूं। कई जातियां शेड्यूलड कास्ट में आना चाहती हैं, कई बाहर जाना चाहती हैं जो कि सवर्ण बनना चाहती हैं, तो उन की बाद में लिस्ट बनेगी। उसके लिए ज्वाइंट कमेटी बनी हुई है, सूरजभान जो उसके चेयरमन हैं, मैं उस का मेम्बर हूं। उस पर बड़े बाकायदगी के साथ डीटेल्स में हम जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जैसे कि कोली हैं वह चाहते हैं कि हम शेड्यूलड कास्ट न रहें हम को शेड्यूलड ट्राइबल बनाना चाहिए, तो उन को शेड्यूलड ट्राइबल बना देना चाहिए। अगर ट्राइबल है तो उन को ट्राइबल में कर देना चाहिए। ऐसी जातियों के लिए तो यह कमेटी काम कर रही है और उस की रिपोर्ट लोक सभा के सामने आएगी, सदन उस पर गौर करेगा, फिर जो भी पास होगा उसके मुताबिक वह हो जायेगा।

इस समय मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं उन की समस्याएं बहुत हैं। वहां शेड्यूलड कास्ट की हालत ठीक नहीं है, शेड्यूलड

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

ट्राइब्स को जो मिसना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता। 18 हजार से लेकर 28 हजार फुट तक की बुलन्दियों पर वे रहते हैं अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश के शोइयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए सब से ज्यादा फंड देना चाहिए अगर वह उन की हालत को नेशनल लेवेल पर लाना चाहती है। मैं इतना ही कह कर आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो):
सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार चल रहा है। मैं भी उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि जो हालत आज अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों की है उसे देख कर के दुख होता है कि एक इतने बड़े विशाल देश में रह कर के हम की जितना उन को अपने साथ में लाना चाहिए था, जितना उन का उत्थान करना चाहिए था, और जो भेदभाव है उसे मिटाना चाहिए था, उसे कग्ने में हम सफल नहीं हो सके। शासन द्वारा उन के उत्थान के लिए योजनाएं तो बनाई गई, व्यवस्थाएं की गई लेकिन उन को कार्यान्वित करने में ढिलाई रही। हम उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे पाए, वह साधन उन को प्रैक्टिकल रूप में नहीं दे पाए ताकि वह एक अच्छे मानव के रूप में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

हम अगर उन को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, साथ में लाना चाहते हैं तो दो प्रमुख साधन उस के हैं। एक तो जो साजकल की उन की सामाजिक हालत है उस में सुधार होना बहुत जरूरी है। दूसरे, उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देना जरूरी है। जब तक हम आर्थिक सहायता नहीं देते

तब तक हम कोरी बातें कहते रहें और उन के उठाने की चर्चा करते रहें, हम उनकी हालत में सुधार नहीं ला सकते और उन को एक अच्छे स्तर पर नहीं ला सकते। जो अभी तक हुआ, वह ठीक है, लेकिन आगे हमें क्या करना चाहिए, किस तरह से हमें इस काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए यह देखना चाहिए। मेरा यह कहना है कि जो योजनाएं शासन बनाए उस का वह निरीक्षण भी करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं, उन का सहायता देने की बात की जाती है लेकिन उन का निरीक्षण नहीं होता कि हम ने जा पैसा दिया है वाकई में वह उन के हाथ लगा है या बीच में ही कुछ गड़बड़ हो गया है। जितना पैसा भी इस काम में दिया जाता है, पिछले दिनों का रेकार्ड है कि वह पैसा उन पर उतना खर्च नहीं हुआ। जो ऐसी सभा सोसाइटियां भी बनी है इन के नाम से इन के उत्थान के लिए वह भी इन्हे ऊपर उठाने के काम में सफल नहीं हुई है और वह पैसा उस तरह से खर्च नहीं किया है। अगर वह पैसा ठीक तरह से खर्च किया जाता तो आज जो उन की दशा है और जो हथ ऊंच और नीच की बात देख रहे हैं वह कभी की मिट जाती।

सामाजिक परिवर्तन की बात मैं कहूं वो आज हालत यह है कि हम अपने भाइयों को छोटा समझते हैं और जो केवल न-जानकार हैं, जो अनपढ़ हैं वही नहीं, हम में से जो पढ़े लिखे हैं, जो अपने को सभ्य समझते हैं वे भी उन को छोटा समझते हैं और उनसे घृणा करते हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि जो अध्यापक हैं जिन का काम शिक्षा देने का है सबको समान दृष्टि से देखना है लेकिन आज वे भेदभाव करते हैं। मझी कारण है कि हम अपने भाइयों को अपने साथ नहीं ले सके। इसलिए

जो अंधविश्वास और कुरीतियां हैं उनको दूर करना जरूरी है। यह कुरीतियां दूर हो सकती हैं। सभा सम्मेलन होते हैं, गोष्ठियां होती हैं लेकिन शा न द्वारा बृहद गोष्ठियों तथा सम्मेलनों का आयोजन होना चाहिए ताकि जिन लोगों के मन में अपने को बड़ा समझने का भाव है, वह दूर हो सके। दूसरे लोग भी गरीबी के कारण अपने को छोटा समझते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा की जाना चाहिए कि न कोई छोटा है न कोई बड़ा, ऐसी भावना आने पर ही लोग समान रूप में आगे बढ़ने की आवाजा कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि साधन देना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं देखता हूं कि गरीबों के साधन छिन्न हैं या गटे हैं। पिछले समय में राजशाही में भी आदिवासी जंगल की उपज को फ्री निकालते थे लेकिन अब उनके भी ठेके होने लगे। हमारे टीकमगढ़ जिले में जंगलों में आदिवासी महुआ के फूल फ्री लेने थे लेकिन अब उसका ठेका कर दिया गया है। हालांकि अभी भी द्वारा काम वही लोग करते हैं लेकिन ठेकेदार जिसने ठेका ले लिया है वह सारा मुनाफा ले जाता है। इस तरह से पहले कई साधन मिले हुए थे जोकि आज छीन लिए गए हैं। सरकार पैसे के लाभ में हर चीज का ठेका कर रही है जिससे उन लोगों को दिक्कत हो रही है। काम तो अभी भी अनुसूचित जाति के लोग ही करते हैं क्योंकि वे बड़े परिश्रमी हैं लेकिन इस प्रकार से उनका शोषण हो रहा है। जो मुनाफा होता है उसको बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार ले जाते हैं। इसलिए आज उनको साधन देने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। बिना साधन के वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

जहां तक शिक्षा की बात है, मैं कहूंगा कि उनका शिक्षित होना बहुत जरूरी है। आज हम समानता की बात करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमारे यहां दो

तरह के स्कूल चलते हैं। एक तरह के स्कूलों में गरीबों के लड़के पढ़ेंगे और दूसरी तरफ के स्कूलों में बड़े आदमियों के लड़के पढ़ेंगे। सरकार उनको अनुदान भी देती है। आखिर यह कब तक चलता रहेगा? सरकार को इस तरह के भेदभाव को मिटाना चाहिए। कोई भी ऐसी संस्था या पाठशाला नहीं रहनी चाहिए जिसमें गरीब आदमी के बच्चे न जा सकें। जब हम समानता की बात करते हैं तब इस तरह के भेदभाव को नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। अगर कहीं इस तरह का भेदभाव बरता जाए तो उसको सरकारी अनुदान नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

बंधुवा मजदूरों का जिक्र बहुत किया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो प्रथम भाग है इसके पेज 31 पर लिखा है कि उपलब्ध मूचना के अनुसार 98,015 बंधुवा मजदूरों का पता लगाया गया, 97,114 को मुक्त कराया गया और 23,720 को पुनर्वासित किया गया। फिर मध्य प्रदेश के लिए लिखा है कि 1612 का पता लगाया गया, 1500 को मुक्त कराया गया और पुनर्वासित केवल 33 किए गए। इन आंकड़ों से आप को विदित हो गया होगा कि वहां पर कितने बंधुवा मजदूर थे जो श्रम में प्रसिद्ध थे, लेकिन 33 परिवारों को ही पुनर्वासित किया गया। मैंने इस को पढ़ कर इस लिये सुनाया ताकि आप को पता लग सके कि सरकार की गति क्या है। आज इस गति को हमें तेज करना होगा, तभी हम उन के लिये कुछ कर सकते हैं। यहां पर इन रिपोर्टों पर बार-बार चर्चा होती है, तरह-तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं, लेकिन अमल बहुत कम है। हमारे ये बंधुवा मजदूर आज श्रम में प्रसिद्ध हैं, इन का उद्धार तभी हो सकता है जब आप इन को पैसा दें। मेरे टीकमगढ़ जिले के 868 बंधुवा मजदूरों की रिपोर्ट मैंने अलग-अलग मंत्रों श्री लागू साय जी को दी है,

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

बल्कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के जो भ्रम मंत्री हैं— श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गुप्ता—उन को भी भेजी है। इस तरह के हिन्दुस्तान मे करोड़ों लोग हैं जो ऋण के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं। एक और बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—ये लोग केवल साहूकारों के ऋण से ही दबे नहीं हैं, बल्कि सरकार के ऋण से भी दबे हुए हैं। किसी गरीबी आदमी ने पम्प के लिये ऋण लिया है किसी कारण से वह मशोन जन जमीन है तो वह बेचारा ऋण से दबा हुआ है—न उसके पास पैसा है कि वह उस का ठीक करा सके और न ही सरकार को ऋण लौटा साता है मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे तमाम मामलों की जांच की जानी चाहिये और उन के ऋण का माफ किया जाना चाहिये। अगर हम केवल साहूकारों की बात यहां करते रहें और सरकार की बात न करें—तो यह भेदभाव होगा। इसलिये मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि ऐसे बंधुवा मजदूरों को उधार देने के लिये, उनको बसाने के लिये, हमको बड़ा कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिये और उनकी हर तरह से सहायता करनी चाहिये।

आज यहां पर मफाई का काम करने वालों का सवाल उठाया गया, जो अपने सिरों पर मैला ढोते हैं। यही से छोटा काम कहलाता है दूसरा कोई उस काम को नहीं करता चाहता लेकिन फिर भी उन को बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ—यदि उन को कम वेतन दिया जाता है, तो वे उस काम को करना छोड़ दें। आज उन के साथ धृणा क्यों की जाती है—इसलिये कि वे अपने सिरों पर मैला ढोते हैं हमारी बहनें सिरों पर मैले के टोकरे को उठा कर ले जाती हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह प्लग लैट्रीन्स की व्यवस्था की जाय और ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये

जिससे कम पैसों में ये लैट्रीन्स बनाई जा सकें ताकि हमारी वे मा और बहनें अपने सिरों पर मैले का टोकरा लेकर न निकलें। यह प्रथा बिल्कुल समाप्त होनी चाहिये। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के स्वायत्त शासन मंत्री श्री रामानन्द सिंह ने घोषणा कर दी है कि गव कोई भी बहिन अपने सिर पर मैले का टोकरा लेकर नहीं निकलेगी। उन्होंने उन को हाथगाड़ी दी है—इस तरह की व्यवस्था स। जगह होना चाहिये। अगर आप भेदभाव को मिटाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप अमाठ को मिटाना चाहते हैं—तो यह प्रथा बिना कुन समाप्त होनी चाहिये। उन के लिये कोई ऐसी बर्दिश नहीं है कि उन को ये काम करना ही पड़ेगा उन की मर्जी है—वे इस काम को कर या न करे। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि उन को इतना ज्यादा वेतन दिया जाय, जैसे इन्जीनियरों और दूसरे लोग का दिया जाता है अगर ज्यादा पैसा मिले लगेगा तो फर ऐसे बहुत से पंडित जी भी मिल जायेंगे जो इस काम को करने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे। आज कम पैसा मिलने के कारण ही वे गरीब हैं—ज्यादा पैसा देने से उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होगा।

आज आप हरिजन मुहल्लों में जाय, जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं—उनकी बस्तियां गन्दी बस्तियों के रूप में पड़ चुकी हैं, उनके विकास की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जब कभी पानी और बिजली लगाई जाती है बड़े आदमियों के मुहल्लों से वह काम शुरू होता है, गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। शासन की नीति इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिये कि जब भी किसी गांव में बिजली

या पानी की व्यवस्था की जाय, तो सब से पहले वह काम हरिजन मुहल्ले से शुरू होना चाहिये—अपइस तरह का नियम बनाइये हम लोग यहां पर बातें तो बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन नियमों का पालन न किया जाय, तो इस से क्या फायदा है। यदि हम उन के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो इस से उन के मन में विश्वास पैदा होगा कि हमारी सरकार वास्तव में समानता की बात करती है और इससे उन का उत्साह बढ़ेगा।

आज अन्वयोदय की बात कही जाती है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं राजस्थान सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम किया है, लेकिन बाकी सरकारें अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। वह तो केवल एक व्यवस्था बना ली जाती है कागजों में लिखने के लिए और रिपोर्ट देने के लिए लेकिन व्यक्तिगत तौर पर अगर देखा जाए, तो वहां काम बहुत कम होता है। इसलिए अगर उन लोगों को, उन गरीबों को हटाना है, तो उन को साधन देने पड़ेंगे। कहते हैं कि साधन दे रहे हैं, धंधा दे रहे हैं। मैं आप को स्टेट बैंक की ही बात बताता हूँ। जो उन के एजेंट हैं और जो पैसा देने वाले नबाब बने हुए हैं, मैं ने बार बार कहा है कि स्टेट बैंक इन गरीब लोगों को पैसा नहीं देता है। वह पैसा बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को ही देता है, जिन को 60, 60 हजार और एक एक लाख रुपये उधार देने होते हैं। जिन को एक हजार या दो हजार रुपया चाहिए, उन को कह दिया जाता है कि हम देखेंगे और विचार करेंगे कि आप को कौन सा ऋण मिल सकता है। इस तरह से गरीबों को टाल दिया जाता है। कितने गरीबों को पैसा दिया गया? बहुत कम को दिया गया। पहले स्टेट बैंक का काम बहुत अच्छा चलता था, बिजली की तरह काम चलता था। लेकिन गरीबों को ऋण देना है, तो वहां जो उन का काम है, वह भी खराब हो गया है। शायद ही कोई ऐसा एजेंट होगा स्टेट बैंक का, जो ईमानदारी से काम करता हो। मैं जानता हूँ कि टीकमगढ़ या छतरपुर में जो स्टेट बैंक हैं, उन का काम

ठीक नहीं है और पैसा गरीबों को नहीं दिया जाता। इस लिए बैंकों का काम सुधरना चाहिए और खास तौर से अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों का सबाल भूमि से ज्यादा सम्बन्धित है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार कितना किया गया और कितनी जमीन उन को दी गई। जो जमीन दी भी गई है, उस के लिए अगर आप साधन नहीं देंगे तो वह ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी रहेगी जो जमीन आवंटित की भी गई है वह साधन न होने की वजह से ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी है और मेरा एक अशासकीय संकल्प भी इस लोक सभा में आया था जिसमें मैं ने कहा था कि एक भूमि सेना बनाई जाए, जो बंजर जमीन पड़ी है या उड़त जमीन पड़ी है उस को ठीक करें। उस जमीन के लिए आप साधन दें यानी सिचाई के साधन दें और उपकरण देकर, वह जमीन आदिवासियों को दें, हरिजनों को दे, जो वहां पर उन साधनों से खेती कर सकें लेकिन इस पर न प्रान्तीय सरकारें ध्यान दे रही हैं और न केन्द्रीय सरकार का उस तरफ ध्यान गया है न मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि कर्नाटक सरकार ने कुछ इस पर प्रयत्न किया है। वहां पर होम गार्डों द्वारा यह काम कराया जाता है। इसलिए जमीन अगर दो, तो मय साधन देनी चाहिए। कुछ ऐसी भी जातियां हैं जो घूमक्कड़ हैं यानी जो घूमती रहती हैं और उन के रहने के लिए कोई मकान नहीं है। ऐसी कई जातियां हैं, जो हरिजन हैं या दूसरी भी हैं जिन के बसाने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है लेकिन कम से कम शासन को यह देखना चाहिए और इस की जांच करनी चाहिए कि आखिर इन्हें भी साधन दें और इस बारे में कोई भी भेदभाव न रहे, कोई ऊंच नीच न रहे। इस तरह का भेदभाव मिटाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे गवर्नर साहब ने कहा कि गांधी जी की जो स्कीम थी, उसके जरिये हम इस मामले में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं इस को ऐसा ही मानता हूँ जैसे छोटा मुंह बड़ी बात। गांधी जी ने हरिजनों के लिए जो किया वह

[श्री लक्ष्मण नारायण नायक]

किता से छिपा नहीं है। उन्होंने अपनी सारी शक्ति इन गरीबों के लिए लगा दी और उन के लिए इतने सारे काम किये। वे हरिजनो के लिए झोली पसारते थे और लोगो को कहते थे कि हरिजनो की मदद करो। हरिजनो को ऊँचा उठाने में सब से ज्यादा उन की मदद रही है। इसलिए ऐसी बात कहना ठीक नहीं है। गाँधी जी ने इस के लिए बहुत से काम किये हैं। इस तरह में गाँधी को इन्हें ऊँचा उस ने के लिए मदद करने चाहिये और ममता में भाईचारे की भावना को लाना चाहिए और ऊँच-नीच की बात को समाप्त करके उस को अच्छे स्तर पर लाना चाहिए।

इतना कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Dharendra-nath Basu

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU
(Katwa) Mr. Chairman, Sir ..

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Mem-ber will continue tomorrow The House stands adjourned till 10 30 a m tomorrow

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, May 15 1979/Vaisakha 25, 1901 (Saka)

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